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UNITED
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Fiftieth session

Item 72 (e) of the preliminary list*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
 RECOMMENDATIONS AND

DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS
 TENTH

SPECIAL SESSION: DISARMAMENT WEEK

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", adopted resolution 47/54 C of 9 December 1992, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the

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Secretary-General 1/ on the follow-up measures undertaken by States, Governments and non-governmental organization in holding Disarmament Week;

"2. Commends all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

"3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;

"4. Invites Governments and international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

"5. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the item entitled 'Disarmament Week'."

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith the report of the activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week during the three-year period 1992-1994.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BURKINA FASO

(Original: French)

(17 May 1995)

Burkina Faso will mark Disarmament Week, on the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, with a conference on the theme of disarmament.

ESTONIA

(Original: English)

(22 May 1995)

Estonia is pleased to report that it does not have oversized armed forces that have to be demobilized nor does it possess any offensive weapons that could threaten any neighbouring State. All offensive weapons have been removed from Estonia.

There are still 203 specialists from the Russian Federation currently engaged in dismantling the nuclear reactors at the former Paldiski Naval Training Centre. This work is scheduled to be completed on 30 September 1995, and the specialists will be withdrawn. In addition, there are about 1,000 demobilized Russian servicemen and officers who were to have been withdrawn to the Russian Federation by 30 August 1994 and whose departure we are eagerly awaiting. With the withdrawal of all foreign servicemen and specialists and the dismantling of the Naval Training Centre, Estonia could be considered as having completed its effective disarmament programme. Therefore, there are no reasons to conduct a disarmament week programme.

JAPAN

(Original: English)

(25 April 1995)

The Government of Japan considers disarmament to be a pillar of its diplomacy as it seeks to foster international peace and security. It has therefore sought to enhance awareness by disseminating governmental messages regarding Disarmament Week throughout Japanese society. In addition, in many cities, particularly Hiroshima and Nagasaki, various public information activities are being undertaken in conjunction with Disarmament Week.

III. UNITED NATIONS

A. United Nations Headquarters

1. The annual commemoration of Disarmament Week is widely observed at United Nations Headquarters and throughout the world by the organizations of the United Nations system. At Headquarters, both the Centre for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information seek to involve as many segments of the public as possible in the observance of the Week. The United Nations information centres around the world remain an important network in the international effort to focus on the question of disarmament and play a significant role in facilitating and encouraging the activities undertaken at the local level by concerned constituencies.

2. In each of the three years under review, Disarmament Week was marked at United Nations Headquarters, as usual, by a special meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly and by a non-governmental organization (NGO) Forum/Symposium, co-sponsored by the Centre for Disarmament Affairs and the NGO Committee on Disarmament.

3. In 1992, 1993 and 1994, the First Committee devoted its 18th, 15th and 11th meetings respectively to the observance of the Week. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and, in his absence, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. At the 1992 commemoration, the Secretary-General introduced his report entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold-war era". 2/ The general view of those who spoke at these meetings was that, in spite of the fact that we were no longer in the throes of a cold war, the world we lived in today was still a very dangerous place. Even if, it was noted, the international security environment really had changed, and even if new prospects for disarmament were opening up, we were at one and the same time witnessing the appearance of highly complex challenges that the international community would have no choice but to address as quickly as possible.

4. The other traditional Disarmament Week feature, the NGO Forum/Symposium, focused in 1992 on the theme of the Chemical Weapons Convention. In 1993, a two-day symposium, discussed prospects for achieving a comprehensive test-ban treaty and a ban on the production of weapons-grade fissionable material and for preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms and the discussion of transparency in armaments in the Conference on Disarmament; and progress towards a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa and confidence-building measures in Central Africa. In 1994, over a three-day period, there were

four panel discussions, during which presentations were made on moving towards real nuclear disarmament; a comprehensive test-ban and the 1995 Review Conference; the oversight capabilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Non-Proliferation Treaty; and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. A presentation was also made by the special Adviser to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the subject of military expenditures and social development. These events were attended by representatives of NGOs, the diplomatic community, the media and United Nations staff members.

B. United Nations Office at Geneva

5. In 1992, the Geneva Branch of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs, which also participates in the annual observance of Disarmament Week, mounted a display of international legal instruments relating to disarmament and United Nations publications on disarmament to commemorate the Week. In addition, the Branch participated in a meeting of the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament (Geneva), which devoted a large part of its discussions to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An agenda for peace". 3/

6. Over the last two years, the Branch continued to participate in the observance of the Week. Its staff undertook a number of speaking engagements in the framework of the Geneva Graduate Study Programme, the International Forum of Youth, various visiting groups and individuals. The Branch also attended and contributed to the activities of various local NGOs (CONGO, Special NGO Committee on Disarmament and others), focusing on the activities of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular, the negotiations on the comprehensive test-ban treaty, and other issues, such as the prohibition of production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, negative security assurances and transparency in armaments.

C. United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

7. As in the past, the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament organized and/or co-sponsored various events during the annual commemoration of Disarmament Week. At the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, for example, the Week was observed in 1994 in a joint venture with the United Nations Information Centre in Lome, by making a tour through the important towns of Togo. In each town, two presentations were made to the public; one on the structure of the United Nations and the other on the United Nations efforts in the field of peace and disarmament. These presentations were followed by intensive discussions with participants, who

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had been designated by their respective local officials in accordance with the instructions given by the Minister of Education and Scientific Research of Togo.

D. United Nations information centres and services

8. The United Nations information centres and services continued to participate in the international commemoration of the Week by arranging a variety of events and activities at the local level. The Centres issued special backgrounders for radio, television and press services, organized exhibits and cooperated with local NGOs in the planning and organizing of their special observances. In 1992, a 15-minute radio documentary entitled "Disarmament and peace" was produced by the Department of Public Information in English and French. In 1994, the Department also produced a video documentary entitled "Enough is enough", which focused on disarmament in the post-cold-war era. The video, along with the issuance of press releases and the dissemination of information regarding the work of the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament, were all part of the Department's information activities relating to disarmament. The directors and staff members of the United Nations information centres and services also continued the practice of addressing special ceremonies and providing articles and interviews for the local media during the Week.

9. In addition to their close cooperation with the print and audiovisual media, the information centres, in order to promote the Week as widely as possible, also worked with foreign ministries of Member States, government agencies and offices, United Nations associations, educational institutions, research centres and NGOs.

Notes

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(MORE)FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY
28 JULY 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

AHMAD FAWZI, DEPUTY SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, BEGAN TODAY'S NOON BRIEFING BY TELLING CORRESPONDENTS THAT SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAD MET AT ABOUT 11:15 A.M. WITH THE DEFENCE MINISTER OF ARGENTINA, OSCAR CAMILION. IT WAS A COURTESY CALL. MR. CAMILION WAS HERE TO MEET WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS ALVARO DE SOTO AND HAD CALLED ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

AT 11:30 A.M., THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD MET WITH THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, RICHARD BUTLER, AND AT NOON, HE WAS DUE TO MEET WITH THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF TURKMENISTAN, BORIS SIKHMURDOV, MR. FAWZI STATED.

MR. FAWZI SAID THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TAJIKISTAN, RAMIRO PIRIZ-BALLON, WAS LEAVING TODAY TO UNDERTAKE CONSULTATIONS IN MOSCOW, DUSHANBE AND A NUMBER OF OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION. THOSE CONSULTATIONS WOULD TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST IN PURSUANCE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY'S CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT TO THE CONFLICT IN TAJIKISTAN THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS. THE LAST ROUND OF INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS TOOK PLACE FROM 22 MAY TO 1 JUNE IN ALMATY IN KAZAKSTAN AND RESULTED IN THE EXTENSION OF THE CEASE-FIRE IN TAJIKISTAN TO 26 AUGUST. CONSEQUENTLY, THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTION 999 (1995) WHICH CALLED FOR AN EARLY RESUMPTION OF FURTHER INTER-TAJIK TALKS.

TURNING TO SECURITY COUNCIL MATTERS, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT THE COUNCIL TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A SIX-MONTH RENEWAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL) IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AND AGREED TO A 10 PER CENT REDUCTION IN ITS STRENGTH. FOLLOWING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE OPEN MEETING, THE COUNCIL WAS DUE TO GO INTO CONSULTATIONS ON LIBYA AND THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI (UNMIH). THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT AS WELL AS A DRAFT RESOLUTION ON UNMIH WAS CIRCULATING IN THE COUNCIL.

IN RESPONSE TO OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS FROM YESTERDAY, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT HE STILL DID NOT KNOW HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA TO BE COMPLETELY STAFFED. THE INTENTION WAS TO HAVE THE FULL COMPLEMENT IN PLACE VERY SOON, ESPECIALLY SINCE IT WAS HOPED THAT COURT PROCEEDINGS COULD START BY THE END OF THIS YEAR. HE RECALLED THAT THE DECISION HAD BEEN TAKEN FOR THE TRIBUNAL TO BE IN ARUSHA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, AND SAID THAT THE STAFF WERE WORKING TOWARDS SETTING UP THE COURT THERE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAD RECENTLY APPROVED \$12.5 MILLION FOR THE TRIBUNAL.

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING

28 JULY 1995

Mr. BUD

Mr. DIALLO

Mr. RIVERO

Mr. RABII

Mr. RABII

28-7-95

WS

SRSF FC CAD

ON THE ISSUES OF WHETHER A REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN BOSNIA WAS SUBMITTED RECENTLY BY TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI, WHO HAD JUST RESIGNED AS THE COMMISSIONER ON HUMAN RIGHTS SPECIAL RAPporteur ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT THE MOST RECENT REPORT WAS ON 14 JULY ENTITLED "SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA" (A/50/287). THE NEXT REPORT BY MR. MAZOWIECKI WOULD BE ISSUED BETWEEN 7 AND 9 AUGUST. THAT REPORT WOULD COVER BOTH HIS LAST MISSION TO BOSNIA AND HIS REFLECTIONS ON THE CONCEPT OF "SAFE AREAS". IN THAT CONTEXT, A STATEMENT ISSUED EARLIER TODAY IN GENEVA BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ON MR. MAZOWIECKI'S RESIGNATION HAD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE BY THE OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN.

CONTINUING, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT YESTERDAY MORNING, THE EUROPEAN UNION MEDIATOR AND CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, CARL BILDT, ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) SOUTHERN COMMAND IN NAPLES. IN THE AFTERNOON, HE FLEW TO SARAJEVO FOR A MEETING IN THE EVENING WITH PRESIDENT ALIJA IZETBEGOVIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. HE WAS RETURNING TO STOCKHOLM TODAY. THORVALD STOLTENBERG, THE OTHER CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE, WAS IN SCANDINAVIA AND WOULD BE IN GENEVA AT THE BEGINNING OF NEXT WEEK.

MR. FAWZI REFERRED TO THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNMIH AND DREW CORRESPONDENTS' ATTENTION TO THE KEY PARAGRAPHS AND OBSERVATIONS. PARAGRAPH 58 OUTLINED THE THREE BASIC TASKS WHICH THE UNMIH WAS ENTRUSTED WITH HELPING THE GOVERNMENT OF HAITI TO FULFIL: SUSTAINING A STABLE ENVIRONMENT; THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE HAITIAN ARMED FORCES; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ALSO SAID, IN PARAGRAPH 59, THAT FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE MISSION TOOK OVER FROM THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE, IT COULD BE SAID THAT THE UNMIH HAD MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THOSE GOALS, MR. FAWZI ADDED. IN PARAGRAPH 63, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REVIEWED THE ELECTORAL PROCESS WHILE IN PARAGRAPH 64, HE RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZE THE EXTENSION OF THE UNMIH UNTIL THE END OF FEBRUARY 1996. THE CURRENT MANDATE OF THE UNMIH EXPIRES ON 31 JULY.

MR. FAWZI ADDED THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT ISSUED ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) AFTER ITS MEETING LAST FRIDAY. IT WAS A LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/1995/612). IT CONTAINED THE PRESS COMMUNIQUE OF THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE OIC CONTACT GROUP ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ISSUED IN GENEVA ON 21 JULY.

HE ANNOUNCED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM) WAS LAUNCHING A PEACE INITIATIVE IN DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, ON 31 JULY. A WOMEN'S PEACE TORCH WOULD BE LIT AND WOULD TRAVEL FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO BEIJING PROMOTING WOMEN'S ROLE IN PEACEMAKING AND IN PEACE-BUILDING. IT WOULD BE CARRIED THROUGH AFRICAN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY WAR ON ITS WAY TO BEIJING. IT WOULD BE LIT BY THE DIRECTOR OF UNIFEM AT DAWN ON 31 JULY WHICH WAS PANAFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY, A DAY DEDICATED TO PEACE THROUGHOUT AFRICA.

THE MISSION OF ANDORRA HAD ALSO REQUESTED THAT AN

ANNOUNCEMENT BE MADE THAT, AS PART OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IT HAD BROUGHT TO HEADQUARTERS THE INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED NATIONAL BOYS CHOIR OF ANDORRA. THE CHOIR WOULD BE PERFORMING AT A CONCERT TODAY AT 1 P.M. IN THE VISITORS LOBBY.

MR. FAUZI REMINDED CORRESPONDENTS THAT FROM 1 P.M. TO 2:30 P.M., THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN, GERTRUDE MONGELLA, WOULD BE SPEAKING IN CONFERENCE ROOM 4 ON PROSPECTS FOR THE BEIJING CONFERENCE.

SPEAKING ON PEACE-KEEPING MATTERS, FRED ECKHARD OF THE OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA (UNCRO) CONSIDERED ALARMING A CROATIAN TROOP BUILD-UP OF 8,000 TO 10,000 IN THE LIUNO AREA OF BOSNIA, THE TROOPS HAVING CROSSED OVER FROM CROATIA. THE UNCRO COULD NOT CONFIRM REPORTS BY THE CROATIAN MEDIA AS WELL AS THE CROATIAN SERB MEDIA THAT THE TOWN OF BOSANSKO GRAHOVO HAD FALLEN TO THE CROATIAN FORCES, CUTTING OFF THE MAIN SUPPLY ROAD LINKING THE CROATIAN SERB STRONGHOLD OF KNIN TO BOSNIAN SERB TERRITORY. ABOUT 5,000 SERB CIVILIANS WERE SAID TO BE FLEEING NORTH FROM THE CONFLICT AREA TOWARDS THE TOWN OF DRUAR IN BOSNIA.

THE UNCRO ALSO FEARED THAT MILITARY ACTION IN CROATIA ITSELF COULD BE INITIATED SOON, POSSIBLY WITHIN DAYS, HE CONTINUED. IN SECTOR NORTH, THE CROATIAN ARMY HAD BEEN HIGHLY ACTIVE WHILE LOCAL SERBS WERE MOBILIZING IN THE AREAS OF SLUNJ AND GLINA. THERE WERE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND MOBILIZATIONS IN SECTOR SOUTH AS WELL.

HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE EVACUATION OF OVER 4,000 CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA WAS COMPLETED YESTERDAY. NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BOSNIAN SERBS ON AN "ALL-FOR-ALL" PRISONER EXCHANGE WENT INTO THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING IN SARAJEVO TODAY, BUT THE TWO SIDES COULD NOT FINALIZE AN AGREEMENT. AMONG THOSE TO BE EXCHANGED WERE SOME 1,500 DEFENDERS OF ZEPA WHO WERE STILL IN THE ENCLAVE AND HAD NOT YET SURRENDERED. THE TALKS RESUMED AT MID-DAY TODAY.

MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT AFTER A QUIET DAY YESTERDAY, BIHAC IN BOSNIA ERUPTED AGAIN TODAY WITH INTENSE SHELLING ON THE NORTHERN CONFRONTATION LINE. SARAJEVO REMAINED MODERATELY ACTIVE WITH SOME 1,600 FIRING INCIDENTS REPORTED. ONE FRENCH SOLDIER WAS WOUNDED WHEN AN OBSERVATION POST OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) SOUTH OF THE CITY WAS HIT BY A TANK ROUND DURING A FIRE-FIGHT IN THE AREA.

HE SAID THAT UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, KOFI ANNAN AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BERNARD JANUIER, FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, HAD COMPLETED A DAY OF CONSULTATIONS WITH THEIR NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) COUNTERPARTS IN BRUSSELS. MR. ANNAN, IN A PRESS STATEMENT AFTERWARDS, CHARACTERIZED THE CONSULTATIONS AS EXTREMELY CONSTRUCTIVE AND POSITIVE. THE COMMENTS TO THE PRESS MADE BY MR. ANNAN AND THE FORCE COMMANDER WERE ON THE WIRES. THE NATO HAD PROVIDED A TRANSCRIPT OF THE QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SESSION AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN.

ON HAITI, MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT THE NINE-MEMBER PROVISIONAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL WAS TO HAVE A NEW PRESIDENT AS A RESULT OF THE RESIGNATION OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT, ANSELINE REMY, AND ONE OTHER MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL. THE ELECTION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE IN A FEW DAYS. THE NEXT STEP IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION PROCESS WAS FOR COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE IN THOSE AREAS WHERE THERE HAD BEEN

PROBLEMS IN 1 5 FIRST ROUND. NO DATE HAD BEEN FORMALLY SET FOR THOSE ELECTIONS, BUT 6 AUGUST HAD BEEN MENTIONED.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKED WHETHER ANY BOSNIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL FROM THE ZEPA AREA HAD SURRENDERED TO THE SERBS. MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT, TO HIS KNOWLEDGE, NONE HAD. THE TOWN ITSELF WAS DESERTED. THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 1,500 FIGHTERS IN THE "SAFE AREA" AND THE ENCLAVE OUTSIDE THE TOWN. A UNITED NATIONS CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER, WHO WENT INTO THE TOWN TODAY, CAME ACROSS AN ELDERLY COUPLE COMING DOWN OUT OF THE HILLS. THAT MEANT THERE MIGHT ALSO BE CIVILIANS IN THE HILLS. THE NEGOTIATIONS IN SARAJEVO WOULD BE FOR THOSE FIGHTERS STILL LEFT TO BE SAFELY EVACUATED, JUST AS THE CIVILIANS HAD BEEN EVACUATED, AS PART OF AN EXCHANGE FOR SERB PRISONERS OF WAR.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ON HAITI, MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT ONLY THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) HAD TO VERIFY THE ELECTIONS IN HAITI. THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS VIS-A-VIS THE OAS WAS CLEAR. THE ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF THE ELECTIONS WAS AN OAS RESPONSIBILITY. THE UNITED NATIONS ROLE WAS MERELY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT ASKED IF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD ANY COMMENTS ON THE LETTER FROM THE OIC. MR. FAWZI RESPONDED THAT HE DID NOT.

ASKED WHAT MR. BUTLER WAS SEEING THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ABOUT, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT HE DID NOT KNOW BUT WOULD FIND OUT AFTER THE BRIEFING. (MR. FAWZI LATER DETERMINED THAT THE MEETING DEALT WITH PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE SUMMIT MEETING DUE TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER.)

REFERRING TO THE NATO/UNITED NATIONS MEETING, A CORRESPONDENT ASKED IF IT ONLY COVERED THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF AIR STRIKES THAT COULD BE USED FOR GORAZDE OR WHETHER IT DISCUSSED THE DEFENCE OF SARAJEVO AND BIHAC AND WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE. MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT HE COULD NOT GIVE SPECIFIC DETAILS BUT CONFIRMED THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WENT BEYOND GORAZDE.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (OSSG)
Facsimile Transmission

28 July 1995

Total Pages:

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To: All UNICs/UNISs/UNDP Resident Representatives

From: Ahmad Fauzi, DEPUTY-SPOKESMAN
for the Secretary-General,
Officer-in-Charge, OSSG
Tel (212) 963 4890/7162 Fax (212) 963 7055/4179
=====

Subject: Transcript of the statement delivered to the press by
British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind in London last Friday
after the multinational meeting on Bosnia.

Further to my fax to you yesterday regarding guidelines on
the use of air power in Bosnia, the above-mentioned transcript
is being sent to you for your background information.

Best regards.

cc: Mr J-C Aime
Mr J Hughes
Mr S Sanbar
Mr J Sills
Ms F Aboulnaga (on return)
Mr G Warner
All OSS

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE
GIVEN BY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR MALCOLM RIFKIND,
IN LONDON
ON FRIDAY, 21 JULY 1995

FOREIGN SECRETARY:

Good Evening, Ladies and Gentlemen. I should emphasise that
this is a Chairman's statement, that is, a statement which
reflects the views expressed at the meeting, and it is
important that it is reported as a Chairman's statement.

I would like to begin by making a Chairman's statement on the
outcome of the meeting held in London today.

The Prime Minister, John Major, opened a meeting in London on
21 July of representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada,
Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway,
Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States, the
European Union, the United Nations, NATO, as well as the United
Kingdom itself. I chaired the discussion.

The meeting recalled UNPROFOR's mandate to save lives, to deter
attacks against safe areas and to underpin the political

(SRSG FC CAD UNDP)

process. Soldiers and civilians have given their lives for the principles on which this work is founded.

The situation in Bosnia and the future of the United Nations Mission is now at a turning point. The meeting underlined the urgency and importance of obtaining a political settlement, it welcomed the progress made by Carl Bildt in his negotiations concerning mutual recognition between Belgrade and Sarajevo, and gave its full support to completion of the negotiation and implementation of its provisions as soon as possible.

The meeting further condemned the Bosnian Serbs' seizure by force of the safe areas of Srebrenica and Zepa, as well as the current offensive against Bihac and the threats made against Gorazde. Bosnian Serb behaviour is a flagrant violation of the human rights of the inhabitants of the enclaves and of the values for which the international community stands.

The meeting condemned the abhorrent practice of hostage-taking and was pleased to hear that the Dutch battalion had been permitted to leave the Srebrenica area today. It emphasised that threats to the safety of UN personnel in Bosnia engaged the national interest of the troop contributing countries. The meeting warned that Bosnian Serb leaders would be held individually responsible for any harm done to UN personnel, which would have severe consequences.

And I must say the meeting was also equally concerned at the recent threats that have been made to Ukrainian personnel in the Zepa area by soldiers of the Bosnia government's army.

The current Bosnian Serb offensives, and the continuing seizure of Sarajevo, must be met with a firm and rapid response. They defy international law and opinion. The meeting therefore warned that in order to deter any attack on Gorazde, any such action will be met with a substantial and decisive response.

There was strong support for this to include the use of air power, but there was also great concern expressed. Countries are conscious of the serious risks involved in this course of action. We emphasised that the United Nations must not go to war, but needs to support realistic and effective deterrence.

The meeting also made clear that steps will be taken, as necessary, to reinforce or resupply UNPROFOR's contingent, including by use of the Rapid Reaction Force. It reaffirmed the importance of the mandate and the presence in the city of Sarajevo, and welcomed the decision of the British government to make available a battalion from theatre to the UN commander for peacekeeping duties there. It underlined its determination to ensure access to Sarajevo for delivery of provisions to the civilian population and resupply of the UN forces, and support for the early use of the Rapid Reaction Force to protect UNPROFOR in maintaining access for these deliveries. It welcomed the intention of the French government to provide the Rapid Reaction Force units already deployed, with suitably reinforced capabilities to that end.

Over the last three years, the UNHCR, supported by UNPROFOR, have cared for 2.7 million displaced people in Bosnia and provided essential humanitarian assistance to the needy, including those driven from their homes. The meeting condemned in the strongest terms the odious practice of ethnic cleansing, it strongly reaffirmed its support for the vital work of the UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies in addressing the urgent need of the civilian population who have suffered the consequences of a brutal war and been exploited and used as tools by the Bosnian

erbs..
It insisted on immediate access for the UNHCR and the Red Cross to the male detainees from Srebrenica. And it called on all parties, particularly the Bosnian Serbs, to commit themselves to cooperate with the humanitarian effort and to honour their obligations and commitments under international humanitarian law.

UNPROFOR's departure would have tragic consequences for Bosnia and for the region as a whole. The meeting supported UNPROFOR continuing in its role in Bosnia, despite the difficulties it faces. It noted, however, that if the arms embargo were lifted, UNPROFOR would have to withdraw. The departure of UNPROFOR would involve activating NATO plans to protect such a withdrawal.

If UNPROFOR is to operate effectively, the parties must cooperate with it, end all attacks on its personnel and cease obstructing its operations, in particular the deployment of the Rapid Reaction Force. The parties should also agree to a ceasefire.

In view of the need for rapid progress in the political process, I mentioned earlier that the meeting gave full support to the efforts of Carl Bildt and Thorvald Stoltenberg in the political process, stressed the urgency of negotiations between the parties on the geographical and constitutional aspects of a Bosnian settlement, based on the Contact Group plan, and reiterated that mutual recognition between Belgrade and Sarajevo, when it happens, will be a first step towards recognition between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all the republics of former Yugoslavia. And the meeting called on Presidents Izetbegovic and Milosevic, on the basis of mutual recognition between Belgrade and Sarajevo, to make decisive efforts to promote the political settlement.

Of course it follows that any action elsewhere that may be required following this meeting will have to be taken forward according to established procedures.

And can I say finally that the meeting noted that the creation of the Federation was a valuable contribution to political stability and the search for a lasting settlement.

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28 JULY 1995 (MORE)(MORE)
PREPARED BY CENTRAL NEWS DH/1945

28 JULY 1995
F R I D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

*SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS UNIFIL MANDATE FOR SIX MONTHS;
URGES PARTIES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON TO PUT END TO ACTS OF
VIOLENCE AGAINST FORCE.

*UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL ANNAN AND GENERAL JANUIER REPORT
EXTREMELY POSITIVE TALKS WITH NATO REGARDING USE OF AIR POWER
IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

*UNCRO EXPRESSES ALARM AT CROATIAN TROOP BUILD-UP IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA; FEARS MILITARY ACTION IN CROATIA WITHIN DAYS.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL RECOMMENDS SECURITY COUNCIL EXTEND UNMIH
MANDATE THROUGH FEBRUARY 1996; SAYS HAITI SHOULD HAVE ELECTED
INSTITUTIONS AND FUNCTIONING SECURITY SYSTEM BY THEN.

*SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TAJIKISTAN TO HOLD CONSULTATIONS
ON COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN MOSCOW AND DUSHANBE.

*HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EXPRESSES REGRET AT
RESIGNATION OF TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI AS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FOR
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.

*COMMITTEE ON ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION TO HOLD
FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION IN GENEVA FROM 31 JULY TO 18 AUGUST.

*UNIFEM DIRECTOR TO LIGHT PEACE TORCH IN DURBAN ON
PANAFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY.

* * *

THE SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY EXTENDED THE MANDATE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL) FOR SIX
MONTHS TO 31 JANUARY 1996. THE COUNCIL CONDEMNED THE INCREASE
IN ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE FORCE AND URGED THE PARTIES IN
SOUTHERN LEBANON TO PUT AN END TO THEM. IT TOOK THAT ACTION
BY UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTING RESOLUTION 1,006 (1995).

THE COUNCIL CONCURRED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S DECISION
TO STREAMLINE UNIFIL, STRESSING THAT THE 10 PER CENT IN THE
FORCE'S STRENGTH WOULD NOT AFFECT ITS OPERATIONAL CAPACITY.
IT REQUESTED HIM TO CONTINUE CONSULTATIONS WITH THE LEBANESE
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PARTIES CONCERNED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF TODAY'S RESOLUTION AND TO REPORT THEREON.

IN A COMPLEMENTARY STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT DELMER URBIZO
PANTING (HONDURAS), THE COUNCIL REAFFIRMED ITS COMMITMENT TO
LEBANON'S FULL SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE, TERRITORIAL
INTEGRITY AND NATIONAL UNITY WITHIN ITS INTERNATIONALLY
RECOGNIZED BOUNDARIES. IN THAT CONTEXT, IT ASSERTED THAT ANY
STATE SHALL REFRAIN FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE AGAINST
THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY
STATE, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE COUNCIL STRESSED THE URGENT NEED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF RESOLUTION 425 (1978) IN ALL ITS ASPECTS. IT REITERATED
ITS FULL SUPPORT FOR THE TAIF AGREEMENT AND FOR THE LEBANESE

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GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE, NATIONAL UNITY AND SECURITY, WHILE SUCCESSFULLY CARRYING OUT THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS. THE COUNCIL EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE CONTINUING VIOLENCE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AND REGRET AT THE LOSS OF CIVILIAN LIFE, AND URGED ALL PARTIES TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT.

* * *

THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, KOFI ANNAN, AND THE COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES (UNPF), GENERAL BERNARD JANVIER, TODAY HAD "EXTREMELY POSITIVE" TALKS WITH THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) REGARDING THE USE OF AIR POWER IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THEY DISCUSSED OPERATIONAL MODALITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL'S DECISION THAT A BOSNIAN SERB ATTACK ON GORAZDE SHOULD BE MET BY A FIRM AND DECISIVE RESPONSE.

MR. ANNAN TOLD CORRESPONDENT IN BRUSSELS THAT DISCUSSIONS WOULD NOW CONTINUE AT THE MILITARY LEVELS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND NATO COMMANDERS DIRECTLY CONCERNED. "I LEAVE BRUSSELS WITH A RENEWED SENSE OF PARTNERSHIP WITH NATO IN PURSUING OUR COMMON ENDEAVOURS, WHICH AIM TO FULFIL THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S OBJECTIVE OF A PEACEFUL AND DURABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE CRISIS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA," HE SAID. HE ADDED THAT PEACE-KEEPING WAS NOT AN END IN ITSELF -- PEACEKEEPERS OFFERED SPACE AND TIME FOR NEGOTIATIONS TO MOVE THE DIPLOMATIC PROCESS FORWARD.

* * *

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA (UNCRO) TODAY EXPRESSED ALARM AT A CROATIAN BUILD-UP OF 8,000 TO 10,000 TROOPS IN THE LJUNO AREA OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IT COULD NOT CONFIRM REPORTS THAT THE TOWN OF BOSANSKA GRAHOVO HAD FALLEN TO THE CROATIAN FORCES, CUTTING OFF THE MAIN SUPPLY ROAD LINKING KNIN TO BOSNIAN SERB TERRITORY. SOME 5,000 SERB CIVILIANS WERE SAID TO BE FLEEING NORTH FROM THE CONFLICT AREA.

UNCRO ALSO VOICED FEARS THAT MILITARY ACTION MIGHT BE INITIATED IN CROATIA ITSELF WITHIN DAYS. IT SAID THAT THE CROATIAN ARMY HAD BEEN HIGHLY ACTIVE IN SECTOR NORTH AND THAT LOCAL SERBS WERE MOBILIZING. TROOPS WERE ALSO BEING CONCENTRATED AND MOBILIZED IN SECTOR SOUTH.

MEANWHILE, THE EVACUATION OF OVER 4,000 CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA WAS COMPLETED YESTERDAY, ACCORDING TO UNPROFOR. NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BOSNIAN SERBS ON AN "ALL FOR ALL" EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS ENDED EARLY THIS MORNING WITHOUT ANY AGREEMENT, BUT RESUMED LATER IN THE DAY. THERE WAS INTENSE SHELLING ON THE NORTHERN CONFRONTATION LINE OF THE BIHAC POCKET, WHILE THERE WERE MODERATE LEVELS OF ACTIVITY IN SARAJEVO. A FRENCH PEACE-KEEPER WAS WOUNDED WHEN HIS OBSERVATION POST WAS HIT BY A TANK ROUND DURING A FIREFIGHT SOUTH OF THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL.

* * *

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL EXTEND THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI (UNMIH) UNTIL THE END OF FEBRUARY 1996. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 940 (1994) ESTABLISHED THE OBJECTIVE OF COMPLETING THE MISSION'S MANDATE BY THAT TIME.

IN A REPORT DATED 24 JULY, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID UNMIH HAD MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING ITS GOALS SINCE TAKING OVER FROM THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE. IT SHOULD BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT THROUGHOUT THE CURRENT ELECTION PERIOD AND THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, HE CONTINUED. IT WAS REASONABLE TO HOPE THAT HAITI WOULD HAVE DULY ELECTED INSTITUTIONS AND A FUNCTIONING SECURITY SYSTEM BY FEBRUARY 1996.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT ALL CONCERNED IN HAITI WOULD DRAW ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE JUNE LEGISLATIVE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS AND CORRECT ORGANIZATIONAL MISTAKES AND SHORTCOMINGS IN THE ELECTION PROCESS. IT WAS IMPERATIVE THAT THAT PROCESS LEAD TO A STABLE TRANSITION TO A NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT. HE ALSO APPEALED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND TO SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE MONITORING PROGRAMME AND ASSIST WITH THE CREATION OF AN ADEQUATE POLICE FORCE IN HAITI.

* * *

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TAJIKISTAN, RAMIRO PIRIZBALLON, LEFT TODAY TO UNDERTAKE CONSULTATIONS IN MOSCOW AND DUSHANBE AS WELL AS IN A NUMBER OF REGIONAL COUNTRIES. THOSE CONSULTATIONS, WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST, ARE IN PURSUANCE OF HIS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT TO THE CONFLICT IN TAJIKISTAN THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS.

* * *

THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JOSE AYALA LASSO, TODAY EXPRESSED REGRET AT THE RESIGNATION OF TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI AS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. HE EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO MR. MAZOWIECKI FOR HIS VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS EFFORT TO PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE REGION. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD REFLECT ON MR. MAZOWIECKI'S COMMENTS RELATED TO THE CONCEPT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR'S MANDATE, HE ADDED.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WILL HOLD ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION IN GENEVA FROM 31 JULY TO 18 AUGUST. THE 18-MEMBER COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER THE MEASURES TAKEN BY CHAD, BELARUS, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND NIGERIA TO COMBAT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. THOSE COUNTRIES ARE AMONG THE 143 STATES PARTIES TO THE 1969 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

* * *

A PEACE TORCH WILL BE LIT IN DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, ON 31 JULY AND THEN CARRIED THROUGH AFRICAN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY WAR TO BEIJING, SITE OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN. THE TORCH WILL BE LIT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM) ON THE OCCASION OF PANAFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY, A DAY DEDICATED TO PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEUPRO

OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (OSSG)

Facsimile transmission

27 July 1995 Total Pages:

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To: All UNICs/UNISs/UNDP Resident Representatives

From: Ahmad Fawzi, DEPUTY-SPOKESMAN
for the Secretary-General, UN NY,
OFFICER-IN CHARGE, OSSG
Tel (212) 963 4890/7162 Fax (212) 963 7055/4179

=====

Subject: GUIDANCE ON RECENT DECISIONS RE: BOSNIA

The following guidance should be read in conjunction with the statement issued yesterday regarding delegation of authority to use air power to General Janvier, as well as the Secretary-General's address to the multinational meeting on Bosnia held in London last Friday and his statement after the meeting, both of which were issued as press releases on Friday.

Furthermore, I will send you a copy of the statement read to the press by British Foreign Secretary Rifkind after the London meeting.

For further guidance please refer to this week's daily noon briefing notes, which go a long way to answering the many questions you must have been getting.

If you have any questions, please call or fax me or one of my colleagues in the Spokesman's office.

Best regards.

cc Mr S Sanbar
Mr J Hughes
Mr J Sills
Mr G Warner

GUIDANCE NOTE

(SRSG FC CAO UNDP)

(Internal Use Only)

1. The UK invited Contact Group members, along with key troop contributors to UNPROFOR and others concerned, to an international meeting on Bosnia in London on Friday 21 July.

2. The Secretary-General attended the meeting, along with senior aides Kofi Annan and Marrack Goulding, his Geneva negotiator Thorvald Stoltenberg and the High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata. UNPROFOR Force Commander Gen. Bernard Janvier and Bosnia Commander Gen. Rupert Smith also participated. Following the opening of the meeting by Prime Minister John Major, the Secretary-General addressed the group (you were sent the text).

3. At the end of the full day meeting, UK Foreign Minister Malcolm Rifkind, who chaired it, read to the media a statement suggesting a consensus was emerging on a broader use of air power in Bosnia. The Secretary-General limited himself to a statement attributable to his Spokesman (also sent to you).

4. The NATO Military Committee met over the weekend in Brussels, and the organization's political arm, the North Atlantic Council (NAC), conferred Monday and Tuesday. In the early hours of Wednesday, the NAC reached agreement. Immediately afterward, NATO Secretary-General Willy Claes telephoned the Secretary-General with the news, followed by a letter explaining the NAC agreement.

5. Later Wednesday, the Secretary-General issued a press statement in response (you have the text) agreeing with the NAC conclusion as conveyed by Claes that an attack by the Bosnian Serbs on Gorazde should be met by a firm and decisive response, including through air strikes. On the question of the "dual key" arrangement, the press statement said, in order to streamline the decision-taking process within the United Nations chain of command, the Secretary-General had delegated authority in respect of air strikes to Theatre Force Commander Gen. Bernard Janvier. His Special Representative Yasushi Akashi had delegated the necessary authority as regards close air support in defence of peace-keepers to Janvier as well, who was authorized to delegate it further to the UNPROFOR Force Commander when operations circumstances so require.

5. Here follow some questions that might be asked by the media concerning the impact on the UN of the London meeting, along with illustrative answers:

Q. WHAT CHANGES FOR THE UN AS A RESULT OF THE LONDON MEETING?

A. Talk of possible withdrawal has been replaced by across-the-board support for the continued presence of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yet the mission was seen to be at a turning point and the status quo unacceptable. A stern warning was issued to the Bosnian Serbs that their current offensives would be met with a firm and rapid response. While the participants concluded that the UN must not go to war in Bosnia, they said it needs to support realistic and effective deterrence.

Q. DOES THAT INCLUDE THE SUBSTANTIAL USE OF AIR POWER?

A. Among participants in the London meeting, there was strong support from some countries for the use of air power, while others remained conscious of the serious risks involved.

In the end, the Secretary-General was satisfied that the proposal by the NAC fell within the scope of Security Council Resolution 836, which authorized the use of air power.

Q. DID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL "GIVE IN" BY DELEGATING AUTHORITY ON THE USE OF AIR POWER TO HIS FORCE COMMANDER?

A. The Secretary-General feels strongly that as he is ultimately responsible for the safety of UN peace-keepers on the ground, he had to insist on the "close co-ordination" called for in Res. 836 before air strikes are carried out. He therefore was pleased that the NAC reaffirmed the "dual-key" arrangement designed to ensure that air power is used only when both the United Nations and NATO agree to use it. In delegating authority to his Force Commander, his intention was to improve the efficiency of the decision-taking process.

Q. DOES THE "STREAM-LINED" PROCEDURE APPLY JUST TO GORAZDE OR TO THE ENTIRE MISSION AREA?

A. While the NAC decision at present applies only to Gorazde, the Secretary-General's delegation of authority to the Force Commander for all air action under Resolution 836 applies to the entire mission area.

Q. HAVE ALL THE DETAILS BEEN WORKED OUT AS TO WHAT WOULD NECESSITATE A STRIKE, WHAT KIND OF TARGETS CAN BE HIT AND SO ON?

A. Kofi Annan and Gen. Janvier will be in Brussels on Friday 28 July to work out the operational details with their NATO counterparts.

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PRESS RELEASE DH/1944
27 JULY 1995 (MORE)

PREPARED BY CENTRAL NEWS DH/1944
27 JULY 1995

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

*UNPROFOR FORCE COMMANDER OVERSEES EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA; GORAZDE AND BIHAC REPORTED TO BE CALM, BUT FIGHTING CONTINUES IN SARAJEVO.

*UNITED STATES WELCOMES SECRETARY-GENERAL'S DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY REGARDING USE OF AIR POWER IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA; STRESSES INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S RESOLVE TO OPPOSE BOSNIAN SERB AGGRESSION.

*SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS OF MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RWANDA.

*ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ADOPTS 59 RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT AND RIGHTS OF ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES.

*WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS HOLDS THIRTEENTH SESSION IN GENEVA.

* * *

THE FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR), LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RUPERT SMITH, TODAY RETURNED TO ZEPA TO OVERSEE THE ORDERLY EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM THE ENCLAVE, ACCORDING TO A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION. A TOTAL OF 4,400 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN, OR ARE BEING, EVACUATED. SOME 2,500 OF THEM HAVE ALREADY CROSSED THE CONFRONTATION LINES INTO GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED AREAS IN CENTRAL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

MEANWHILE, THE SITUATION IN GORAZDE REMAINED QUIET, WITH NO TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE AREA REPORTED. THE BIHAC POCKET WAS ALSO QUIET AFTER INTENSE FIGHTING OVER THE LAST WEEK. HOWEVER, THERE WAS MODERATE FIGHTING IN SARAJEVO, WITH 1,300 FIRING INCIDENTS RECORDED YESTERDAY. UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) CONVOYS HAVE BEEN REACHING THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL WITH RELATIVE EASE THIS WEEK, BUT THE BOSNIAN SERBS HAVE NOW DEMANDED THAT THEY RECEIVE A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF THE AID BEING

(SAB) FC CMV

DELIVERED.

IN ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT, TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI HAS RESIGNED AS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA BECAUSE OF WORLD INACTION OVER THE FALL OF SREBRENICA AND ZEPA. MR. MAZOWIECKI CRITICIZED THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR ITS "SLOW AND INEFFECTUAL" RESPONSE TO CONTINUING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

* * *

THE UNITED STATES HAS WELCOMED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF AIR POWER IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES (UNPF). PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE MADELEINE ALBRIGHT SAID TODAY THAT THE DECISION WOULD STREAMLINE CURRENT PROCEDURES AND INCREASE THE POTENCY OF AIR POWER AS A DETERRENT TO AGGRESSION.

"NATO AND THE UNITED NATIONS STAND TOGETHER IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO RESPOND RESOLUTELY TO FURTHER BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVES," SHE SAID. "THE BOSNIAN SERBS SHOULD NOW BE ON NOTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S RESOLVE TO OPPOSE FURTHER ACTS OF AGGRESSION."

* * *

THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 918 (1994) HAS APPEALED FOR INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS OR SUSPECTED VIOLATIONS OF THE MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RWANDA. THE APPEAL WAS ADDRESSED TO GOVERNMENTS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS TO INDIVIDUALS.

THE EMBARGO PROHIBITS THE SALE OR SUPPLY TO RWANDA OF ARMS AND RELATED MATERIEL OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION, MILITARY VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT, AND PARAMILITARY POLICE EQUIPMENT. IT ALSO PROHIBITS SUCH SALE OR SUPPLY TO PERSONS IN NEIGHBOURING STATES IF THE ARMS OR MATERIEL ARE FOR USE IN RWANDA.

* * *

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HAS ADOPTED 59 RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT AND THE RIGHTS OF ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES. THOSE MEASURES DEALT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, CAMBODIA, SOMALIA, CUBA, SOUTHERN LEBANON, IRAN, ZAIRE, HAITI, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, MYANMAR, AFGHANISTAN, IRAQ, SUDAN, BURUNDI AND RWANDA.

EARLIER IN THE WEEK, THE COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS. THE RESOLUTIONS DEALT WITH GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION OF URBAN CRIME, A CODE OF ETHICS FOR PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS, AND A RECOMMENDATION THAT A WORLD CONFERENCE BE HELD IN 1998 ON PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS.

THE COUNCIL ALSO HEARD A STATEMENT BY GERTRUDE MONGELLA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN. SHE SAID THE BEIJING CONFERENCE WOULD EXCEED ALL EXPECTATIONS IN TERMS

... THE ENLIGHTENED OF ISSUES ADDRESSED AND THE MOBILIZATION OF
SUPPORT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN. THE MANY NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS ATTENDING WOULD ADD DEPTH AND IMPETUS TO THE
PROCEEDINGS, SHE ADDED.

* * *

THE SUBCOMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES' WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS
POPULATIONS IS HOLDING ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION. EVERY YEAR,
MORE THAN 600 REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS, UNITED NATIONS
BODIES AND INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS GATHER IN GENEVA TO DISCUSS THE
CONCERNS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES. THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR
INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS HAS ENABLED 52 INDIGENOUS REPRESENTATIVES
TO ATTEND THIS YEAR'S SESSION.

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27 JULY 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE CALLS FOR INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS
OF MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RWANDA

THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 918 (1994) TO MONITOR THE ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RWANDA HAS ISSUED AN APPEAL FOR ANY INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS OR SUSPECTED VIOLATIONS OF THE MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO WHICH WAS IMPOSED BY THAT COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON 17 MAY 1994. THE EMBARGO INCLUDES PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OR SUPPLY TO RWANDA OF ARMS AND RELATED MATERIEL OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION, MILITARY VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT, PARAMILITARY POLICE EQUIPMENT AND SPARE PARTS.

BY ITS RESOLUTION 997 (1995) THE SECURITY COUNCIL ALSO AFFIRMED THAT THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED UNDER RESOLUTION 918 (1994) APPLIED TO THE SALE OR SUPPLY OF ARMS AND MATERIEL SPECIFIED THEREIN TO PERSONS IN THE STATES NEIGHBOURING RWANDA, IF THAT SALE OR SUPPLY WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE USE OF SUCH ARMS OR MATERIEL WITHIN RWANDA. THE COUNCIL CALLED UPON THE STATES NEIGHBOURING RWANDA TO TAKE STEPS AIMED AT ENDING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DESTABILIZATION OF RWANDA AND TO ENSURE THAT SUCH ARMS AND MATERIEL WERE NOT TRANSFERRED TO RWANDAN CAMPS WITHIN THEIR TERRITORIES.

AS DECIDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON 19 JULY, THE APPEAL IS ADDRESSED TO GOVERNMENTS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS, AND REQUESTS THAT ANY RELEVANT INFORMATION THEY MAY HAVE BE FORWARDED TO THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS OR TO THE COMMITTEE.

SUCH INFORMATION SHOULD, IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, BE TURNED OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF DOMICILE OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR OF THE MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO. THE COMMITTEE WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE RECEIVING SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN EACH CASE, A COPY OF EACH SUCH INFORMATION SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNED.

NOTIFICATION OF SUCH INFORMATION TO THE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, AMBASSADOR NUGROHO WISNUMURTI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ROOM S-3055-G, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT, UNITED NATIONS

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2A, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017; FAX NO.
2) 963-1300.

ON 17 JULY, THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTION 1085 (1995) BY
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PRESS RELEASE SC/6874
27 JULY 1995

DECIDED THAT, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY
RESOLUTION 918 (1994), APPROPRIATE AMOUNTS OF EXPLOSIVES INTENDED
EXCLUSIVELY FOR USE IN ESTABLISHED HUMANITARIAN DEMINING
PROGRAMMES MAY BE SUPPLIED TO RWANDA, UPON APPLICATION TO AND
AUTHORIZATION BY THE COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF ALL 15 MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL: ARGENTINA, BOTSWANA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE,
GERMANY, HONDURAS, INDONESIA, ITALY, NIGERIA, OMAN, RUSSIAN
FEDERATION, RWANDA, UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES.

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PRESS RELEASE DH/1943

26 JULY 1995

PREPARED BY CENTRAL NEWS DH/1943

26 JULY 1995

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

+SECRETARY-GENERAL SUPPORTS NATO DECISION ON USE OF AIR
POWER TO DETER BOSNIAN SERB ATTACKS ON GORAZDE; DELEGATES
AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF AIR STRIKES TO UNPF COMMANDER.

+SECURITY COUNCIL STRONGLY CONDEMNS BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVE
AGAINST SAFE AREA OF ZEPA; DEMANDS SERBS WITHDRAW FROM ZEPA
AND SREBRENICA.

+UNPROFOR REPORTS BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT FORMALLY
SURRENDERED ZEPA; SENDS 60-STRONG TEAM TO ASSIST IN EVACUATION
OF CIVILIANS.

+SECRETARY-GENERAL CONDEMNS BOMB ATTACK AGAINST PARIS METRO
STATION AND CONVEYS CONDOLENCES TO FRENCH PEOPLE.

+UNHCR ISSUES REVISED APPEAL FOR \$263 MILLION TO ASSIST
REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN AFRICA'S GREAT LAKES REGION IN 1995.

+VOTER IDENTIFICATION RESUMES IN WESTERN SAHARA AFTER DEPUTY
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT AND
POLISARIO.

+UNITED KINGDOM PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE SAYS UNITED NATIONS
HAS MOVED TO CENTRE OF WORLD STAGE IN LAST FIVE YEARS; NOTES
NUMEROUS SUCCESSES IN PEACE-KEEPING AND SOCIAL FIELDS.

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAS EXPRESSED FULL
SUPPORT FOR THE DECISION TAKEN LAST NIGHT BY THE NORTH
ATLANTIC COUNCIL REGARDING THE USE OF AIR POWER TO DETER
BOSNIAN SERB ATTACKS ON GORAZDE. IN A STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY,
HE SAID HE AGREED WITH NATO'S CONCLUSION THAT AN ATTACK ON
GORAZDE SHOULD BE MET BY A FIRM AND DECISIVE RESPONSE,
INCLUDING THROUGH AIR STRIKES.

IN ORDER TO STREAMLINE DECISION-TAKING WITHIN THE UNITED
NATIONS CHAIN OF COMMAND, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TODAY
DELEGATED AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF NATO AIR STRIKES, WHICH HE
HAD HITHERTO RETAINED HIMSELF, TO THE COMMANDER OF UNITED
NATIONS PEACE FORCES (UNPF), GENERAL BERNARD JANUIER.
MEANWHILE, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE YASUSHI AKASHI DELEGATED THE
NECESSARY AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF CLOSE AIR SUPPORT, WHICH IS
THE USE OF AIR POWER TO DEFEND UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL.
GENERAL JANUIER WAS AUTHORIZED TO DELEGATE THAT AUTHORITY
FURTHER TO THE FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) WHEN OPERATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES SO
REQUIRED.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN AT CURRENT
ATTACKS ON SARAJEVO AND THE BIHAC POCKET, AND NOTED THAT THE
NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL HAD ASKED THE NATO MILITARY
AUTHORITIES, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE UNPF, TO FORMULATE
PROPOSALS ON THE POSSIBLE USE OF AIR POWER IN THOSE SITUATIONS

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ISO. IN FURTHERANCE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS, HE INSTRUCTED UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS KOFI ANNAN AND GENERAL JANVIER TO TRAVEL TO BRUSSELS FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH NATO ON THE OPERATIONAL MODALITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL'S DECISION.

* * *
THE SECURITY COUNCIL LAST NIGHT RESTATED IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS ITS CONDEMNATION OF THE BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE SAFE AREA OF ZEPA. IN A STATEMENT BY ITS PRESIDENT, DELMER URBIZO PANTING (HONDURAS), THE COUNCIL DEMANDED THAT THE BOSNIAN SERBS WITHDRAW FROM BOTH ZEPA AND SREBRENICA.

THE COUNCIL EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF UNPROFOR AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES TO ACHIEVE THE SAFE EVACUATIONS OF CIVILIANS WISHING TO LEAVE ZEPA. IT DEMANDED THAT UNPROFOR AND THOSE AGENCIES BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE AND UNHINDERED ACCESS TO THE POPULATION OF THE AREA. IN PARTICULAR, THE COUNCIL DEMANDED UNHINDERED ACCESS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC), SO THAT IT COULD REGISTER AND VISIT DETAINEES.

* * *
THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT HAS STILL NOT FORMALLY SURRENDERED ZEPA TODAY, AND RETAINS MILITARY CONTROL OF PART OF THE ENCLAVE, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED UNPROFOR TO ASSIST IN THE EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS TO CENTRAL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. OVER 1,100 WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ELDERLY PERSONS HAVE REACHED GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED TERRITORY, AND THOUSANDS MORE MAY REQUIRE TRANSPORT TO JOIN THEM. A 60-STRONG UNPROFOR TEAM TODAY LEFT SARAJEVO FOR ZEPA TO ASSIST IN THE EVACUATION EFFORT.

MEANWHILE, EUROPEAN UNION MEDIATOR CARL BILDT TODAY ATTENDED A CONTACT GROUP MEETING IN LONDON. PARTICIPANTS DISCUSSED MR. BILDT'S TALKS WITH SERBIAN PRESIDENT SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC ON THE POSSIBLE RECOGNITION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) IN EXCHANGE FOR SOME SANCTIONS RELIEF.

* * *
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED DEEP SHOCK AT NEWS OF YESTERDAY'S BOMB ATTACK IN THE PARIS METRO, WHICH KILLED AT LEAST SEVEN PEOPLE. HE CONDEMNED SUCH ACTS OF INDISCRIMINATE VIOLENCE IN THE STRONGEST TERMS AND PRESENTED HIS CONDOLENCES TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

* * *
THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) HAS ISSUED A REVISED APPEAL FOR \$263 MILLION ON BEHALF OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION OF AFRICA. THE AGENCY REDUCED THE 1995 APPEAL FROM \$292 MILLION, HAVING RECEIVED ONLY 40 PER CENT OF THAT FIGURE BY MID-YEAR. OF THE \$130 MILLION IN AVAILABLE FUNDS, IT HAS ALREADY SPENT ALMOST \$121 MILLION.

UNHCR'S PROGRAMMES IN THE REGION ARE AIMED AT MORE THAN 2 MILLION REFUGEES FROM RWANDA AND BURUNDI AND SOME 150,000 RETURNEES. MOST OF THE REFUGEES ARE LIVING IN SPRAWLING CAMPS IN ZAIRE AND TANZANIA. OTHERS ARE IN SMALLER CAMPS IN BURUNDI AND UGANDA.

* * *
THE MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT AND THE POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SAGUIA EL-HAMRA AND RIO DE ORO (POLISARIO) TODAY RESUMED THE VOTER IDENTIFICATION PROCESS FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA AT SIX CENTRES, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS

POKESMAN. THE RESUMPTION WAS MADE POSSIBLE AFTER DEPUTY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ERIK JENSEN MET WITH THE TWO SIDES IN ABAT AND TINDOUF LAST WEEK. THE PROCESS WAS SUSPENDED ONE MONTH AGO AFTER MORE THAN 45,000 VOTERS HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED.

* * *

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS MOVED TO THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD STAGE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND HAS HAD MANY SUCCESSES IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY, UNITED KINGDOM PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE SIR DAVID HANNAY SAID TODAY. HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT HEADQUARTERS THAT MUCH OF THE CRITICISM OF THE ORGANIZATION WAS FACILE. WHILE IT WAS GOING THROUGH A DIFFICULT PATCH, THE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS THAT HAD TO BE ADDRESSED AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WAS INCREASING, NOT DECREASING. HE NOTED THAT ONE THIRD OF ALL THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS HAD BEEN ADOPTED SINCE 1990.

SPEAKING ON THE EVE OF HIS RETIREMENT, SIR DAVID HIGHLIGHTED THE ORGANIZATION'S ROLE IN REVERSING IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND IN THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE GULF WAR. AT NO TIME IN THIS CENTURY HAD AGGRESSION BEEN REVERSED AT SUCH LOW COST IN TERMS OF HUMAN AND MATERIAL LOSS. HOWEVER, THE "HEAVY SHADE" OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA HAD MADE SOME PEOPLE FORGET THAT ACHIEVEMENT. THERE HAD BEEN OTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, INCLUDING THE PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN CAMBODIA, MOZAMBIQUE AND EL SALVADOR. LIVES HAD BEEN SAVED, ELECTIONS HELD AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTED.

SIR DAVID ALSO CALLED ATTENTION TO "NON-COUNCIL" SUCCESSES: THE 1990 CHILDREN'S SUMMIT, WHICH PUSHED MANY COUNTRIES TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO CHILDREN'S RIGHTS; THE 1992 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, WHICH SET THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE ROAD TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION; THE 1994 CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, WHICH ADDRESSED AN ENORMOUSLY SENSITIVE BUT VERY IMPORTANT PROBLEM; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS. HOWEVER, THE ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE MORE SPARING IN THE USE OF SUMMITS, OR "THE CURRENCY GETS DEVALUED".

THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA HAD ULTIMATELY BEEN A FAILURE, BUT ONE FROM WHICH USEFUL LESSONS COULD BE DRAWN, HE CONTINUED. THE RWANDAN TRAGEDY WAS "A BLOT ON ALL OUR LIVES", BUT THE ORGANIZATION HAD RECEIVED A LOT OF UNWARRANTED BLAME FOR IT. THE BOSNIAN CRISIS WAS ENORMOUSLY COMPLEX, BUT MANY UNITED NATIONS OBJECTIVES HAD BEEN ATTAINED: THE CONFLICT HAD BEEN CONTAINED GEOGRAPHICALLY; HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE; AND THE PEACE PROCESS HAD BEEN SUSTAINED. HE STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF UNITED NATIONS REFORM, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREAS OF FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT, CONCLUDING THAT THE ORGANIZATION MUST "ADAPT OR PERISH".

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PRESS RELEASE DH/1942
PREPARED BY CENTRAL NEWS
25 JULY 1995 (MORE)
DH/1942

T U E S D A Y H I G H T S
*SECRETARY-GENERAL G H L I G H T S
TRAUELS IN EUROPE BRIEFS SECURITY COUNCIL ON HIS RECENT
UNPROFOR IN EUROPE AND AFRICA; REITERATES IMPORTANCE OF
*SECRETARY-GENERAL PLEDGES EXPRESSES HERZEGOVINA
BUS BOMBING; REPRESENTATIVE SORROW AND
*SPECIAL PEACE PROCESS CONTINUED UNITED NATIONS
OFFENSIVE AGAINST ZEPAR; DEMANDS END TO ATTACKS AGAINST
*UNPROFOR AND IMMEDIATE ACCESS FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS
FROM ZEPAR WITH CRIMINAL TRIUNAL FOR
TOWN'S DEFENDERS HAVE AGREED TO SURRENDER LEADER, AMID REPORTS
*INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION CONCLUDES FORTY-SEVENTH
ISSUES ARREST ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
*HIGH CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY
SOCIAL COUNCIL ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
*INTER AND CHECHNYA
NIGERIA COUNCIL ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
SESSION IN GENEVA, LAW
* ** AGAINST PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND
SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS-GHALI TODAY REITERATED THE
IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR)
PRESENCE IN OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR)
NATIONS IN OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR)
MORE THAN TWO MILLION REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS WITHOUT
THAT PRESENCE. HE MADE COMMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS AFTER
RIEFING THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS AFTER
AFRICA, AND ON THE MEETING ON THE BOSNIAN CRISIS IN EUROPE
FRIDAY, REGARDING THE "DOUBLE KEY" ARRANGEMENT FOR THE USE OF AIR
VER, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID HE WAS AWAITING THE OUTCOME
TODAY'S MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
TO COUNCIL. HE ADDED THAT HE WAS IN DAILY CONTACT WITH
NATO SECRETARY-GENERAL THAT HE WAS IN DAILY CONTACT WITH
RATION BETWEEN THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS AND STREAMLINING THE
E KEY APPROACH.
SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED SORROW AND SHOCK FOLLOWING
DAY'S TERRORIST ATTACK ON A COMMUTER BUS IN TEL AVIV
E HE DESCRIBED THE BOMBING AS A VICIOUS ACT OF
BOUTROS-GHALI SAID HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY THE
ACTION OF ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN LEADERS TO CONTINUE

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THE PEACE PROCESS THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD EXERT ALL POSSIBLE EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE FORCES OF PEACE IN THE REGION. HE STRESSED, ESPECIALLY BY PROVIDING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE.

* * *

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE YASUSHI AKASHI HAS STRONGLY CONDEMNED THE LATEST BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE SAFE AREA OF ZEPA. HE SAID CIVILIANS THERE WERE BEING SUBJECTED TO AN ONSLAUGHT OF ARTILLERY, TANK AND MORTAR FIRE, AND HAD VERY LITTLE MEDICAL CARE. ONLY TWO HUMANITARIAN CONVOYS HAD GAINED ACCESS IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS AND FOOD STOCKS WERE EXHAUSTED.

MR. AKASHI DEMANDED THAT THE BOSNIAN SERB LEADERSHIP REFRAIN FROM ANY FURTHER ACTION THAT WOULD THREATEN THE SAFETY OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF ZEPA. HE DEMANDED IMMEDIATE AND UNHINDERED ACCESS FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS. HE ALSO CALLED ON THE BOSNIAN SERBS TO PERMIT THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) TO EVACUATE VULNERABLE NON-COMBATANTS WHO SO WISHED.

* * *

THERE WERE REPORTS TODAY THAT BOSNIAN SERB FORCES HAD ENTERED ZEPA AND FOUND THE TOWN TO BE DESERTED, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN. HE SAID THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND THE TOWN'S DEFENDERS MIGHT HAVE FLED TOWARDS THE NORTH-EAST. HOWEVER, THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT DENIED REPORTS THAT A SURRENDER AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED. THE FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR), LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RUPERT SMITH, MET TODAY WITH BOSNIAN SERB MILITARY COMMANDER RATKO MLADIC TO DISCUSS THE EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA.

FIGHTING IN THE BIHAC POCKET MODERATED YESTERDAY AND AGAIN TODAY, THE SPOKESMAN CONTINUED. HE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN BIHAC, NOTING THAT THE CROATIAN SERBS HAD PREVENTED RELIEF SUPPLIES FROM ENTERING THE POCKET. HOWEVER, CONDITIONS IN SARAJEVO HAD IMPROVED SOMEWHAT WITH THE ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL CONVOYS IN RECENT DAYS. SOME 500 METRIC TONS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES REACHED THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL TODAY.

* * *

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA HAS ISSUED WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF THE LEADERS OF THE BOSNIAN AND CROATIAN SERBS, ACCUSING THEM OF WAR CRIMES. BOSNIAN SERB LEADER RADOVAN KARADZIC AND ARMY COMMANDER RATKO MLADIC WERE CHARGED WITH GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY. THOSE CHARGES AROSE FROM ATROCITIES PERPETRATED AGAINST CIVILIANS THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, FROM THE SHIPING CAMPAIGN AGAINST CIVILIANS IN SARAJEVO, AND FROM THE TAKING OF PEACE-KEEPERS AS HOSTAGES AND THE USE OF THEM AS HUMAN SHIELDS. CROATIAN SERB LEADER MILAN MARTIC WAS CHARGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRING OF CLUSTER-BOMBS INTO ZAGREB LAST MAY. IN ALL, 24 WARRANTS WERE ISSUED BY THE TRIBUNAL.

PROSECUTOR RICHARD GOLDSTONE SAID THE CHARGES ILLUSTRATED A CONSISTENT PROSECUTION STRATEGY -- THE INVESTIGATION AND INDICTMENT OF LEADERS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA WHO WERE SUSPECTED OF BEING RESPONSIBLE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FOR WIDESPREAD AND SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW. THAT STRATEGY INCLUDED THE INVESTIGATION OF LOWER-LEVEL PERSONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN CARRYING OUT THE CRIMES IN ORDER TO BUILD EFFECTIVE CASES AGAINST THE LEADERS WHO WERE PARTY TO THE OVERALL PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION OF THOSE CRIMES.

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Press Release DH/1941

24 July 1995

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

*Security Council expresses grave concern at deteriorating situation in Bihac; demands respect for status of Bosnian safe areas and safety of UNPROFOR personnel, following deaths of two French peacekeepers in Sarajevo.

*Security Council condemns acts of violence in Middle East after bus bombing in Israel; expresses full support for peace process.

*Special Rapporteur says evidence suggests Pale authorities are personally and directly responsible for massive human rights abuses in northern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

*Secretary-General recommends UNIFIL mandate be extended for six months, citing continued tension in southern Lebanon; says Force can be streamlined without affecting its operational capacity.

*United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks begins final session; Canada says draft treaty must not be weakened.

The Security Council today expressed grave concern at the deteriorating situation in and around Bihac. In a statement to correspondents, Council President Gerardo Martinez Blanco (Honduras) demanded that all parties cease hostile acts and respect the status of the Bosnian safe areas. He recalled earlier Council resolutions on the safe areas, including Bihac, particularly resolutions 836 (1993) and 959 (1994).

The Council demanded that all parties respect the safety and freedom of movement of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and its personnel. It expressed condolences to the French Government and to the families concerned following the deaths of two French peace-keepers in Bosnia and Herzegovina over the weekend.

The two French soldiers were killed in separate incidents in Sarajevo. One, a medical officer, died when Bosnian Serb forces fired five mortar rounds

at UNPROFOR's Zetra camp. The other soldier was killed when the Bosnian Serbs opened fire on an UNPROFOR convoy near the airport.

In a related development, elements of the Rapid Reaction Force have been deployed on Mount Igman to deter attacks on United Nations personnel and convoys. Some 300 British troops with 12 artillery pieces have taken up position on the mountain, and will be able to observe areas from which the Bosnian Serbs have launched attacks in the past. Meanwhile, 540 French peace-keepers with 12 light tanks have been deployed in the area.

In a second statement issued in connection with today's bus bombing in Israel, the Council condemned all acts of violence and called on the parties in the Middle East to avoid acts of

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terrorism. It called on the Palestinians to cooperate with the peace plan and expressed its full support for the Middle East peace process.

The de facto Bosnian Serb authorities are very close to attaining their apparent aim of achieving "ethnic purity" in territory under their control, according to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Tadeusz Mazowiecki. In a report on the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia, he said non-Serbs had been subjected to unrelenting terrorization and discrimination. As a result, virtually none of them wished to remain in northern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Bosnian Serb authorities seemed to have slowed down the last stages of the exodus, he continued. Among their motives might be a wish to retain some non-Serbs for forced labour, and to have people for inclusion in negotiated population exchanges. While there were criminal gangs operating in the Banja Luka area, much evidence suggested that the authorities were personally and directly responsible for the massive human rights abuses which had taken place.

The Special Rapporteur called on the Bosnian Serb authorities to cease immediately all practices of "ethnic cleansing", to provide adequate protection to all groups subjected to discrimination and to facilitate the restitution of property. Those responsible for crimes must be brought to justice, and conditions created for the safe return of all displaced persons and refugees.

The Security Council should extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for six months to 31 January 1996, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a report dated 19 July, he said the situation in southern Lebanon remained tense and volatile, citing the continuation of the Israeli occupation and attacks by groups opposed to it.

While there had been no progress towards the implementation of UNIFIL's mandate, the Force contributed to stability in the area and to the protection of its inhabitants.

The Secretary-General said he intended to reduce UNIFIL's overall strength by 10 per cent by the spring of 1996. The Force Commander's headquarters staff would be cut by 20 per cent. Engineer support would be consolidated and the infantry battalions would be reduced slightly. Such streamlining would lead to savings of \$10 million per year without affecting the Force's operational capacity. He noted that unpaid assessments to the UNIFIL Special Account currently amounted to \$211 million.

The final session of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks aimed at preventing international conflicts over fishing on the high seas began today at Headquarters. The two-week Conference is expected to conclude a global treaty which would legally bind countries to conserve and sustainably manage fish stocks and settle disputes peacefully.

The Conference has before it a 48-article draft text, based on negotiations which began in July 1993. It includes general principles to guide coastal and distant-water-fishing States in fulfilling their conservation and management duties under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Those duties include measures to eliminate overfishing and ensure long-term sustainability of fish stocks.

In an address to the Conference, Canada's Minister for Fisheries and Oceans, Brian Tobin, stressed the need for a legally-binding treaty with compulsory dispute settlement to protect threatened resources. Failure to control the massive fishing power deployed on the high seas would lead to destructive overfishing, depleted resources, human misery and conflict among States. Canada would strenuously oppose any weakening of the draft text, he added.

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STRIKES WERE DECIDED ON, MR. FAWZI SAID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD A NUMBER OF OPTIONS TO SAFEGUARD AND PROTECT THE LIVES OF PEACE-KEEPERS AND CIVILIANS. HE ADDED THAT THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE GROUND WERE MAKING PLANS FOR THE PROTECTION OF INNOCENT CIVILIANS AND REFUGEES AS THEY HAD BEEN DOING FOR SOME TIME. HE OFFERED TO PROVIDE A CORRESPONDENT WITH AN ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CIVILIANS AND REFUGEES IN BOSNIA.

A CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT, IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THE RUSSIANS SUPPORTED THE SERBS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, AND, CONSEQUENTLY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DID NOT WANT TO OFFEND THE RUSSIANS BECAUSE HE WANTED TO BE RE-ELECTED AND FEARED THE USE OF THE VETO BY THAT MEMBER STATE. WAS THAT THE REASON THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS NOT PARTICULARLY DECISIVE IN TAKING ACTION AGAINST THE SERBS, THE CORRESPONDENT ASKED. "I REFUTE YOUR STATEMENT", MR. FAWZI RESPONDED.

ASKED TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S INSISTENCE ON SUBMITTING THE DECISIONS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL REFLECT HIS DESIRE NOT TO BE "BOUNCED INTO DOING ANYTHING BY THE WESTERN POWERS", MR. FAWZI SAID THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL COULD NOT TAKE ACTION UNILATERALLY; HE NEEDED THE MEMBER STATES TO SUPPORT HIM IN ANY ACTION THAT HE TOOK. "IN FACT, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IMPLEMENTS THE WILL AND DESIRE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THROUGH THE MEMBER STATES OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ABOUT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S OPINION ON THE "DUAL-KEY" SYSTEM OF LAUNCHING AIR STRIKES (THE SYSTEM BY WHICH AIR STRIKES MUST BE APPROVED BY BOTH NATO AND THE UNITED NATIONS), MR. FAWZI REPEATED HIS EARLIER STATEMENTS ON THE PRIORITY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PEACE-KEEPERS AND CIVILIANS, ON THE PART OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AS WELL AS THE NEED TO AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE. TO OTHER RELATED QUESTIONS, MR. FAWZI REPEATED HIS STATEMENTS ON THE COURSE OF ACTION THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD TAKE FOLLOWING THE CONFERENCE, ADDING THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD ANALYSE THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE VERY CAREFULLY AND IF THEY POSED A THREAT TO THE PEACE-KEEPERS AND INNOCENT CIVILIANS ON THE GROUND, HE WOULD HAVE TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKED IF THE AIR STRIKES WERE DECIDED ON, WOULD THE UNITED NATIONS NOT BE SEEN AS BEING PARTIAL TO ONE SIDE IN THE CONFLICT. MR. FAWZI SAID THAT ISSUE HAD ALWAYS BEEN A POINT MADE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL - THAT ONE OF THE PREMISES OF PEACE-KEEPING WAS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL. THAT WOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

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SERIOUSLY AS THE SITUATION DEVELOPED.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKED HOW THE ISSUE OF NEUTRALITY COULD BE EXPLAINED WHEN NEUTRALITY WAS IMPOSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. MR. FAWZI SAID THERE HAD BEEN CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS IN THE CASE OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA BECAUSE TROOPS WERE NOT FORTHCOMING FROM MEMBER STATES. AS A RESULT, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE SECRETARIAT HAD TO MAKE CERTAIN DECISIONS IN THAT REGARD, AS TROOPS WERE DESPERATELY NEEDED. THEY HAD BEEN OFFERED BY SOME MEMBER STATES AND NOT BY OTHERS. HE ADDED THAT "THE ORGANIZATION WAS NOT TAKING SIDES AND WAS WORKING VERY HARD NOT TO TAKE SIDES IN THIS CONFLICT OR IN ANY OTHER CONFLICT".

ASKED WHY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS, LANSANA KOUYATE, WAS SENT TO UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND KENYA, MR. FAWZI SAID HE WAS SENT TO BRIEF THE PRESIDENTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S RECENT TOUR OF RWANDA, ANGOLA AND BURUNDI. HE ADDED THAT HE WOULD ASSUME THAT ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE MISSION TO THOSE COUNTRIES WAS THAT THEY WERE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE REFUGEE SITUATION RESULTING FROM THE CRISES IN BURUNDI AND RWANDA.

RESPONDING TO ANOTHER QUESTION, MR. FAWZI INFORMED CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE FOLLOWING UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS HAD ATTENDED THE LONDON MEETING: THE UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, MARRACK GOULDING AND KOFI ANNAN, RESPECTIVELY; MR. STOLTENBERG, MRS. OGATA, AND GENERALS JANVIER AND SMITH. HE REPEATED THE LIST OF FOREIGN SECRETARIES AND MINISTERS OF THE 16 PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES WHO HAD ADDRESSED THE CONFERENCE -- TROOP-CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES AND MEMBERS OF THE CONTACT GROUP.

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(MORE)FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

21 JULY 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

AT TODAY'S NOON BRIEFING, AHMAD FAWZI, DEPUTY SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL INFORMED CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE HAD ISSUED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CRISIS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WHICH WAS TAKING PLACE IN LONDON TODAY.

QUOTING EXCERPTS FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS, MR. FAWZI SAID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD BEGUN HIS STATEMENT BY SAYING "HOW ANXIOUSLY THE RESULTS OF THIS MEETING ARE AWAITED BY THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH IS ITSELF, IN A SENSE, A HOSTAGE OF THE TERRIBLE WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IT IS FOR YOU, THE MEMBER STATES, WORKING THROUGH THE SECURITY COUNCIL, TO TAKE THE DECISIONS. IT IS FOR US, THE SECRETARIAT, HELPED BY THE TROOP-CONTRIBUTING GOVERNMENTS, TO EXECUTE YOUR DECISIONS, HOWEVER GREAT THE DIFFICULTIES, THE VICISSITUDES AND THE EVIL WHICH WE HAVE TO FACE IN DOING SO."

MR. FAWZI WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD STRESSED SEVERAL POINTS, INCLUDING: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK WHICH WAS BEING DONE BY THE UNITED NATIONS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA; THE TOTAL UNACCEPTABILITY OF THE SUFFERING WHICH THE BOSNIAN SERBS HAD INFLICTED ON THE INNOCENT POPULATION IN PURSUIT OF THEIR POLICY OF "ETHNIC CLEANSING" AND WHICH HAD BEEN UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED; AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HUMANITARIAN WORK BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD ALSO UNDERLINED "THE IMPORTANCE OF CLARIFYING THE MANDATES GIVEN TO US BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL SO THAT THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) CAN REMAIN IN BEING AND THERE WILL BE NO TEMPTATION FOR TROOP-CONTRIBUTING GOVERNMENTS TO WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS".

IN CONCLUSION, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE MEETING WOULD SUCCEED IN REACHING AGREEMENT ON POINTS WHICH COULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS A SOUND BASIS FOR FUTURE DECISIONS ON UNPROFOR. (SEE PRESS RELEASE SG/SM/5689-PKO/44 OF 21 JULY FOR TEXT OF SECRETARYGENERAL'S STATEMENT.)

MR. FAWZI WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS OPENED THIS MORNING BY BRITISH PRIME MINISTER JOHN MAJOR. HIS ADDRESS WAS

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SUDANESE GOVERNMENT. THEY WERE IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED.

THE WFP OBTAINED CLEARANCE TO PICK UP THE DOCTORS FROM BOTH THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBELS. HOWEVER, THE WFP AIRPLANE BECAME STUCK IN MUD UPON LANDING. INSTEAD OF BEING MET BY SUDANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES, MEMBERS OF THE SPLA SHOWED UP THE NEXT DAY AND TOOK ALL ABOARD INTO CUSTODY.

THE RELEASE FOLLOWED LONG-RUNNING NEGOTIATIONS AMONG THE PARTIES INVOLVED.

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24. Requests the Secretary-General to administer these resources with a maximum of economy and efficiency;

25. Decides that appropriations for 1996-1997 under the special account referred to in paragraph 19 above, the amount of which shall be determined during the fiftieth regular session of the General Assembly, shall be financed equally through the modes of financing referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

26. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a performance report at the end of each biennium no later than May 1996 and May 1998 respectively;

27. Decides to review the mode of financing of the International Tribunal at its fifty-second regular session;

28. Requests the Secretary-General to submit estimates for the requirements of the International Tribunal for 1996-1997 by 30 November 1995;

29. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991".

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21 JULY 1995 (MORE)
PREPARED BY CENTRAL NEWS DH/1940

21 JULY 1995
F R I D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

*AT LONDON MEETING ON BOSNIAN CRISIS, MINISTERS CALL FOR MAINTENANCE OF UNPROFOR, BUT SAY STATUS QUO IS UNACCEPTABLE; SECRETARY-GENERAL STRESSES NEED FOR CLEAR MANDATES AND DIRECT DIALOGUE BETWEEN PARTIES.

*BOSNIAN SERBS RESUME SHELLING OF ZEPA AFTER SURRENDER ULTIMATUM IS IGNORED; BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS OPEN FIRE ON UNPROFOR CAMP IN ENCLAVE.

*GENERAL ASSEMBLY AUTHORIZES OVER \$1.377 BILLION FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, ANGOLA AND WESTERN SAHARA.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NUCLEAR MATERIALS; SUGGESTS SECURITY COUNCIL ISSUE STATEMENT SUPPORTING IAEA EFFORTS TO TACKLE PROBLEM.

* * *

FOREIGN MINISTERS ATTENDING TODAY'S MEETING IN LONDON ON THE BOSNIAN CRISIS CALLED UNANIMOUSLY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) TO REMAIN IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, ACCORDING TO A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION. HOWEVER, THE MINISTERS STRESSED THAT THE CONTINUATION OF THE STATUS QUO WAS UNACCEPTABLE, AND THAT CONDITIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE CREATED IN WHICH THE FORCE COULD CARRY OUT ITS MANDATE EFFECTIVELY.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE "DUAL-KEY" ARRANGEMENT SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR ANY USE OF AIR POWER IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IN CONSIDERING THE HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION, SPEAKERS EXPRESSED ADMIRATION FOR THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) AND OTHER AGENCIES. SUCH WORK WAS A CRITICALLY IMPORTANT PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S EFFORTS ON THE GROUND, THEY SAID.

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI CONGRATULATED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR ITS INITIATIVE IN CONVENING THE MEETING, WHICH PERMITTED "A CONSTRUCTIVE AND FRANK EXCHANGE OF DIFFERING VIEWS". IN HIS STATEMENT AT THE MEETING, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CITED UNPROFOR'S SUCCESS IN PREVENTING THE BOSNIAN CONFLICT FROM SPREADING. IF THE FORCE WERE WITHDRAWN, ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES WOULD BE NEEDED TO PREVENT A GENERAL CONFLAGRATION IN THE BALKANS. UNPROFOR'S PRESENCE WAS ALSO A

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a location on the Bosnian Government side before being taken to Tuzla with about 12,000 to 14,000 people. Some centres with the necessary facilities which could accommodate about 11,000 people had been identified. The UNHCR however, had been told that the refugees would have to be taken to the airbase in Tuzla which, he said, was totally inadequate to receive thousands of displaced persons. The conditions there were absolutely appalling. The UNCHR was awaiting a Bosnian Government decision on whether to allow those in the collection centres to remain. The agency had also been informed that 7,000 refugees would have to stay at the airbase. There were about 2,000 to 3,000 on their way to Tuzla.

The UNHCR's second most important concern, he said, was about the whereabouts and fate of men forcibly separated from their families. The agency had so far been unsuccessful in seeking access to them, and the situation was a matter of deep concern. He said that everything was being done to enable the agency "to get on top of the situation" within the next 24 hours. It was "absolutely unacceptable" that people had been forced to flee and then exposed to difficulties. He quoted the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, as saying in Geneva yesterday that what was happening in Srebrenica was "one of the most blatant examples of ethnically motivated forced replacement" yet seen in the world.

Asked what happened to weapons collected from Bosnian Government troops in 1993 by UNPROFOR, Mr. Fawzi said he had no information on the subject.

Asked about his statement that some refugees had been violent, Mr. Fawzi said it was part of the panic that could result from a large number of people being congregated in a small place.

Mr. Jessen-Petersen also noted that there were some 2,000 to 3,000 people inside the Tuzla airbase where conditions were relatively better. There were another 8,000 to 9,000 stranded outside the base where conditions were absolutely appalling. Some of those people were trying to get into the base. The Bosnian Government, already overwhelmed by the presence of more than 200,000 refugees on its territory, had urged that the refugees be accommodated at the Tuzla airbase.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Fawzi said Mr. Akashi's role

in the region had not been diminished by the assignment given to Mr. Stoltenberg by the Secretary-General. He had other duties and yesterday had been at Mostar where he had met with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation President, Mr. Zubak. They had discussed the situation in the Federation and the deployment of the rapid reaction force. He had also met with the French and British members of the force already deployed in the area. Mr. Akashi had also visited Gornji Vakuf in Bosnia. His duties did not conflict with the assignment given to Mr. Stoltenberg, Mr. Fawzi added; the two were working together.

Asked whether the rapid reaction force would be involved in any effort to retake Srebrenica, Mr. Fawzi said he could not address the question until there was a clear and unified position by the international community as to what needed to be done in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Secretary-General was studying options presented to him by his political and military advisers, and until that became clear, he did not think there should be speculation on what could or could not be done with the rapid reaction force.

Had the Secretary-General contacted the French Government over the crisis? Mr. Fawzi replied that he had been in touch with Member States, including France, throughout the past week.

A correspondent commented that the negotiating tool had been taken out of the hands of Mr. Akashi who in the past had been involved in talks with the parties. Mr. Fawzi said he could not concur with the correspondent, pointing out that the Secretary-General's Special Representative had been and was still part of the political process taking place in the former Yugoslavia. He reiterated that his role had not been diminished in any way. The Secretary-General had, after the recent Security Council resolution, found it imperative to utilize the political resources available to him. That was why Mr. Stoltenberg had been given this assignment to move the political process forward.

A correspondent asked whether he had information about reports of massacres and bodies lying in the streets of Srebrenica. Mr. Fawzi said more information and evidence were required for Member States to make the judgement on what action needed to be taken. Mr. Jessen-Petersen said he could not confirm the reports. He said two international UNHCR staff members had finally managed to enter the enclave but had not been allowed to move about freely. They had since left. He also said, in response to another question, that the Tuzla airbase was totally inadequate and that it did not have facilities to cater to an additional of 10,000 to 15,000 people. There were also mines in the area. It was, simply, an unreliable place to shelter people, he added.

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Prepared by Central News DH/1935
14 July 1995

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

*Security Council demands Bosnian Serbs respect civilian rights and immediately release males forcibly removed from Srebrenica; demands unimpeded access for humanitarian agencies and freedom of movement for UNPROFOR.

*Secretary-General views negotiation as main tool for achieving peaceful settlement in Bosnia; appoints Thorvald Stoltenberg Special Envoy to open negotiations with parties.

*Refugee situation in Tuzla worsens; ten die from dehydration.

*Secretary-General arrives in Angola for 3-day working visit; meets with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to assess current status of Angolan peace process.

*Special Committee on Decolonization calls for peaceful resolution of the sovereignty dispute over Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

*Economic and Social Council told field coordination by United Nations agencies increases their effectiveness.

* * *

The Security Council today expressed deep concern over the forced relocation, grave mistreatment and killing of civilians by Bosnian Serbs in the safe area of Srebrenica. It demanded that the rights of those civilians be fully respected and that some 4,000 men and boys, reportedly removed by force from Srebrenica, be released immediately, in conformity with international law.

In a statement read out by its President, Gerardo Martinez Blanco (Honduras), the Council further demanded that the Bosnian Serbs allow unimpeded access by international humanitarian organizations to Srebrenica's civilian population and cooperate with procedures to determine those who wished to leave. They should be allowed to do so in an orderly and safe manner.

The Council demanded that both sides allow unimpeded movement of humanitarian relief and cooperate with efforts by international organizations and concerned governments to provide food, medicine and housing to the displaced. The Council also demanded that they respect fully the safety of United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel and ensure their complete freedom of movement. The Council again called on the Bosnian Serbs to release unharmed, immediately

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and unconditionally, all detained peace-keepers.

Condemning the unacceptable practice of ethnic cleansing, the Council reaffirmed that those who had committed or ordered those acts would be held individually responsible.

* * *

The Secretary-General views negotiation as the main tool for reaching a peaceful settlement to the problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to a United Nations spokesman. In a letter to the Security Council, the Secretary-General said he had appointed Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia (ICFY), as his Special Envoy to assess the situation in Bosnia and to open negotiations with the parties there.

Mr. Stoltenberg will be joined today by Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and Carl Bildt, the other co-chairman of ICFY. They will fly to Belgrade to meet with the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Slobodan Milosevic.

Mr. Stoltenberg will underline the importance of the humane treatment of refugees and displaced persons and access for humanitarian convoys, the spokesman continued. He will demand the release of detained UNPROFOR personnel, the restoration of UNPROFOR's freedom of movement and the orderly redeployment of the Dutch battalion with all their weapons and vehicles. Mr. Stoltenberg will then go to Pale for discussions with Bosnian Serb leaders.

Meanwhile, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a statement released today, said it would not deal with Mr. Akashi or Mr. Stoltenberg. However, it would cooperate with the United Nations and meet with other envoys of the Secretary-General.

* * *

The situation of the displaced persons at the UNPROFOR airforce base at Tuzla was very grave, a United Nations spokesman said today, as the forced relocation of civilians in the safe area of Srebrenica by Bosnian Serbs continued. An estimated 4,000 people were inside the airbase and another 9,000 people were crowded outside. The United Nations had set up tents and were providing medical care for the many refugees who were exhausted, dehydrated and ill.

Ten displaced persons had died, probably from dehydration and two others had committed suicide, the spokesman continued. Some refugees had formed groups of 100 to 200 and had become violent. Additional UNPROFOR troops had been sent to Tuzla to help the refugees and control the situation.

The UNHCR had already identified centres in Tuzla, with facilities to handle the refugees, but the Bosnian Government had insisted on sending them to the airport, according to Soren Jessen-Petersen, the Director of the UNHCR in New York. The UNHCR hoped to move some of the refugees to the collection centres within 24 hours.

Meanwhile, UNPROFOR troops had withdrawn from the last observation post they were manning in the Srebrenica enclave. Bosnian Serb forces were now holding 55 Dutch peace-keepers, although UNPROFOR had been in touch with them and did not

believe their safety was threatened. The safe area of Zepa in eastern Bosnia was reportedly under attack.

The United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees, Sadako Ogata, has strongly condemned Bosnian Serb acts against the Srebrenica civilians. It was one of the most blatant examples of ethnically motivated forced displacement seen yet in the war.

* * *

The Secretary-General has arrived in Angola for a three-day working visit. He met with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to assess the current status of the Angolan peace process and later addressed the staff of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

The Secretary-General attended a special session of the Joint Commission to review the latest developments in the application of the peace agreements. The Joint Commission is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and is presided over by Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye. In the evening, the Secretary-General was guest of honour at a dinner at the Presidential Palace.

* * *

The Special Committee on Decolonization has approved a draft resolution calling for the peaceful resolution of the sovereignty dispute over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Acting without a vote, the Committee yesterday approved the draft by which the General Assembly would ask Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations on the issue as soon as possible.

The Foreign Minister of Argentina, Guido di Tella, said his country was an economic ally of the United Kingdom with whom it shared many aims, and their disagreement over the Malvinas sovereignty would not prevent dialogue. However, using the right to self-determination to solve the issue would legitimize the past aggressive and forceful British acquisition of the Malvinas. He said Argentina would respect the way of the life of the islanders and would not pose a threat to anyone.

A petitioner from the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands, said that Argentina must understand that the islanders did not look on Britain as an oppressive colonial power but as a benevolent motherland ready to let them stand on their own two feet.

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Field coordination by various United Nations agencies had increased their effectiveness, the Economic and Social Council was told in Geneva. The Council has been holding discussions this week on United Nations operational activities for international development cooperation.

Thelma Awori, the United Nations Development Programme Resident Coordinator in Zimbabwe, said intensified coordination had been used to confront such problems as drought. Such coordination was easier to accomplish when a government was firmly established and respected. Andrew Arkutu, the United Nations Population Fund Country Director for Nigeria, said most countries accepted the concept of the country strategy and its value in aid management.

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ECOSOC/5600
13 July 1995

SECRETARY-GENERAL CALLS FOR PEACE IN AFRICA, SAYS INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNITY MUST TAKE CONTINENT'S FOREIGN DEBT PROBLEM
Such Action Would Help Break Vicious Cycle of Poverty
and Conflict, He Tells High-Level Segment of Council's Session
(Delayed in Transmission.)

GENEVA, 4 July (UNIS) -- United Nations Secretary-General
Boutros Boutros-Ghali called this morning for peace in Africa
and told the Economic and Social Council that the international
community must tackle the problem of African foreign debt to
help break a vicious cycle of poverty and conflict there.

"The African continent is still too often the scene of
ethnic confrontations and civil wars that compound the existing
poverty and underdevelopment", he said. "Some countries
continue to offer us the distressing spectacle of peoples
tearing each other to pieces.

"Conflicts help to spawn poverty, and poverty is itself an
undeniable factor in conflict. This vicious cycle absolutely
has to be broken."

The Secretary-General spoke at the opening of the
high-level segment of this year's five-week Economic and Social
Council session. The segment's purpose is to set United
Nations policy on major international matters. This year's
topic is "Development of Africa, including the implementation
of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa
in the 1990s".

Along with confronting the debt problem, Mr. Boutros-Ghali
said, the international community should "not only maintain but
raise its level of assistance to the African continent". He
called for further aid for public and vocational training
there, and for help in diversifying African economies and in
increasing African participation in foreign trade. (For full
text of statement, see Press Release
SG/SM/5675/Rev.1-ECOSOC/5590/Rev.1.)

Council President Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan) said it was worth
wondering if African countries, having been bypassed by the
industrial revolution, were to be bypassed by the information
revolution as well. He urged that strategies be developed to
usher the continent into "the modern era".

Those addresses were followed by a number of statements

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Boutros-Ghali
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from the floor by ambassadors and ministers of various governments. Those representing African nations requested international support and relief from foreign-debt burdens. Speakers included the Philippines (on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China), Spain (on behalf of the European Union), France, Finland, Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Korea, Senegal, China, Denmark, United Kingdom and Benin. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) also spoke.

Background Documentation

Before the Council is a report of the Secretary-General (E/1995/81) entitled "Development of Africa, including the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s." It presents priority issues for the development of Africa for consideration at the high-level segment and reviews the current stage of implementation of the United Nations agenda for the continent, including development assistance, debt, trade, foreign direct investment and South-South cooperation. The report also declares that "it is time for a green revolution" -- the use of high-yield agriculture -- in Africa.

Address by Secretary-General

Secretary-General BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI told the Council that economic performance in Africa had been disappointing, even in countries that had made substantial reforms. At present, out of a total of 48 least developed countries, 33 were African. Among the factors hindering Africa's development were inadequate infrastructures, weak institutions, poorly utilized human resources, a great vulnerability to natural and climatic disasters and the impact of unfavourable terms of trade.

He said Africa was still too often the scene of ethnic confrontations and civil wars that compounded the existing poverty and underdevelopment. Some countries continued to offer the distressing spectacle of peoples tearing each other to pieces. While there could be no peace without development, it was also not possible to have sustainable development without peace. Conflicts helped to spawn poverty, and poverty was itself an undeniable factor in conflict. That vicious cycle absolutely had to be broken.

The United Nations must help Africa to strengthen its regional structures and African countries to diversify their economies. Africa's products had to be allowed access to foreign markets. It was also necessary for the international community to decide at long last to take on the nagging problem of African debt, the Secretary-General continued. A large number of the countries in Africa were being crushed by an unbearable external debt burden. The outstanding principle of Africa's long-term debt today amounted to \$37 billion, accounting for half the outstanding debt of the entire third world.

According to the World Bank, only six out of the 21 most indebted African countries were in a position to repay their debt, even under the softest borrowing terms. Beyond that, the international community must not only maintain but also raise its level of assistance to the African continent. And it was

essential for the United Nations to support the efforts of
African countries to improve public education and vocational
training, the Secretary-General stated.

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PART 2 OF 2

13 July 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Mr. Fawzi said the resolution had been communicated to all the parties. Shortly after the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General had requested an assessment study by his military advisers and was expected to receive it today in Kigali. The Secretary could be expected to react before the week was out.

A correspondent asked for comment on a statement in the Security Council by the United States representative that the treatment meted out by Bosnian Serb soldiers to Dutch peace-keepers fell squarely within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Responding, Mr. Fawzi said that, while he was aware of reports of atrocities having been committed, he felt it was not within his competence to comment on the issue at this time. It was a matter for Member States to decide. In response to another question, he said that the Secretary-General would be returning to Headquarters towards the end of July.

He told a correspondent that he knew of no missing \$6 million in Haiti, but would check.

Mr. Fawzi said he would also check reports that some Canadian peace-keepers were running out of food in Sarajevo.

Asked whether the Secretary-General would use Article 99 provisions with regard to the current situation in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Fawzi said he would apply that article as he saw fit. (The article states that the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.) Pressed by the correspondent, he said that the Secretary-General would study the situation and revert to the Council with some possible avenues of action.

Replying to a question about the rapid reaction force, he said that when fully deployed, it would fall within the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) chain of command and existing mandates.

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A correspondent said the UNCA had this week sent a letter to the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Public Information (DPI), Samir Sanbar, asking for elucidation regarding accreditation granted to a representative of the state-owned news agency from "SRPSKA Republicka". The UNCA, which believed in the freedom of the press, he said, had accepted the reporter's application for membership in the organization. He said UNCA members would like an explanation from Mr. Sanbar on the DPI action and its previous rejection of the credentials of journalists from Taiwan. Mr. Fawzi said he would speak to Mr. Sanbar on the matter and that, like UNCA, the DPI also believed in the freedom of the press "and we will work very hard to ensure that this principle is respected".

Asked whether Saddam Hussain of Iraq, and Col. Muammar al-Qadhafi of Libya had been invited to the special summit to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, Mr. Fawzi said invitations had been sent to all heads of Member States, except Yugoslavia.

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PART 1 OF 2

13 July 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, opened today's noon briefing by observing that the situation in Srebrenica, Bosnia Herzegovina was "a humanitarian disaster of immense proportions". He stressed that the United Nations was doing what it did best under the circumstances -- helping refugees and trying to provide humanitarian relief wherever it could. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had taken the lead in trying to help the refugees in Srebrenica and Tuzla. The latest information from the UNHCR was that about 23,000 men women, children and the elderly were being taken to Bratunac where they were being screened by the Bosnian Serbs.

In that process, he said the refugees would cross the front line and be received on the other side by Bosnian Government transport and UNHCR field officers. Some 30,000 people, as correspondents might have heard, were still crammed in and around the Dutch camp of Potocari, north of Srebrenica. In the northern part of Srebrenica, more had arrived yesterday, even as others were forced to leave. The situation in Potocari was dramatic "to say the least". Forcible evacuation continued. Some 11,000 women, children and the elderly had been taken to the front line, some at night and left to walk alone into Bosnian Government territory. There were reports that the male refugees had been selected for transport out of the enclaves to unknown destinations.

A six-truck convoy with 22 metric tons of supplies which left Belgrade yesterday had just reached Srebrenica. A Medecins sans Frontieres convoy was reportedly blocked at the border at Mali Zvornik. Another UNHCR convoy of five trucks with about 17 or 18 tons of food was standing by in Belgrade. Authorizations requested by the UNHCR Chief of Mission for himself and other staff to go to Bratunac, where most of the evacuees had been transported, and to the Serb side of the front line to monitor and assist them, had been denied repeatedly. It was outrageous, Mr. Fawzi said, that the

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Bosnian Serbs continued to deprive those helpless and needy civilians of the aid that the United Nations could bring to them. He said the United Nations and the UNHCR would continue to push for the authorizations for the convoys to get through.

As correspondents had heard yesterday, buses loaded with women, children and the elderly had been taken first to the front line where the Bosnian Government had begun bussing them to Tuzla. He said that the situation in the town was extremely grave. There were about 5,000 people on the tarmac at Tuzla airbase and 6,000 refugees were in Kladanj near the front line on the Bosnian side, waiting to be bussed to Tuzla.

Continuing, Mr. Fawzi said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, had issued a statement strongly condemning the ongoing forced relocation of thousands of civilians from Srebrenica to central Bosnia by the Bosnian Serb forces. Mr. Fawzi quoted Mr. Akashi as saying that the attack upon and "ethnic cleansing" of a United Nations "safe area" were abhorrent acts which had justifiably earned the revulsion of the international community.

The Bosnian Serbs had, according to the statement, subsequently delayed access for UNHCR relief supplies to the thousands of displaced persons in Srebrenica. As a result, "a humanitarian crisis is fast unfolding before our eyes". Food and water supplies were critically low and there was a severe risk of an outbreak of disease if immediate action was not taken to alleviate the plight of the civilian population.

In compliance with Security Council resolution 1004, unanimously adopted last night, Mr. Akashi's statement demanded that the Bosnian Serb civilian and military authorities immediately allow unimpeded access to the UNHCR and other international aid agencies.

The statement concluded that as an immediate measure, and in consultation with the UNHCR, Mr. Akashi had ordered the mobilization of all available resources to address the needs of the thousands of displaced people arriving in central Bosnia. He had also established an emergency group, chaired by the Head of Civil Affairs, with the UNHCR as the lead agency, to coordinate the relief effort. The statement said the urgent task of providing assistance to the desperate civilians of Srebrenica had already begun and would intensify in the coming days. The United Nations would continue to commit itself to the humanitarian tasks that confronted it both in Srebrenica and elsewhere, the statement added.

Turning to other matters, Mr. Fawzi said that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was in Kigali where he arrived this afternoon (local time). Shortly after, he went to meet with the Rwandan Prime Minister, following which he addressed a joint session of the National Assembly. Those present included cabinet ministers, chiefs of diplomatic and consular missions, heads of United Nations agencies, and representatives of non-governmental organizations in Kigali. The Secretary-General would continue his visit tomorrow with talks with his Special Representative and staff at the United Nations headquarters in Kigali.

On his way to Kigali, the Secretary-General had stopped in

Entebbe, Uganda today and held talks with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni. Mr. Fawzi said a report on those talks would be issued as soon as it was received.

On Haiti, he said that the results of the municipal and communal elections showed that the LAVALAS coalition won a majority in all nine departments. Nine main cities would have LAVALAS mayors, including Port-au-Prince, where, according to results announced by the Electoral Commission last night, the incumbent mayor, Paul Evans, from the National Front for Change and Democracy Party, was defeated by the independent candidate, Emmanuel Charlemagne. The incumbent obtained 18 per cent of the popular vote, compared with 45 per cent by the challenger. A second report on the United Nations Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) was expected to be issued on Monday, 17 July. It would be available in French, English and Spanish.

He announced that a report on outstanding contributions to the regular budget and peace-keeping operations were available at the Spokesman's office. As of 30 June, the United Nations was owed a total of \$2.7 billion by Member States. Of the amount, \$870 million was for the regular budget, and \$1.8 billion for peace-keeping. Included in the outstanding amount for peace-keeping was \$8.2 million in peace-keeping assessments which were not yet due. The assessment letters had been mailed on 2 June and payments were due within 30 days.

He also announced that the Committee to Protect Journalists would hold a briefing on Kashmir at the United Nations Correspondents' Association (UNCA) Club next Tuesday, 18 July.

Mr. Fawzi drew attention to a report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/552) in response to Security Council resolution 997 (1995) on Rwanda. The report covered a recent mission to the country by Aldo Ajello, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy. Mr. Fawzi called attention to the concluding paragraph of the report in which the Secretary-General states: "There is growing recognition in the Great Lakes region not only of the urgency and gravity of the risks confronting the countries of the region but also of the need for the governments concerned to take individual and collective measures to address these dangers. While many of the governments consulted by my Special Envoy took the view that the primary responsibility lay with the Government of Rwanda, there was general acknowledgement also of the value of action at the regional level. However, the Special Envoy's consultations indicated that in some countries there was strong opposition to the deployment of United Nations observers as proposed in Security Council resolution 997 (1995)." The Secretary-General said that while he was in the region in the coming days, he would explore further the positions of the governments concerned.

In his briefing, Amadou Moustar Gueye, Spokesman for the President of the General Assembly, said the Assembly met yesterday, and elected Roslyn Higgins of the United Kingdom to the International Court of Justice. She is the first woman to sit on the World Court and will fill the vacancy left by the resignation on 10 July of Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings, also of

the United Kingdom. Ms. Higgins' term of office will expire on 5 February 2000. Mr. Gueye said the Acting President of the General Assembly, Satya N. Nandan, described the election of Ms. Higgins as a historic event.

Mr. Gueye said the Assembly also adopted several draft resolutions on the financing of various United Nations peace-keeping operations, details of which were in today's Journal. In other action, the Assembly had also adopted a resolution introduced by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica on the observance of World Peace Week during the week of 24 October 1995, United Nations Day. The Foreign Minister said that the President of Costa Rica had proposed that all hostilities cease during that week to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. Several representatives had taken the floor to support the resolution.

Continuing, Mr. Gueye said the Assembly had also extended the mandate of the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) until February 1996. It had taken note of a report of the Secretary-General on the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (A/49/926). The Assembly, welcoming the resolution on that issue, noted the prospect of free and fair Presidential elections in Haiti, starting from February 1996 in accordance with the Haitian constitution. Earlier, the Assembly had expressed its sympathy to the Government and people of China for the tragic loss of life and material damage resulting from the recent floods there. Finally it had been announced that Yemen had made the necessary payments to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

A correspondent asked whether the Secretary-General's Special Representative in the former Yugoslavia had communicated the terms of yesterday's Security Council resolution to the regime in Pale and also the time-frame within which the Secretary-General would announce the results of resources he had found available to achieve the aims of the resolution.

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13 July 1995

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

--- Humanitarian disaster looms in Bosnian enclave of Srebrenica; male refugees transported to unknown destinations; women, children and elderly forced to walk across confrontation lines into Tuzla.

--- Special Representative Yasushi Akashi calls Bosnian Serb attack and ethnic cleansing of United Nations safe area abhorrent; demands unimpeded access for UNHCR and other international agencies.

--- Secretary-General continues official visit to Africa; meets with Ugandan President in Entebbe and Rwandan Prime Minister in Kigali.

--- Secretary-General says some neighbouring countries of Rwanda strongly oppose deployment of United Nations military observers in their territories to monitor sales of arms destined for Rwanda.

--- Lavalas coalition, endorsed by Haitian President Aristide, wins majority of municipal and community boards in all nine departments.

--- Member States owe United Nations \$2.7 billion as of 30 June; \$870 million owed to regular budget and \$1.8 billion owed to peace-keeping.

A humanitarian disaster was looming in the eastern Bosnian enclave of Srebrenica, a United Nations spokesman warned today. About 400 Dutch peace-keepers were doing all they could for 30,000 refugees who were still crammed in and around the UN military post at Potocari, north of Srebrenica. More refugees continued to arrive as others were being forced to leave by the Bosnian Serbs. Supplies were running desperately low.

Approximately 23,000 refugees had been taken by Bosnian Serbs to Bratunac, where they were screened. Some 11,000 women, children and elderly were then bused to the Tuzla area and forced to walk across the front lines -- some during the night -- into Bosnian Government territory. Several thousand of the male refugees had reportedly been selected for transportation to unknown destinations. The United Nations was extremely concerned about the well-being and security of the men.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (UNHCR) was leading efforts to help refugees in Srebrenica and Tuzla,

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the spokesman continued. A six-truck convoy, which left Belgrade yesterday had reached Srebrenica. Another UNHCR convoy of 5 trucks was standing by in Belgrade, however, a convoy from Medecins Sans Frontiers had been blocked at the Bosnian border. Repeated requests by the UNHCR Mission chief for authorization to visit Srebrenica and Bratunac had been denied by the Bosnian Serbs.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi today condemned the forced relocation of thousands of civilians from Srebrenica to central Bosnia by the Bosnian Serb forces, according to a United Nations spokesman. The attack and ethnic cleansing of a United Nations safe area were abhorrent acts which had earned the revulsion of the international community.

The Bosnian Serbs had delayed access for UNHCR relief supplies to thousands of displaced persons in Srebrenica and a humanitarian crisis was looming, Mr. Akashi said. Food and water supplies were critically low and there would be a severe outbreak of disease if immediate action was not taken to alleviate the plight of the civilian population. He demanded that Bosnian Serb civilian and military authorities immediately allow unimpeded access to UNHCR and other international agencies.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was in Kigali today, where he met with the Rwandan Prime Minister, Faustin Twagiramungu, and addressed a full session of the National Assembly including the cabinet, heads of diplomatic and consular missions, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. In the evening he attended a dinner hosted by the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu.

Earlier, the Secretary-General stopped in Entebbe, Uganda, where he met with the President, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the Foreign Minister, Rukhama Rugunda, and other top Government officials. They reviewed Uganda's relationship with the United Nations and the Secretary-General expressed his gratitude to the President for Uganda's support for UN peace initiatives and its economic assistance in neighbouring Rwanda and Burundi.

The Secretary-General briefed President Museveni on the high-level debate on development in Africa which was held last week during the Economic and Social Council's substantive session in Geneva. Noting the current donor fatigue in developing countries, the Secretary-General expressed his appreciation for the crucial role played by African leaders in promoting national reconciliation in countries on the continent which were in crisis.

Some countries neighbouring Rwanda strongly opposed the Security Council's proposed deployment of United Nations military observers in their territories, to monitor the sale and supply of arms intended for use in Rwanda, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In resolution 997 (1995), the Council called upon States neighbouring Rwanda to ensure that arms were not transferred to Rwandan refugee camps within their territories. It also asked the Secretary-General to consult with those countries on the use of UN military observers to monitor arms movements.

In his report, dated 9 July, the Secretary-General said there was mixed reaction by Governments to the proposed

deployment of observers. Some questioned its relevance and feasibility, arguing that international observers should be stationed in Rwanda to create a climate of confidence and encourage refugees to return home, thus reducing destabilization in the camps. Even countries who supported the proposal saw the initiative as a political first step by the international community to underscore its concern over the possible destabilization of Rwanda by military means.

The Secretary-General said there was growing recognition by countries in the Great Lakes region of the urgent and grave risks confronting them and the need for individual and collective measures to address those dangers. Many believed the primary responsibility was with the Rwandan Government but there was also a general acknowledgement of the value of regional action. The Secretary-General said he would explore the positions of Governments during his current official visit to Africa.

The Haitian Electoral Commission last night released more results from the first-round of voting in the 25 June elections, according to a United Nations spokesman. A coalition endorsed by President Jean Bertrand Aristide, the Lavalas Political Platform, has won a majority of municipal and communal boards in all nine departments (districts). The second round of elections is scheduled for mid-August.

Haiti's nine main cities will have a Lavalas mayor, including the capital Port-au-Prince where the incumbent mayor, Evans Paul, from the National Front for Change and Democracy (FNCD) was defeated by the independent candidate, Manno Charlemagne, the spokesman said. Mr. Charlemagne, a popular singer, received 45 percent of the popular vote to Mr. Evan's 18 percent.

As of 30 June, Member States owed the United Nations a total of \$2.7 billion, according to the latest update on the Organization's financial situation. Of that amount, \$870 million was for assessments to the regular budget and \$1.8 billion was for peace-keeping operations. Included in the \$1.8 billion figure for peace-keeping is \$8.2 million in peace-keeping assessments which is not yet due; assessments letters were mailed on 2 June and payment was due within 30 days.

The United States -- the largest debtor -- owed \$527 million to the regular budget and \$649 million to peace-keeping. The Russian Federation owed \$21 million to the regular budget and \$538 million to peace-keeping.

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Security Council

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3552nd Meeting (AM)

12 July 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES CONCURRENTLY WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO ELECT ROSALYN HIGGINS OF UNITED KINGDOM TO WORLD COURT

First Woman to Sit on Court

Fills Vacancy Left by Resignation of Judge Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings

The Security Council, voting concurrently with the General Assembly, this morning elected Rosalyn Higgins of United Kingdom to the International Court of Justice, the first woman to sit on the Court. Ms. Higgins, whose term will expire on 5 February 2000, was elected unanimously in the first round of secret balloting in the Council. She will fill the seat left vacant by the resignation of Judge Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings.

Elections to the Court require an absolute majority in both the Council and the Assembly. In the Assembly, which voted independently, Ms. Higgins obtained 155 votes in the first ballot.

Ms. Higgins, a professor of international law at the University of London, is Chairman of the Public International Law Advisory Board of the British Institute for International and Comparative Law and a member of the Committee on Human Rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Prior to that position, she was professor of International Law at the University of Kent.

Beginning her legal career as an intern in the United Nations Legal Office in 1958, has served as Queen's Counsel and Benchers of the Inner Temple, practising public and petroleum law. She has also acted as Counsel for the International Tin Council in a series of cases in the United Kingdom and as Counsel in several cases in the International Court of Justice. She served on the Board of Editors of the American Journal of International Law from 1975 to 1985 and has been published extensively in books and articles on international law, United Nations law, the use of force, State and diplomatic immunities, human rights, international petroleum law and other issues. She has received numerous awards and honours in international law.

She was nominated by the national group of Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand,

Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation,

(page 1a follows)

Security Council - 1a - Press Release SC/6065
3552nd Meeting (AM) 12 July 1995

Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

This morning the President of the Council expressed sympathy to the Government and people of China for the tragic loss of life and extensive material damage caused by recent floods. The representative of China thanked the Council for its expressions of sympathy and support.

The meeting, which began at 10:45 a.m., was adjourned at 11:35 a.m.

(page 2 follows)

Security Council - - Press Release SC/6065
3552nd Meeting (AM) 12 July 1995

(more) Candidates and Election Procedure of World Court

The Security Council meets this morning, concurrently with the General Assembly, to elect a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the seat left vacant by the resignation of Judge Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings of the United Kingdom which was effective 10 July. In accordance with the Statute of the International Court, the person elected to fill the vacancy will serve for the remainder of Judge Jennings' term, which would have expired in February 2000. Judges on the International Court hold nine-year terms.

The candidate for election is Rosalyn Higgins of the United Kingdom. Article 2 of the Statute of the Court states that judges are to be elected, regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

According to a note of the Secretary-General (A/49/932-S/1995/528), invitations were extended to national groups of States parties to the Statute to nominate candidates for the position not later than 21 June.

According to other notes by the Secretary-General (A/49/933-S/1995/529 and A/49/940 Add.1-S/1995/556/Add.1), Ms. Higgins has been a professor of International Law, University of London, since 1981. She is also the Chairman of the Public International Law Advisory Board of the British Institute for International and Comparative Law and a member of the Committee on Human Rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Prior to her current position, she was a professor of international law at the University of Kent. Ms. Higgins, who began her legal career as an intern in the United Nations Legal Office in 1958 has also been a Visiting Fellow at the Brookings Institute in Washington and at the London School of Economics.

As Queen's Counsel and Benchler of the Inner Temple, she has practised public international law and petroleum law. She has also acted as Counsel for the International Tin Council in a series of cases in the United Kingdom and as Counsel in the following cases in the International Court of Justice: Territorial Dispute (Libya/Chad); Case Concerning East Timor (Portugal v Australia); Question of Interpretation and

Application of the 1971 Montreal Convention arising from the aerial incident at Lockerbie (Libya v United Kingdom); and case concerning the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary/Slovakia).

Ms. Higgins served on the Board of Editors of the American Journal of International Law from 1975 to 1985. She has been published extensively both in books and articles on international law, United Nations law, the use of force, State and diplomatic immunities, human rights, international petroleum law and other issues. The recipient of numerous awards, she was most recently awarded an Honourary Life Membership in the American Society of International Law and an Honourary Doctorate from the University of Dundee, both in 1992. In 1988, she was awarded the Ordre des Palmes Academiques. In addition, she was awarded an Honourary Doctorate from the University of Paris XI in 1980 and the Wolfgang Friedman Medal for services to international law in 1985. She was nominated by the national group of Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

The procedure for the election, which is outlined in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/49/931-S/1995/527), calls for the General Assembly and the Security Council on the date specified for the election to proceed independently of one another to elect members of the Court. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes, both in the Assembly and the Council, is considered as elected.

The memorandum points out that "the consistent practice of the United Nations has been to interpret the words 'absolute majority' as meaning a majority of all electors". The electors in the Assembly are all the Members, together with Nauru and Switzerland. In the Assembly, 94 votes constitute an absolute majority for the purpose of this election. In the Council, eight votes constitute an absolute majority, and no distinction is made between the votes of permanent and non-permanent members.

The memorandum states that, in accordance with Assembly resolution 264 (III) of 8 October 1948, Nauru and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court, although not Member States of the United Nations, participate in the Assembly in electing members of the Court in the same manner as United Nations Members.

Regarding the voting procedure, the memorandum points out that if in the first ballot in either the Assembly or the Council no candidate obtains an absolute majority, a second ballot is held, with balloting continuing in the same meeting until a candidate has obtained the required majority. When a candidate has obtained the required majority in one of the organs, the President of that organ notifies the President of the other of the candidate's name. Such notification is not communicated by the President of the second organ to the members until that organ has itself given a candidate the required majority of votes.

If, upon comparison of the name of the candidate so selected

by the two organs, it is found that the result is different, the Assembly and the Council will proceed, again independently of one another, in a second meeting, to elect one candidate by further ballots, the results again being compared after one candidate has obtained an absolute majority in each organ. If necessary, that procedure will be repeated until both organs have given an absolute majority to the same candidate.

The memorandum concludes that if, however, after the third meeting the vacancy still remains unfilled, the special procedure set out in Article 12 of the Statute of the Court may be resorted to at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council. Article 12 provides for the formation of a joint conference, consisting of three members from each organ, to agree on a candidate to be submitted to the Assembly and the Council for acceptance. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, "the eldest judge shall have a casting vote".

The 15-member International Court currently consists of the following 14 members whose terms end on 5 February of the year indicated: Mohammed Bedjaoui, of Algeria (President) (1997); Stephen M. Schwebel, of the United States (Vice-President) (1997); Shigeru Oda, of Japan (2003); Gilbert Guillaume, of France (2000); Mohammed Shahabuddeen, of Guyana (1997); Andres Aguilar Mawdsley, of Venezuela (2000); Christopher Weeramantry, of Sri Lanka (2000); Raymond Ranjeva, of Madagascar (2000); Geza Herczegh, of Hungary (2003); Shi Jiuyong, of China (2003); Carl-August Fleischhauer, of Germany (2003); Abdul G. Koroma, of Sierra Leone (2003); Vladlen S. Vereshchetin, of the Russian Federation (1997); and Luigi Ferrari Bravo of Italy (1997).

Election of Member of Court

The President of the Security Council, GERARDO MARTINEZ BLANCO (Honduras), drew attention to the documents before the Council in connection with the election: (resolution 980 (1995); S/1995/527; S/1995/528; and S/1995/529).

The PRESIDENT then drew the names of Rwanda and the United Kingdom to act as tellers, and the Council proceeded to its first secret ballot. He said that as agreed in consultations the ballot papers would be counted after word was received that the ballot papers had been collected in the General Assembly. The Council would remain in session pending receipt of that information.

The PRESIDENT announced the results of the vote as follows:

Number of ballot papers: 15
Number of invalid ballots: 0
Number of valid ballots: 15
Required majority: 8
Number of votes obtained:
Rosalyn Higgins 15

The PRESIDENT then declared that Rosalyn Higgins had

obtained the required majority in the Council.

He said he would communicate the results of the Council's voting to the President of the General Assembly and requested that the Council remain in session until the President of the Assembly informed the Council of the results of the voting in that body.

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FROM DPIIDS
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Doc Symbol:S/RES/1004

S/RES/1004 (1995)
English

Page
UNITED
NATIONS
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/1004 (1995)

12 July 1995

RESOLUTION 1004 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3553rd meeting,
on 12 July 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial
integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia
and Herzegovina,

Gravely concerned at the deterioration in the situation in
and around the safe area of Srebrenica, Republic of Bosnia and
Herzegovina, and at the plight of the civilian population
there,

Gravely concerned also at the very serious situation which
confronts personnel of the United Nations Protection Force
(UNPROFOR) and a great number of displaced persons within the
safe area at Potocari, especially the lack of essential food
supplies and medical care,

Paying tribute to the personnel of UNPROFOR deployed in the
safe area of Srebrenica,

Condemning the offensive by the Bosnian Serb forces against
the safe area of Srebrenica, and in particular the detention
by the Bosnian Serb forces of UNPROFOR personnel,

Condemning also all attacks on UNPROFOR personnel,

Recalling the Agreement for the demilitarization of
Srebrenica of 18 April 1993 (S/25700, annex) by the Government
of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb
party, and regretting that it has not been implemented in full
by either party,

Stressing the importance of renewed efforts to achieve an
overall peaceful settlement, and the unacceptability of any
attempt to resolve the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and
Herzegovina by military means,

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

1. Demands that the Bosnian Serb forces cease their offensive and withdraw from the safe area of Srebrenica immediately;

2. Demands also that the parties respect fully the status of the safe area of Srebrenica in accordance with the Agreement of 18 April 1993;

3. Demands further that the parties respect fully the safety of UNPROFOR personnel and ensure their complete freedom of movement, including resupply;

4. Demands that the Bosnian Serb forces immediately and unconditionally release unharmed all detained UNPROFOR personnel;

5. Demands that all parties allow unimpeded access for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian agencies to the safe area of Srebrenica in order to alleviate the plight of the civilian population, and in particular that they cooperate on the restoration of utilities;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to use all resources available to him to restore the status as defined by the Agreement of 18 April 1993 of the safe area of Srebrenica in accordance with the mandate of UNPROFOR, and calls on the parties to cooperate to that end;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

End of Part 1 of 1 Doc Symbol:S/RES/1004

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FROM DPIIDS
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Doc Symbol:IHA/573

IHA/573
12 July 1995

HIGH-LEVEL MEETING RAISES \$13.1 MILLION IN PLEDGES FOR UN TRUST FUND

FOR MINE CLEARANCE, TRAINING AND VICTIM REHABILITATION
Secretary-General Calls for Ban on Production, Export;
Young Somali Victim Asks Delegates to Rid World of Mines
(Delayed in Transmission)

GENEVA, 6 July (UN Information Service) -- Anti-personnel land-mines were "perverse and insidious" weapons of mass destruction, in that they blindly struck out at civilian populations, often long after conflicts had ceased, United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said in his address this morning to the International Meeting on Mine Clearance which began here yesterday.

The Secretary-General told the high-level gathering that the production, export and use of such devices must be banned and stockpiles destroyed, in addition to the enactment of concrete, immediate and far-ranging clearance measures.

After concluding his statement, the Secretary General introduced an eight-year-old Somali girl, Fadumo Bihi Koshi, whose legs had been blown off by a land-mine four years ago while she played "hide and seek". Both her parents had been killed by mines. She urged participants to "please, stop planting mines, so that children will not be hurt".

This morning, the Meeting raised \$13.1 million in pledges for the newly created United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance as announced by representatives of Australia, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain (for the European Union and on its own behalf) and the United States. Those funds were in addition to other amounts contributed to the Department for Humanitarian Affairs which is coordinating United Nations mine-related activities, and to specific projects in affected countries.

Also this morning, the President of the Meeting, Erik Derycke, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, said that while donor countries needed to provide technical assistance and resources for mine removal and the rehabilitation of victims, afflicted countries needed to realize that international help depended on good will on the ground and the establishment of a durable local peace.

- - - Press Release IHA/573
12 July 1995

Also taking the floor this morning were representatives of Germany, the European Commission, Austria, Nicaragua and Lebanon.

The three-day Meeting, which has brought together ministerial and other high-level officials from more than 40 countries along with representatives of organizations involved in mine-related concerns, was called for by the General Assembly last year to mobilize international commitment to address humanitarian aspects of the land-mine problem and to provide a forum for donors to announce pledges to the recently created United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance. It has also brought together experts to exchange information on technical and management aspects of the problem through a series of panel discussions.

Several delegations called for an international ban on the production, use and sale of land-mines, and expressed support for efforts to amend the provisions of a protocol to the 1980 Convention on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, which covers the use of land-mines.

Parallel to the morning session, expert panels were held on emergency mine-clearance concerns and on training indigenous deminers. The panel on emergency problems and solutions in demining, under the chairmanship of Virgil Constantinescu (Romania), heard presentations by Gerhard Bommann, a demining consultant and former adviser to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and Philippe Borel, Country Director for the World Food Programme (WFP) in Cambodia. Participating in the panel on training were Phan Sothy, Deputy Assistant Director of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre; Lieutenant Colonel H. van Geenen of the Netherlands; Noel Spencer, training coordinator of the Mine Clearance Programme of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan; and Major Mark Petree of the Special Operation Command of the United States Pacific Command.

Statement by Secretary-General

BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, Secretary-General of the United Nations, said anti-personnel land-mines were weapons of mass destruction, and were both "perverse and insidious", as they blindly struck out at civilian populations, often long after conflicts had ceased. Furthermore, they posed an obstacle to post-conflict peace building and development in war-torn areas.

Even during the three-day duration of the Meeting, some 80 people would be killed and almost double that number would suffer permanent catastrophic injuries from land-mines, the Secretary-General said. The production, export and use of such devices must be banned and stockpiles destroyed. The 1993 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and of Their Destruction had provided the international community with a precedent and an inspirational tool to guide it in a drive to eliminate land-mines.

Some mine-producing countries had already responded to the

General Assembly's appeal for an export moratorium, and it was now possible to impose certain restrictions. However, normative actions alone were insufficient. Concrete, immediate and far-ranging clearance measures were required.

The United Nations, he said, had undertaken programmes in Afghanistan and Iraq within the framework of humanitarian operations, in Mozambique and Somalia within its peace-keeping missions and in Cambodia as part of post-conflict peace building operations. In addition, several new operations were set to begin in other countries including Angola, Rwanda, Georgia, Chad and the former Yugoslavia.

The Meeting was charged with seeking ways to heighten public awareness, improve coordination of efforts, establish a special reserve fund and transmit knowledge on mine-related concerns. If it accomplished those tasks, it would contribute significantly to the promotion of international cooperation.

After concluding his statement, the Secretary General introduced the eight-year old Somali girl, who, he said, had something to say to the Meeting.

FADUMO BIHI KOSHI said that when she had been four-years old, she had gone outside to play "hide and seek". While playing, she had stepped on a mine and it had blown off both her legs.

She said that some "nice doctors" had given her the two artificial legs she was now wearing. However, she could not go to school because it was on top of a hill in Hargisa. She appealed to people to stop planting mines so that children could play in safety again. She said she hoped the Meeting would be a big success so that it would mean the end of land-mines.

Statement by Meeting President

The President of the Meeting, ERIK DERYCKE, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, said he hoped the Conference would serve as an important step in the struggle against land-mines. He reminded delegates that more than 100 million mines were lying on the surface of the planet today. The affected regions had had their economies disrupted and their civil peace disturbed. Mines represented a major obstacle to the security of populations and prevented them from returning to normal life. Far from lessening, the problem was in fact increasing. However, the awareness of the international community was also increasing. Only solidarity would help to rid the world of the scourge of land-mines.

He welcomed States' efforts to put a brake on the flow of anti-personnel mines and said that the plan to hold a review conference of the Convention on Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, in the fall in Vienna, was also a welcome development. The President paid tribute to the non-governmental organizations and international organizations which had helped to build public awareness, but the gigantic task of mine clearance lay ahead, he said.

Structures need to be established; resources were needed. He appealed to donor countries to provide the technical capacity to rid the world of the scourge of land-mines. The existing technical capacity of those countries should be increased and more coordination was needed. The afflicted

countries needed, however, to realize that international help depended on good will on the ground and the establishment of local peace before demining could start. It was also time to examine the possibility of an international Convention to ban anti-personnel mines. He suggested that the Conference on Disarmament carry out preliminary studies for such a Convention.

Statements by Participants

CYRUS R. VANCE, Special Representative of the United States Secretary of State, said the ultimate goal should be the total elimination of anti-personnel land-mines. He also recalled that President Clinton had called on all nations to join in negotiating an agreement to reduce the number and availability of these devastating weapons. The United States Demining Assistance Program provided training, equipment and funds to projects in Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Angola, Rwanda and other countries, and was also contributing to United Nations programmes in Afghanistan and Mozambique. In addition, the United States was supporting research and development efforts to improve demining activities. But no one nation alone could surmount that scourge.

World opinion must be galvanized and work, he said, must begin with mine-infested countries to determine their requirements. Renewed support was needed for the Trust Fund, and programmes for treatment and rehabilitation of victims should be expanded. Information exchange should include experts from both the private and the public sectors as well as mine-affected nations, donor countries, non-governmental organizations and international organizations.

He announced a pledge totalling \$12.5 million in resources for mine-clearance programmes coordinated by the United Nations. The United States also pledged \$6 million in contributions to the Trust Fund and an additional \$6.5 million for United Nations-coordinated mine action programmes in Angola. But clearing minefields was not enough. If all nations were to adopt moratoriums, the impact would be significant indeed.

JOSE LUIS DICENTA (Spain), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said land-mines were an unacceptable source of human suffering as well as a detriment to development and post-war reconstruction. Local deminers needed to be trained and international efforts strengthened. The Union lent its full support to all such efforts and spoke "with one voice". More than that, it had adopted on 12 May a three-point programme on demining.

In support of the appeal by the United Nations, the Union had adopted a moratorium on all export of anti-personnel mines. It had agreed to support the 1980 Convention, and would appeal to other countries, especially those directly affected, to accede to it. Finally, it had decided to increase considerably its contributions to international demining efforts. It would donate 3 million European Currency Units to the Trust Fund for specific purposes, in addition to all individual States' contributions. Furthermore, it would assist with demining training and other activities.

Speaking for his own country, he expressed appreciation for

the efforts made by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. His country had ratified the 1980 Convention and had decided to donate \$30,000 to the Department and \$175,000 to the Trust Fund.

EMANUEL SCAMMACCA DEL MURGO E DELL'AGNONE, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, said his country was extremely
End of Part 1 of 3 Doc Symbol:IHA/573

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B- Part 3 of 3

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and, until then, the population would live in danger. The nature of the assistance needed was technology for the army for detection. Specialized engineering units needed training, and rehabilitation programmes for victims were also to be established.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

Security Council
6066th Meeting (PM)

SC/6066
12 July 1995

SUMMARY AND RESOLUTION

SECURITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZES SECRETARY-GENERAL TO USE 'ALL
RESOURCES
AVAILABLE' TO RESTORE SREBRENICA'S STATUS AS SAFE AREA

Resolution 1004 Demands Bosnian Serbs Withdraw Immediately
From Safe Area and Release Unconditionally All UNPROFOR Personnel

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council this afternoon requested the Secretary-General "to use all resources available to him to restore the status of the 'safe area' of Srebrenica", as defined by the 17 April 1993 agreement for the demilitarization of Srebrenica.

Unanimously adopting resolution 1004 (1995), the Council demanded that the Bosnian Serbs cease their offensive and withdraw from the safe area immediately. Condemning the detention of personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), it demanded the Bosnian Serb forces immediately and unconditionally release unharmed all detained peace-keepers.

Gravely concerned at the plight of the civilian population in Srebrenica and large numbers of displaced persons at Potocari, north of Srebrenica, especially the lack of food supplies and medical care, the Council also demanded that the parties fully respect the status of the city as a safe area and allow the unimpeded access of humanitarian relief. The parties were also called upon to cooperate in the restoration of utilities.

The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina said the United Nations should give up its "distorted concept of neutrality and impartiality" in his country, "blaming the victim for the crimes of the butcher". His Government demanded that the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) re-establish by force the violated safe area of Srebrenica. If they could not or did not want to do so, the

international community must announce that publicly.

While the resolution mandated the Secretary-General to use all available resources to restore Srebrenica's status as a safe area, the representative of the Russian Federation said, that did not include the option of using force. United Nations forces could not and should not undertake actions which would make them party to the conflict. Such a step would jeopardize the operation in Bosnia as well as all peace-keeping operations.

The representative of the United States said the Secretary-General must have the right to use the resources available to him, in consultation with the relevant contributors. The UNPROFOR must remain in Bosnia, supported by the rapid reaction force, whose full and speedy deployment was supported by her country. The United States was prepared to provide airlift and other logistical support for that force.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Croatia, France, Italy, Indonesia, Oman, Nigeria, Germany, China, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Argentina and Honduras.

The meeting which began at 1:05 p.m., was adjourned at 2:28 p.m.

END OF SUMMARY

TEXT OF RESOLUTION 1004

"The Security Council,

"Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

"Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"Gravely concerned at the deterioration in the situation in and around the safe area of Srebrenica, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and at the plight of the civilian population there,

"Gravely concerned also at the very serious situation which confronts personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and a great number of displaced persons within the safe area at Potocari, especially the lack of essential food supplies and medical care,

"Paying tribute to the personnel of UNPROFOR deployed in the safe area of Srebrenica,

"Condemning the offensive by the Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area of Srebrenica, and in particular the detention by the Bosnian Serb forces of UNPROFOR personnel,

"Condemning also all attacks on UNPROFOR personnel,

"Recalling the Agreement for the demilitarization of Srebrenica of 18 April 1993 (S/25700, annex) by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party, and regretting that it has not been implemented in full

. by either party,

"Stressing the importance of renewed efforts to achieve an overall peaceful settlement, and the unacceptability of any attempt to resolve the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by military means,

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

"1. Demands that the Bosnian Serb forces cease their offensive and withdraw from the safe area of Srebrenica immediately;

"2. Demands also that the parties respect fully the status of the safe area of Srebrenica in accordance with the Agreement of 18 April 1993;

"3. Demands further that the parties respect fully the safety of UNPROFOR personnel and ensure their complete freedom of movement, including resupply;

"4. Demands that the Bosnian Serb forces immediately and unconditionally release unharmed all detained UNPROFOR personnel;

"5. Demands that all parties allow unimpeded access for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian agencies to the safe area of Srebrenica in order to alleviate the plight of the civilian population, and in particular that they cooperate on the restoration of utilities;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to use all resources available to him to restore the status as defined by the Agreement of 18 April 1993 of the safe area of Srebrenica in accordance with the mandate of UNPROFOR, and calls on the parties to cooperate to that end;

"7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."
Action on Draft

The text was adopted unanimously as resolution 1004 (1995).

END OF SUMMARY AND RESOLUTION
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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING 12 JULY 1995
FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

PART 1 OF 2

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Military Adviser to the Secretary-General, Major-General Franklin van Kappen, would join him today to provide an update of the military situation on the ground in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly around Srebrenica.

Mr. Fawzi told correspondents that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had left Athens at the conclusion of his three-day visit to Greece to begin his visit to Africa. Prior to his departure from Athens, he had spoken to the press regarding the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Referring to the transcript of that press briefing which had been made available to correspondents this morning, Mr. Fawzi said that the Secretary-General had pointed out that the Security Council was calling for the withdrawal of the Serb forces from Srebrenica.

He went on to say that the main problem in Srebrenica was that of the refugees. There were over 30,000 refugees in Potocari and 7,000 to 8,000 on their way to that town from the north. In Srebrenica, the Dutch battalion was carrying out invaluable humanitarian work. Supplies for one to two days at most were available and, as a result, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had made a request for convoys to go into the area. In addition, there were about 90 wounded civilians who were being cared for by the Dutch medics in Potocari.

Talks were ongoing between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the parties to the conflict in order to decide what could be done about the huge number of refugees currently in Potocari and those flowing into Potocari, Mr. Fawzi continued. An update from Zagreb, received just before the start of the noon briefing, had informed that about 40 Bosnian Serb trucks carrying Srebrenica refugees left Potocari this afternoon for Government-controlled territory where international agencies would assist with their care. The

international community must announce that publicly.

While the resolution mandated the Secretary-General to use all available resources to restore Srebrenica's status as a safe area, the representative of the Russian Federation said, that did not include the option of using force. United Nations forces could not and should not undertake actions which would make them party to the conflict. Such a step would jeopardize the operation in Bosnia as well as all peace-keeping operations.

The representative of the United States said the Secretary-General must have the right to use the resources available to him, in consultation with the relevant contributors. The UNPROFOR must remain in Bosnia, supported by the rapid reaction force, whose full and speedy deployment was supported by her country. The United States was prepared to provide airlift and other logistical support for that force.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Croatia, France, Italy, Indonesia, Oman, Nigeria, Germany, China, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Argentina and Honduras.

The meeting which began at 1:05 p.m., was adjourned at 2:28 p.m.

END OF SUMMARY

TEXT OF RESOLUTION 1004

"The Security Council,

"Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

"Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

"Gravely concerned at the deterioration in the situation in and around the safe area of Srebrenica, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and at the plight of the civilian population there,

"Gravely concerned also at the very serious situation which confronts personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and a great number of displaced persons within the safe area at Potocari, especially the lack of essential food supplies and medical care,

"Paying tribute to the personnel of UNPROFOR deployed in the safe area of Srebrenica,

"Condemning the offensive by the Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area of Srebrenica, and in particular the detention by the Bosnian Serb forces of UNPROFOR personnel,

"Condemning also all attacks on UNPROFOR personnel,

"Recalling the Agreement for the demilitarization of Srebrenica of 18 April 1993 (S/25700, annex) by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party, and regretting that it has not been implemented in full

by either party,

"Stressing the importance of renewed efforts to achieve an overall peaceful settlement, and the unacceptability of any attempt to resolve the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by military means,

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

"1. Demands that the Bosnian Serb forces cease their offensive and withdraw from the safe area of Srebrenica immediately;

"2. Demands also that the parties respect fully the status of the safe area of Srebrenica in accordance with the Agreement of 18 April 1993;

"3. Demands further that the parties respect fully the safety of UNPROFOR personnel and ensure their complete freedom of movement, including resupply;

"4. Demands that the Bosnian Serb forces immediately and unconditionally release unharmed all detained UNPROFOR personnel;

"5. Demands that all parties allow unimpeded access for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian agencies to the safe area of Srebrenica in order to alleviate the plight of the civilian population, and in particular that they cooperate on the restoration of utilities;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to use all resources available to him to restore the status as defined by the Agreement of 18 April 1993 of the safe area of Srebrenica in accordance with the mandate of UNPROFOR, and calls on the parties to cooperate to that end;

"7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."
Action on Draft

The text was adopted unanimously as resolution 1004 (1995).

END OF SUMMARY AND RESOLUTION
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

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

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING

12 JULY 1995

FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

PART 2 OF 2

He emphasized that the action taken by the United Nations was not that of "taking up its skirts and running". The peace-keepers had actually tried to stop the Bosnian Serbs but that action had to be taken with very lightly armed forces. "I would like to correct the idea in the media that the United Nations ran. We really tried -- to the maximum extent of our leash -- we really tried to stop them. But you must realize that we are there not on a war-fighting mission; we are there as peace-keeping troops."

A correspondent asked if the use of force had been excluded as an option to restore the status of the safe area. Major-General van Kappen said the wording of the Security Council's draft resolution on the action to be taken on the safe area was "to use all the available resources". That allowed for any option to be used. However, what was of greatest importance was the safety of approximately 27,000 refugees in a congested area, intermingled with Dutch troops and surrounded by Bosnian Serbs. They had to be taken out of the area in the safest possible way. "The safest way to get them out is to negotiate our way out." If fighting were to start in such a congested area, in such a confused situation, the collateral damage would be horrendous.

Was there some kind of cooperation between the United Nations and the Serbs to evacuate the refugees? Major-General van Kappen reiterated that the situation was very confused. What the United Nations was dealing with was what was referred to as "the fog of war" -- a very confused situation in which the information was sometimes very sketchy and sometimes contradictory. However, based on the information available, the negotiations between General Mladic and the United Nations battalion commander had resulted in the extraction of at least one convoy of refugees. Asked how many Bosnian Government forces were left in Srebrenica, Major-General van Kappen said that there were still some Government forces in the enclave but he had no idea if they were still fighting. When asked what action was being taken to protect the remaining safe areas, he said very few options were left. In Zepa, there was only one Ukrainian company -- a very small force. In Gorazde, there were more

troops but they were in a very exposed position. The troops would be protected to the best extent possible.

Asked what role he foresaw for the rapid reaction force, he said that its role was not precluded but, at this stage, the force was not completely operational. One also had to take into account the factors that would accompany its deployment. If it were brought to the area by air, they would have to be flown in by helicopters and that would require a massive air defence suppression. Such action would escalate the situation further. The preference was to negotiate with the Serbs. The areas in question were already at the mercy of the Serbs and they needed to take account of the humanitarian needs in the area -- the existence of women and children and injured people.

Asked for casualty figures, Major-General van Kappen said he had none. The Dutch battalion had suffered one dead and one injured and the rest of the soldiers had minor injuries. There were civilian casualties, but he was unsure of the figures.

Questioned about the meaning of the reference in the draft resolution being considered by the Security Council regarding the resources which were available within the mandate of UNPROFOR, Mr. Fawzi said that the Secretary-General had said, once the resolution was adopted, he would consult with his military advisers and commanders in the field on the resources needed to deal with the present situation. It was quite clear that, with the existing resources on the ground today, it would be impossible to take on such a massive task of restoring the status of safe area to Srebrenica.

A correspondent asked about the possible fate of the safe areas of Zepa, Gorazde and Sarajevo. Major-General van Kappen said shelling and troop movement had been reported near Zepa. He reiterated that the small Ukrainian company in Zepa would stay as long as it was possible to stay and protect the population there. However, that company would not be able to ward off a massive assault by the Serbs. The United Nations would have to wait and see what the Serbs' intentions were.

Asked further if that would represent a failure by the United Nations in the safe areas, Major-General van Kappen said he would not consider it a failure. He reminded correspondents that the UNPROFOR had been in the safe areas for two reasons: the Security Council had mandated them; but they had also been negotiated between the two warring factions. The Serbs had recognized the enclaves. They had now decided to disregard them and invade them and the United Nations was unsure what they wanted.

Stressing that the Serb action had undermined the United Nations authority and that the safe areas were a failure and an embarrassment, a correspondent asked what was the response of the Military Adviser to the Serb defiance of the United Nations. The Major-General insisted that the action of the United Nations was not a failure. He reiterated the reasons why the United Nations had set up the safe areas. The United Nations was there as peace-keeping forces and it had made the maximum effort in that context. "We did not go in there to fight a war; we went in for peace-keeping."

Mr. Fawzi again emphasized the humanitarian objectives that the Organization was upholding in that area. There were many

positive elements, although there were disasters occurring in other areas.

Asked to explain what was historic about the action taken by the peace-keepers in Srebrenica, Major-General van Kappen said that the fact that the Dutch peace-keepers were given orders to resist the Serbs was historic -- the first time such an order had been given.

When asked if the Ukrainian company in Zepa would be ordered to undertake the same blocking action as the Dutch battalion had done in Srebrenica, Major-General van Kappen said that he hoped that two facts -- that there were troops in that area and that the world was watching -- would be a deterrent. He would not speculate further on events that might occur or action that might be taken.

Questioned about the French Government's position on Srebrenica, the Major-General said he did not think the French would want to retake Srebrenica, even with the use of the rapid reaction force. What would be the purpose of such action?

Mr. Fawzi added that the French proposal would be taken account of by the Security Council which would make the final decision in that regard. Responding to a request for clarification on that issue, the Military Adviser said that the decision on action to be taken in Srebrenica would be made by the United Nations chain of command. A correspondent asked if the bussing of the refugees out of Srebrenica constituted an act of "ethnic cleansing", since those people had been made to leave their homes. The Military Adviser said it could be perceived as such but the intention was to remove seriously wounded and sick civilians to an area where they could be taken care of.

END OF PART 2 OF 2
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

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133 Received Message

05:10 13/07/95

95 JUL 13 06 00

ZCZC KGMS2963 DPIC3516
SP KGM
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 13 0502Z
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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

SUMMARY ONLY

General Assembly
Plenary
105th Meeting (AM)

GA/8893
12 July 1995

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTS ON MATTERS RELATING TO HAITIAN MISSION, IN
TERNATIONAL

COURT OF JUSTICE, PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Extends Haiti Mission to February 1996, Voting Concurrently with
Council,
Elects First Woman to World Court, Sets Funds for Peace-keeping
Operations

In action taken this morning, the General Assembly
extended the mandate of the United Nations component of the
International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH) until 7
February 1996, acting concurrently with the Security Council
elected the first women ever to hold a seat on the
International Court of Justice and authorized approximately
\$160 million for four peace-keeping operations.

In extending the mandate of the United Nations component of the
MICIVIH, the Assembly acted without a vote. The Mission's task
is to verify full observance by Haiti of human rights and
fundamental freedoms and make recommendations to further the
establishment of a climate of freedom and tolerance propitious
to the consolidation of long-term constitutional democracy and
the strengthening of democratic institutions in that country.

Speaking on the MICIVIH resolution were the
representatives of Argentina, Spain (on behalf of the European
Union), Canada, United States and Haiti.

The Assembly elected Rosalyn Higgins, of the United
Kingdom, to the International Court of Justice, by secret
ballot, for a term expiring on 5 February 2000. She will fill

the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings, also of the United Kingdom, which took effect on 10 July. Elections to the Court require an absolute majority in both the Council and the Assembly, voting independently. Ms. Higgins obtained 155 votes of a total of 159 valid ballots. The required majority was 94.

Ms. Higgins, the only candidate for today's elections, is a professor of International Law at the University of London and Chairman of the Public International Law Advisory Board of the British Institute for International and Comparative Law. The new Judge, who began her career as an intern in the United Nations Legal Office in 1958, is currently a member of the Committee on Human Rights, the body that monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

By another resolution, also adopted without a vote, the Assembly decided to proclaim a world week of peace, beginning on 24 October, to coincide with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. Proclamation of the World Week of Peace, annexed to the text, stresses that the week of peace will be an opportunity for governments and organizations to take part in new initiatives concerning conflict resolution, cease-fires and truces.

Statements on the draft resolution on the week of peace -- which was introduced by the Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, Fernando Naranjo Villalobos -- were made by the representatives of Belize, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Australia, Peru and Cuba.

Mr. Naranjo-Villalobos, introducing the draft resolution on the world peace week, said his country's President had decided to propose an opportunity in which the initiatives leading to war would be stopped for a week to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. That "space of peace" would allow all human beings affected by conflicts, as victims or belligerents, to pursue their objectives in some other ways, initiating a process of dialogue and harmonization. That was the only true path to a stable and long-lasting peace, he added.

Acting on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), the Assembly authorized some \$159.8 million gross for current periods of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL).

It took those actions by adopting, without a vote, recommendations contained in 10 reports from its Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), which were introduced by the Committee's Rapporteur, Larbi Djacta (Algeria).

By the terms of various texts, the Assembly:

-- Appropriated \$109,951,900 gross (\$107,584,300 net) for UNAMIR for the period 10 June to 31 December 1995. It also apportioned \$99,628,200 gross (\$97,508,000 net) for the period 10 June to 9 December;

-- Authorized and apportioned up to \$21,742,800 gross at the rate of \$1,811,900 gross (\$1,594,100 net) monthly for UNIKOM for the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, should the Security Council retain the Mission. The amount represents about a third of UNIKOM costs for that period. The rest of the \$60 million gross (\$57,386,000 net) approved for the mission would be borne by the Kuwaiti Government, which would voluntarily contribute some \$38,257,300;

-- Appropriated or authorized up to \$19,555,368 gross for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for the period 16 May 1995 through June 1996. It breaks down as follows: \$11,948,718 gross to 12 January 1996 and up to \$1,334,500 gross (\$1,246,000 net) monthly for the subsequent 5.7 months, should the Security Council decide to keep UNOMIG beyond then;

-- Appropriated \$8,527,300 gross (\$7,943,300 net) for UNOMIL for the period 1 July to 31 December 1995, subject to the Council extending UNOMIL's mandate beyond 30 June 1995.

By adopting various other texts on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (UNMLTC), the Assembly, among other things, credited to Member States' apportionments some unencumbered balances, accrued interest and miscellaneous income in the accounts of those operations.

Further, the Assembly maintained for July the level of resources approved under the support account for United Nations peace-keeping operations for the period 1 January to 30 June 1995. Resources approved for that period include 346 posts and 61 positions under general temporary assistance, to be funded from the support account in the amount of \$14.1 million, authorized last December by the Assembly. It had also previously authorized an additional \$378,800 for overtime, official travel, training and general temporary assistance.

In other action, the Assembly decided to reopen for consideration by its Fifth Committee the agenda item concerning the appointment of members to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

At the outset of the meeting, the Acting Assembly President Satya N. Nandan (Fiji), extended sympathy to the Government and people of China for the tragic loss of life and extensive material damage which had resulted from the recent floods there. The representative of China expressed his Government's gratitude for the gesture.

In other matters, the Acting President informed the Assembly that Yemen had made the necessary payment to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

The Assembly will meet again at a time to be announced.

END OF TRANSMISSION
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

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118 Received Message

02:51 13/07/95

85 JUL 13 03

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.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 13 0254Z
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FROM DPIIDS

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

DAILY HIGHLIGHTS

12 July 1995

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

- * Security Council requests Secretary-General to use all resources available to restore status of safe area of Srebrenica; demands Bosnian Serb forces withdraw from area immediately.
- * Dutch peace-keepers shelter 30,000 refugees fleeing Bosnian Serb advance in Srebrenica safe haven; 12 more peace-keepers taken by Serb forces.
- * Secretary-General condemns Bosnian Serb attack on Srebrenica; says situation will be worse if UNPROFOR withdraws from former Yugoslavia.
- * Secretary-General stops in Cairo, en route to African capitals including Entebbe, Kigali, Luanda and Bujumbura.
- * General Assembly and Security Council elect Rosalind Higgins of United Kingdom as first woman judge to International Court of Justice.
- * General Assembly extends mandate of MICIVIH until 7 February 1996; partial results of first round of Haitian elections released.

The Security Council today, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, requested the Secretary-General to use all resources available to him to restore the status of the safe area of Srebrenica as defined by the 18 April 1993 Agreement for the demilitarization of Srebrenica. The Council demanded that the Bosnian Serbs withdraw from the safe haven immediately and that they immediately and unconditionally release unharmed all detained United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel.

In unanimously adopting resolution 1004 (1995), the Council expressed grave concern at the plight of civilians in Srebrenica, and also demanded that the parties fully respect the status of the city as a safe area. The Council also expressed serious concern at the serious situation confronting UNPROFOR personnel and the many displaced persons within the safe area at Potocari, and demanded that all parties allow unimpeded access for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international humanitarian agencies to Srebrenica in order to alleviate the plight of civilians.

* * *

Bosnian Serb forces have over-run the United Nations base at the village of Potocari, north of Srebrenica, a United Nations spokesman said today. Potocari was crammed with more than 30,000 refugees who have fled from the Serbian advance on the enclave of Srebrenica. Another 8,000 people were fleeing from small villages and towns in the north. Much of the enclave, including Srebrenica town, was taken by Serb forces yesterday, despite NATO air action which destroyed two of their tanks. The Serb forces had been at the Dutch compound at Potocari, searching for possible Bosnian Government soldiers in the area.

Dutch peace-keepers had not retreated from their base and were providing as much support as possible to refugees, the spokesman continued. Food, water and medical care were urgently needed. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was negotiating with the parties on how to handle the huge number of refugees. About 40 Bosnian Serb trucks, carrying Srebrenica refugees, have left Potocari for Bosnian Government controlled areas where international agencies would assist them. A second convoy carrying some 1,500 refugees was being prepared for departure.

Meanwhile, Bosnian Serb attacks on peace-keepers were continuing, the spokesman said. Last night, two United Nations observation posts north-east of Srebrenica were over-run and twelve Dutch soldiers captured, bringing to 42 the total number of peace-keepers held by Bosnian Serbs. The captive peace-keepers were allowed to keep their side-arms and were not under any threat. The enclave of Zepa had been shelled and there had been Bosnian Serb troop movements in the area. Some 22 artillery rounds had also been fired against Gorazde.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has condemned the Bosnian Serb offensive against the safe area of Srebrenica. Speaking to reporters before leaving Athens today, the Secretary-General said the United Nations was seeking the withdrawal of Bosnian Serb forces. The main problem was the plight of thousands of refugees and he was in contact with the UNHCR to try and negotiate their relocation.

The Secretary-General said if the United Nations withdrew from the former Yugoslavia the situation there would be much worse. He had been resisting pressure for 12 months for an UNPROFOR withdrawal and he would do whatever was needed to maintain the Force's presence. The Security Council had asked him to continue his efforts to try and find a solution to the problem. Despite recent aggression, for the time being, the only way to find a permanent solution was to negotiate. The United Nations would continue to negotiate regarding the problem of the refugees and also to find a solution to the problem.

* * *

The Secretary-General concluded his official visit to Greece today, leaving Athens on a trip which will take him to several African capitals including Entebbe, Kigali, Luanda and Bujumbura, a United Nations spokesman said. On his way to Cairo, he stopped in Borg El Arab, where he met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. They discussed developments in the former Yugoslavia, the volatile situation in Burundi, UN efforts in Rwanda and the question of refugee camps in Zaire.

The Secretary-General and President Mubarak also discussed the peace process in Angola, as the Secretary-General's visit to the region, and the situation in the Middle East. They also discussed the UN co-ordinating role in Gaza and the situation in Iraq and Libya. The Secretary-General then left for Cairo, Egypt, where he met with Egyptian Prime Minister, Atef Sidky.

* * *

The Security Council and the General Assembly voted concurrently today to elect Judge Rosalind Higgins of the United Kingdom to the International Court of Justice, the first woman to sit on the Court. Judge Higgins was elected unanimously in the first round of secret balloting in the Council. Her term of office will expire on 5 February 2000.

Elections to the Court require an absolute majority in both the Council and the Assembly. In the Assembly, which voted independently, Ms. Higgins obtained 155 votes in the first ballot. Judge Higgins will fill the seat left vacant by the resignation of Judge Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings.

Ms. Higgins, a professor of international law at the University of London, is Chairman of the Public International Law Advisory Board of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law. She is also a member of the Committee on Human Rights. Prior to that position, she was professor of International Law at the University of Kent.

* * *

Acting without a vote, the General Assembly today extended the mandate of the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) until 7

February 1996. The Mission's task is to verify full observance by Haiti of human rights and fundamental freedoms and make recommendations to further the establishment of a climate of freedom and tolerance to help strengthen democracy.

Meanwhile, partial results of Haiti's first round of elections held on 25 June have been released, according to a United Nations spokesman. The results cover seven of the nine provinces. In the Chamber of Deputies, candidates of President Bertrand Aristide's movement, Lavalas, won 16 out of 83 seats and Lavalas candidates won four of the 18 seats in the Senate. The election results for the other two provinces will be announced shortly.

END OF TRANSMISSION
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103 Received Message

00:34 13/07/95

05 JUL 13 03

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FROM DPIIDS
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At 11:33 a.m., the PRESIDENT announced that he had just received a letter from the General Assembly indicating that Rosalyn Higgins had received an absolute majority in the voting there.

As a result of the independent voting in the Security Council and the General Assembly, the PRESIDENT said that Ms. Higgins was elected as a member of the International Court of Justice for a term of office to expire on 5 February 2000.

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End of Part 2 of 2 Doc Symbol:SC/6065

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

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING,

11 July 1995

PART 2 OF 2

"Absolutely not", Mr Fawzi said, adding that the Secretary-General had expressed his full confidence and support for Mr. Akashi. The Secretary-General had been in constant touch with Mr. Akashi throughout the day, and had also expressed his full support for Mr. Akashi's decision today and that of his Force Commander to call in close air support. Mr. Fawzi said he differed with the correspondent's description of p for renewal, to which Mr. Fawzi said he would have to check.

Did the United Nations regard the concept of safe areas as a failure? a correspondent asked. "This is a very grave situation", Mr. Fawzi said, referring to the day's events. It was up to the Security Council to designate an area as safe, he stated. The United Nations was the sum of its Member States as correspondents knew. It would be untrue and misleading for the United Nations to describe all the safe areas as a failure. The Security Council had proclaimed those places as safe areas and the Secretary-General had on a number of occasions asked the Council to provide UNPROFOR, the United Nations Peace Forces and the rest of the operation in the former Yugoslavia with the resources to defend those areas. Those resources had not been forthcoming in the past, Mr. Fawzi continued. He hoped the rapid reaction force, which was now taking shape, would be useful in the protection of not only United Nations troops but the safe areas as well.

A correspondent commented that Mr. Akashi had on numerous occasions refused to authorize the use of available North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) planes. Mr. Fawzi replied that Mr. Akashi had responsibilities for making very difficult decisions and that he took into consideration various elements on the ground, most important of which was the advice of the military commanders. He, however, also had other elements to consider: the supply of humanitarian relief to the enclaves; the services provided to more than 2 million refugees; the conduct of political negotiations through Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; and other elements. Mr. Fawzi said that if Mr. Akashi thought that use of air power might jeopardize one or a combination of those factors, then it was within his power to refuse to authorize its use. As had been seen today and about four weeks ago, Mr. Akashi had not hesitated to use that authority and to call in close air support or strikes.

SRSG-12/07/95

A correspondent asked whether he could confirm a report that the United Nations had concluded beyond reasonable doubt that Bosnian Government forces had not fired on two helicopters taking off at an airfield outside Sarajevo recently. Mr. Fawzi said he could not and would have to check.

Another correspondent commented that the Secretary-General had as far back as last May warned that the Bosnian Government had been violating the demilitarization agreement. Was anything done about that? the correspondent asked, adding that the Security Council had obviously not taken the warning seriously. She also wanted to know how much the Bosnian weekend.

The correspondent then commented that NATO was helping the Bosnian Government army, which, she said, was the strongest in the Balkans with 200,000 under arms. Mr. Fawzi said NATO was helping the United Nations protect innocent civilians from being slaughtered by either side. The NATO was also trying to help the United Nations protect safe areas and to deliver humanitarian supplies.

A correspondent asked for comment on a statement recently made by United States Senator Joseph Biden to the effect that Mr. Akashi was an impediment to the implementation of United Nations mandates in the former Yugoslavia. Mr. Fawzi said he rejected the statement outright. "I think Senator Biden should do his homework before making statements like that", he said.

Would today's events advance UNPROFOR's withdrawal? a correspondent asked. Mr. Fawzi replied that today's events had complicated the situation even further. He recalled that withdrawal plans had been finalized and that NATO and the United Nations had been working very hard on them, but no decision had been taken. He again underlined the determination of the Secretary-General to keep the United Nations in the former Yugoslavia because "the alternative would be a bloody disaster".

On the recent Haiti elections, Mr. Fawzi said in answer to a correspondent that he expected provisional results to be announced soon, but he would have to check.

Asked whether the rapid reaction force had the authority to prevent safe areas from changing hands by force, Mr. Fawzi said it was being deployed within the existing UNPROFOR mandate. It would be used to protect United Nations troops which came under attack in one form or another. He did not believe there would be a new mandate.

Had any troop-contributing country indicated it would withdraw its troops? Mr. Fawzi was asked. He replied that he had not heard of any decision to that effect. He told another correspondent that he was not aware of any further plans to evacuate refugees in Srebrenica. He presumed that the Dutch troops would do their best to help those in Potocari.

END OF PART 2 OF 2
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

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042 Received Message

04:13 12/07/95

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FROM DPIIDS

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

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING,

11 July 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, opened today's briefing by announcing that Srebrenica had fallen to the Bosnian Serb army. His office was monitoring the situation, which was changing very rapidly. Dutch troops stationed in Srebrenica had been withdrawn to Potocari, which was north of Srebrenica within the safe area. He understood from initial reports that the Dutch commander of the local company had been taken prisoner. He said there were over 20,000 refugees in Potocari and another 7,000 were heading north.

He said correspondents were no doubt aware of the close air support which had been provided. Two observation posts north of Srebrenica had been shelled by artillery, with one post being withdrawn. The Dutch battalion camp in Potocari, their headquarters, had also been shelled. A hospital in Srebrenica where Dutch soldiers were helping the wounded had similarly been hit. Bosnian troops did not withdraw from their positions as they had been warned to do.

Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces in the former Yugoslavia, had signed the authorization for close air support about 12:17 p.m. local time. Two Dutch F-16 fighter planes flew a mission against Bosnian Serb army tanks to the south of Srebrenica within the safe area at 2:14 p.m. local time, but he did not know the number of tanks involved. He had not received an assessment of the results of the bombing, and was not aware whether a second mission had been ordered. The Spokesman's office would continue to follow events closely and correspondents would be provided with the latest information as it was received from the region.

Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General, currently on an official visit to Greece, was following the situation closely and was in constant touch with his Special Representative in the Former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, in Zagreb.

He then went on to give details of the Secretary-General's activities there today. The Secretary-General met in the morning with Greek President Kostas Stefanopoulos and had

*I believe
Communism
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the most
important
during the
stay here*

SRSG FC. CAD

thanked him for the outstanding support of Greece for the United Nations. The President and the Secretary-General reviewed relations between the United Nations and Greece and discussed a number of issues, including the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, especially Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus and the relationship of Greece with The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Secretary-General expressed his gratitude to the President for his decision to attend the forthcoming Summit of Heads of State and Government to be held in a round-table discussion on the role of the United Nations on the eve of the twenty-first century, which was coordinated by Niki Goulondris, Vice-President of the Goulondris Natural History Museum and a 1990 Onassis Laureate. The two other participants were John Brademas, Chairman of the United States President's Committee for Arts and Humanities and a former United States Senator, and John Pasmantzoglou, Professor of Economics and a former member of the Greek and European Parliaments.

The Secretary-General stated that the round table was an excellent means to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in Athens. He also remarked that the world Organization was the only universal body capable of dealing with global problems, and characterized the United Nations as a "think tank for the problems of tomorrow". The Secretary-General also said the United Nations was mobilizing the support of all segments of society, including the media, business communities, parliamentarians and non-governmental organizations all over the world.

Giving further details of the Secretary-General's other activities, Mr. Fawzi said that in the late afternoon (local time) he visited the United Nations Information Centre in Athens and addressed the staffs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Mediterranean Action Plan of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), as well as the staff of the Information Centre itself.

At 8 p.m. (local time), the Secretary-General was scheduled to go to the Hill of Pnyx across from the Parthenon, where he would be awarded the Onassis Prize for International Understanding and Social Achievement. The Secretary-General would deliver an acceptance speech, a copy of which would be made available to correspondents (Press Release SG/SM/5684).

Mr. Fawzi read out a brief summary of remarks made yesterday by the President of the Security Council, Gerardo Martinez Blanco of Honduras, to some correspondents outside the Security Council chamber. He said the President had expressed concern about the deteriorating situation in and around Srebrenica, particularly the suffering of the civilian population. He had also demanded that the parties respect Srebrenica's status as a safe area, and condemned the attack on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel there. The President also said the Council demanded that the Bosnian Serbs immediately and unconditionally release the detained UNPROFOR personnel. He requested that all parties respect the safety and movement of all UNPROFOR personnel. He

also expressed support for the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Akashi, and condolences to the Dutch Bosnia and Herzegovina, reviewing its sanctions against Iraq. He said the office of the Spokesman had prepared an unofficial background note for correspondents containing material on the use of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. The material reviewed the use of sanctions against not only Iraq, but also against the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, Libya, Liberia, Angola, Rwanda and Haiti, among others. Also on the Council's agenda was the letter dated 2 July from Rolf Ekeus, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, addressed to the President of the Security Council.

On outstanding questions raised by correspondents, he said the report on human rights in Croatia had been issued in Geneva only. The Spokesman's office had acquired one and would make some reference copies for interested correspondents.

Replying to previous questions about the positioning of the rapid reaction force, he said its headquarters would be established in the south-west sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Elements of the force would be based in several locations in the sector, and would have a support base in Croatia. For obvious reasons, their exact locations could not be announced.

He said the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) had invited correspondents to an event tomorrow, 12 July, at which the ITU Secretary-General would announce a new programme funded by 13 industry sponsors to help people of developing and low-income countries gain access to basic telecommunication services. The announcement would be made via a two-way video conference linked simultaneously to New York, London and Geneva. It would take place at 9 a.m. on the 10th floor of 757 Third Avenue. Interested correspondents could call Ms. Mackie at (212) 704-8254.

A correspondent asked whether the Secretary-General had reconsidered replacing his Special Representative Yasushi Akashi with someone more active in pursuing United Nations mandates in the former Yugoslavia. The correspondent said Mr. Akashi seemed mostly responsible for what might be called "a too little, too late" policy over the safe areas which had resulted in the Bosnian Government refusing to talk to him.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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034 Received Message

03:07 12/07/95

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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS

11 JULY 1995

- * Srebrenica falls to Bosnian Serb army as NATO planes bomb advancing Serbian tanks; Dutch peace-keepers forced to retreat and thousands of refugees flee fighting.
- * Secretary-General in Athens meets with Greek President; at round-table conference says Organization is only universal body with mandate to deal with global problems.
- * UNFPA releases State of World Population report; says global fertility levels can be lowered dramatically if countries meet reproductive needs and move towards gender equality in all aspects of life.
- * Decolonization Committee adopts resolution on visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The town of Srebrenica fell to the Bosnian Serb army today. A United Nations spokesman said Dutch peace-keepers were forced to withdraw to Portocari, which is within the "safe area" north of Srebrenica. More than 20,000 refugees were crowded into Portocari and another 7,000 were heading north. Two United Nations observation posts north of Srebrenica have been shelled by artillery, forcing peace-keepers to withdraw from one post. The headquarters of the Dutch battalion in Portocari and the hospital in Srebrenica, where Dutch peace-keepers were helping the wounded, had also been shelled.

Earlier, two planes from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombed a column of Bosnian Serb tanks south of the enclave. The close air support came after Serb forces ignored a warning to stop firing on the Dutch peace-keepers who were in a line about two kilometers south of Srebrenica, separating the Bosnian Serb advance.

The situation for civilians in Srebrenica was now intolerable, Special Representative Yasushi Akashi said. He demanded complete freedom of movement for relief supplies into the enclaves, including Sarajevo. The recent events in Srebrenica and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina should not detract from the urgent need to invigorate the political process and bring the parties together, Mr. Akashi continued. With the absence of dialogue, the humanitarian crisis already confronting innocent civilians in Bosnia was likely to deepen.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was in Athens today, where he met with Greek President Kostas Stephanopoulos and thanked him for his country's outstanding support for the United Nations. They discussed a number of issues, including the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, and the relationship with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Secretary-General thanked Mr. Stephanopoulos for his decision to attend the Summit of Heads of State and Government, which will be held in New York from 22 to 24 October to mark the UN's Fiftieth Anniversary. At the end of the meeting the President awarded the Secretary-General the Greek Grand Cross of Honour.

Later, the Secretary-General took part in a round-table discussion on the role of the United Nations on the eve of the 21st century. He said the UN was the only universal body with a mandate to deal with global problems and he characterized the Organization as a "think tank for the problems of tomorrow". He also said the UN was mobilizing the support of all segments of society, including the media, business community, parliamentarians, and non-governmental organizations around the world.

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Global fertility levels would be lowered dramatically if the world met reproductive health needs and moved towards gender equality in the next 20 years, according to this year's State of World Population report from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). At a UN Headquarters press conference to mark World Population Day, Stirling Scruggs, the Chief of the UNFPA's Information and External Relations Division, said the report encourages countries to pursue global development by meeting the needs of each individual. It calls for gender equality in every aspect of life -- social, legal, family, employment -- and especially in the area of reproductive health and reproductive rights for women.

The world population, which is currently 5.7 billion, was projected to reach 7.1 to 7.83 billion by 2015 and between 7.9 to 11.9 billion by 2050, Mr. Scruggs continued. If individual health and education needs, especially in reproductive health and family planning, were addressed then population levels would be at the lower level. Reaching the estimated 120 million couples worldwide who wanted but did not have access to services would be an essential first step. It required women's empowerment, political will and resources.

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The Special Committee on Decolonization has stressed the need to dispatch periodic visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization. In a resolution adopted yesterday, the Committee called on the Administering Powers to cooperate with the United Nations by receiving visiting missions in the territories under their administration. The missions could assess the situation in the territories and ascertain people's aspirations regarding their future status.

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- - Press Release DH/1931
10 July 1995

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

-Secretary-General says United Nations operations in former Yugoslavia at turning point; says he opposes withdrawal, however parties must recreate conditions to enable Organization to carry out its mandate.

-Situation in Srebrenica deteriorates as both Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Government forces attack United Nations peace-keepers.

-Security Council President condemns attacks on UNPROFOR personnel and detention by Bosnian Serbs of Dutch peace-keepers.

-Secretary-General convenes sixth round of talks on question of East Timor; meets with Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal.

- Secretary-General begins 3-day official visit to Greece.

-Secretary-General recommends mandate of International Civilian Mission in Haiti be extended until 7 July 1996.

-Economic and Social Council calls for urgent measures to ameliorate deteriorating socio-economic situation in Africa.

-Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) recommends General Assembly appropriate \$270 million for UNAMIR and ONUSAL.

-Annual commemoration of World Population Day to be observed tomorrow by more than 150 countries.

The United Nations operations in the former Yugoslavia are at a turning point, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He said the steady deterioration in Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent weeks was making it difficult for the United Nations to carry out its humanitarian and peace-keeping tasks, and its previous achievements in those fields were being overlooked by public opinion. The Secretary-General was speaking in Geneva at a weekend meeting of senior United Nations officials responsible for the peace process and humanitarian and peace-keeping operations in the former Yugoslavia.

The Secretary-General said he was determined to do everything possible to keep the United Nations operation in being so it could carry out the mandate entrusted to it by the international community. Noting the growing calls for the withdrawal of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

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the Secretary-General said he was opposed to the withdrawal of the United Nations humanitarian and peace-keeping operations from Bosnia and Herzegovina and/or Croatia. However, if present trends were to be reversed and withdrawal avoided, the parties must be persuaded to recreate conditions in which the Organization could carry out its mandate.

Senior officials attending the meeting included Special Representative Yasushi Akashi; the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping Operations, Kofi Annan; Special Advisors, Chinmaya Gharekhan and Ismat Kittani; Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding; the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces in the former Yugoslavia (UNPF), Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier; UNPROFOR Force Commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadako Ogata; and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

The situation in the eastern Bosnian enclave of Srebrenica was deteriorating and Bosnian Serbs were shelling the town again today, according to a United Nations spokesman. Serb forces, who have been attacking the enclave since last Thursday, are believed to be within a kilometre of Srebrenica town.

Over the weekend, both Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Government forces attacked United Nations peace-keepers. A Dutch soldier was killed when the Bosnian army fired on peace-keepers, as they moved out of blocking positions, ahead of a Bosnian Serb advance south of Srebrenica. A hand grenade was thrown by Bosnian Government forces at a UN armoured personnel carrier. The spokesman described the incident as highly dangerous and totally unacceptable.

In other action on the weekend, three United Nations observation posts were over-run and 30 peace-keepers were taken by Bosnian Serbs. However, the UNPROFOR soldiers were still in radio contact with their base in Srebrenica and were allowed to keep their weapons. The Spokesman said the situation was unacceptable and the UN demanded that the peace-keepers be released immediately and allowed to return to their bases with their weapons.

In a letter to the Bosnian Serbs, Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and UNPF Force Commander Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier condemned the attacks against United Nations peace-keepers and warned the Bosnian Serbs that if they attacked UNPROFOR's blocking position near Srebrenica, NATO close air support would be used. In another letter, Lieutenant-General Janvier protested the Bosnian Government's hostile action against United Nations peace-keepers. The Secretary-General said in Athens today that the United Nations would not hesitate to use air-power to protect the peace-keepers and the enclaves.

The Security Council has expressed concern at the deteriorating situation in and around Srebrenica and, in particular, the suffering of the civilian population. In a statement outside the Council Chamber to United Nations correspondents, Council President Gerardo Martinez Blanco

(Honduras), demanded that all parties fully respect the status of the safe area of Srebrenica.

Ambassador Martinez Blanco said the Security Council condemned the attacks on UNPROFOR personnel and the detention by the Bosnian Serbs of the Dutch contingent. The Council also demanded that the Bosnian Serb forces release immediately and unconditionally the detained personnel and that all parties respect UNPROFOR's safety and freedom of movement.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali convened the sixth round of talks over the weekend in Geneva on the question of East Timor, meeting first with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia and then with Foreign Minister José Manuel Durao Barroso of Portugal.

The objective of the meeting was to find a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement to the question of East Timor, according to a United Nations spokesman. The Ministers discussed the eventual framework for the achievement of such a solution and other related issues, such as the preservation and promotion of the cultural identity of the Timorese people and bilateral relations between Indonesia and Portugal.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said the whole question of East Timor is a political one that should be resolved in the political bodies of the United Nations. He told correspondents that any solution would require movement by both Portugal and Indonesia on the three substantive issues, however it was impossible to know how long an agreement would take. On the question of possible self-determination by the East Timorese, he said the people of East Timor had already expressed their right to self-determination with the overwhelming majority having chosen independence, through integration, and there was no longer any need for a referendum.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Jose Manuel Durao Barroso said there had been some progress in the talks however it was slight. He welcomed news that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, would visit East Timor in November and said it was a step forward in opening East Timor to visits by international organizations. The 7th round of talks between the Foreign Ministers under the auspices of the Secretary-General will be held on 16 January next year in London.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali began his 3-day official visit to Greece today. According to a United Nations spokesman, the main purpose of the visit is to reinforce the relationship between the United Nations and Greece. The Secretary-General met with the Greek Foreign Minister, Karolos Papoulias, who expressed his country's support for the United Nations. Noting the growing demands on the United Nations, Mr. Papoulias recalled Greek efforts to help find a solution to the Organization's financial crisis.

The Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister discussed the deteriorating situation in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They also discussed the UN operation in Cyprus and efforts to find solutions to the differences between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia and the relationship between Greece and Turkey. The Secretary-General will receive the 1995 Onassis international prize for international understanding and social achievement.

The Secretary-General has recommended that the mandate of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) be extended until 7 July 1996, which is the date when President Aristide's mandate expires. In a report to the General Assembly dated 29 June, the Secretary-General said the mission should continue its present tasks, including those related to the current electoral process.

He said the Mission had made a major contribution to improving respect for human rights in Haiti, both during the period of military rule, when it had to operate in difficult and dangerous conditions, and since the restoration of constitutional order last October.

The Economic and Social Council has called for urgent measures to ameliorate the deteriorating socio-economic situation of the Africa continent. It has also urged the international community to devote more efforts to helping African countries in their development. The call came as the Council concluded a two-day debate in Geneva over the weekend on the development of Africa, including the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s.

During an extended session, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) said governments had a crucial role to play in promoting economic and social development as they maintained law and order, which could provide a sound and secure environment for private enterprise to spring up and thrive. Human resources development and capacity-building, democratic participation in the development process, and the promotion of human rights were mentioned as other main areas of concern in the implementation of the New Agenda.

Several speakers called for a meaningful commitment by the international community to help Africa overcome its acute debt problem which, together with other shortcomings, had hampered sustainable development mainly because of lack of capital. Many countries pledged assistance for Africa in the implementation of the development programme and reiterated their commitments to help African countries achieve sustainable economic and social growth.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$270 million for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and for the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL).

According to the terms of two draft resolutions, approved by the Fifth Committee on Friday, the General Assembly would appropriate the money for various periods, starting from mid-1994 to the end of this year.

The 1995 annual commemoration of World Population Day will

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be observed by more than 150 countries tomorrow, according to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The commemoration is set against the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo last September.

The UNFPA has invited governments, United Nations agencies and organizations, universities and population institutions as well as private citizens to take part in the observances and to help raise awareness of the goals of the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference as well as the importance of population issues to the future of mankind.

The Fund's Executive Director, Nafis Sadik, said the Conference's consensus in favour of a new approach that moves beyond population and numbers, and targets and places human rights and individual well-being at the centre of sustainable development efforts.

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7 July 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, opened today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General had a busy day today in Geneva. He had met with Mohammed Bedjaoui, President of the International Court of Justice, followed by Mahmoud Mohamed Mahmoudi, Minister of Trade and Economic Affairs of Egypt. Carlos Custer, Secretary-General of the World Labour Confederation and then a delegation from the non-governmental organization, "Democrats Without Borders". Mr. Sills said this organization had been set up to provide technical assistance for democratization upon request from developing countries.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General had also met today with Ambassador Johan Molander, of Sweden, Chairman of the "Group of Governmental Experts to Prepare the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects". The Review Conference, to be held in Vienna from 25 September to 13 October, would, among other things, deal with the question of land-mines.

The Secretary-General was meeting, at about the time of the briefing, with Yukio Aoshima, Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Sills continued. He reminded correspondents that the United Nations University had its headquarters there, and that cooperation between the United Nations University and the city of Tokyo was excellent. The Secretary-General was to meet later with George Weber, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and with the African Group, made up of Permanent Representatives in Geneva of African States. He would then meet with Ambassador Guiseppe Baldocci, of Italy, who was President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, and Carlos Alzamora, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

Mr. Sills said that there would be two important meetings in Geneva tomorrow, Saturday, 8 July. The sixth round of talks on the question of East Timor would be held tomorrow morning.

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The Secretary-General would first meet separately with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, of Indonesia, and Jose Manuel Durao Barroso, of Portugal. He would then meet jointly with the two, followed by a working lunch.

At 4 p.m. local time tomorrow, he went on, the Secretary-General would convene a meeting of his senior aides dealing with the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Yasushi Akashi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force and Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, of France, Force Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces in the former Yugoslavia, would all attend. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, would be also be present. Attending from Headquarters would be the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Kofi Annan, and the Secretary-General's Special Adviser, Chinmaya R. Gharekhan.

Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, would also be present.

Mr. Sills informed correspondents that his office would be open tomorrow and would put out any announcements coming out of those meetings.

The Secretary-General, he said, would be leaving Geneva at the end of the weekend for a three-day official visit to Greece, followed by a five-day tour of Africa, including visits to Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Angola, and a stopover in Ethiopia, followed by a three-day official visit to Turkey.

Turning to other matters, he said that the Security Council was having consultations today on its programme of work during the balance of the month. The Council was being briefed by Mr. Gharekhan on the situation in Burundi and other matters, perhaps including the situation in Croatia. He reminded correspondents that the Council would undertake its 60-day and 120-day reviews of the United Nations sanctions against Iraq on Tuesday, 11 July.

Turning to the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that the situation in Croatia had been described as calm with no serious firing incidents. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there had been a slight increase in incidents in Sarajevo yesterday. United Nations vehicles continued to be targeted on the Igman Logistics Road. A French armoured personnel carrier had been engaged by 30-millimetre gun fire from Serbian positions. On the same road, from Bosnian government positions, small arms fire and machine-gun fire had been directed at the French convoy. No casualties or damage had been reported in either case.

He said that the situation in Srebrenica, which was very serious yesterday, had calmed down a bit this morning. United Nations military observers had confirmed two killed and six injured in the fighting.

Mr. Sills said that the Dutch battalion, which had been restricted to its bunkers, had come out and was resuming its normal functions. A watch tower at an observation post had been badly damaged. The Office of the United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had been able to get convoys through to Goradze and Zepa. This was the first convoy to Goradze since 20 May. Another convoy was headed for Bihac today. United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troop rotation convoys trying to get into both Goradze and Srebrenica had been blocked yesterday. The rotation of the Dutch battalion in Srebrenica had been blocked since April.

Mr. Sills said that a report he had given yesterday stating that the Bosnian Government had introduced a heavy tax on humanitarian bodies, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, was not correct. The information he had been given, and had given to the media, should have stated that such a tax was under consideration and efforts were being made by the United Nations to discourage the Bosnian authorities from imposing it.

With regard to a question asked earlier about a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, he said that a press release issued by the organization -- available at his office -- spoke of a special session of its Council to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. The meeting would take place at United Nations Headquarters on 30 September and 1 October. Also available at his office was the monthly summary of troop contributions to peace-keeping operations as at 30 June.

Replying to questions, he said that he had no comment on a report by Human Rights Watch on human rights in western Slavonia. He had not had the chance to read the report, a copy of which had been delivered to his office yesterday. He recalled having stated previously that the United Nations was not satisfied with the information available on the human rights situation in Sector West, as well as casualties and other matters there.

A correspondent asked for a comment on a press report that there was a consensus within the United States Government that a United Nations pull-out from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the next eight to ten weeks was inevitable and that it would involve 25,000 United States troops.

Mr. Sills, responding, said that there were no plans to withdraw the United Nations Protection Force. The Secretary-General had stated publicly that he would do everything in his power to maintain the United Nations presence there, because he believed that it was essential and that its withdrawal would be disastrous for the humanitarian situation and also be damaging for any chances of a political settlement. He added that it was a Security Council decision, and he did not see at present support in the Council for a withdrawal.

A correspondent commented that he had seen a report on floods in China and wondered how the United Nations had obtained the information. Mr. Sills replied that the Department of Humanitarian Affairs had issued situation reports whenever there were natural disasters of this type. His office had made them available over the years to correspondents. Their function was to get the information out to the world community and if necessary, or requested, to help coordinate any relief effort. China, as of now, had not requested any

international assistance, he added. The report was available in his office.

A correspondent said that a group of native American Indians had expressed dissatisfaction about their reception by the human rights division despite the observance of the International Year of Indigenous People and that they had asked for recognition which they had not obtained. He asked about the status of the American Indian community and its relationship with the United Nations. Mr. Sills replied that any non-governmental organization could be eligible for status with the Economic and Social Council or the Department of Public Information. But if the American Indian group was seeking some form of recognition by the United Nations of nationhood, or national status, then that would be a different issue, because the two North American states within the organization, Canada and the United States, were already recognized by the world body. He said that, in the past, communications had been received from American Indian groups asking that they be given some recognition which would border on national status. That was not something that could be done, he added.

A correspondent, pointing out that the Secretary-General had submitted a report to the General Assembly on reform of the internal justice system and that the Administrative Tribunal had issued a "severely critical" report on the Secretary-General's proposals, asked whether the Secretary-General had taken cognizance of the Tribunal's report. Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General was dealing with the matter very carefully, and that there were a number of issues which had to be sorted out. He added that Joseph Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, who had responsibility in this area, was fully aware of these comments.

Responding to questions about the proposed rapid reaction force in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he said that its functions were to support the humanitarian work of UNPROFOR and protect its troops. It would be used as needed. He did not have information as to where in Bosnia and Herzegovina it would be based. Asked what the German component of the force was, he said that the German Government had offered logistical airlift assistance, Tornado combat aircraft and a hospital.

In response to a correspondent's comment, he confirmed that no recognition had been accorded by the United Nations to the Bosnian Serbs comparable to that given the Rwandan Patriotic Front during the civil war in Rwanda.

A correspondent asked whether the Secretary-General intended to respond to questions recently raised about the rapid reaction force in communications from the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Mr. Sills said that numerous communications were regularly received from all involved in the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and that responses to them were made by the Secretary-General directly, or by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Akashi in his meetings with the parties.

In response to a further question, he said he could not go any further on what he had said on the rapid reaction force.

It's role and functions had been defined by the Security Council. It was in the process of being formed, with some elements continuing to arrive in the region. He could not predict exactly how and when the force would be used. Asked whether it would be deployed next week, he said that he was sticking to the tentative date of the middle of the month of July.

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Prepared by Central News

DH/1930
7 July 1995

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

--- Disarmament is inseparable from peace and is key goal of United Nations, Secretary-General tells Conference on Disarmament.

--- Secretary-General to convene sixth round of talks on East Timor in Geneva tomorrow; to meet later with senior officials on situation in former Yugoslavia.

--- Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses concern at German decision to send military personnel to former Yugoslavia; says augmenting UNPROFOR military potential will not help peace process.

--- United Nations convoys come under fire from Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Government positions in Sarajevo; UNHCR aid convoys reach Gorazde and Zepa.

--- DHA reports one hundred million people affected by serious floods in southern China; Government puts death toll at 1,200 and economic cost at \$4 billion.

--- Human Rights Committee to hold fifty-fourth session in Geneva from 10 to 28 July; to consider reports from five States on protection of civil and political rights.

Disarmament is inseparable from peace and is one of the cardinal purposes of the United Nations, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In an address to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva yesterday, he said disarmament was an essential factor in his efforts to promote a safer world. It fitted in quite naturally with preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping operations, and post-conflict peace-building.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali once again called for a halt to all nuclear testing without exception. The conclusion of a treaty prohibiting nuclear testing by 1996 was "a must", he said. Failure to reach agreement on that issue would directly undermine recent international efforts with regard to nuclear disarmament.

More countries must be encouraged to support the cause of nuclear disarmament, as upheld in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), he continued. At the same time, it was important to deal with new regional

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ambitions that might give fresh impetus to trafficking in weapons of all sorts. It was necessary to take the broadest possible approach, as both conventional and nuclear weapons posed a threat to collective security.

The Secretary-General had numerous appointments in Geneva today. Among them were meetings with the President of the International Court of Justice; the Minister of Trade and Economic Affairs of Egypt; the Secretary-General of the World Labor Federation; and the Secretary-General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Tomorrow, the sixth round of talks on the question of East Timor will begin under the auspices of the Secretary-General. He will meet separately and then jointly with the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal. Later in the day, he will convene a meeting of senior officials dealing with the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. On Sunday, he will leave Geneva for a three-day official visit to Greece.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has expressed concern at Germany's decision to send military personnel to the former Yugoslavia. In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 6 July, it said the decision contravened "the rule according to which troops of neighbouring countries and the former occupying countries are not to be engaged in the peace operation of UNPROFOR." Germany had ruthlessly occupied the territory of the former Yugoslavia in two world wars, and had played a negative role in the initial phase of the current crisis when it openly aided and abetted the secessionist Republics of Slovenia and Croatia.

The letter went on to say that augmentation of military potential under UNPROFOR auspices was not conducive to a peaceful and just solution of the crisis. On the contrary, "it enhances the possibilities for new provocations by the Muslim side, aimed at provoking an international military intervention against the Serbs". While the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia supported UNPROFOR's role as a force to keep, not impose, peace, it considered equal treatment of all parties to the conflict a precondition for the peace process.

There was a slight increase in the number of firing incidents in Sarajevo today, according to a United Nations spokesman. United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) vehicles using the Mount Igman road were targeted from both Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Government positions. However, there was relative calm in Srebrenica, after heavy fighting yesterday in which at least two people were killed and six were injured. Dutch peace-keepers in the area were resuming their normal duties today. One observation post was badly damaged yesterday when their camp came under fire.

Meanwhile, a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) convoy reached Gorazde yesterday -- the first into the town since 20 May. Another aid convoy reached Zepa. However, UNPROFOR troop-rotation convoys were unable to reach either Gorazde or Srebrenica. The spokesman noted that the Bosnian Government was considering imposing a tax on humanitarian organizations operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and had not actually done so as reported earlier in the week.

One hundred million people have been affected by serious floods in southern China, according to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). The Chinese Government reported that 1,200 people had been killed and another 26,000 injured. It estimated the economic cost of the floods at \$4 billion, noting that Hunan and Jiangxi provinces had suffered heavy crop damage.

The DHA said it had received no request for international assistance in relation to the flooding in China. Meanwhile, the Resident Representative in Beijing was following up on the situation with the Chinese Government.

The Human Rights Committee will hold its fifty-fourth session in Geneva from 10 to 28 July. It will consider periodic reports from Ukraine, Latvia, Sri Lanka, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom on measures taken by them to implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Committee, composed of 18 independent experts, monitors the implementation of the Covenant in the 130 States which have ratified it. Representatives of the five States will introduce their reports on the promotion and protection of civil and political rights, and will respond to oral and written questions from Committee members.

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Security Council
3550th Meeting (PM)

SC/6062/Add.1
6 July 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS MANDATE OF MINURSO UNTIL 30 SEPTEMBER

ADDENDUM


This summary of a Security Council document, which was not available at the time of the meeting, should be added after the second paragraph on page 5 of Press Release SC/6062 of 30 June:

"Also before the Council is a letter dated 23 June (S/1995/524) from the Secretary-General of the POLISARIO addressed to the President of the Council. The letter protests the trial and conviction by a military court of eight Western Saharan civilians "who were taking part in a peaceful rally for Western Saharan independence". The letter also condemns a statement, which it says was made by Morocco to the Council mission, that it intended to have 100,000 Moroccan settlers participate in the voter-identification operation.

The letter cites these incidents as the reason for POLISARIO suspending its participation in the identification process. It calls for the restoration of credibility to the process by the following measures: the immediate release of all political prisoners arrested since the deployment of MINURSO, including the eight sentenced recently; an end to the campaign of repression against the Western Saharan people; and strict monitoring of the northern border of the Territory to ensure that no foreigners were moved into Western Sahara."

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING,

6 July 1995

Joe Sills, the Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by updating correspondents on Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's activities in Geneva. This morning, the Secretary-General met with Yasser Arafat, the President of the Palestinian Authority, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. They discussed the reconstruction of Gaza and the provision and coordination of aid to the area. Mr. Arafat briefed the Secretary-General on the recent meetings he had held with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Shimon Peres. Mr. Arafat told the Secretary-General there had been progress on the issue of autonomy in those talks.

At 10 a.m., the Secretary-General addressed the International Conference on Mine Clearance, chaired by the Foreign Minister of Belgium, Erik Derycke. In his address, the Secretary-General called for a global ban on the production and use of land-mines and the destruction of all stockpiles.

The Secretary-General then returned to the high-level segment of the 1995 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, which he had opened yesterday. He participated in a political dialogue on the world economy and international economic cooperation with senior officials of intergovernmental financial institutions, including the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus; the Director-General of the World Trade Organization, Renato Ruggiero; the President of the World Bank, James Wolfensohn; and the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Carlos M. Fortin.

The Secretary-General concluded the morning's activities by inaugurating two exhibitions: "Silent Witness", and "Living and Working with Mines". He attended a luncheon held in his honour by the Foreign Minister of Belgium.

Following the luncheon, the Secretary-General addressed the Conference on Disarmament. He then met with Cyrus Vance, his Special Envoy dealing with the outstanding problem between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece. Following their meeting, they were joined by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former country, Stevo Crvenkovski.

The Secretary-General also met with the Deputy Foreign

Minister of Libya, Abdulhati Obeidi, and the Prime Minister of Latvia, Maris Gailis. At 6 p.m. he was scheduled to have a joint meeting with Mr. Camdessus, Mr. Ruggiero and Mr. Wolfensohn.

Mr. Sills said the Security Council would hold . . . Although there had not as yet been an official announcement, Mr. Sills said Haiti's Provisional Electoral Council had decided to hold a "clean-up" vote on either 22 July or 24 July, to allow additional first-round voting in districts where elections did not take place or where there had been electoral irregularities. The run-off, which had originally been scheduled for 23 July, had been postponed until mid-August. The Council was still expected to announce this weekend, partial results from the first round of voting.

Turning to other peace-keeping matters, Mr. Sills said the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had strongly deplored yesterday's air attack against a power station in the Bihac "safe area" in Bosnia. It was conducted by either the Bosnian or Krajina Serbs and was a flagrant violation of the "no-fly" zone established by the Security Council. There had been one civilian casualty, but UNPROFOR had been unable to conduct a full investigation due to restrictions on its movement imposed by the Bosnian Government's Fifth Army Corps.

Mr. Sills said the situation in Croatia was tense; more Croatian army troop movements had been reported around Sector North and Sector South. There had also been firing on the border of the Bihac pocket.

In Sarajevo, there had been a decrease in firing incidents since yesterday, with the most activity in the west and south-west of the city. Yesterday, a British contingent from UNPROFOR, travelling on the Mount Ingman logistics road, had been targeted by the Bosnian Serbs with five mortar rounds and several 30-millimeter rounds. There had been no casualties or damage and no fire had been returned.

In Srebrenica in Bosnia, at 3:15 a.m. today, six rockets had been fired into the enclave and an hour later, heavy fighting had broken out, involving tanks, artillery, rockets and heavy machine gun fire both into and from the enclave. The Dutch battalion's camp had been shelled and at 10 a.m. the Dutch peace-keepers had taken shelter in their bunkers.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had been unable to get humanitarian relief convoys into Gorazde, Srebrenica and Zepa. However, convoys had reached Sarajevo and Bihac.

In reply to a question for more details on the announcement in yesterday's briefing that the Bosnian Government had decided to impose a heavy tax on humanitarian including reports of troop movements near the confrontation lines.

A correspondent said that it had been two months since the offensive in western Slavonia and the United Nations had been trying to determine the number of civilian casualties. He then asked when a report on the casualties was coming out or had the United Nations reached the point where it would admit it could not solve the problem in that area. Mr. Sills said that he did not think it was a question of the United Nations admitting an

inability to solve the problem, rather, the United Nations had been unable to get the complete story. A report on the human rights situation in Sector West was also pending; that could be brought up during Security Council consultations tomorrow.

Another correspondent asked if there was any information on newspaper reports that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had been deporting Bosnian and Croatian Serb refugees to fight for Bosnian Serb and Croatian Serb armies. Mr. Sills said he had seen the reports and had heard of individuals being pressed into service or being required to return to their homes to serve in the military but had received no specific reports from United Nations sources in Belgrade on the issue.

A correspondent asked about the agenda for the upcoming Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting and for comments about a story in this morning's New York Times on how extremist conspiracy theorists viewed the United Nations. Mr. Sills said he did not have a final programme for that meeting, which the Secretary-General had described as a very important meeting and noted that very large attendance was anticipated. Mr. Sills said he expected the Union to continue, as it had done in the past, to give its strong support to the United Nations. He added that allegations by extremist groups against the United Nations reported in the New York Times and elsewhere were so far beyond reason or sensibility that it was difficult to comment on them. They certainly did not reflect the opinion of parliamentarians around the world.

In reply to a question about how soon the rapid reaction force was expected to deploy in Bosnia, Mr. Sills said he had nothing to add to the details given in earlier briefings on the Force's deployment, which was still expected to be completed around the middle of July.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO



Background Release HR/CT/410

6 July 1995

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE TO HOLD FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION
AT GENEVA, 10-28 JULY

GENEVA, 6 July (UN Information Service) -- The Human Rights Committee will consider at its fifty-fourth session periodic reports from the Governments of Ukraine, Latvia, Sri Lanka, Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom on measures they adopted to implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The session will be held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 10 to 28 July.

The Committee, composed of 18 independent human rights experts, monitors the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant in the 130 States which have ratified it. Representatives of those five Governments will introduce their reports on the promotion and protection of civil and political rights in their countries. They will also respond to oral and written questions from Committee members.

According to a provisional timetable, the Committee will take up the fourth periodic report of Ukraine on 11 and 12 July, the initial report of Latvia on 12 and 14 July, the fourth periodic report of the Russian Federation on 17 and 18 July, the fourth periodic report of the United Kingdom on 20 and 21 July, and the third periodic report of Sri Lanka on 24 and 25 July.

Also during the session, the Committee will examine communications from individuals alleging that their rights under the covenant have been violated. Forty-two such cases may be considered for the adoption of final views. The Committee may also consider whether 75 other cases are admissible. Only complaints concerning the 84 States parties to the first Optional Protocol are admissible. In addition, the Committee will have before it summaries of a number of recently registered communications and of new communications registered after its last session, together with an indication of any action which may have been taken by the Special Rapporteur for new communications. Consideration of all

communications is undertaken in closed meetings.

At its last session, the Committee again decided to set up a pre-sessional working group on communications. Fausto Pocar, of Italy, was elected as Special Rapporteur on communications and Andreas V. Mavrommatis, of Cyprus, as Special Rapporteur for follow-up on communications. In addition, the Committee decided to re-establish a working group to prepare concise lists of issues concerning the reports to be considered at this session. That working group also considers any draft general comment that may be before it.

Following the recommendations of its working group on article 40, which pertains to reports submitted by States parties, the Committee decided at its last session that a new procedure should be envisaged to monitor Committee activities under this article. This concerns such issues as special decisions to be taken in emergency situations, long-overdue reports and implementation of the Committee's suggestions and recommendations. It also recommended that general comments be systematically reviewed in order to identify those which would need to be updated. Committee members will continue their discussion on the methodology for the consideration of State reports at this session.

These working groups are meeting from 3 to 7 July at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Discussion on a draft general comment on article 25 of the Covenant, which concerns the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, the right to vote and to be elected, and the right to access of public service, will also be continued at this session. The Committee prepares general comments based on various articles and provisions of the Covenant to clarify and interpret the instrument's provisions to assist States parties in fulfilling their reporting obligations.

As well as the five reports scheduled for consideration at this session, the Secretary-General has received initial reports from Estonia, Brazil, Guatemala and Switzerland; a second report from Zambia; and third reports from Denmark, Netherlands, Peru, Cyprus, Iceland and Mauritius. He has also received fourth periodic reports from Spain, Sweden and Belarus and supplementary reports from Kenya and the Gambia.

The Committee will prepare its annual report for 1995 to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which covers its fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Adopted by the General Assembly in 1966, the Covenant entered into force 10 years later. It states in its first article that all peoples have the right to self-determination. It recognizes, among other things, the rights to life, liberty and security of person. It prohibits torture, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment, and the arbitrary deprivation of life. It states that anyone arrested is to be informed of the reasons for the arrest, and anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge is to be brought promptly before a judge or other legally authorized person.

The Covenant also enshrines freedom of movement and places limitations on the expulsion of aliens present lawfully in the

territory of a State party. In addition, it recognizes the rights to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and to freedom of expression. It also prohibits any propaganda for war or any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred.

States Parties to Covenant

The following 130 States have ratified or acceded to the Covenant: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India and Iran.

Also, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgystan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Optional Protocols to Covenant

The first Optional Protocol to the Covenant provides for the confidential consideration of communications from individuals who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights proclaimed in the Covenant. No communications can be received by the Committee unless they concern a State party to the Covenant which is also a party to the Optional Protocol.

The following 84 States are parties to the Optional Protocol: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kyrgystan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

The Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant, which aims

at the abolition of the death penalty, was adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1989 and entered into force on 11 July 1991. It has been ratified or acceded to by 28 States: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Seychelles, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Committee is also mandated, under article 41 of the Covenant, to consider communications from a State party alleging violation of the Covenant's provisions by another State party. This procedure can be applied when both States recognize this competence of the Committee by a relevant declaration. So far, the following 44 States have done so: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Chile, Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Zimbabwe.

Committee Membership, Officers

The Committee's 18 expert members are elected by the States parties to the Covenant for a term of four years. Article 28 of the Covenant requires that "they shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights."

They are: Francisco Jose Aguilar Urbina, of Costa Rica; Nisuke Ando, of Japan; Tamas Ban, of Hungary; Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati, of India; Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, of Venezuela; Thomas Buergenthal, of the United States; Christine Chanet, of France; Omran El-Shafei, of Egypt; Elizabeth Evatt, of Australia; Laurel Francis, of Jamaica; Rosalyn Higgins, of the United Kingdom; Eckart Klein, of Germany; David Kretzmer, of Israel; Rajsoomer Lallah, of Mauritius; Andreas V. Mavrommatis, of Cyprus; Cecilia Medina Quiroga, of Chile; Fausto Pocar, of Italy; and Julio Prado Vallejo, of Ecuador.

The officers of the Committee are: Chairman, Mr. Aguilar Urbina; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Ban, Mr. El-Shafei, and Mr. Bhagwati. The Rapporteur is Ms. Chanet.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

Background Release

IHA/570
6 July 1995

HIGH-LEVEL INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON MINE CLEARANCE
TO BE HELD IN GENEVA, 5-7 JULY

To Galvanize World Public Opinion on Global Land-Mine Crisis,
Enhance Momentum for International Action on Humanitarian Aspect
of Problem

GENEVA, 4 July (UN Information Service) -- Last year, the international community allocated some \$70 million to clear roughly 100,000 land-mines. During the same period, however, at least 2 million land-mines were deployed.

Against a backdrop of this "de-mining deficit" and the gap between global land-mine infestation and the ability to remove them, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is convening a three-day high-level International Meeting on Mine Clearance, which will begin here tomorrow.

The Meeting is expected to bring together ministerial and other high-level government officials as well as representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with the problem of land-mines. It was called for by the General Assembly last year to galvanize world public opinion on the problem and to enhance the momentum for international action on mine-related issues, in addition to providing a forum for affected countries to elaborate their needs and for donors to announce contributions, including pledges to the newly created United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance.

The Meeting will also bring together experts to exchange information on technical and management aspects of the problem, including mine surveys, current methods in mine clearance, treatment and rehabilitation of land-mine victims, emergency mine clearance, training of indigenous de-miners, management of mine clearance operations, mine awareness education, new technologies in detection and clearance and the concept and practice of an integrated mine-clearance programme.

Background papers on those issues will be available for consideration in a series of expert panels.

Following the opening of the meeting on 5 July, the Secretary-General will address participants on the morning of 6 July.

Addressing the opening session will be Peter Hansen, Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

Also, in connection with the Meeting, Johann Molander (Sweden) will make a presentation on 5 July regarding progress made in organizing an international conference to consider enacting a ban on the production, use and sale of land-mines. That issue will be discussed at a Review Conference of States Parties to the 1980 Convention on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects, to be held in Vienna in September. That meeting will focus on the Convention's Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II).

Background on Land-Mines

Of all the forms of debris left in the aftermath of conflict, land-mines are the most widespread and pernicious. It is estimated that there are more than 110 million land-mines spread in 64 countries around the world, and that between 2 million and 5 million more are planted each year. According to information provided in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly last year, some 10,000 non-combatants die each year because of land-mine explosions, and thousands more are maimed, blinded or otherwise injured. Land-mines also adversely affect development, often curtailing agricultural activities or rendering fertile land inhabitable.

According to background information prepared for the International Meeting by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the grim reality of the global land-mine crisis includes the following facts:

- Land-mines that cost as little as \$3 to produce, cost the international community between \$300 and \$1,000 to clear. As a result, the cost of clearing the 110 million land-mines in the ground today would be at least \$33 billion.

- By last year, the United Nations had been engaged in mine-action activities in 12 countries. In the coming 12 months, the United Nations expects to provide, or to receive requests for, assistance in mine clearance in at least 18 countries.

In the first four months of this year alone, the United Nations has sought approximately \$70 million to finance mine-clearance operations in a number of countries. Additional funds are required to meet the need for rapid start-up financing for a growing number of de-mining programmes. In his 1994 report to the Assembly, the Secretary-General pointed out that an additional \$100 million in funding could significantly increase the capacity of the United Nations to provide mine-clearance assistance. Pledges made at the International Meeting could contribute significantly towards that goal.

Since 1993, when the Assembly first included the topic of mine clearance on its agenda, the United Nations has intensified its efforts to deal with the problem of uncleared land-mines.

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs was designated last year as the focal point within the United Nations system for mine clearance and mine-related activities. The Department created a Mine Clearance and Policy Unit which works closely with the De-Mining Unit of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

Last November, the Secretary-General established the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, in order to provide resources for rapid and expanded United Nations action in response to requests for assistance in mine clearance. As of the beginning of June, the Trust Fund had received contributions or pledges of some \$2.3 million.

Also last year, work began on a de-mining stand-by capacity aimed at making better use of in-kind contributions from States and organizations, and a central land-mine database was set up to assemble information on mine-affected countries, United Nations mine action programmes, personnel, casualties, de-mining organizations and types of land-mines.

Mine-Clearance Programmes

This year, comprehensive mine action programmes in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and Mozambique are expected to cost between \$65 million and \$70 million. Over the course of the coming year, the United Nations is preparing to provide mine-clearance assistance to Chad, Georgia, Rwanda and the countries of the former Yugoslavia, in addition to other requests.

Among the United Nations organizations involved in mine clearance and related activities are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Last January, a programme to clear some 20,000 mines in El Salvador was declared completed, and in Guatemala, the UNHCR began a risk reduction and training programme in mine-affected areas. The UNICEF and the Non-Governmental Organization Mine Advisory Group have undertaken limited mine clearance and mine awareness education programmes in northern Iraq.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS

DH/1929
6 July 1995

- * Secretary-General calls for global ban on production and use of land-mines, and destruction of stockpiles, at high-level International Meeting on Mine Clearance in Geneva.
- * Secretary-General discusses reconstruction of Gaza and provision of aid with Yasser Arafat; hears of progress in Middle East peace process.
- * UNPROFOR condemns Serb air attack on power station in Bihac pocket as flagrant violation of no-fly zone; heavy fighting reported in Srebrenica.
- * Haiti's Provisional Electoral Council decides to hold extra first-round elections in districts which experienced irregularities on 25 June.
- * WHO Director-General says Ebola outbreak in Zaire could be officially declared over within two months.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today called for a global ban on the production and use of land-mines and the destruction of stockpiles. He made that call at the International Meeting on Mine Clearance in Geneva. The Secretary-General convened it to galvanize world public opinion on the land-mine crisis and to enhance momentum for international humanitarian action.

According to the Secretary-General's 1994 report "Assistance in Mine Clearance", there are more than 110 million land-mines spread in 64 countries around the world. Between two and five million more are planted each year. Land-mines kill some 10,000 non-combatants every year, and maim, blind or otherwise injure thousands more. They also adversely affect development by curtailing agricultural activities or rendering fertile land uninhabitable.

The three-day International Meeting on Mine Clearance brings together high-level government officials and representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with the problem of land-mines. It provides a forum for affected countries to elaborate their needs and for donors to announce contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance.

* * *

Among his other appointments in Geneva today, the Secretary-General met with Yasser Arafat, President of the Palestinian Authority and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). They discussed the reconstruction of Gaza and the provision and coordination of aid to the area. Mr. Arafat briefed the Secretary-General on his recent meetings with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. He stated that there had been progress in those meetings.

The Secretary-General also attended the high-level segment of the 1995 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council. He participated in a political dialogue on the world economy and international economic cooperation with Michel Camdessus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); Renato Ruggiero, Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO); James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank; and Carlos Fortin, Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

* * *

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has strongly deplored yesterday's Serb air attack on a Bosnian Government power station in the Bihac pocket. It described the incident as a flagrant violation of the no-fly zone established by the Security Council. The attack resulted in one civilian casualty, but the Force was unable to conduct a full investigation because of restrictions on movement imposed by the Bosnian Army.

The situation in Croatia was tense today, with further Croatian Army troop movements reported in Sectors North and South. There was also firing on the border of the Bihac pocket. Meanwhile, there was heavy fighting in Srebrenica, and shells landed in the Dutch Battalion camp. However, there was a decrease in the number of firing incidents in Sarajevo. Bosnian Serb forces yesterday targeted a British Battalion convoy travelling on the Mount Igman road.

* * *

Haiti's Provisional Electoral Council has decided to hold additional first-round elections on 22 or 24 July in districts where elections did not take place or in which there were irregularities on 25 June, according to a United Nations spokesman. He noted that the Council had not yet made an official announcement in that regard.

The spokesman reported that the run-off elections had been postponed from 23 July to mid-August. It was expected that partial results from last month's elections would be announced over the weekend.

* * *

The Ebola haemorrhagic fever outbreak in Zaire could be officially declared at an end within the next two months, according to the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), Hiroshi Nakajima. Dr. Nakajima made that comment at WHO headquarters in Geneva after returning from a fact-finding mission to Zaire.

A total of 296 suspected or confirmed Ebola cases have been reported, of whom 233 have died. Dr. Nakajima said the current outbreak differed from one in 1976 in that it consisted of a series of waves of cases, whereas there had been only one major wave in earlier outbreak.

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