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STEPS TO AID IN TRANSPORTING GOODS TO WORLD MARKETS DESCRIBED
AT INTERNATIONAL TRADE SYMPOSIUM
(Received from a UN Information Officer.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, 18 October - Unreliable and slow transport systems, faulty communication, misunderstood regulations, missed deadlines, inefficient handling, and insufficiently trained manpower meant that businesses in developing countries are handicapped in getting their products to market on time and at competitive cost, a series of experts told a "sectoral session" of the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency this morning.

While some problems were unavoidable, the speakers pointed out, others could and should be solved. The officials focused on two projects of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which were among a number of the organization's technical assistance activities aimed at easing transport difficulties.

The Advance Cargo Information System, a computer network being established, would give firms in developing countries an accurate, standardized method for planning international transport, tracking shipments along transport routes, keeping records, and determining rules and regulations, said the UNCTAD Senior Adviser, Coll M. Hunter, who is Coordinator of the project.

The computerized system was designed for developing countries, he said. Currently it was being established in Africa. In East Africa, for example, computers, hardware, software, and training were being provided to set up a system based on the region's railroad and port facilities. The system, Mr. Hunter said, "improves availability and usefulness of information. It is meant to attack problems of long transit times, delays to cargo movement, pilferage and cargo loss, poor handling, low availability of surface transport, and poor use of surface transport".

A second technical assistance programme has the goal of establishing training centres around the world to coach governments on the fine points of international transport planning, regulations and strategies, said Gustaaf de Monie, an UNCTAD consultant. He gave an overview of the programme, described its methods, and invited countries which could benefit to participate. The main intent "is to develop and strengthen maritime management training institutions in developing countries", he said.

The Chairman of the Atwater Institute in Montreal, and former Director of the International Air Training Association,

Knut Hammarstrand, who was the session leader, told the meeting: "Technology is running fast, and one of the challenges is to keep pace so that everyone can take advantage of its possibilities." He presented the gathering with an "informal resolution" calling for international cooperation and coordination in trade, and in the adoption of new, more efficient technology.

Several government representatives spoke from the floor, including those from Cuba, the Russian Federation, Benin, Chad and the United States. The representative of Chad pointed out that landlocked developing countries, such as his own, had special difficulties with transport, and should be given special attention to make sure they were not "marginalized" as international trade expanded.

Other topics scheduled for discussion today included banking and insurance, telecommunications and business practices.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 19 October 1994

At today's noon briefing, the Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Ahmad Fawzi, informed correspondents that the Secretary-General was addressing the ministerial-level meeting of the United Nations International Trade Symposium on Trade Efficiency, in Columbus, Ohio. There were about 90 trade ministers participating in the meeting to adopt the Columbus Declaration on Trade Efficiency. The ministers were also inviting the international community to provide substantial assistance to developing countries and countries in transition to implement trade reforms.

In his speech, Mr. Fawzi added, the Secretary-General underlined that economy was the engine of development; that a new comprehensive vision of peace, security and development incorporated that understanding; and that without economic growth, there could be no sustained increase in private or public capital formation, no rise in levels of health and welfare provision, and no general increase in security in the society. The text of his address was available (Press Release SG/SM/5446-TAD/1763). At 1 p.m., an audio recording could be heard on in-house channels.

Following his address, the Secretary-General would open the Tech Trade Show at the Columbus Convention Center. Mr. Fawzi continued. He would then attend a luncheon hosted by the United States Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown. The Secretary-General would return to Headquarters this afternoon.

Mr. Fawzi then read the following statement:

"The Secretary-General was appalled to learn about the bomb attack on an Israeli passenger bus in Tel Aviv today, in which more than 20 civilians were killed and dozens wounded. He condemns in the strongest possible terms this savage act of terrorism, and extends his condolences to the bereaved families.

"The Secretary-General hopes that this outrageous incident will not disrupt the negotiations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization."

The High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Avila Lasso, was conducting a mission to visit Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Mr. Fawzi said. He was meeting with officials at the highest level of government in those countries to seek their cooperation for the protection and promotion of human rights.

From 16 to 18 October, Mr. Avala Lasso had visited Vilnius, Lithuania, and was now in Riga, Latvia. His schedule was available in the Spokesman's Office, but no other information was available.

The latest update on the Organization's financial situation was also available in the Spokesman's Office, Mr. Fawzi said. As of 15 October, the United Nations was owed an overall total of \$2.5 billion by Member States. Of that amount, \$812 million was for the regular budget and \$1.7 billion was for peace-keeping operations.

Mr. Fawzi reminded correspondents that there would be three press conferences tomorrow in room 226: at 10:15 a.m., the Head of External Relations of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Goran Backstrand; at 11 a.m., the Co-ordinator for the International Year of the Family, Henryk Sokalski; and at 3:30 p.m., the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Assad Kotaite. The list was available in the Spokesman's Office.

He also reminded correspondents that an official ceremony to launch Goldstar's programme as a global sponsor of UN50 would be held at 12:30 p.m. at the United Nations Plaza Park Hyatt Hotel, in the second floor ballroom. That programme would be followed at 1 p.m. by a luncheon and reception. United Nations correspondents were invited to attend. In response to a question, he said that he did not have information on the sponsorship of the ceremony.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had reported that yesterday afternoon the Force Commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, had met with Bosnian Vice-President Ejub Ganic, to try to resolve the issue of Mt. Iman, where there were some 500 Bosnian government troops, in violation of a bilateral agreement between the Government and the Bosnian Serbs. That agreement had been negotiated by UNPROFOR in August 1993, at the request of the Bosnian Government, and had resulted in the withdrawal from Mt. Iman of Serb forces. The Bosnian Serb side had, by and large, respected that agreement.

To clarify information concerning the request for air power after the incident yesterday near Gorazde, in which a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) convoy had been attacked, Mr. Eckhard said that the Bosnia and Herzegovina Command of UNPROFOR had considered a request for a close air support action in connection with that incident. There had been erroneous accounts portraying it as a request to punish the Bosnian Serbs who had fired on the convoy. The purpose of close air support was defence of UNPROFOR, not punishment or retaliation, he said.

Faction and clan leaders in Somalia were now gathered in Mogadishu, in two clusters for bilateral meetings, Mr. Eckhard said. General Mohamad Farah Aidid was engaged in a series of meetings with his supporters and Ali Mahdi was meeting with his. The Secretary-General's Special Representative, James Victor Gbeho, had met with both men and was trying to get all

of the groups to agree to hold a national reconciliation conference.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, Amadou Moutar Gueye, spokesman for the President of the General Assembly, informed correspondents that the President, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire), had announced that action would not be taken today on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), but at a later date to be announced.

The International Conference on Families was continuing in the Assembly today, with 26 speakers, including the Holy See, said Mr. Gueye. This afternoon, the Assembly would conclude its consideration of the item and then consider a draft resolution on observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly (document A/49/L.3). That draft would be introduced by Australia.

Mr. Gueye said that at 8:30 a.m., the Assembly President had met with the Chairmen of the Main Committees and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). The President had been satisfied that their programmes of work were on schedule. Action on several draft resolutions would begin next week. The President had announced that he was conducting extensive consultations on agenda item 33, the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council. He stressed to the Chairmen the importance of following up on the Secretary-General's report on the finances of the United Nations, which he had delivered at the close of the general debate, 12 October.

In response to questions that had been received yesterday on the Secretary-General's meeting with Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister, Tariq Aziz, Mr. Fawzi said that during that meeting they had evaluated the situation in Iraq, in light of: recent developments; the Security Council's discussions on Monday; and the Secretary-General's meeting with the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Andrei V. Kozyrev. The Secretary-General emphasized once again to Mr. Aziz the importance of full compliance by Iraq with all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 833 (1993).

A correspondent asked whether the United Nations had been officially informed by the United States today regarding its announcement that it might end the arms embargo, possibly unilaterally, on Bosnia. Mr. Fawzi said that he did not have any official information on the matter, but he pointed out that any action on the arms embargo would be taken by the Security Council. Mr. Eckhard added that he would not comment on United States policy.

Asked about Mr. Gbeho's efforts in Somalia, Mr. Eckhard said that General Aidid had made a proposal for a national reconciliation conference, to be held 27 October, and had lined up a certain number of parties behind him on that proposal, but there were still some significant parties that had not yet agreed to it. However, some of the influential and well-armed parties that had not agreed were represented in Mogadishu now, and Mr. Gbeho was trying to get them together. In response to a question on the meetings' locations, Mr. Eckhard said that he

believed that they were scattered throughout the city.

Asked about the trip of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Fawzi said further information could be obtained by calling the Centre for Human Rights, 963-0098.

In response to a question about the letter from the Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to the Secretary-General, Mr. Fawzi said that, as the Secretary-General was now in Columbus, he would have to wait for information on the Secretary-General's response until later this afternoon or tomorrow.

A correspondent said that Mr. Eckhard had failed to mention the ultimatum from the Commander of the Bosnian Serb forces, General Ratko Mladic, in which he had called upon the Muslim forces to withdraw from Mt. Idman within 48 hours, or he would put them out. "Would the United Nations insist on military

air strikes on something like that", she asked. Mr. Eckhard said the question was hypothetical, and he would not speculate about it. Also, he did not speak for General Mladic, which was why he had not spoken to the ultimatum. However, he said, UNPROFOR was aware of the ultimatum and the danger of it should the two sides decide to resolve the matter militarily. That had been the point of General Rose meeting at length with the Bosnian Vice-President yesterday.

The correspondent said that when the Serbs took the mountain it was a military victory, but they were forced to hand it over to the United Nations. The United Nations was responsible for the presence of Muslim troops, who had committed a war crime, and the United Nations had not been able to solve the situation, she said. Mr. Eckhard replied that the Serb side had agreed to pull back from the mountain in a formal agreement with the Bosnian Government, albeit under considerable international pressure.

Was the United Nations willing to use pressure to force the Muslim troops out, the correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard said that they had already used considerable pressure. As he had mentioned last week, a French UNPROFOR unit had cleared a number of forward positions of the Bosnian government forces from the demilitarized zone. What remained was a heavy concentration of infantry in a fortified position. As it was not the mandate of UNPROFOR to deal with that militarily, they were trying diplomatically.

END OF BRIEFING
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FROM DPIIDS
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Forty ninth General Assembly
GA/8766 (Summary Univ)
Plenary
19 October 1994
38th Meeting (PM)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY GRANTS OBSERVER STATUS TO FEDERATION OF RED
CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES. CONCLUDES CONFERENCE ON
FAMILIES

The General Assembly this afternoon granted observer status to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in consideration of its specific role in international humanitarian relations.

In a resolution adopted without a vote, the Assembly recalled the special functions of the member societies of the International Federation which are recognized by their respective governments as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field on the basis of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. Expressing its desire to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the International Federation, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the resolution.

Commenting on the special circumstances surrounding the action of the Assembly, the representative of Australia, in introducing the resolution, said the unique features of the International Federation and its shared humanitarian task with the United Nations provided strong justification for accordng it observer status.

Speaking in explanation of position, the representative of the United States said his country would have abstained had there been a vote. He stressed that observer status should be granted in accordance with the Charter and past practice which limited it to States and intergovernmental organizations. He expressed pleasure that the Sixth Committee was doing to examine the whole issue of criteria for granting observer status. The representative of Japan expressed support for the position of the United States.

Statements were also made by Gambia (on behalf of the African States), Benin, Malaysia, Czech Republic and Colombia.

Welcoming the decision of the Assembly, the representative of the International Federation said its new status would strengthen its relationship and cooperation with the entire

United Nations system and would allow it to be, within the Assembly, an advocate of the victims of natural disasters, epidemics, hunger, poverty and underdevelopment -- the most needy and vulnerable.

Also this afternoon, the Assembly concluded its Conference on Families as part of the follow-up to the International Year of the Family (1994).

Among those who took part in the final round of discussion, the representative of Pakistan said that while developed countries were searching for family models, in developing countries the main problem for the majority of families was survival. He urged all Member States, when finalizing proposals for the follow-up to the Year, to make provision for the return and rehabilitation of the families traumatized and victimized during armed conflicts and civil strife -- an area that had been neglected in the observance of the Year.

The representative of Mongolia said traditional definitions of family structure based on two major types -- the nuclear and the extended -- were being enriched with the emergence of new family types, such as cohabitation, same-gender relationships, single-parent and reorganized families. Although such changes differed from country to country, the fundamental functions of the family as a basic unit in society remained unchanged.

Statements were also made by the State Minister of the Ministry for Planning of Sudan and the Minister for Social and Women's Affairs of Cameroon. The representatives of Peru, New Zealand, Libya, Syria and Brazil as well as the observer for the Holy See also spoke.

The Assembly will meet again at 10 a.m. tomorrow to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

END OF SUMMARY
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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW. 19 October 1994. PARA.

--- Secretary-General strongly condemns bomb attack on Israeli bus in Tel Aviv; hopes savage act of terrorism will not disrupt talks between Government of Israel and PLO.

--- Increased trade is essential for economic growth and development, and reinforces international peace and security, Secretary General tells United Nations Trade Efficiency Symposium.

--- Several States reiterate opposition to United States economic embargo against Cuba, in report of Secretary-General.

--- Completion of Russian troop withdrawals from Baltic States would enhance stability in region, says Secretary-General; commends parties for demonstrating political will and spirit of compromise.

--- Member States owe United Nations \$2.5 billion as of 15 October; \$812 million owed to regular budget and \$1.7 billion to peace-keeping.

--- Legal Committee begins discussion of measures to eliminate international terrorism; Russian Federation proposes global monitoring unit within United Nations Secretariat.

--- UNPROFOR Commander meets with Bosnian Vice-President to discuss violations of Mount Iman demilitarization agreement.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has condemned in the strongest possible terms today's bomb attack on an Israeli bus in Tel Aviv, in which more than 20 civilians were killed and dozens wounded. He extended his condolences to the bereaved families, and expressed the hope that the savage act of terrorism would not disrupt the negotiations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Increased international trade is essential for economic growth and reinforces every dimension of development, according to the Secretary-General. In an address today to the ministerial segment of the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, in Columbus, Ohio, he said trade also helped to enhance international confidence and trust and thus contributed to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Symposium -- the first high-level United Nations conference hosted by the United States -- marked the beginning

of a new partnership between the Organization, national governments, local government and the private sector, he continued. Trade was no longer a matter only of ports and railroads and airline routes; it had become electronic, and might soon be completely paperless. Economic globalization raised important questions for an international system based on sovereign States. However, the United Nations had been created to enable States to solve common problems, and had a development role set out in Article 55 of the Charter.

The Secretary-General noted that the Symposium aimed to reduce trade costs by targeting six areas: government controls, which could be excessive or inefficient; the availability of financial services; business information; transportation; telecommunications; and business practices, which meant global standards and transparency. The Trade Point concept could spearhead the effort to improve efficiency.

The United Nations was indispensable for coordinated action on a global scale, he stressed. It had convening power, extensive networks and a body of experts, and could help design initiatives, support strategies, and provide training and capacity-building assistance. However, a united commitment from government and business leaders was also needed to make trade efficiency a reality.

A number of Member States have reiterated their support for General Assembly resolution 48/16, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba", which was adopted in November 1993. Their views on the matter are contained in a report by the Secretary-General, dated 20 September, on the implementation of the resolution.

Mexico said it continued to abide by the resolution, stressing that it pursued non-discriminatory trade practices and did not recognize the extraterritorial application of domestic laws. Nicaragua rejected as a matter of principle economic and commercial embargoes as a means of applying political pressure, and maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba. Spain said it had never promulgated any laws in relation to Cuba which might have entailed a violation of the principles of sovereign equality of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and freedom of trade and navigation.

The United Kingdom stressed its opposition to the extraterritorial extension of the United States embargo in the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992. It was an offence for any person in the United Kingdom to comply with specified parts of the United States Cuban Assets Control Regulations. The United States said it had voted against resolution 48/16 as it pertained to what was essentially a bilateral issue and should not be the subject of multilateral consideration.

The Secretary-General has commended Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Russian Federation for resolving problems related to the presence of foreign forces in the Baltic States. In a report to the General Assembly dated 22 September, he said they had demonstrated a constructive attitude, political will and a spirit of compromise. The completion of the Russian troop withdrawals would enhance stability and the development of good relations and cooperation.

in the region.

However, there were still some points of concern, he continued. Estonia and Latvia had expressed anxiety regarding the fact that Russia had allegedly demobilized a significant number of officers in those countries, instead of repatriating them. They had also called attention to the environmental damage caused by the deployment of Russian troops on their territories. He reiterated his readiness to provide his good offices to facilitate the full implementation of the agreements reached by the parties, should they so wish.

As of 15 October, Member States owed the United Nations a total of \$2.5 billion, according to the latest update on the Organization's financial situation. Of that amount, \$812 million was for assessments for the regular budget and \$1.7 billion was for peace-keeping operations.

The United States -- the largest debtor -- owed \$531 million to the regular budget and \$453 million to the peace-keeping budget. The Russian Federation owed \$28 million to the regular budget and \$569 million to peace-keeping.

The Sixth Committee (Legal) today began its consideration of measures to eliminate international terrorism. Speakers highlighted the need for international cooperation to combat a resurgence of terrorism, with several proposing the establishment of an international database to coordinate information and provide technical advice. The Russian Federation, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), said a global monitoring unit within the United Nations Secretariat could help States deal with political and legal issues relating to international terrorism.

Germany, on behalf of the European Community and Austria, said an exchange of information and close cooperation would strengthen the ability of Governments to prevent terrorism and apprehend those responsible. However, all measures against terrorism must conform with international law, including human rights instruments. The Czech Republic opposed the convening of an international conference on terrorism, as it would be difficult to agree on a definition of terrorism and the conference could thus be counterproductive. Intensified application of existing international conventions was the best way to deal with the problem.

The Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant-General Michael Rose, yesterday had discussions with Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic regarding the demilitarized zone around Mount Iman. A United Nations spokesman said the Bosnian Government had some 500 troops stationed within the zone in violation of the demilitarization agreement with the Bosnian Serbs.

That bilateral agreement was negotiated last year by UNPROFOR at the request of the Bosnian Government, the spokesman noted. He added that it had been largely honoured by the Bosnian Serbs.

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FROM DPIIDS
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19 October 1994

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SYMPOSIUM TAKES UP BANKING AND INSURANCE;
ALSO HEARS STRATEGIES TO ADVANCE TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN
DEVELOPING STATES

COLUMBUS, OHIO, 18 October -- Inefficiencies in the provision of financial services which affect traders in all countries were examined by speakers at a sectoral session of the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency this morning in Columbus, Ohio. At an afternoon sectoral session, specialists urged that countries which did not have advanced telecommunication technologies be connected to the information superhighway, lest they be left behind by the rapidly expanding importance of such communications to international commerce.

The decision to convene the Symposium was taken at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1992 and was subsequently confirmed by the General Assembly. Meeting from 17-21 October, the Symposium was designed to bring together representatives from the public and private sectors with the goal of finding innovative ways to improve efficiency in international trade.

Banking and Insurance

The session on banking and insurance was opened by the Chairman of the National Board of Revenue of Bangladesh, Akbar Ali Khan. The session leader was the Vice Governor of the Central Bank of West African States, K. Ouedraogo.

Mr. Ouedraogo described the relationship between the monetary and commercial integration processes in Western Africa, and noted the problems relating to non-convertibility of currency. He said a positive role could be played by "Trade Points" (trade facilitation centres where entrepreneurs could find trade-related services in one place or through electronic connection).

An UNCTAD consultant, J. Wille, reviewed recommendations on trade efficiency in financial services that had been prepared for consideration in the Symposium. He concluded that governments should review their regulatory role in this sector, while Trade Points could be catalysts improving access to better financial services in developing countries.

The Marketing Manager, Trade Finance and Electronic Banking, S.W.I.F.T., J. Chavez, described the possibilities that modern technologies offered to cover trader needs in operations.

financing, payment and risk management. He stressed the need to build bridges linking the different technical and legal environments of national banking industries.

The Chairman of Berry, Palmer and Lyle Ltd., C. Berry, predicted that in the next years the private sector would handle most of the credit insurance in Europe, including a significant share of the commercial risk market segment, and he described the advantages that, in his view, the private sector enjoyed versus public credit insurance agencies.

The Vice-President, Corporate Finance of Banco BHIF, of Chile, L.A. Maturana, said the Chilean banking industry has undergone a process of liberalization and modernization, which, in his view, had allowed it to serve better the needs of traders, by the introduction of new technologies and financial products. He said that a Trade Point had been established in Chile, following an initiative of the Government, as a private sector venture in close cooperation with Banco BHIF. That service would simplify trade, especially for small- and medium-sized enterprises.

The Manager of Corporate Finance, Caumont Bank, Zambia, E. Chipimo, said that unstable macroeconomic conditions in developing countries were a major obstacle to adequate provision of financial services. He said hyperinflation and very high real interest rates made it very difficult to offer finance, particularly to small- and medium-sized enterprises.

The Vice President of the International Division of Bank One in Columbus, R.A. Murray, explained the approach of his institution to international trade finance and its focus on the needs of middle-market companies. Those companies, he said, benefitted from Bank One's international network of correspondent banks. He underlined the need to develop products that addressed traders' needs and made the best possible use of available technologies, which often were not fully understood by end-users.

The representative of Bangladesh, Syed Jamaluddin, raised the question of the integration of financial, for-profit institutions in Trade Points. Speaking for the United States, Stephen A. Schlaikier asked if it would be more appropriate for small- and medium-sized enterprises to use credit insurance schemes or information provided through banks' international correspondents.

Draft recommendations before the Symposium suggest that Governments review current laws affecting trade finance, insurance and international payments to ensure they were consistent with accepted international practices, and ratify international conventions on international trade finance law.

Telecommunications Technologies

Speakers at the afternoon sectoral session on telecommunications technologies called for practical responses to such challenges as providing advanced communications to rural regions, balancing free-market competition with government regulation and transforming government telephone monopolies into competitive private operations.

The representative of Chile, Ernesto Tironi, said, in opening the session on telecommunications technologies, that

"the question before us is how can telecommunications reduce the obstacles to trade and the cost of trade, and how can the United Nations help in this area?"

His introduction was followed by four presentations. The Director of IDATE, the European audiovisual and telecommunications institute, Jacques Arlandis, said modern telecommunications systems were becoming indispensable for trade -- "without them there is considerable loss of competitiveness". Priorities for helping developing countries were the identification of minimum-service requirements, assistance to such countries to help them develop the capacities for effective systems, development of communications networks in low-density regions and promotion of competition in "value-added" telecommunications services, he said.

The Additional Economic Advisor of the Ministry of Commerce of India, Vasantha Bharucha, reviewed her country's efforts to provide modern communications to its vast rural areas. The system developed, called C-DOT RAX, gave state-of-the art telephone service to thousands of rural villages through switching equipment that was reliable, easy to service and could function in harsh environmental conditions featuring heat, dust and wide temperature variations, she said. The system has since been installed in Russia, Viet Nam, Nigeria and Nepal.

The Director General of the Comision de Aguas del Distrito Federal, Mexico, Carlos Casasus, reviewed the benefits of privatizing government communications monopolies. He said many developing countries had such monopolies and that they tended to result in long waits for installation of equipment, slow rates of growth, low-quality service and management based on short-term political objectives, rather than rational economic goals. Mexico had gradually privatized its phone system, he said, having found that it was not effective to have the government be both a regulator and a service provider. Service and quality had subsequently improved.

The Chief of the Multilateral and Development Affairs Branch of the United States Federal Communications Commission, Peter Cowhey, urged countries not to underestimate the benefits of the telecommunications revolution. He also warned that overtaxing of international telecommunications services by governments could stifle the economic advantages such technologies could offer developing countries.

Providing statements or asking questions from the floor during the session were representatives from Brazil, United Arab Emirates, El Salvador, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt and Bangladesh.

The sectoral session was followed by a brief closing plenary of senior officials of the International Symposium, at which a report of the senior officials was approved and a "consolidated list" of policy issues was introduced for further consideration by government Ministers as the Symposium continued.

The list included recommendations on the topics covered by the sectoral sessions held yesterday and today: on customs, transport, banking and insurance, telecommunications, business practices and business information for trade. The recommendations were read to the meeting by Chairperson Melinda

Kimble (United States).

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FROM DPIIDS
OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

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19 October 1994

SYMPOSIUM ON TRADE EFFICIENCY DISCUSSES WAYS TO PROMOTE
BUSINESS INFORMATION FLOW IN DEVELOPING WORLD

(Received from a UN Information Officer)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, 17 October -- Senior officials met today at the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency to discuss ways of improving the quantity and quality of, and access to, trade information for developing countries and small- and medium-sized enterprises.

The decision to convene the Symposium was taken at the Eighth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1992 and was subsequently confirmed by the General Assembly. Meeting from 17-21 October, the Symposium was designed to bring together representatives from the public and private sectors with the goal of finding innovative ways to improve efficiency in international trade.

The meeting on trade information was chaired by William Rossier (Switzerland). For the Chairman, several microeconomic issues needed to be addressed in the wake of the Uruguay Round of tariff negotiations in order for potential benefits to materialize. He stressed the importance of technical assistance in the area of business information for developing countries, especially the least developed.

The Executive Director of the International Trade Centre, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), J. Denis Belisle, who acted as session leader, and other representatives of the Trade Centre focused on the need for increasing the exchange of appropriate business information among developing countries. There was a considerable potential for commercial opportunities in the developing world, which were further enhanced through the establishment of regional economic groupings. Awareness of that potential needed to be improved. Mr. Belisle said that the rewards of the Uruguay Round were formidable, but so were the risks of penalties for those left behind.

He enumerated the requirements of developing countries and countries in transition in the field of business information and the services actually available to them. He cited seven objectives: greater awareness of the opportunities and challenges of globalization; access to business information for

traders around the world, in particular small- and medium-sized enterprises; better coverage of developing countries and economies in transition in international economic data bases; better information on trading opportunities between developing countries; enhanced transparency of sources of business information; improved training capacities in developing countries; and increased efficiency in import operations through better business information. Those targets posed challenges to policy makers and to the private sector. Technical cooperation was most necessary, particularly in the preparation of national trade development programmes and strategies, and in human resources development.

Both Mr. Belisle and the Officer-in-Charge of UNCTAD, Carlos Fortin, emphasized the need for cooperation between the International Trade Centre and UNCTAD in those areas where there was a risk of overlapping of the mandates on techni

cal

assistance of the respective organizations.

The Deputy Head of the Division of Trade Promotion Programmes, in the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil, Paulo Cesar de Camargo, explained the nation-wide trade information service the Brazilian Trade Promotion Programme was establishing. The Executive Director of Protrade, Germany, Albrecht Graf von Hardenberg, advocated an integrated approach by import promotion agencies that would include business information as well as other trade-related information.

Banladesh praised UNCTAD for putting trade efficiency on the political agenda. The speaker also expressed concern that the success of the Uruguay Round might be diminished by new market access restrictions based on environmental or labour standards.

Romania, Greece, Sudan and China informed the meeting of projects being undertaken by their Governments to promote business information. Sudan was creating a business information system for the agricultural sector. Other developing countries, including Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, stressed the need for technical cooperation to acquire and develop the technical skills necessary to provide traders with appropriate business information. The Russian Federation stressed the importance of the standardization of national trade information systems. The United States reported on recent developments in trade information policy, including the creation of a centralized trade information dissemination centre and of a mobile trade information counselling service, and the launching of training programmes on the collection of trade information.

Algeria stressed the need for a truly global dissemination of trade information, which was often hampered by the high costs of telecommunications. Senegal said that trade efficiency measures would give a real meaning to the expression "market access", ratified by the Marrakesh agreement.

Australia called for a partnership among developing and developed countries in order to avoid further exclusion of the poorest countries. India called for an integrated approach for the development of business information services and stressed the importance of human resources in this field and of transparency for business information sources.

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FROM DPIIDS
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Forty-ninth General Assembly
GA/8765 (Summary Only)
Plenary
19 October 1994
37th Meeting (AM)

WAYS OF DEALING WITH PRESSURES ON FAMILY IN CHANGING WORLD
DISCUSSED AT ASSEMBLY'S INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

In a world-wide context, family structures, traditions and values differed so markedly that it was unlikely that international consultations on family matters could result in widely applicable international measures to strengthen family life. The representative of the Netherlands told the General Assembly this morning.

Speaking on the second day of the Assembly's International Conference on Families, he went on to say that a debate at the global level might be used to promote discrimination against other forms of households than the traditional nuclear family. Apart from the traditional family of one married father and mother and their children, other forms of living together existed, such as single parent units or individuals who lived together -- unmarried, of two opposite sexes or of the same sex. A Government should not hand down judgement on those forms, but should focus on the upbringing and education of children, who lived in any variety of circumstances.

The representative of Iran said that the family, as the most fundamental institution for human growth and happiness, had in recent decades, been threatened by structural and cultural transformation in Western societies. The foundation of the family had become so weak that individual autonomy had replaced moral and social responsibility. Narrow individualism which dramatically focused on immediate personal affairs was continuously developing at a cost of public happiness and social coherence. Iran's Constitution included provisions connected with families and their stability, based on Islamic law and code of conduct.

While the State should support and protect the family and facilitate its role, the representative of Malta said it should not exploit the family in order to ensure a larger or smaller work force. Parents had the exclusive right to plan the size of their family in accordance with their own beliefs and convictions. Decisions of that nature should not be made under pressure by the State through such forms as the limitation in

the number of children eligible for State subsidies.

The Minister for Social Protection of the Russian Federation, Ludmilla V. Bezlepkina, said the family often failed to adapt to social changes and society as a whole paid a high price -- increased poverty, violence, drug addiction, loneliness. The State had to actively promote the development of social protection systems, provide social services and give guarantees of suitable employment. She proposed that 1995-2005 be declared the Decade of the Family and that a plan of action for the decade be drafted.

In the course of this morning's discussion, many speakers said that the 1994 International Year of the Family represented only a starting point in developing policy and raising awareness of issues impacting the family. They called for follow-up effort to ensure that the ideas and recommendations put forward materialized into concrete actions.

This morning's speakers included the Parliamentary Secretary of State of the Ministry of Welfare of Hungary; the Deputy Prime Minister of Poland; the Permanent Secretary of Labour, Human Services and Social Security of Guyana; the Minister for the Family of Venezuela; and the Chairman of the Committee for the International Year of the Family of Suriname. Also making statements were a member of the Indian Parliament and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

The representatives of Portugal, China, Paraguay (for the Latin American and Caribbean States), Japan, Bangladesh and Liechtenstein also made statements.

The Assembly will meet again at 3 p.m. today to conclude the International Conference on Families. It is also scheduled to review the report of its Credentials Committee and consider the question of observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly.

END OF SUMMARY
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DATE: 20 October 1994

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>fr</i> <i>L. Kipungu</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-9483
SUBJECT: Press clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM:
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE 20	

Attached are the recent newsclippings/Reuters on Rwanda, for your information.

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r i. BC-RWANDA-AMNESTY 10-19 0334

BC-RWANDA-AMNESTY (EMBARGOED)

Rwandan Patriotic Army accused of killings-Amnesty

(Eds: Release at 2259 GMT Oct 19)

LONDON, Oct 20 (Reuter) - Amnesty International said on Thursday the Rwandan Patriotic Army had killed hundreds and possibly thousands of prisoners and unarmed civilians as it gained control of the central African country.

"There is clear evidence of deliberate and arbitrary killings and summary executions carried out by the RPA," the London-based human rights group said in a statement.

"RPA soldiers have killed hundreds and possible thousands of prisoners and unarmed civilians, according to eyewitness testimonies and reports obtained by Amnesty," it said.

Amnesty said there was also evidence the Tutsi-dominated RPA carried out indiscriminate revenge killings on unarmed Hutu civilians in areas where Tutsis had been massacred.

"The pattern of killings confirmed by Amnesty International occurred as the RPA, the armed wing of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), won control of territory from the former government," the statement said.

It said it had documented that the RPA killings began in northeastern Rwanda in mid-April, then spread to southern, western and southwestern areas in the following months.

The mainly Tutsi guerrilla RPF won a victory over hardline Hutu forces of the former government in July.

The human rights group said the figures were far smaller than the estimated 500,000 people killed by forces and militia loyal to the former Hutu-dominated government.

"Nevertheless, if respect for human rights is to be restored, the new government should immediately set up a commission of inquiry to investigate these killings," it said.

Amnesty quoted one 56-year-old survivor as saying he attended a public meeting on April 13 in Gishara, northern Rwanda, because RPA soldiers had promised to hand out food to prove their good intentions.

"Instead (they) threw a grenade into the meeting. Many people were killed, including his wife, 10-year-old son and 20-year-old daughter," Amnesty said.

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BC-RWANDA-MINISTER

Missing Rwandan minister is in France - official

PARIS, Oct 20 (Reuter) - France said on Thursday that Rwandan Foreign Minister Jean-Marie Ndagijimana, sought by Kigali as "a common thief," was in the country on a private visit.

French foreign ministry spokesman Richard Duque said Ndagijimana had a visa which allowed him to visit France whenever he liked.

"The Rwandan foreign minister is in France on a private visit...We have no plans to be in touch with him and we have received no request to do this," Duque said.

In a statement datelined Paris and faxed to Reuters in Paris on Wednesday, Ndagijimana denied absconding with \$187,000 intended for Rwanda's U.N. mission and its embassy in Washington.

Claude Dusaidi, the Rwandan foreign ministry's director-general, told a news conference on Wednesday that his minister should be "tracked and arrested as a common thief" for disappearing from New York with the money.

Dusaidi said he had asked the French U.N. mission to have Ndagijimana arrested and extradited.

In his statement, Ndagijimana said the accusations against him showed "the atmosphere of prejudice, suspicion and mistrust which currently rules at the heart of the Rwandan government."

Ndagijimana was previously affiliated to the former government of Rwanda which was ousted after weeks of ethnic strife in which hundreds of thousands of people were massacred.

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BC-RWANDA (SCHEDULED)

Rwanda premier wants economic aid to restore order

By Aidan Hartley

KIGALI, Oct 20 (Reuter) - Foreign governments that want ethnic killings to stop in Rwanda should send money, not withhold it, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said on Thursday.

"There are killings. Have we denied that ever?" said Twagiramungu, whose government took over when hardline Hutus who had slaughtered up to a million civilians lost this year's civil war.

"What matters is how to get a solution. We need money," he told reporters in a bullet-scarred office building in the capital Kigali.

"This country has no police, no territorial administration, no intelligence system. So you have soldiers all over the country and among them are those whose relatives were killed.

"What do you expect? The world ran away in April. Now instead of helping us build a nation from ashes they say: 'help yourselves'."

Foreign donors have sent hundreds of millions of dollars worth of aid for victims of the Rwandan apocalypse. But the bulk has gone to two million refugees, mostly Hutu, who fled to neighbouring states.

Outsiders are still wary of backing the new government, whose power base lies among the minority Tutsi, the main victims of this year's slaughter.

Twagiramungu is a Hutu but the Rwanda Patriotic Front guerrillas whose victory brought him to office are overwhelmingly Tutsi.

Tens of thousands of Tutsi refugees from earlier upheavals have now returned to Rwanda, many of them to find their relatives killed.

The London-based Amnesty International alleged in a report released on Thursday that "hundreds, possibly thousands of defenceless people" were killed by the RPF from April to August.

U.N. human rights officials are also investigating allegations by the refugee agency UNHCR that the RPF killed up to 30,000 Hutus.

The Amnesty report, which does not indicate how many witnesses were interviewed, records abuses committed mainly before the RPF declared victory in mid-July.

Twagiramungu denied that the killings were taking place on a large scale.

He said abuses had been committed by relatives of those who died at the hands of extremist Hutu militias -- and that the army was arresting revenge killers.

But he said his administration was too impoverished to establish law and order.

The only economic aid Twagiramungu has secured to rebuild his poor country's economy and run his government from day to day is \$2.5 million of U.S. funds -- which will be used to pay off World Bank debt arrears run up by his predecessors.

Canada and Belgium have pledged unspecified amounts to clear a further \$4.5 million in debt arrears which would unblock \$280 million of World Bank aid.

The U.N. is appealing for \$100 million to rebuild infrastructure and revive services, including police forces and the judiciary.

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BC-RWANDA-REFUGEES

Tanzania says 80,000 refugees arrived since August

Burundi
arrived
F-UNHCR

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct 20 (Reuter) - More than 80,000 refugees from Rwanda and Burundi have fled into northwestern Tanzania in the last 80 days, a Tanzanian official said on Thursday.

Phillip Mangula, Kagera regional commissioner, told Reuters 17 bodies had been retrieved from the Kagera River, which flows into Tanzania from Rwanda, in the first 10 days of this month.

He said the number of registered refugees in the northwest had increased from 450,279 at the start of August to 531,421.

"This indicates there is still trouble out there. The two countries (Rwanda and Burundi) are still unstable," he said.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated a month ago that 510,000 Rwandan and 40,000 Burundian refugees were in Tanzania but aid workers said the estimates were suspected to be on the high side.

Mangula said 19,193 refugees -- 17,953 members of the Tutsi minority and 1,240 members of the Hutu majority -- had returned to Burundi and Rwanda since the end of Rwanda's civil war in July.

He said the situation in the refugee camps in the northwest was tense with some refugees firing into the air at night.

All the Rwandan refugees in northwest Tanzania are Hutus, who refuse to return because of intimidation by militiamen loyal to the ousted Rwandan government and fears they will be killed by the victorious Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA).

The new government in Kigali has vehemently denied a UNHCR report that RPA troops systematically slaughtered returning refugees in revenge for the massacre of up to one million people from April to July.

Amnesty International said on Thursday the RPA had killed hundreds and possibly thousands of prisoners and unarmed civilians as it gained control of Rwanda and there was also evidence it had carried out indiscriminate revenge killings on unarmed Hutu civilians in areas where Tutsis were massacred.

Mangula said a gang of 50 members of a feared Rwandan militia who had been terrorising people on the island of Mubali on the Kagera River straddling the border with Tanzania and Rwanda had moved to a swampy area and were no longer a threat.

He said on Monday Tanzanian security forces had arrested the 50, who were registered as refugees, and seized their weapons.

Mangula did not explain why the 50 militiamen were released but Tanzanian authorities have said they can legally detain only criminals who have committed crimes on Tanzanian soil.

REUTER Reut11:30 10-20

^BC-RWANDA-MINISTER@

^Missing Rwandan minister is in France - official@

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Rwanda Accuses Its Foreign Minister of Skipping With Cash (Washn)

WASHINGTON The Rwandan government denounced Foreign Minister Jean-Marie Ndagijimana on Wednesday, accusing him of fleeing to Paris with \$187,000 needed to pay the bills of its embassy in Washington and U.N. mission in New York.

Although New York police initially had treated the disappearance of Ndagijimana as a missing-person case, Claude Dusaidi, director-general of the Rwandan foreign ministry, told a news conference at the U.N. that the foreign minister had surfaced in Paris.

"I think he should be trapped and arrested as a common thief," Dusaidi said.

But Ndagijimana, according to a fax sent in his name to the Reuters news agency in Paris, denied that he had stolen anything. He said he was in Paris on a private mission approved by Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu.

The accusations, he insisted, revealed "the atmosphere of prejudice, suspicion and mistrust which currently rules at the heart of the Rwandan government.

"The truth is, however," he went on, "that some Rwandan leaders are trying to push me towards the exit, given the positions I have adopted on a number of fundamental political issues."

But Dusaidi said that the government in Kigali had asked French and other international authorities "to find him and assist (in getting) him back to Rwanda ... so he can deliver back to the government the money with which he has been entrusted."

The case bristled with ethnic overtones. Ndagijimana, a Hutu in a Tutsi-dominated government, was the previous regime's ambassador to France. That Hutu-dominated regime has been accused of slaughtering more than a half-million Tutsis earlier this year in an act of genocide that stopped only when the Tutsi-led rebel army overran the tiny central African country.

Dusaidi, in fact, indirectly blamed the international community for pressuring the government to include suspect Hutus as a demonstration of its intent to encourage a tolerant, multi-ethnic society.

"You are aware of the pressures that the international community has been putting on our government to become broader," he told reporters, "... and bring in elements who come from groups responsible for the genocide of our people. ... We entrusted him (Ndagijimana) with responsibility, despite the fact that he was a high member of the former regime that was responsible for genocide."

In the fax sent to Reuters, Ndagijimana said the government was upset because he had called for the release of thousands of people jailed for genocide without proof as well as for a lifting of the ban on political party activities.

(Optional add end)

Ndagijimana arrived in New York on October 5 with President Bizimungu. According to Dusaidi, the foreign minister was carrying the \$187,000 in U.S. currency and was supposed to turn it over to the diplomats at the U.N. mission on October 8. But, said Dusaidi, he never showed up.

Dusaidi told reporters that the money was needed to pay telephone, electricity and other bills for the Washington embassy and the U.N. mission. He said no money had come from Kigali since July.

The foreign minister carried the money in cash, Dusaidi said, because "our banking system is not working."

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^BC-RWANDA (SCHEDULED)^

^Rwanda premier wants economic aid to restore order^

By Aidan Hartley

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"What matters is how to get a solution. We need money," he told reporters in a bullet-scarred office building in the capital Kigali.

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"What do you expect? The world ran away in April. Now instead of helping us build a nation from ashes they say: 'help yourselves'."

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^BC-RWANDA-NYERERE@

^Nyerere urges regional solution for Rwanda@

PRETORIA, Oct 20 (Reuter) - Former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere urged the countries of East Africa on Thursday to help to find a solution to the problems of Rwanda.

Nyerere, in South Africa on a week-long visit, was speaking at the launch of a book entitled "Rwanda: An Agenda for International Action" published by the London-based charity Oxfam.

"The long-term solution for Rwanda cannot be found in that country. It has to be found within the (east African) region," he said at the launch in Pretoria.

Nyerere said Rwandan refugees who had fled the country's civil war should not be forced to return home.

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MORE RWANDAN, BURUNDI REFUGEES ENTER TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM (OCT. 20) XINHUA - THE NUMBER OF REFUGEES ENTERING TANZANIA'S NORTHWESTERN KAGERA REGION FROM NEIGHBORING RWANDA AND BURUNDI HAS REACHED 531,421 BY THE END OF SEPTEMBER, A LOCAL OFFICIAL SAID IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED HERE TODAY.

THE FIGURE REFLECTED AN 18 PERCENT INCREASE OVER THE NUMBER OF 450,279 IN AUGUST.

KAGERA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, PHILIP MANGULA, TOLD THE LOCAL PRESS THAT THE INCREASE OF 81,142 REFUGEES WITHIN ONE MONTH INDICATED THAT THE SECURITY SITUATIONS IN BOTH RWANDA AND BURUNDI WERE STILL UNSTABLE.

13/
20

KENYA APPEALS TO U.N. TO HELP SOLVE REFUGEES'

ISSUE

NAIROBI (OCT. 20) XINHUA - KENYAN PRESIDENT DANIEL ARAP MOI TODAY SAID REFUGEES IN KENYA SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE MAJOR TOWNS AND RELOCATED IN DESIGNATED CAMPS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES.

ADDRESSING A MASS RALLY HERE TO MARK THIS YEAR'S KENYATTA DAY, THE PRESIDENT SAID REFUGEES WHOSE COUNTRIES ARE AT PEACE LIKE UGANDA AND ETHIOPIA SHOULD GO BACK HOME.

MOI STRESSED THE INFUX OF REFUGEES INTO KENYA HAS CAUSED A LOT OF SECURITY PROBLEMS BESIDES OVERSTRETCHING THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES.

THE REFUGEES FROM SOMALIA HAVE BROUGHT WITH THEM ARMS WHICH ARE A THREAT TO THE SECURITY OF KENYA, HE ADDED.

THE KENYAN PRESIDENT SUGGESTED THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD GIVE KENYA SOME AMOUNT OF MONEY TO TACKLE THE PROBLEMS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE REFUGEES.

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BC-RWANDA-PRIEST

Canadian priest bludgeoned to death in Rwanda

KIGALI, Oct 19 (Reuter) - U.N. military observers in Rwanda have discovered the bound corpse of a Canadian priest who was apparently beaten to death with a hammer, a U.N. spokesman said on Wednesday.

"He was tied up and beaten on the head with a hammer," U.N. Captain Stephane Grenier told reporters in the capital Kigali.

Grenier said he did not yet know the name of the Francophone Canadian whose corpse was discovered by U.N. military observers late on Monday in the southern area of Ruyenzi.

He said some medicines, money and household goods had been stolen from the man's home but that his car had been left untouched.

Grenier said it was not yet clear whether the motive of the attack was purely robbery.

Foreigners move freely about the countryside these days despite the danger of land mines on remote dirt roads and incidents against them are rare.

A U.N. peacekeeper had his car stolen from him at gunpoint by soldiers of the new government army in Kigali at the weekend but this has now been returned to the world body, Grenier said.

Since the mainly Tutsi guerrilla Rwanda Patriotic Front's (RPF) victory over hardline Hutu forces of the former government in July, the border regions have been plagued by insecurity.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has alleged that RPF soldiers have engaged in widespread killings of returning Hutu civilians.

Little evidence of killings by the RPF -- possibly in revenge for the genocide of up to a million Tutsis and moderate Hutus by the army and militias of the former government -- has been unearthed yet, according to the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has ordered an investigation into the reports of RPF abuses, however, to be completed by November 30.

The new RPF-backed government blames the insecurity on infiltrators from the Hutu "interahamwe" militias and it has stepped up patrols in the southern border regions.

Meanwhile, UNHCR says thousands of Hutus are still fleeing the country -- 100,000 since mid-July -- causing confusion in a massive international aid operation designed to bring more than two million refugees home.

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BC-BURUNDI

Nine civilians killed in northwest Burundi clashes

BUJUMBURA, Oct 19 (Reuter) - Nine civilians were killed in overnight clashes in northeast Burundi between the Tutsi -dominated army and Hutu gunmen, officials said on Wednesday.

Pie Ntukamazina, administrator of Rugombo commune in Cibitoke province, said seven civilians were injured, two soldiers lightly wounded and many homes destroyed.

He told reporters at least 20 civilians died in clashes this week between Burundi troops and Palipehutu, the outlawed Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People.

Most people from the district fled to neighbouring Zaire, Ntukamazina said, urging them to return.

Military sources say the attackers in the area are Hutus fr/m the defeated former army of neighbouring Rwandan who fled into Burundi with 200,000 refugees dur

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BC-RWANDA (SCHEDULED)

Hordes of Tutsis return to Rwanda, but few Hutus

By Aidan Hartley

KIGALI, Oct 19 (Reuter) - Huge numbers of Tutsis exiled from Rwanda for up to 35 years are flooding back to a long-lost homeland, but few Hutus who fled the recent civil war are doing the same, aid workers said on Wednesday.

"There were 2,000 daily arrivals last week and 75 per cent of them were long-term refugees," U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokesman Fernando del Mundo told Reuters.

Rwanda's new government, installed since the mainly Tutsi Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) ousted the hardline Hutu army in July, says some 400,000 long-term refugees have entered the central African country.

The UNHCR argues that the figure of returning "fifty-niners" -- so-named because many of their families fled Rwanda in 1959 -- is far lower but still runs into the many thousands.

The agency says that since August 70,000 people have come home and that three-quarters of them are "fifty-niners."

In contrast, hundreds of Hutus a day are still fleeing, three months after the end of hostilities.

The UNHCR says it is no longer encouraging Hutus to come home while its allegations of systematic killings of returning Hutu refugees by RPF soldiers are being investigated.

But the UNHCR is assisting long-term refugees to come home from the countries where they have lived for decades.

Many "fifty-niners" have never seen Rwanda and prefer speaking the languages of the nations where they grew up.

They have crowded into Rwanda's ramshackle towns, and thousands of poorer Tutsis have moved into the countryside, bringing with them vast herds of cattle, to squat on land until recently occupied by Hutus.

"The average plot of land in this country was 0.7 hectares (1.7 acres) before the war. How can Rwanda take all these people and what is the future if it does?" asked one U.N. official.

The RPF first invaded in October 1990, partly to fight for the right of long-term refugees to come home to Rwanda, where rural areas were already more densely populated than anywhere in the world apart from Bangladesh.

President Juvenal Habyarimana, whose April 6 assassination triggered the genocide and climax of the civil war, had refused to allow the refugees back because he said Rwanda was like a "glass already full of water."

Peacekeepers of the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) say they have found little evidence of either widespread abuses by the RPF or of a new guerrilla campaign by exiled Hutu militias.

Complete calm has not been restored, however. Bodies still occasionally wash down Rwanda's rivers, bound corpses are found on Kigali rubbish tips and the RPF has said it is dealing with a few soldiers who have L+sgK9

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UNAMIR spokesman Captain Stephane Grenier said Canadian peacekeepers had patrolled a wide area of the southeast, where insecurity had been reported, and found evidence only of the genocidal killings committed in April by the Hutu government against Tutsis.

"They found mass graves months old. When you see skulls and completely bleached bones, that didn't happen two weeks ago," Grenier said.

He added that the southeast was a "ghost town" several weeks ago but had rapidly filled up with people.

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"If there's such a security problem in that area, why are people coming back?" Grenier asked.

The RPF has also disputed the UNHCR's allegations of systematic killings, saying the charges had derailed Rwanda's return to peace and diverted world attention from investigating the genocide of up to a million Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has sent his human rights envoy on Rwanda, Rene Degni-Segui, to compile a report on the UNHCR allegations.

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BC-RWANDA-MINISTER

Rwandan seeks arrest of minister as "common thief"

By Anthony Goodman

UNITED NATIONS, Oct 19 (Reuter) - The chief of Rwanda's foreign ministry said his minister Jean-Marie Ndagijimana, who apparently surfaced in Paris on Wednesday, should be "tracked and arrested as a common thief" for disappearing from New York with about \$187,000 earmarked for his country's diplomatic missions in the United States.

"Statements that he is denying theft are totally unacceptable," Claude Dusaidi, the ministry's director-general, told a news conference at the United Nations.

Dusaidi said he had been instructed by Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu, who was in New York earlier this month to address the U.N. General Assembly, to ask Ndagijimana to hand over some \$187,000 in U.S. currency to his U.N. envoy, Bakuramutsa Manzi.

"He (Ndagijimana) didn't do it. We don't have the money...I think he should be tracked and arrested as a common thief."

Dusaidi later told reporters he had asked the French U.N. mission to have Ndagijimana arrested and extradited.

In a statement faxed to Reuters in Paris, the foreign minister denied absconding with funds intended for Rwanda's U.N. mission and its embassy in Washington.

He said the accusations against him showed "the atmosphere of prejudice, suspicion and mistrust which currently rules at the heart of the Rwandan government."

Ndagijimana was ambassador to Paris for about four years under the previous Hutu-led Rwandan government, overthrown in July by the mainly Tutsi Rwanda Patriotic Front. Before that he served for some years as ambassador to Ethiopia.

Rwanda's change of government followed weeks of ethnic strife in which between 500,000 and one million Tutsis and Hutu opposition supporters were massacred.

Dusaidi said the minister's disappearance from his New York hotel room on October 9 "certainly set back our efforts" to include members of the former administration in the country's new government.

Ndagijimana said in his statement that "some Rwandan leaders are trying to push me towards the exit, given the positions I have adopted on a number of fundamental political issues."

He said these included calling for the release of thousands of people jailed for genocide without proof, and denouncing a de facto ban on activities by political parties.

He called the theft charge "as serious as it is ridiculous for anyone who is aware of procedures for transferring public funds in our country."

Charles Murigande, a Rwandan presidential adviser who accompanied Dusaidi, said the missing money was to have provided the first injection of funds for the U.N. mission and Washington embassy since the change of government.

Some of the U.N. mission staff had not been paid since at least July and utility bills remained unpaid, resulting in the cutting off of long-distance telephone service.

Dusaidi, who said on Tuesday that Rwanda's previous ambassador to Washington had absconded with about \$2 million in July, told reporters the previous U.N. envoy also failed to hand over his residence or mission to his successor "and we had to call a locksmith."

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Referring to television sets, refrigerators and furniture, he said the former envoy "took the good stuff and brought back from the basement the old stuff and put it in the house."

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FROM DPLIDS

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Forty-ninth General Assembly

GA/SHC/3232 (Summary Only)
Third Committee
19 October 1994
9th Meeting (AM)

THIRD COMMITTEE BEGINS DISCUSSIONS OF WORLD SOCIAL SUMMIT,
PROBLEMS OF THE DISABLED, YOUTH, AGEING AND FAMILY

The World Summit for Social Development's draft programme of action must acknowledge the need to provide developing countries with effective and far-reaching international cooperation in order to enable them to assume their responsibilities towards their own people and towards mankind. the representative of Algeria told the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) this morning as it began consideration of social development questions.

Speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries, the representative of Algeria elaborated a series of measures which should receive consensus support at the World Summit, to be convened in Denmark in 1995. Among those, he stressed the need for provisions that would: preserve budgetary allocations for social programmes under structural adjustment regimes; cancel the debt of African and least developed countries, and reduce the debt of all others; increase the United Nations' financial cooperation activities in the area of social development; and allocate new and additional resources for social development worldwide.

Also addressing financing for social programmes, the representative of Malta said that funds that could be redirected from military budgets must be wisely channeled to the alleviation of social problems, if the plight of the disadvantaged was to be improved through the so-called "peace dividend". The representative of Denmark, stating that persons with disabilities were the most numerous underprivileged minority in the world, said United Nations resources for their needs were "totally insufficient and rather embarrassing". "What we find today in the United Nations system is an appallingly small disability unit with a staff of three", he said.

Addressing himself to the issue of the family, the representative of the Netherlands said, in his country and in

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STEPS TO AID IN TRANSPORTING GOODS TO WORLD MARKETS DESCRIBED
AT INTERNATIONAL TRADE SYMPOSIUM
(Received from a UN Information Officer.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, 18 October -- Unreliable and slow transport systems, faulty communication, misunderstood regulations, missed deadlines, inefficient handling, and insufficiently trained manpower meant that businesses in developing countries are handicapped in getting their products to market on time and at competitive cost, a series of experts told a "sectoral session" of the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency this morning.

While some problems were unavoidable, the speakers pointed out, others could and should be solved. The officials focused on two projects of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which were among a number of the organization's technical assistance activities aimed at easing transport difficulties.

The Advance Cargo Information System, a computer network being established, would give firms in developing countries an accurate, standardized method for planning international transport, tracking shipments along transport routes, keeping records, and determining rules and regulations, said the UNCTAD Senior Adviser, Coll M. Hunter, who is Coordinator of the project.

The computerized system was designed for developing countries, he said. Currently it was being established in Africa. In East Africa, for example, computers, hardware, software, and training were being provided to set up a system based on the region's railroad and port facilities. The system, Mr. Hunter said, "improves availability and usefulness of information. It is meant to attack problems of long transit times, delays to cargo movement, pilferage and cargo loss, poor handling, low availability of surface transport, and poor use of surface transport".

A second technical assistance programme has the goal of establishing training centres around the world to coach governments on the fine points of international transport planning, regulations and strategies, said Gustaaf de Monie, an UNCTAD consultant. He gave an overview of the programme, described its methods, and invited countries which could benefit to participate. The main intent "is to develop and strengthen maritime management training institutions in developing countries", he said.

The Chairman of the Atwater Institute in Montreal, and former Director of the International Air Traffic Association,

Knut Hammarskjold, who was the session leader, told the meeting: "Technology is running fast, and one of the challenges is to keep pace so that everyone can take advantage of its possibilities." He presented the gathering with an "informal resolution" calling for international cooperation and coordination in trade, and in the adoption of new, more efficient technology.

Several government representatives spoke from the floor, including those from Cuba, the Russian Federation, Benin, Chad and the United States. The representative of Chad pointed out that landlocked developing countries, such as his own, had special difficulties with transport, and should be given special attention to make sure they were not "marginalized" as international trade expanded.

Other topics scheduled for discussion today included banking and insurance, telecommunications and business practices.

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3440th Meeting (AM)

18 October 1994

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS ANNUAL REPORT TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY 4

The Security Council this morning adopted its forty-ninth report to the General Assembly, covering the period 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1994.

The report, which is intended as a guide to the activities of the Council, will be submitted to the Assembly in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter. It was introduced by the Director of the Security Council Affairs Division, Department of Political Affairs, Neylan Bali.

During the period under review, the Council adopted a number of measures in connection with the ongoing rationalization of its documentation and other procedures. Accordingly, the appendices listing resolutions and presidential statements provide cross references to the relevant chapter, section and subsection of the report for each resolution and presidential statement. Communications from the President of the Council or the Secretary-General and the reports of the Secretary-General are listed in two new appendices. In March this year, the Council decided that draft resolutions in their provisional form would be made available for collection by States not members of the Council.

Regarding membership of the Council, the report recalls that the Assembly elected Argentina, Czech Republic, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda to fill vacancies resulting from the expiration on 31 December 1993 of the terms of office of Cape Verde, Hungary, Japan, Morocco and Venezuela.

During the 12-month period, the Council held 143 formal meetings, adopted 87 resolutions and issued 68 statements by the President. In addition, Council members held 252 consultations of the whole, totaling some 353 hours. The Council considered over 120 reports by the Secretary-General and reviewed and processed more than 1,500 documents and communications from States and regional and other intergovernmental organizations.

Part I of the report deals with questions considered by the Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Items which come under this heading include the question concerning Haiti and the situations in the former Yugoslavia, between Iraq and Kuwait, concerning Rwanda and in Georgia. Other items included in this section relate to the situations in Mozambique, Angola, the Middle East, Nagorny Karabakh and Liberia. Part I also covers the complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme

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Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

Part II deals with other matters considered by the Council such as the admission of members, documentation of the Council and related matters, consideration of the current draft report and election of five members of the International Court of Justice. Part III covers the work of the Military Staff Committee and Part IV lists communications on matters brought to the attention of the Council but not discussed at a formal meeting during the period covered.

The report also describes the subsidiary organs of the Council that were active in the period under review. They include, the Committee on the Admission of New Members and Security Council Committees established with regard to the situations in South Africa; the former Yugoslavia, Libya, Somalia, Haiti, Angola, Rwanda and between Iraq and Kuwait.

Other Subsidiary organs which met are the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, set up by the Council to review compensation claims resulting from Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait (resolution 692 (1991)); the Special Commission established to monitor the disposal of Iraq's mass weapons of destruction (resolution 687 (1991)); and the Commission of Experts established to examine and analyse reports of violations of humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia (resolution 780 (1992)). The material collected by the Commission of Experts has been transferred to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia.

The Council also established a list of candidates for the International Tribunal and appointed a Prosecutor. The International Tribunal held three sessions in the Hague, during which it adopted the rules of procedure and evidence, and the rules governing the detention of persons awaiting trial. During the period under review, the Prosecutor's office began its investigations and the preparation of indictments.

The report will be issued as document S/1994/1176.

The meeting, which was called to order at 10:45 a.m., was adjourned at 10:50 a.m.

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18 October 1994

SYMPOSIUM ON TRADE EFFICIENCY HEARS OF NEED FOR CUSTOMER
SERVICE APPROACH IN CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIONS
(Received from a UN Information Officer.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 17 October -- Gathered at the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, which is being held in Columbus Ohio, senior customs officials from 130 countries interacted today with their counterparts of other trade-related services to explore ways of improving customs procedures. In summarizing the discussions, the Secretary-General of the World Customs Organization (WCO), Jim W. Shaver, who led the session, stated that in spite of the difficulties generated by an ever-increasing volume of trade and the need to facilitate international transactions, the implementation of the recommendations before the Symposium would allow Customs to adopt a more efficient approach without jeopardizing the need for control.

Earlier, in an introductory statement, Mr. Shaver noted that while the reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers following the Uruguay Round of Trade Agreements would diminish the role of Customs as tax collector and reduce their responsibilities in trade regulations, new provisions on intellectual property and environmental measures pointed to additional responsibilities. There was need for a change of attitude of Customs administrations, away from the image as a heavy-handed enforcement agency towards a service to clients.

The Director of Customs Technique of the WCO, Alice Rigdon, summarized the Recommendations on Customs submitted to Governments by the UNCTAD Preparatory Committee on Trade Efficiency which met in Geneva in June 1994. They recommend that Governments urgently identify redundant or inefficient customs procedures and set up a programme of action for reform and make available sufficient resources for that purpose. Information technology should be used to increase Customs efficiency. The importance of a higher level of integrity in Customs is also underlined in the Recommendations.

The Head of the Customs Policy Unit of the Directorate-General XXI of the European Commission, Richard Condon, focused on the selectivity techniques which had been elaborated to solve the problem of balancing the need for

Customs control with that of facilitating trade transactions. The European Community was making an effort to standardize those techniques in order to ensure an equivalent level of control at the Community's external frontiers. The basic idea was to concentrate controls on those risk areas of Customs activities where breaches of regulations were most likely to occur, while leaving the majority of trade to flow relatively freely through Customs.

The First Secretary (Customs), of the New Zealand Embassy in Brussels, Michael Spong, pointed to mistakes to avoid when introducing electronic data interchange (EDI) in Customs services. The New Zealand Customs experience proved that an integrated cargo community system which would link importers, exporters, brokers, freight forwarders, quarantine, banks and insurance companies into a highly structured EDI web with Customs at the centre could not work. It was necessary to build up EDI links one at a time between individual business partners and not through a community approach.

The Customs Inspector of the Office of Automated Commercial Services of the United States Customs, J. MacDonald, described the Line Release, a trade facilitation, personal computer (PC)-based, cargo release system which identified shipments by means of a bar code. It avoided long queues of trucks at land borders, while permitting a very efficient control. The United States Customs was prepared to release the software free of charge to interested countries.

The Deputy Director-General of the Danish Customs, K. Elkroq, described corporate strategies for promoting the dialogue with users of Customs services, including trade service providers and import and export companies. The basic idea was to shift from a philosophy of Customs as control service to a philosophy of Customs as service provider.

The Director of the Fiscal Affairs Department of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Vito Tanzi, emphasized the need to improve efficiency in Customs services without affecting the revenues from trade taxes. Governments had to find new ways to achieve their revenue and control objectives while being efficient. Customs administrations would have to be prepared to undertake a comprehensive redefinition of operational rules and procedures, adopt innovative and flexible management systems, privatize functions that could be effectively performed at lower cost by the private sector, invest in human resources and establish firm management control in their organization, in particular as it related to integrity.

Tarun Roy (India) stated the need for adequate training for Customs staff to shift from an approach based on strict control to a more flexible and open behaviour, which was deemed necessary in order to facilitate trade transactions. The difficulty of combining the control approach with the need of facilitating trade was also underlined by Gordan Markotic (Croatia) and Abdel Hameed (Egypt).

For Sid El Moctar Ely (Mauritania), automation of Customs procedures, in particular through programmes such as UNCTAD's Automated System for Customs Data, was the answer to the challenge stated by India, even for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Jean Charles Onanga (Gabon) also emphasized the need for training and exchange of information among nations. Customs to improve the efficiency of Customs services in LDCs. It would limit the use of pre-shipment inspection companies to carry out Customs tasks, as it was often the case today.

The need for implementation of ISO 9000 quality standards by Customs was emphasized by D. Shimoni (Israel).

"Trade Points" To Open

Canada and Italy officially announced today their intention to establish "Trade Points" in Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Ottawa, Rome, Padua and Genoa, respectively. Argentina and France, which had already established Trade Points also decided to open new ones, in La Plata and Nantes. Those announcements were made in the framework of the Trade Point programme which started this morning as part of the Symposium. At the ministerial meeting scheduled to begin on 19 October, the Government ministers meeting in Columbus will launch the Trade Point Global Network, which is planned to become the gateway to global trade information.

A "Trade Point" is a trade centre where any trader can carry out business transactions faster and at low cost. It groups together under one roof -- physical and virtual -- the necessary services to undertake customs and administrative formalities, as well as other trade transactions such as banking, insurance, transport.

Demonstrations of operational services offered by the Trade Point Network were scheduled to be given during the Symposium. To date, more than 60 Trade Points had been set up or were in the process of being established: a third of them are already electronically connected.

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PART I OF II

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 18 October 1994

The Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Joe Sills, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that, at 10:15 a.m., the Secretary-General had received the Minister for Social Affairs of Egypt, Amal Osman. At 10:30 a.m., he had addressed the International Conference on Families in the General Assembly Hall. His statement had been made available to the press earlier (Press Release SG/SM/5443). At 11:30 a.m., he had met with the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix.

At the time of the briefing, the Secretary-General was meeting with the Goldstar Corporation's Executive Vice-President of Overseas Business Operations, Yong Ak Ro. Goldstar was one of the global sponsors of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary programme. An official ceremony to launch Goldstar's programme as a global sponsor of UN50 would be held at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow at the United Nations Plaza Park Hyatt Hotel, in the ballroom on the second floor. That programme would be followed at 1 p.m. by a luncheon and reception. United Nations correspondents were invited to attend.

At 12:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would meet with the Permanent Representative of Romania, Ion Gorita, Mr. Sills continued. At 1 p.m., he would receive the credentials of the new Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Eldar Gulen ogly Kouliyev, and of Saint Lucia, George William Odum. At 1:30 p.m., he would hold a meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz. At 4:30 p.m., the Secretary-General was tentatively scheduled to meet with the Secretary-General of the Interparliamentary Union, Pierre Cornillon. At 8 p.m., he would deliver the fourth annual Edward and Marion Gauer Distinguished Lecture in Law and Public Policy to an invited audience at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. There would not be any arrangements for the press, since it is an "invitation only" event, but tomorrow the text of his speech, on the role of international law in today's world, would be available.

Mr. Sills then read the following statement:

"The Secretary-General warmly welcomes the broad agreement arrived at in talks between the Democratic People's Republic of

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Korea and the United States in Geneva on a range of nuclear and other issues. It is his hope that the agreement will pave the way to the normalization of the situation in the Korean peninsula."

That statement was available in the Spokesman's Office (Press Release SG/SM/5444).

On the United Nations International Trade Symposium on Trade Efficiency, under way in Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Sills said that the Symposium, convened by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), was discussing ways to improve efficiency in international trade. Tomorrow, the Secretary-General would address the ministerial-level meeting. At that

meeting, the delegates were scheduled to adopt a ministerial declaration on trade efficiency and related recommendations and guidelines for Governments and participants in world trade. A press release with more information would be issued later today. (Press Releases TAD/1760, 1761, 1762) The Secretary-General would depart Headquarters in the morning to travel to Columbus to attend the opening session in the late morning, which would be followed by a luncheon. He would return to Headquarters in the afternoon. The text of his address would be available shortly (Press Release SG/SM/5446-TAD/1763).

The Security Council was holding a formal meeting on its draft report to the General Assembly, which would be followed by informal consultations on Somalia, Liberia and any other business, Mr. Sills said.

The Council was discussing the possibility of sending a mission to Somalia, and what the guidelines would be for such a mission. After receiving the second part of the Secretary-General's report, a number of Council members felt there was a need to meet with the different parties in Mogadishu and to try to persuade them that time was rapidly running out for them to get together in some sort of political settlement.

The Secretary-General's Senior Political Adviser, Chinmava Rajaninath Gharekhan, was expected to brief the Council on the upcoming elections in Mozambique, which would be held on 27 and 28 October.

On the international tribunal for Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that as the Government of Rwanda had requested more time to study the ramifications of the matter, Council discussions on the draft resolution would be delayed.

The Council was also considering the Secretary-General's report on Burundi. The Secretary-General's Special Representative for that country, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, was expected to arrive at Headquarters shortly; he might brief the Council, although that had not yet been confirmed.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had issued a press release on Liberia, on the appeal by the agency's Executive Director, James Grant, to all warring factions to facilitate the rescue of 500 orphaned and unaccompanied children who were missing and believed to be trapped near the battle lines in Totota, about 80 kilometres from Monrovia. Mr. Grant had said that their lives were seriously threatened; they were starving and were in grave danger. The children were

between the ages of three and fourteen. The press release contained information on the efforts that UNICEF was undertaking on the matter.

Mr. Sills announced that there would be two press conferences on Thursday, 20 October, in room 226: at 11 a.m., the Co-ordinator for the International Year of the Family, Henryk Sokalski; and at 3:30 p.m., the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Assad Kotaite.

He also announced that today's United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) briefing notes were available in the Spokesman's Office. Also, a World Chronicle television programme would be shown at 2:30 p.m. on channels 6 and 23, with the President Emeritus and Senior Policy Adviser of the United Nations Association of the United States, Ed Luck, as guest.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that in Bosnia and Herzegovina at midday today, a small convoy involved in secondary distribution of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) relief supplies had come under heavy machine gun fire about 10 kilometres south-west of Gorazde, near the confrontation line. One driver, believed to be a local recruit, had been killed, and another might have been wounded. A United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) British Saxon armoured personnel carrier which was escorting the convoy had returned the fire and the gun position fell silent. As it had been thought that the fire had come from a Bosnian Serb bunker, a firm protest had been lodged with authorities in Pale. They, in turn, had assured UNPROFOR that they could safely escort the remainder of the convoy to its destination.

Mr. Eckhard said that UNPROFOR had also protested to Pale about the looting of a UNHCR convoy of medical supplies that had been reported yesterday. In response, Dr. Nikola Koljevic had told the chief civilian representative in Sarajevo today that the medical supplies would be returned in the next few days.

The heaviest fighting in Bosnia was now on the external confrontation line around Bihac, Mr. Eckhard continued. At 9 a.m. yesterday, two mortars fired from the confrontation line had impacted on the town of Bihac, killing six civilians and wounding 10. It was not known what the origin of the fire had been. Also, some significant fighting continued north of Mostar.

The United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ) had reported that as the election days there neared, it had more than 5,500 military and police personnel deployed throughout the country, Mr. Eckhard said. Its electoral division strength was at about 150, with electoral coordinators in all 10 provinces, and 2,100 observers would be brought in to verify the electoral process on 27 and 28 October. United Nations agencies had assisted with the return of 1 million refugees from neighbouring countries and the resettlement of 3 million internally displaced persons in preparation for the elections.

The UNOSOM had reported that, at its invitation, clan and faction leaders were gathering in Mogadishu today to consider a proposal by some of the factions led by General Mohamad Farah Aidid to meet later this month to try to form a government, Mr.

Eckhard said.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the spokesman for the Assembly President, Amadou Moustar Gueve, informed correspondents that today the Assembly was holding the International Conference on Families. The Conference was being held as part of agenda item 95, on social development, which included questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family. The Assembly President, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire), had made a statement in which he said that there was "a great urgency for societies to support families and their needs and functions, to foster positive changes within families and to reinforce the role of families as the fundamental learning place for values, rights, responsibility and democracy". There were 43 speakers scheduled, and the list of speakers was now closed. However, a request by the Holy See to speak would be considered this afternoon.

The Assembly had adjourned the morning meeting to allow time for a special segment devoted to non-governmental organizations and the International Year of the Family. The Conference would continue this afternoon.

Tomorrow, the Assembly would resume consideration of the report of the IAEA, he said. By the terms of a draft resolution expected to be adopted, the Assembly would urge all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency. The Assembly would also commend the Agency's Director-General and his staff for their impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreements still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and also for their efforts to implement the Security Council resolutions on the situation in Iraq.

The Assembly would also be considering a draft resolution on observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly. Yesterday, the Assembly had adopted a resolution granting observer status to the South Pacific Forum.

Asked about press reports of a request for close air support as a result of the attack near Gorazde, Mr. Eckhard said that UNPROFOR headquarters in Zagreb had reported that the local commander had requested close air support, but that the request had not moved up the chain of command to headquarters in Zagreb. He was awaiting the final report on the situation, but it had been suggested that as the gun position had fallen silent, no further action was felt to be necessary. In any case, as it was getting dark in Bosnia now, he did not believe it would be feasible to take further action.

In response to a question on what preceded the attack, Mr. Eckhard said that the attack had been protested as an unprovoked and deliberate attack, which was the judgement of the UNPROFOR troops escorting the convoy. He pointed out that the incident had occurred near the confrontation line.

END OF PART I OF II
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AM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI.

PART II OF II

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 18 October 1994

A correspondent asked about accomplishments of the meeting between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and United Nations officials yesterday at Headquarters. Mr. Eckhard replied that what was accomplished was that the NATO side had discussed a number of points that had been raised in the North Atlantic Council as a means of achieving more effectiveness, to use their word, in the use of air power in support of UNPROFOR. There had been some suggestions for changes in procedures, but most importantly, there had been a reaffirmation on NATO's part of the basic principles on which the two organizations worked together in that area: that NATO's role was in support of UNPROFOR; and that air power was to be used according to the principle of proportionality and with the so-called dual-key arrangement, meaning joint agreement between NATO and UNPROFOR. There had been exchanges of views on how to improve the operation overall. He emphasized that the meeting was not a negotiation session. The NATO side had gone back to Brussels to report on the United Nations' views as presented to them.

"What was the key to the dual-key not becoming a dead-lock", a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard said that he would not go further into the substance of the meeting. The nature of peace-keeping had some inherent limitations as far as military action that could be taken without compromising the neutrality of the force, he continued. Both sides had agreed that, for the most part, the procedures had worked very well and to the satisfaction of both organizations. Timeliness was another concern that had been discussed, but it was pointed out how much things had improved since the first joint actions had been taken.

Asked about the next steps for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, had reported that there had been agreement in the talks. There would be two steps to follow: an initialling of an agreement, followed by a signing; in between those two events, a timetable for implementation would have to be considered. What had been done in Lusaka marked great progress, but it was important to make certain that the two parties had the political will to move ahead. There was still fighting on the ground, and although there had been some improvement, there were still considerable problems in the area of humanitarian relief. As for UNAVEM, the Secretary-General was preparing a report for the Security Council on the Mission. The mandate had been renewed at end-September for one month and most likely would be renewed again at the end of the month; that was, of course, up to the Security Council. There were still several days before the end of month for the Council

to evaluate what progress was being made and make its decision.

In response to a question on Somalia, Mr. Eckhard said that the proposed national reconciliation conference would be convened by UNOSOM and would take place on 27 October, and that UNOSOM would participate as an observer. The critical question now was: would the remaining factions go along with the proposal? Some of the factions included those with the greatest military strength, such as those led by Ali Mahdi and General Morgan. He reminded correspondents that there had been some confusion about the signature of a member of Ali Mahdi's faction on the agreement to hold the conference. As it turned out, that person did not have the backing of his party and has since been denounced by his party for doing so.

Asked about a letter from the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Mr. Sills said that an invitation had been extended to the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus by Mr. Feissel, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to have informal consultations over the dinner table tonight and perhaps Friday night. He did not have any information about a letter from the Secretary-General.

In response to a question about problems concerning financing of human rights monitors in Burundi, Mr. Sills said that there had been discussion among members of the Security Council on the Secretary-General's report, including several of the suggestions he had made. No decision had yet been taken.

Asked about the meetings of the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Sills said that they had had their first meeting late yesterday at the United States Mission. Mr. Eckhard said that the Missions of the members of the Group should be contacted for information.

END OF PART II AND BRIEFING
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FROM DPIIDS
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Forty-ninth General Assembly
GA/8764
Plenary
18 October 1994
36th Meeting (PM)

PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, CHANGING LIFESTYLES AND FAMILY
RESPONSIBILITIES HIGHLIGHTED AT ASSEMBLY'S INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

Unemployment was the single greatest challenge facing the family today, the Minister for Social Welfare of Ireland, Michael Woods, told the General Assembly this afternoon as it continued the International Conference on Families. The Conference is being held as part of the 1994 International Year of the Family.

Mr. Woods went on to say that pressures on European families had been highlighted by the challenges and opportunities of the fast-moving, more open and rapidly changing market place under the Maastricht Treaty. With some 20 million unemployed in Europe, Governments must face the daunting task of meeting the needs of the unemployed while meeting the aspirations of a young emerging workforce. He called upon the European Union to step forward with specific proposals to strengthen the position of families.

The European Union attached great importance to finding flexible and innovative arrangements to alter work conditions so as to allow family responsibilities to be taken into account, said the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Families and Senior Citizens of Germany, Roswitha Verhulsdonk. Speaking on its behalf, she said the European Union was currently considering measures to improve possibilities for parental leave and part-time work. Appropriate consideration should also be given to assisting parents, caregivers and families with special needs.

Speaking for the Nordic countries, the Minister of Social Affairs of Iceland, Gudmundur Arni Stefansson, said measures to support parents in reconciling work and family life were of most urgent concern. Changing lifestyles and developments in the labour market had led to a number of reforms focused on sharing of parental responsibilities, both in the labour market and in the family. Attention had been paid to the importance

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of involving fathers in family functions.

In developing countries, where formal social security systems were inadequate or lacking, the representative of Myanmar said, the family and the community were the two entities that could provide individuals with social security. As the roles and functions of the family were being changed by economic modernization and moral degradation, the challenge for the international community was how to safeguard the basic character of the family against the onslaught of contemporary pressures. It was important for the developing countries to maintain and strengthen the existing family structures and to promote the community spirit.

Statements were also made by the Minister for Family Services of Australia; the Director for Family Affairs of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family of Austria; the Director-General for Multilateral Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic; and the Minister for Family and Social Solidarity of Italy. The Director-General for the Legal Protection of Minors of the Ministry of Social Affairs of Spain, the Federal Coordinator for the International Year of the Family of Canada and the Minister for the National Service for Women of Chile also spoke.

Other speakers included the representatives of France, Malaysia and the United States.

The Assembly decided this afternoon that it would hear a statement by the observer for the Holy See during the course of the International Conference on Families. In other business, it decided to postpone action on a draft resolution relating to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) from tomorrow to a date to be announced in the Journal.

The Assembly will meet again at 10 a.m. tomorrow, 19 October, to continue the International Conference on Families.

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FROM DPIIDS
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18 October 1994

UN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON TRADE EFFICIENCY OPENS IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO. Speakers Call for Cooperation to Achieve Growth
and Development

(Received from a UN Information Officer.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, 17 October -- The United Nations
International Symposium on Trade Efficiency began today with a
two-day Seniors Officials meeting. The meeting was opened by
Elizabeth Shelton (United States) who chaired the
intergovernmental preparatory meetings held under the auspices
of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
(UNCTAD) in Geneva. The Trade Efficiency Initiative was
launched over two years ago at the eighth session of UNCTAD.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International
Organization Affairs of the United States, Melinda Kimble, was
elected Chairman of the Senior Officials segment.

In a welcoming address, the Assistant Secretary of State
for International Organization Affairs of the United States,
Douglas J. Bennet, said that unlike some international
conferences, that Summit was not about theory. "It's about
harnessing new technologies in ways that are both startlingly
new and eminently practical to create jobs, spur development,
build markets and encourage growth."

Both between and within the countries represented in
Columbus, there were tremendous differences between outlooks
and circumstances, he said, but all were touched by the vast
political, social and technological upheavals of recent times.
"In an uncertain world, however, it was possible to choose to
have faith in our own capacity to adapt to new challenges and
changed circumstances. Societies that lacked political courage
to embrace change and encourage market reform in a changing
environment would fall behind", he said.

The President of the Economic and Social Council, Richard
Butler (Australia), said that UNCTAD was celebrating its
thirtieth anniversary under circumstances of renewal, of which
that meeting was a concrete symbol. In economic practices and
trade policy at both the macro and the micro scale, the
outcomes of decisions and actions taken could respond to
changing circumstances only if they were globally rooted. A
regular assessment of global economic trends and their impact

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on developing countries was best undertaken within the framework of a mechanism within the United Nations, but it would be only effective with the participation of major private sector actors.

Both the government and the private sector needed to work together; governments doing what they did best -- the definition of policies and priorities and the mobilization of political consensus among nations -- and the private sector deploying its comparative advantage -- the mobilization and allocation of the world's resources.

He went on to say that in responding to the global phenomenon, it was important to recognize the power of information. While capital remained of vital importance, especially in capital-deprived countries, it had been overtaken by information and access thereto. That would continue to be true in the future, as information technologies further developed. Hence, the importance of the Symposium. Improvement in trade efficiency would yield enormous benefits, possibly even exceeding -- for developing countries -- official development assistance (ODA). The Global Trade Point Network, and actions to increase trade efficiency, achieved through a revitalized UNCTAD, was a model response to globalization.

The Officer-in-Charge of UNCTAD, Carlos Fortin, said the Symposium involved participation and synergy between the private sector, governmental actors and non-governmental organizations, so as to fully exploit the existing potentials for growth and development. The Trade Efficiency Initiative was part of that new approach, which had involved a substantial amount of collaboration with other United Nations organizations.

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FROM DPIIDS
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Security Council
SC/5917/Corr.1
3440th Meeting (AM)
18 October 1994

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS ANNUAL REPORT TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY
CORRECTION

The penultimate paragraph on page 2 of Press Release
SC/5917 should read as follows:

"The report will be issued as document A/49/2."

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EMBARGO UNTIL 12:00 NOON
19 OCTOBER 1994

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BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI

ADDRESS TO MINISTERIAL SEGMENT
UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
ON TRADE EFFICIENCY

COLUMBUS, OHIO
19 OCTOBER 1994

Fifth, telecommunications are inseparable from efficiency in trade.

Global information highways tend to by-pass the developing world. Yet information is the key to trade. Telecommunications are the vital carriers of that information.

A good example is efficient long-distance telephone communications. Substantial investment in physical and human capital is required if modern networks are to be installed in every country.

But the trade efficiency initiative can accomplish much with relatively limited resources. Accessible information and communications technology, accompanied by appropriate training and a minimum of infrastructure, can significantly improve trade performance.

Finally, business practices need attention.

Global traders need to adopt global standards and practices. The world market will leave behind those who do not adapt to what their customers require. Business costs will have to be the lowest possible, and based on transparent, accepted business practices. Uniform commercial codes can be of immense importance.

So modern business practices and methods must be made more generally available. Training and business education must be expanded. Business schools can be helped to extend their activities to countries where business has not extensively been taught before.

The Trade Point concept can concentrate efforts and resources. It can spearhead the effort to improve trade efficiency.

The Trade Point brings together all providers of

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services required to make a commercial transaction : customs, foreign trade institutes, freight forwarders, transport companies, banks and insurance firms.

Each Trade Point coordinates and shares information with all other Trade Points. But the design of each Trade Point is undertaken locally, following UNCTAD guidelines. The staffing and financing are primarily local. And therefore, each Trade Point takes into account the unique circumstances of its location.

As of today, more than 60 Trade Points have been designated. And 26 are already functioning. They include Columbus, where we are meeting, which is the first Trade Point established in the North American region.

But more is required. We need to expand the Trade Point concept worldwide into a truly open network for global trade. We need to set internationally-agreed standards and concrete guidelines for achieving trade efficiency at regional, national and local levels. We need to establish a framework for implementing these standards. And a technical assistance programme on trade efficiency should be developed.

For each of these requirements, the United Nations is essential.

With its global convening power, the United Nations has brought to this international Symposium all the various actors involved with trade efficiency. It is precisely through such a gathering that consensus can be reached and global standards can be set.

With its extensive networks and body of experts, the United Nations can provide the information, policy analysis and operational assistance necessary to help implement these standards. The Organization can help design initiatives, support strategies, and provide technical training and capacity-building assistance at all levels.

The United Nations system is an indispensable vehicle for coordinated, cooperative action on a global scale.

But potential for action does not guarantee success. Above all, what is needed is the political will to build on the spirit of partnership and cooperation which this Symposium represents. To make trade efficiency a reality, these measures must be propelled by a united commitment, from government and business leaders, to make them work.

The economy is the engine of development. The new, comprehensive vision of peace, security and development integrates this understanding. Without economic growth, there can be no sustained increase in private or public capital formation, no rise in levels of health and welfare provision, no general increase in security in a society.

Increased international trade is, therefore, essential to economic growth, and a vital ingredient of development. It helps to reinforce the other dimensions of development. And increased international trade not only leads to lower transaction costs and greater economic opportunities. It helps to enhance international confidence, increases trust, and, therefore, ultimately

contributes to the overall objectives of the Charter : the maintenance of international peace and security.

Already, there are signs of a new age of trade openness and efficiency. As we enter the second half-century of the United Nations, the role of trade will continue to grow.

A world brought together by the ties of trade will be inclined to peace rather than war, to co-operation rather than confrontation.

I trust this cooperation will continue with the establishment of the World Trade Organization. The World Trade Organization should in fact strengthen this cooperation; it should be part of the United Nations family of institutions.

Today, over 70 thousand soldiers wearing the Blue Helmets of the United Nations are keeping peace around the world. But for peace to endure, it must rest on a foundation of economic development. Peace-keeping is an urgent need. Peace-building is an even more important task for the future. The architecture of peace and prosperity will follow the blueprint of trade -- open and efficient international trade.

You here today are essential to help bring this emerging world to reality.

I wish you every success in this important conference and in all your efforts to better the lives of people everywhere through trade.

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PART I OF II

EMBARGO UNTIL 12:00 NOON
19 OCTOBER 1994

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BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI

ADDRESS TO MINISTERIAL SEGMENT
UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
ON TRADE EFFICIENCY

COLUMBUS, OHIO
19 OCTOBER 1994

Secretary Brown,
Governor Voinovich,
Mayor Lashutka,
Distinguished representatives,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I congratulate the Government of the United States, the State Government of Ohio, and the City of Columbus on their joint initiative in hosting this symposium. On behalf of the United Nations, thank you for your generous hospitality.

To the representatives of the Member States of the United Nations, and to the participants from the world of commerce who have joined us today, I say welcome. Welcome to you all.

This Symposium breaks new ground. So it is appropriate that it is taking place -- not in the capital cities of the world of diplomacy -- but here in a dynamic city with a reputation for innovation in international trade.

This International Symposium is the first-ever high-level United Nations Conference hosted by the United States.

This Symposium is the result of remarkable cooperation between federal, state, and municipal leaders. It is based on a partnership between Washington, the State

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of Ohio, and the City of Columbus.

This Symposium fully involves the private sector. Men and women from the world of business are working alongside the representatives of governments.

So this Columbus Symposium marks the beginning of a new partnership between the United Nations, national governments, local government and the private sector.

This Symposium also breaks new ground by taking place at a time when the age-old question of trade must be answered in the context of the communications revolution of today and tomorrow.

No longer is trade a matter only of ports and railroads and airline routes. Today trade can take place instantly and everywhere. Land-locked cities have a new window on the world. Those in remote locations can act as quickly as those in world capitals. Commerce has become electronic, and soon it may be completely paperless.

In yet another way, this Symposium is a milestone in the history of the United Nations. This year, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development celebrates its thirtieth anniversary. UNCTAD can look back on three decades of work to improve the trading situation of developing countries.

UNCTAD understands the need to adapt to change. Two years ago UNCTAD initiated a reform of its intergovernmental machinery, its work programmes and its methods. The Eighth Session of UNCTAD, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in 1992, pointed to the changing international trade and development agenda. It signalled new directions for the work of the United Nations.

The trade efficiency initiative which has brought us together today is a result of that process. It is also the result of a cooperative effort within the United Nations system. In addition to UNCTAD, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has made a major contribution. The UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre has done so as well.

Today we stand at the opening of a new era. The importance of trade is widely understood. The need to facilitate trade is accepted.

We are leaving behind the world of the past, in which the State and business seemed to have little in common -- and sometimes were ideologically opposed.

Old suspicions and hostility are being set aside. A new spirit of partnership and facilitation is growing between government and the private sector in all parts of the world.

There has been a revolution in the way the world views the relationship between the State and the creation of wealth.

The globalization of the economy raises important questions for an international system based on sovereign States. But the United Nations was created in order to enable States to work together to find solutions to common problems.

The development role of the United Nations was set

out half a century ago, in article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations.

It declares that the United Nations shall promote :

- a. Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Those goals have not lost their relevance. They have not lost their validity. On the contrary, they have taken on greater meaning than ever before. Today, we can join together to realize those goals.

This International Symposium is part of the process of advancing common goals for development. In discussing access to the world trading system, we are tackling an essential part of the United Nations agenda for development.

The Uruguay Round has signalled a liberalization of world trade. It is estimated that global income will increase by at least \$500 billion over the coming decade. This will add \$50 billion each year to international trade flows.

The volume of trade of developed countries will be / to 8% higher than it would have been without GATT. But developing country trade is likely to increase by at least 14% over the same period.

A more liberal international trade regime is good for every party.

But not all developing countries are able to participate effectively. Many lack the infrastructure, both physical and institutional, to do so. Communications may be inadequate. Information may be lacking or incomplete. People may lack skills in new technologies. Necessary financial services may not be available. Government bureaucracy may hinder, rather than help, the nation's exporters.

If developing countries are unable to join the new world of international trade, opportunities will be lost - opportunities for their traders, for their peoples, and for the world. If developing countries are left outside the new world of global trade, the cause of development, and therefore of peace and stability, will suffer.

The trade efficiency initiative - the subject of today's Symposium - is designed to prevent that from happening. It aims to facilitate the participation of developing countries, and their domestic enterprises, in international trade. It seeks to reduce trade transaction costs.

A country may possess excellent natural resources, a highly motivated workforce, good technical skills, and gifted entrepreneurs, and yet - because of trade

inefficiencies -- not be able to take advantage of market opportunities.

Six areas of difficulty have been targeted.

First, the area of government controls.

Some degree of government intervention in the movement of goods and financial flows is required to protect the national economy, health and security. This, however, can easily become excessive or inefficient.

Billions of dollars are lost every year in hold-ups and delays

-- often because of needless bureaucracy.

If developing countries are to rise to the challenge of the global economy, the role of bureaucrats will have to be seen differently. They will have to become facilitators, rather than controllers of trade. Exporters and traders should be seen as agents of development, rather than as sources of tax revenue. Government intervention should be transparent and clear. It should be concerned not only with short-term government revenue, but also with the implications for long-term trade efficiency.

Customs efficiency is crucial. Gains from modern transport techniques and new information technologies can be lost if inspection procedures are slow -- or if heavy paper or forms requirements cause delay. The modernization of customs is essential to an efficient trading system.

Second, is the availability of financial services.

Financing is a major constraint on economic growth. Capital, short-term financing and insurance are not always available quickly and efficiently. Trade can be delayed or lost as a result.

Wider availability, and greater knowledge, of modern financial techniques is essential. The financial services sector in developing countries has a significant contribution to make. Along with increased openness, developing countries need to claim their rightful place as providers of dynamic and innovative financial services.

Third is business information.

In developed country markets, windows of opportunity must be located, and production geared toward them.

Fast and accurate information is vital if business opportunities are to be grasped. Knowing what the customers want, and planning to meet their requirements, calls for a sophisticated information system, and the capacity to manage the enterprise to meet those requirements.

Fourth, transportation can have a vital impact on trade efficiency.

Products of export industries need to move quickly to the right market at the right time. Delay can be caused by inefficient road networks, or by poor links to international sea or air routes. And products may be able to travel quickly by air around the world, but links to the airport may be inadequate. So investment in transport

infrastructure can make a crucial contribution.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 18 October 1994, PARA,

--- Security Council adopts annual report to General Assembly; held 143 formal meetings, adopted 87 resolutions and issued 68 Presidential statements between 16 June 1993 and 15 June 1994.

--- Liberia in desperate state after recent political, military and humanitarian developments, Secretary-General says; UNOMIL mandate should be extended for two months pending high-level consultations with ECOWAS.

--- Secretary-General reports very slow political progress in Abkhazia despite strenuous efforts by Special Envoy for Georgia.

--- IAEA Director-General tells General Assembly Iraq has no practical capability to produce nuclear weapons; South Pacific Forum to participate as observer in Assembly's work.

--- Secretary-General welcomes agreement reached in Geneva by Democratic People's Republic of Korea and United States.

--- Peace accord initialled by Israel and Jordan in Amman offers hope for comprehensive Middle East settlement in near future, Secretary-General says.

--- Human Rights Committee begins fifty-second session in Geneva; to consider state of civil and political rights in Nepal, Tunisia, Morocco, Yemen and Libya.

--- General Assembly holds International Conference on Families; hears addresses by Secretary-General and Assembly President.

The Security Council today adopted its forty-ninth report to the General Assembly, covering the period 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1994. In that time, the Council held 143 formal meetings, adopted 87 resolutions and issued 68 Presidential statements. It held 252 consultations of the whole, and considered over 120 reports by the Secretary-General and more than 1,500 documents and communications from States and intergovernmental organizations.

Part I of the report deals with questions considered by the Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, including the situations in Haiti, the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. Part II deals with such matters as the admission of members and documentation, while Part III covers the work of the Military Staff Committee. Part IV lists

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communications on matters brought to the attention of the Council but not discussed in formal meetings.

The report also deals with subsidiary organs of the Council, including the Committees established with regard to the situations in South Africa, Libya and Somalia; the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, set up to review claims resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait; the Special Commission on the disarmament of Iraq; and the Commission of Experts on violations of humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. The International Tribunal on war crimes in the former Yugoslavia held three sessions in the Hague, and adopted rules of procedure and evidence, and rules on the detention of persons awaiting trial. Meanwhile, the Prosecutor's office began its investigations.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said that political, military and humanitarian developments in the past month have left Liberia in a desperate state. In a report to the Security Council dated 14 October, he said the peace process had stalled. Reports from all quarters suggested that there could be no military solution to the conflict, which threatened the stability of the subregion. The factions were able to sustain the fighting because of a continuing supply of arms and ammunition. Meanwhile, Ghana, Uganda and Tanzania had warned that they might withdraw their contingents from the Economic Community of West African States' Military Observer Group (ECOMOG).

The Secretary-General said he had decided to dispatch a high-level mission to consult with the Chairman of ECOWAS, President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, on the respective roles of ECOMOG and the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL). He recommended that the Council extend UNOMIL's mandate for two months to give the high-level mission time to conduct its work and to present its conclusions.

The quest for peace could only be successful if the Liberians demonstrated that they were ready for genuine national reconciliation based on mutual respect and accommodation, he continued. However, while the responsibility for peace lay primarily with the Liberians themselves, the international community had not provided adequate material support for the regional peace effort through ECOMOG.

Political progress in Abkhazia has been very slow despite strenuous efforts by the Special Envoy for Georgia and others, according to the Secretary-General. In a report to the Security Council dated 14 October, he said the Abkhaz unwillingness to accept an early return of refugees had created significant difficulties and had contributed to holding up progress on other issues.

The parties continued to demonstrate a commitment to negotiations on the return of refugees and displaced persons, but differences remained regarding the conditions and rhythm of the process, the report noted. However, they had agreed on the need to restore the necessary security conditions in the area to which the refugees would return. Progress on the refugee question would allow the Special Envoy to concentrate on negotiating the political status of Abkhazia, which was at the

core of the conflict. Without advances in both those areas, tensions would continue to rise to the detriment of both sides.

The Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix, told the General Assembly yesterday that Iraq had no practical capability to produce nuclear weapons. As the Assembly considered the 1993 IAEA report, he said that the Agency had conducted 26 inspections in Iraq since 1991, and that the country's clandestine nuclear weapons programme had been thoroughly investigated. The IAEA had also completed the destruction or removal of Iraq's weapons-useable materials, equipment and facilities.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr. Blix went on to say, the IAEA had found evidence suggesting the existence of unreported plutonium. No progress had been made in securing access to additional information and locations, as requested in 1993. The problem had been aggravated by the discharge of spent fuel without the appropriate safeguards. As long as the People's Republic was not providing full transparency through full acceptance of safeguards, it would be impossible to verify the completeness of the nuclear inventory declared in 1992.

The Assembly had before it a draft resolution which would, among other things, urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate immediately with the IAEA in fully implementing the safeguards agreement and to allow the Agency access to all relevant information and locations. It would also express grave concern over the country's failure to discharge its safeguards obligations. The People's Republic denounced the draft as "an insidious political offensive aimed at increasing international pressure" against it. Adoption of the resolution would only create complications in the bilateral talks with the United States. The Assembly was scheduled to act on the draft tomorrow.

Also yesterday, in a resolution adopted without a vote, the Assembly invited the South Pacific Forum to participate as an observer in its work.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has warmly welcomed the broad agreement reached in talks in Geneva between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States on a range of nuclear and other issues. He expressed the hope that the agreement would pave the way to the normalization of the situation in the Korean Peninsula.

The Secretary-General also welcomed the peace accord which was initialled in Amman yesterday by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Prime Minister Abdulsalam Al-Majali of Jordan. Their agreement on the difficult issues of water-sharing and borders represented another milestone in the Middle East peace process, he said. It offered fresh hope that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the region would be achieved in the near future.

The Human Rights Committee yesterday began its fifty-second session in Geneva. The Committee, composed of 18 independent human rights experts, monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the 127 countries that have ratified it.

In an opening statement, Assistant Secretary-General for

Human Rights Ibrahima Fall said the United Nations would benefit from the Committee's establishment of an assistance programme for Rwanda. He noted that that the Special Rapporteur on human rights in that country had already conducted two field missions. The Commission of Experts set up by the Security Council to examine grave rights violations in Rwanda had begun its activities, while the High Commissioner for Human Rights was fielding a team of observers.

During the session, the Committee will consider the state of civil and political rights in Nepal, Tunisia, Morocco, Yemen and Libya. It will also examine communications from individuals alleging that their rights under the International Covenant have been violated.

Action to support the family is an important part of the global development effort, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the General Assembly's International Conference on Families today. He said the United Nations must maintain the momentum generated by the International Year of the Family. Mechanisms for future action were already in place. The World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women would be held next year -- the Organization's fiftieth anniversary. The human family must be united in its dedication to sustainable development for all, he stressed.

Assembly President Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire) told the Conference that the United Nations was on the verge of crystallizing a development pattern centred on the human being. Its basic elements would include peace, sustained economic growth, environmental protection, social justice, democracy and good governance. By proclaiming 1994 as the International Year of the Family, the Assembly had reinforced the family's role as the fundamental learning place and practising ground of values, rights, responsibilities and democracy.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS
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FROM DPIIDS
OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Forty-ninth General Assembly GA/8763
Plenary 18 October 1994
35th Meeting (AM)

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS CANNOT SUCCEED WITHOUT PARTICIPATION OF
FAMILIES, SECRETARY-GENERAL TELLS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
General Assembly's Conference on Families Intended To Review
Results of 1994 International Year of the Family

Citing the vast implications of the new awareness that families were central to development issues, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the opening of the Conference on Families this morning that without the participation of families in the development process, it could not succeed.

As the General Assembly began a review of the International Year of the Family in a series of meetings designated the International Conference on Families, the Secretary-General stated that families provided an integrating focus for many development problems and a mechanism for coherent action at the basic level of human life. Families should receive the full support of society and the State, with tangible assistance through need-based and participatory policies, programmes and services, he said.

The Secretary-General noted that, while families in many societies were under stress, the world, in a new spirit of pragmatism, was acknowledging the importance of the family and its role in society. Precisely because of its importance, opinions differed as to the role, function and future of the family.

The President of the General Assembly, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire), in his address to the opening of the Conference, observed that the current state of the world's families presented a major challenge for the rate of social progress and development. Faced with recent external changes and the profound transformation in families themselves, the response of families had varied from positive adaptation to total breakdown. Families as democratic social units remained an ideal not borne out by reality.

He went on to emphasize that the International Year of the Family had succeeded in making families an essential element in the development. The Year had led to greater recognition of the need to base social policies on a family-centred, holistic foundation and the realization that different regions faced common family issues.

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In statements to the Conference, speakers focused on specific national social programmes that addressed family issues and offered support for particularly vulnerable family members such as the elderly, disabled or victims of domestic violence. For example, the representative of Turkey said that, in general, the Year of the Family had been an opportunity to increase awareness on the part of policy-making mechanisms and reassess legislation to clarify its potential impact on families.

Statements were also made by the the Director of the National Institute for the Family and Women of Uruguay, the Minister for Social Affairs of Egypt and the President and Director-General of the National Office of Family and Population of Tunisia.

Also this morning, a special segment of the Conference was devoted to non-governmental organizations and their activities relating to the International Year of the Family. Statements were made by the Chairpersons of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, the New York NGO Committee on the Family, the NGO Group on the Family of the Non-Governmental Organization Standing Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and a representative of the International Conference on "Today's Families -- A Bridge to the Future", which was held in Montreal, Canada, in October.

The Assembly will reconvene at 3 p.m. today to continue the International Conference on Families.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Forty-ninth General Assembly
Plenary
33rd Meeting (AM)

GA/8759
17 October 1994

IRAQ HAS NO PRACTICAL CAPABILITY FOR PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF IAEA TELLS GENERAL ASSEMBLY Also Expresses Concerns about Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Assembly Begins Consideration of 1993 Report of IAEA, Hearing 15 Speakers

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was confident that in Iraq there remained no practical capability for the production of nuclear weapons. Hans Blix, the IAEA Director General, told the General Assembly this morning.

As the Assembly considered the 1993 IAEA report, Mr. Blix said that with 26 Agency inspections in Iraq having been conducted since 1991, the course of Iraq's clandestine nuclear weapons programme had been thoroughly investigated and charted. The IAEA had also completed the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of Iraq's weapons-useable materials, facilities and equipment.

Regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said the Agency had found evidence suggesting the existence of some plutonium that had not been reported to it by the Democratic People's Republic. No progress had been made in the Agency's effort to secure access to additional information and locations, as requested in 1993. The problem had been aggravated by the discharge of spent fuel without the appropriate safeguards. As long as the Democratic People's Republic was not providing full nuclear transparency through full acceptance of safeguards, it would not be possible to verify the completeness of the nuclear inventory that it had declared in 1992.

The representative of Germany, speaking on behalf of the European Union, said the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's persistent non-compliance with international obligations constituted a serious challenge to the international non-proliferation regime and to the safeguards system as a whole. Although the European Union supported all efforts, through consultation and dialogue, towards the transparency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear programme, its objective remained to secure the Democratic People's Republic's full compliance with its legal

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obligations. On the issue of non-proliferation, he said the European Union was concerned that Ukraine had not yet acceded to the NPT. The safeguards agreement between the IAEA and Ukraine was no substitute for rapid accession to the NPT.

The representative of Ukraine said that, as part of his country's progress towards non-nuclear status, it had recently signed the agreement with IAEA placing Agency safeguards on all nuclear materials in all types of peaceful activity. That agreement was a necessary interim measure in the process of joining the NPT.

Regarding the NPT and non-proliferation, the representative of India said that, while his country supported measures that were truly universal, it could not support a treaty that divided the world into nuclear haves and have-nots, with an inherently inequitable set of responsibilities and obligations for the two. The only logical and viable approach to the proliferation problem was to work for the goal of complete nuclear disarmament.

Introducing a 33-power draft resolution on the report of the IAEA, the representative of Turkey said the most remarkable achievement of the Agency during the last year had been the successful adoption of the Convention on Nuclear Safety. The Convention should contribute to the maximization of safety at nuclear power plants, of which more than 420 were currently operating worldwide. He joined many speakers in appealing to all States that had not yet become party to the Convention to join the 47 States that had already signed.

Welcoming the efforts of the IAEA to assist in upgrading the technical and safety standards of the countries of central and eastern Europe, the representative of the Czech Republic said his country had signed the Convention on Nuclear Safety. As the Czech Republic was building the first nuclear power plant combining Russian and American nuclear technologies, his country attached paramount importance to the question of nuclear safety.

Also this morning, several speakers noted with concern that the increase in illicit trafficking in nuclear material presented both radiation and proliferation risk. The representative of Japan, for example, called upon the IAEA to do its utmost, in cooperation with Member States, to counter that dangerous trend.

Statements were also made this morning by the representatives of Poland, Hungary, Egypt, United States, Algeria, Austria, Finland, Belarus and Pakistan.

The Assembly will meet again at 3 p.m. this afternoon to complete its review of the IAEA report and to consider the question of observer status for the South Pacific Forum in the work of the General Assembly.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 17 October 1994

The Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Joe Sills, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that at 10:15 a.m., the Secretary General had addressed the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) as it began its debate on disarmament and nuclear proliferation. The text of the Secretary-General's statement was available. At 10:30 a.m., he had addressed the Special Ceremony to mark World Food Day 1994, and the text of that statement was also available. He was now attending the meeting of the Security Council.

At 12:30 p.m., the Permanent Representative of Belgium, Paul Noterdaeme, would pay a farewell call on the Secretary-General. At 1 p.m., at the Visitors' Plaza, the Secretary-General or a representative would make a statement at the observance in honour of victims of extreme poverty on the occasion of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty; that text was available, as was a Note to Correspondents on that observance (Note No. 5248). At 4:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would receive the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Andrei V. Kozyrev.

In response to questions that he had been receiving, Mr. Sills said that at this time, the Secretary-General did not have an appointment scheduled with the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz.

The Secretary-General's report on Somalia (document S/1994/1166) had been issued over the weekend, as expected. Mr. Sills continued. In the report, the Secretary-General noted that the Security Council had already decided that the Mission of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) should end in March 1995, and he recommended that that mandate be extended until that date. The report also discussed the time that would be required for an orderly withdrawal.

The Security Council was now holding a formal meeting on Iraq and Kuwait. The Council had passed resolution 949, on Iraq, late Saturday night. Thus, the meeting today was being held primarily to hear the Russian Foreign Minister. However, there would be a number of other speakers, including Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. As the briefing began, Mr. Kozyrev was still speaking, with nine other speakers scheduled after him.

Mr. Sills announced that at 1 p.m., the Permanent

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Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Muhamed Sacirbev, would hold a press conference in room 226. Also, today's UNOSOM II briefing notes were available in the Spokesman's Office.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that a delegation from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was at Headquarters today to meet with primarily, United Nations peace-keeping staff on the question of joint NATO-United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) operations in Bosnia. The NATO delegation was headed by its Assistant Secretary-General for the Defense, Planning and Policy Division, Anthony Cragg. On the United Nations side were the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Kofi A. Annan; the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding; and from UNPROFOR Headquarters in Zagreb, Force Commander Lieutenant-General Bertrand Guillaume de Sauville de Lapresle; and Chief of Civil Affairs, Sergio Vieira de Mello. He did not expect a press statement from the meeting, which was expected to conclude today.

Continuing, Mr. Eckhard said that UNPROFOR had reported that the situation on Mt. Iman had not been completely cleared up, as there were more Bosnian Government troops in that demilitarized zone than had first been believed. Those troops were gradually being cleared out. The UNPROFOR was negotiating with the Government on the withdrawal of those troops and hoped that, when they were all withdrawn, to host a tripartite tour of the area to confirm that it was again completely demilitarized.

On Somalia, Mr. Eckhard referred to an initiative that he had mentioned at Friday's briefing, taken by a group of 12 parties to convene a national reconciliation conference on 27 October. At that time, it was not clear what role the faction leader Ali Mahdi had in that agreement, although his party was one of the 12 that had signed a declaration initiated by Somalia National Alliance leader, General Mohamad Farah Aidid. However, the person who had signed for Mr. Mahdi had not done so with the support of his party. Therefore, the key now was to get Mr. Mahdi and General Aidid in agreement on a national reconciliation conference. The UNOSOM would attempt to bring all the faction leaders together in Mogadishu tomorrow, to determine if agreement could be reached on such a conference as soon as possible.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the spokesman for the President of the Assembly, Amadou Moutar Gueye, informed correspondents that there were 23 speakers thus far on the provisional list for this morning's plenary meeting on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Director-General of the agency, Hans Blix, had introduced the report and the Assembly was expected to adopt a resolution (A/49/L.2), to be introduced by Turkey.

The Assembly President, Amara Essy had opened the meeting, then had proceeded to the Economic and Social Council Chamber to preside over the ceremony marking World Food Day 1994. This year's theme was "Water For Life".

This afternoon, the President would attend a luncheon

hosted by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Jacques Diouf, and then attend the observance ceremony in honour of victims of extreme poverty, Mr. Gueye continued. The text of the President's message on the occasion of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty was available.

Also this afternoon, the Assembly would consider agenda item 151, on observer status for the South Pacific Forum in the General Assembly, Mr. Gueye said. It had before it a draft resolution (A/49/L.1), to be introduced by Australia.

Mr. Gueye said tomorrow, high-level officials would be meeting at Headquarters for the International Conference on Families. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the status of worldwide activities in observance of the International Year of the Family, 1994. A statement by the President was available.

Mr. Gueye then read a statement made by the President on Friday to the Assembly:

"I would like to see the cooperation of delegations on the matter of punctuality. I remind delegations that punctuality was of the utmost importance in order to ensure an effective and orderly organization of the work of the Assembly and for achieving economies for the United Nations."

Mr. Sills reminded correspondents that a statement by the Secretary-General to the International Conference on Families had been made available, with an embargo until delivery tomorrow.

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Forty-ninth General Assembly
Plenary
34th Meeting (PM)

GA/8762
17 October 1994

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON IAEA REPORT PART OF 'INSIDIOUS POLITICAL OFFENSIVE', DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TELLS GENERAL ASSEMBLY Demands That References to His Country Be Replaced: Assembly also Invites South Pacific Forum to Participate as Observer

The representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this afternoon strongly denounced the draft resolution before the Assembly on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as "an insidious political offensive aimed at increasing international pressure" against his country and said its adoption would only create complications in the bilateral talks with the United States on nuclear and other issues.

As the General Assembly concluded its discussion of the report of the IAEA, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea went on to demand that the paragraphs in the draft resolution which referred to his country be deleted and replaced with those welcoming the agreement already reached in August between his Government and the United States on the final objectives of resolving the nuclear and other outstanding issues and encouraging its full implementation. The "nuclear issue" of his country, as referred to by the IAEA, was not an issue to be considered at the United Nations, which should question the partiality of the IAEA and its application of a double standard.

Calling Japan's nuclear programme of stockpiling large quantities of plutonium a threat to regional peace and security, he stressed that Japan was not entitled to talk about other countries' nuclear programmes. He strongly urged Japan to abandon its nuclear armament plan and to submit to full inspections. He added that it was "an open secret" that South Korea was developing its own nuclear weapons programme and they should thus refrain from any interference in the talks between the United States and the Democratic People Republic. He warned that any pressure applied by other parties could return the situation in the Korean Peninsula to its original state of confrontation.

The representative of Japan, speaking in right of reply,

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responded to the statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by saying that the idea that Japan should possess or produce nuclear weapons was "inconceivable". He said that the statement made by the Democratic People's Republic in that regard was totally groundless and was only vicious propaganda. His country utilized nuclear fuel from reprocessed plutonium from spent fuel and expected to maintain a stable flow of energy through nuclear regeneration.

Also speaking in right of reply, the representative of the Republic of Korea emphasized that his country was supportive of the negotiations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States in Geneva. On the nuclear activities in his own country, he said all those facilities and activities were under full inspection of the IAEA in compliance with IAEA safeguards.

Action on the draft resolution before the Assembly will take place on Wednesday afternoon, 19 October. By that draft, while taking note of the report of the IAEA and its work during the past year, the Assembly would urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate immediately with the IAEA in the full implementation of the safeguards agreement and to allow the Agency access to all safeguards-relevant information and locations. It would also express grave concern over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's failure to discharge its safeguards obligations, as well as support for all efforts, including bilateral discussions, which could contribute to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement.

Also this afternoon, the Assembly invited the South Pacific Forum to participate as an observer in its work and sessions. It did so by adopting without a vote a draft resolution introduced by Australia.

Statements in explanation of vote on that resolution were made by Canada (on behalf of the Western European and Other States), Samoa (on behalf of the Asian States) and the Czech Republic (on behalf of the Eastern European States).

Also making statements in the debate on the report of the IAEA were the representatives of Mexico, Australia, Republic of Korea, Bulgaria, Romania, Nigeria, Iran and China. The representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also made a statement in right of reply.

The Assembly will meet again at 10 a.m. Tuesday, in the first of two sessions on the International Year of the Family.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 17 October 1994, PARA.

PART 2 OF 2

"To speak of the eradication of poverty may seem utopian, but we should aim at nothing less", he said. The world had sufficient resources to feed, clothe and house its population. Some societies had provided universal access to basic education and health care, and some had eradicated mass poverty. The task was therefore not impossible.

The first requirement for the fight against poverty was knowledge and understanding, he continued. We must educate ourselves and our communities concerning the extent and nature of poverty, its causes and consequences, and the strategies and actions that could reduce it. Secondly, we must give priority to the struggle against poverty in the least developed countries, particularly in Africa. Those countries could not overcome poverty without economic and social development at the national and community levels. The international community and the United Nations had a responsibility to assist them by providing access to markets, knowledge, technology and resources.

Thirdly, he went on to say, we must improve opportunities for women and children, who bore most of the burdens of poverty. Finally, the international community must exchange information on the global effort to eradicate poverty. While many actions to reduce poverty were essential, those four elements could form the basis of an effective international strategy.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today told the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) that divisions -- however real -- must not be allowed to stifle progress in arms control and disarmament. Such progress made the world more secure, and freed up economic, scientific and technological resources for peaceful ends. Arms control and disarmament agreements could also help prevent conflicts, and play an important role in peace-keeping and peacemaking.

The Secretary-General said he looked forward to the early entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Along with the Biological Weapons Convention and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), it would complete the triad of global Treaties on weapons of mass destruction. He called on Member States to support the indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT at the Renewal Conference in 1995. The early conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty was fundamental to real progress in nuclear disarmament and to

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the security of non-nuclear weapon States. A treaty banning the further production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices was also needed.

The Secretary-General highlighted the need for a binding global agreement on security assurances. Non-nuclear weapon States wanted such assurances, and the nuclear-weapon States must make positive moves towards a binding, global agreement on the issue. All those efforts formed a global web of protection against weapons of mass destruction, and required the full commitment and practical participation of all Member States.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is holding an International Symposium on Trade and Efficiency in Columbus, Ohio, this week. Some 90 trade ministers and thousands of other delegates from the public and private sectors worldwide will discuss proposals to improve efficiency in international trade which could reduce transaction costs by up to \$100 billion annually by the year 2000.

The ministerial segment of the Symposium, from 19 to 21 October, will be officially opened by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. The ministers are expected to adopt the "Columbus Declaration on Trade Efficiency", as well as a set of practical recommendations for immediate action in six key sectors: transport, trade information, telecommunications, business practices, customs and financial services. Those texts will constitute a blue print for international trade in the next century.

The five-day Symposium will also launch the Global Trade Point Network. By electronically connecting trade points worldwide, the network will become a major factor in the field of trade information and electronic trading.

The General Assembly concluded its debate on reform of the Security Council on Friday, having heard various suggestions for expanding the membership. The Russian Federation supported a limited enlargement up to 20 members and preservation of the status of permanent members. The United Kingdom said any enlargement should be limited to 19 or 20 members, so that the Council's effectiveness would not be jeopardized. Certain countries, by virtue of their global interests and their contribution to international security and United Nations operations, should have permanent membership. The United Kingdom supported such membership for Japan and Germany.

Belarus said that if candidates for permanent membership assumed a greater share of the financial burden, consensus could be achieved more rapidly on the criteria for selection. The next step in increasing Council membership should be the creation of one additional non-permanent seat for each of the five regional groups. Zimbabwe said that as the goal of abolishing permanent membership and the veto might be a long way off, any transitional agreements must address the imbalances and injustices of existing arrangements. While the veto lasted, it should not be allowed to be used to promote or protect narrow national interests.

Also on Friday, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to commit \$5.6 million gross (\$5 million net) for the operation of the United Nations Observer Mission in El

Salvador (ONUSAL) for the period ending on 30 November. It expressed concern about the lack of reporting on the Mission's performance since 1 December 1993, and asked the Secretary-General to submit a report for the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 May 1994. The Assembly took that action by adopting, without a vote, a draft decision approved by its Fifth Committee.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 17 October 1994, PARA.

PART 1 OF 2

--- Security Council, in resolution adopted on Saturday, condemns recent Iraqi military deployment towards Kuwaiti border; demands that Iraq immediately complete its withdrawal and refrain from threatening its neighbours.

--- Russian Foreign Minister says Iraq has agreed to need to recognize Kuwaiti sovereignty without preconditions; United States says crisis is not over.

--- Security Council welcomes return of President Aristide to Haiti and subsequent lifting of sanctions against country; envisages rapid return of International Civilian Mission.

--- Secretary-General says return of President Aristide and resumption of democratic process herald new era for Haitian people; pledges United Nations support in meeting future challenges.

--- Secretary-General recommends that Security Council extend UNOSOM II mandate until 31 March 1995; Special Representative for Somalia to continue efforts to aid reconciliation.

--- Secretary-General, in World Food Day address, says problems of hunger and malnutrition are of increasing global concern; food security is part of sustainable development challenge.

--- General Assembly President says goal of International Day for Eradication of Poverty is achievable, not utopian.

--- Secretary-General tells First Committee that divisions must not be allowed to stifle progress in arms control and disarmament.

--- UNCTAD holds International Symposium on Trade and Efficiency in Columbus, Ohio; seeks to reduce trade costs by up to \$100 billion annually.

--- General Assembly authorizes Secretary-General to commit \$5.6 million for operation of ONUSAL up to 30 November; concludes debate on Security Council reform.

The Security Council has condemned Iraq's recent military deployments towards the border with Kuwait, and demanded that it immediately complete the withdrawal of all units to their original positions. The Council also demanded that Iraq not redeploy those units to the south or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq. The Council

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took that action on Saturday night by unanimously adopting resolution 949 (1994) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The Council demanded that Iraq refrain from using its forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbours or United Nations operations in the country. It further demanded that Iraq cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission. The Council underlined that it would consider Iraq fully responsible for the serious consequences of any failure to fulfil the demands in the resolution.

The Council welcomed all diplomatic and other efforts to resolve the crisis and noted that Iraq had confirmed its readiness to resolve the issue of recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and its borders as endorsed by resolution 833 (1993). The Council underlined that Iraq must unequivocally commit itself, by full and formal constitutional procedures, to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders.

United States representative Madeleine Albright warned that her country would take appropriate action if Iraq failed to comply with its obligations. Russian representative Vasiliv Sidorov said that following the emergency visit by his Foreign Minister to the region, Iraq had affirmed its intention to recognize the sovereignty of Kuwait. He appreciated that the resolution had been amended to reflect that effort to resolve the crisis.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozvrev today said that Iraq had for the first time agreed to the need to recognize the sovereignty of Kuwait without preconditions. He said the Security Council should be ready to lift the sanctions against Iraq if it complied with all Council demands. Mr. Kozvrev was reporting on his recent meeting with President Saddam Hussein, as the Council discussed the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. He went on to say that some Council members had made hasty judgements and misguided assessments, possibly because of the intensity of the crisis.

United States representative Madeleine Albright said that Iraq had threatened Kuwait, and that the crisis was not over despite signs of an Iraqi withdrawal from the border. The United States placed little value on Iraq's promise to recognize Kuwait. Kuwait must be recognized through formal constitutional procedures. The renunciation of Iraq's claim to Kuwait must be made by the Revolutionary Command Council and published in Iraq's Government gazette. Iraq should not be rewarded for partial cooperation with a lifting of some sanctions. It must satisfy the Council of its peaceful intentions before being accepted as a normal member of the international community.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz, said Iraqi forces had never left Iraqi soil during the recent clamour. Meanwhile, his country had been cooperating with the United Nations Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In another resolution adopted on Saturday, the Security Council welcomed the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti and the fact that sanctions against the country would

be lifted at 0001 a.m. EST the next day. The Council expressed confidence that Haitians could now begin to rebuild their country with dignity and consolidate democracy in a spirit of national reconciliation. It particularly welcomed the fact that, with the convening of the Haitian Parliament and the departure of the military leadership, the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact and United Nations objectives was under way. Resolution 948 (1994) was adopted by 14 votes in favour to none against, with one abstention (Brazil).

The Council expressed full support for the efforts of the legitimate Government to bring Haiti out of crisis and return it to the democratic community of nations. Commending the contributions of all States, organizations and individuals to that outcome, it recognized in particular the efforts of the multinational force in creating the conditions necessary for the return of democracy. The Council supported the deployment of the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and urged that cooperation continue between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), especially regarding the rapid return of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH).

Haitian representative Fritz Longchamp thanked the international community for aiding the return of President Aristide, and appealed for assistance to rebuild his country. Brazil's representative, Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg, said that as his Government had abstained from voting on resolution 940 (1994) over concerns relating to the deployment of the multinational force in Haiti, he could not retroactively endorse that mission by voting in favour of resolution 948.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has welcomed the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti and the resumption of the democratic process in that country. In a statement issued on Saturday, he said a new era had begun for the Haitian people who, with the assistance of the international community, would now be able to rebuild their country on the solid foundations of reconciliation, freedom and human rights. The United Nations stood ready to help them meet the challenges of the future, he stressed.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has recommended that the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) be extended until 31 March 1995. In a report on the situation in Somalia dated 14 October, he said the five-month extension would give Somali leaders time to consolidate any progress towards reconciliation. He noted that the Security Council had decided that the Operation should end next March, and said that the withdrawal of all personnel might take as long as 120 days and require extensive air and sea support from Member States.

The Secretary-General said he had instructed his Special Representative to continue to help Somali leaders achieve reconciliation, at least to the extent of agreeing to establish a transitional government. In the event that progress could be made in that direction, he would not hesitate to recommend the continuation of some United Nations presence in Somalia beyond March if that were justified by the overriding objective of

restoring effective government.

It would be vital to maintain unified command and control if the withdrawal of UNOSOM II had to be carried out in hostile circumstances, the Secretary-General continued. Any unilateral attempts by States to withdraw their contingents could worsen the situation. He went on to say that the United Nations and the international community could continue to play a role in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia if the country's leaders could create and maintain favourable security conditions.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today said that the problems of hunger and malnutrition were of increasing global concern. In an address marking World Food Day, he pointed out that more than 1.2 billion people -- mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia -- lived in abject poverty, and that two thirds of them were undernourished. Achieving food security would require an ever-widening cooperative effort. It was one dimension of the greatest global challenge -- the challenge of development.

The Secretary-General noted that the theme for World Food Day this year, "Water for Life", highlighted the links between food security and sustainable development. World water resources could probably meet the needs of the world population, but unequal distribution of rainfall, pollution and land degradation had resulted in unequal distribution of freshwater supplies, and led to scarcity in many poor countries. He called on the international community to make the management and protection of water resources an integral part of efforts to achieve sustainable development.

The President of the General Assembly, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire), today said that the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty marked the world community's growing commitment to fight against poverty and the damage it inflicted on the human body and spirit. That commitment was also reflected in the declaration of 1996 as the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the convening, in March 1995, of the World Summit for Social Development, with the reduction and eradication of poverty as a central theme.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

17 October 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE BY BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Addressing the recent activities of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) at a press conference this afternoon, Muhamed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, said he had delivered a letter to the Security Council today citing the "inadequate and inappropriate approach of the UNPROFOR command" to the situation in his country.

Mr. Sacirbey cited the Force's "new rogue mandate", which dictated that all UNPROFOR mandates must first pass a "filter test" by which all actions which could increase the risk of Bosnian Serb reprisals would be marginalized or ignored. By an extension of that logic, if the UNPROFOR mandate or measure in question might loosen the Bosnian Serb's siege of Sarajevo, and thus alter the status quo, then such measures must be marginalized as well, for fear of offending the Bosnian Serbs. That rogue mandate had been particularly harmful in the way it had been applied around Sarajevo.

He drew attention to an extensive Serb offensive carried out from within the Sarajevo exclusion zone last week, which involved the firing of over 1,000 shells within one day. The Force's decision not to respond at all sent the wrong message, at a time when the peace process was particularly jeopardized by the continuing rejection of the Contact Group's peace plan by the Bosnian Serbs. What was needed was firmer action by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and UNPROFOR in their dual-key approach. At a time when UNPROFOR and NATO were meeting in New York to determine further measures, it was essential to call on the Force's continuing unwillingness to confront the Bosnian Serb forces and to implement Council resolutions.

Mr. Sacirbey said his Government's understanding of the "so-called demilitarized zone" around Mount Igman was firmly backed up by the documents signed in August 1993, which made clear that the Bosnian army did not have to pull out of that area. Attempts to characterize its presence there as illegal were inaccurate.

Asked why the army's presence there was not illegal, Mr. Sacirbey said the zone was an area which was created to blunt an illegal Serb offensive into the Sarajevo "safe area". It was created as an area from which the Serbian forces would

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have to pull out. It was never even referred to as a demilitarized zone. The Bosnian forces were not compelled to withdraw from those positions which they had held before the illegal offensive. Saying the Bosnian forces had to pull out of the zone would be a way of marginalizing the "safe areas" established by resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993). Under the "safe areas" resolutions, the Government was allowed to retain its forces within those areas.

Asked for his view on NATO's proposals to be more aggressive on air strikes, Mr. Sacirbey said that was "absolutely essential", in view of the continuing retreat by UNPROFOR in carrying out the mandate given to it by the Security Council. That retreat had also involved precluding a forceful response by NATO to Bosnian Serb violations of the exclusion zones.

A correspondent asked about a letter sent from Alija Izetbegovic, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to United States President Bill Clinton. Mr. Sacirbey said the letter had outlined his Government's commitment to the peace plan developed by the Contact Group (France, Germany, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States), on the understanding that it was to be considered a final and irrevocable decision. Any changes in the plan would be seen as contrary to the commitment given to his Government, which had made many compromises for peace. His Government expected its friends, including the United States, to defend the position of those who had made such concessions for peace.

Was the agreement that the lifting of the arms embargo would take effect six months from now still standing, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sacirbey said that it was. It was his understanding that there would be some clarification by the United States Government over the next few days. The United States Administration had made a commitment to the United States Congress to bring a resolution on the matter to the Security Council within two weeks of the 15 October deadline. His Government would actively participate in the discussions on that resolution. It would also look forward to the General Assembly's debate on the situation in his country, which was scheduled for 2 November.

Had the Bosnian Government simply postponed the question of the arms embargo, a correspondent asked. "We are not delaying the lifting of the arms embargo", Mr. Sacirbey said. "We are seeking de jure lifting, consistent with the timing of 15 October to 15 November, but delaying only implementation until, let's say, six months into the future." That was a compromise, to allow more time for the efforts of the Contact Group to have an impact on the Bosnian Serbs, as well as to avert immediate humanitarian repercussions and danger to UNPROFOR personnel.

Europe and Russia had forcefully opposed the automatic lifting of the arms embargo in six months, and the United States had apparently come to that view, a correspondent said. Asked to comment, Mr. Sacirbey said his Government had never felt that the embargo should be lifted de facto under any conditions. If the Bosnian Serbs accepted the Contact Group's peace plan, there would be no reason to lift it. However, the

embargo had been counterproductive and had questionable legal status. It should be lifted, at least on a de jure basis, as applied to his country.

Was it true, as stated recently by President Izetbegovic, that Sarajevo would rather not have UNPROFOR and have, instead, the right to obtain weapons, a correspondent asked.

Mr. Sacirbey said it was true. "We have had too many promises made to us over the last two and a half years, and we can only rely on our own resources in taking charge of our own fate." Six months was a long time. It was possible that NATO and the international community would show that his Government's scepticism had not been well-placed. Nevertheless, the primary responsibility for self-defence lay with the Bosnian military.

Asked if that meant UNPROFOR should stay for the winter and then leave, Mr. Sacirbey said his Government was not asking the Force to leave but, rather, was asserting its right of self-defence. It also sought to remind UNPROFOR that it could not pull out without fulfilling its obligations, especially with regard to the protection of the eastern enclaves. His Government was ready to defend those enclaves. However, if UNPROFOR should decide to pull out, regard for the safety of the civilian population dictated that the transition to Bosnian protection must be done in an organized fashion.

Mr. Sacirbey said the defenders of those enclaves had been disarmed by UNPROFOR and their weapons destroyed, on the initiative of the Force. "We did not ask to be disarmed, we did not ask to have our weapons destroyed. We complied with what UNPROFOR had deemed at that time to be the basis for their interjection in stopping a Serb offensive."

In response to another question, Mr. Sacirbey said there were three eastern enclaves: Srebrenica, Zepa and Gorazde.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Security Council
3439th Meeting
AM SUMMARY

SC/5916
17 October 1994

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT;
HEARS REPORT OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON SADDAM HUSSEIN
MEETING Also Hears Statements by United States, United Kingdom,
Iraq, Kuwait, France, New Zealand, Brazil, Argentina, Czech
Republic, Spain and China

For the first time, Iraq has agreed to need to recognize the sovereignty of Kuwait without preconditions. Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Andrei Kozyrev told the Security Council this morning. Some members of the Security Council had been hasty in their judgements, but he hoped those misguided assessments could be attributed to the intensity of the crisis. If Iraq complied with the demands of the Council, it must be ready to lift sanctions.

Reporting to the Council on his recent meeting with Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq, Mr. Kozyrev called for improved procedures to ensure that sanctions directed at political elites did not punish peoples or third States and that the Council not employ double standards in the lifting of sanctions. "Economic sanctions are a sentence imposed by the international community, but criminal sentences have fixed time periods", he said.

Madeleine K. Albright, the representative of the United States, said that while there were signs that Iraqi troops were withdrawing, the crisis was not over. The Security Council should reject suggestions that Iraq be rewarded for partial cooperation or negotiate with Iraq on the terms of previously adopted resolutions.

The representative of the United Kingdom, Sir David Hannay, said that those pressing for the lifting of the oil embargo on Iraq must answer several questions. How would the Council ensure that Iraq did not renege on cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission or divert oil income to illegal arms purchases? And how would the Council ensure that Iraq did not turn on its own people or threaten its neighbours? The continued presence of Saddam Hussein as President of Iraq made those questions more difficult to answer satisfactorily.

Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, said that

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during the recent clamour, Iraqi forces had never left Iraqi soil. The United Nations monitoring system was working and Iraq was cooperating with the United Nations Special Commission (set up under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) in connection with the disposal of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). He questioned the propriety of remarks by the representative of the United Kingdom referring to the leadership of Iraq. Two statements this morning had aimed to distort the facts and abort the objectives of the United Nations.

Mohammad A. Abulhasan, representative of Kuwait, said that Council resolutions on Iraq constituted an entire legal regime. Iraq was trying to divide the Council by cooperating with selected paragraphs. It was essential that Iraq cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to obtain the release of detainees and determine the fate of the missing.

The representative of France, Jean-Bernard Merimee, said that Iraq should formally reverse its actions regarding Kuwait by a decree of the Revolutionary Command Council, signed by the President, published in the official Iraqi Government gazette and transmitted to the President of the Security Council.

Statements were also made by the representatives of New Zealand, Brazil, Argentina, Czech Republic, Spain and China.

END OF SUMMARY
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DATE: 18 October 1994

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>f</i> <i>L. Kigumba</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-9483
SUBJECT: Press clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM:
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 5	

Attached are the recent newsclippings on Rwanda, for your information.

Defeated Rwandans Vow to Return

By Scott Petersen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUGUNGA CAMP, ZAIRE

WHILE the new Tutsi-led government in Rwanda makes overtures about national reconciliation, boastful Hutu officers of the defeated army, living in exile in Zairean refugee camps, vow to regroup and fight their way back into their country.

United Nations and relief officials are divided over the scale of the military threat from these soldiers. Rumors of a counter-offensive from the sprawling refugee camps — compounded by violence and intimidation meted out by militia and roving gangs of thugs in the camps — have done little to foster reconciliation.

The former Hutu-dominated army is largely responsible for the deaths of an estimated half a million rival Tutsis during the spring and summer. The rebel victory in mid-July pushed 1.2 million Hutus across the border into Zaire, along with the Army.

Gen. Augustin Bizimungu, chief of staff of the losing Hutu forces, has called for a power-sharing deal with the new government as a precondition for peace. The new government urges reconciliation, but has said nothing about power-sharing.

And the general's efforts have been undercut by varying reports about the possibility of an imminent counter-offensive by the exiled Hutu soldiers.

The threat of attack was described in a Sept. 8 UN report: "Military-aged males, along with large supplies of rations, water, and arms have been observed coming across the borders of Zaire and Burundi into Sector 4 [the southwest] of Rwanda."

The UN special envoy, Shasharyar Khan of Pakistan, reported to New York headquarters that "classic preparations for guerrilla warfare" were being made by Rwanda's ousted Army.

He also described unconfirmed reports that 10,000 soldiers of the former Army had regrouped in Zaire across from the border town of Cyangugu, that 30 percent of them still had their weapons, and that they may be receiving training from the Zaire military. Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko has promised to disarm the Army, and not to allow them

to use Zaire as a base.

Ambassador Khan said in an interview that the threat to Rwanda is "more in the form of guerrilla acts, sabotage, and attempts at destabilization, rather than a military campaign."

Three weeks ago, a large group of former Rwandan soldiers in Zaire was shifted by the Zairean Army a mile further away from the main refugee camps, and 120 tons of ammunition and weaponry were confiscated. Relief workers say, however, that they witness men — some in military uniform — drill regularly on the outskirts of Mugunga Camp, where 20,000 to 30,000 soldiers and 60,000 militiamen cling to their units.

Some 8,000 of the soldiers camped for 10 weeks with 500 military vehicles on the lakeside property shared by an American missionary, Winston Hurlburt. They did not dig one latrine in all that time. Mr. Hurlburt said: pollution and campfire smoke killed 65 percent of the rabbits on his farm.

The soldiers "on the whole were nice," he said, though they did kill 20 local Zaireans whom they believed to be Tutsis. The Rwandan colonel in charge gave Hurlburt permission — only half in jest, he said — to kill up to 100 of the young soldiers if they kept causing trouble.

"They compensated us with two tins of sardines and two boxes of tea bags," says Hurlburt, who was born in Zaire and has spent his life in Africa. "They have no structure, no weapons, and are completely demoralized, so they won't go back."

AFTER losing their weapons to the Zaireans three weeks ago when they were moved off Hurlburt's property, soldiers "re-armed" by digging up a smaller cache of 30 pistols and some rifles. Most heavy weapons were turned over in July to the Zaireans and the French Army; the latter trained and supplied Rwandan forces for years.

As the Hutu stay in Zaire lengthens, however, calls for action are increasing.

"The refugees say they will give every dollar they have to support a military push back, because they are so frustrated," said John Skinnader, an Irish priest working with the charity Gnal. "They feel the UN refugee agency is not doing enough to get them back, and that the UN does not have enough troops in Rwanda to protect them."

Hutu militias are already active inside Rwanda, operating from remote bases or from the camps, according to the UN. Ambushes

and violence - caused by either the militias or troops of the new government, who try to hunt down the militias - have persuaded refugees not to return.

In the large refugee camp in Ngara, Tanzania, the refugees are taxed anyway for the promised onslaught. Militiamen collect a tithe in relief food that they call rations for the next military campaign.

The potential of an invasion exists, but sources in Goma doubt rumors that France or Zaire would intervene to help the defeated soldiers.

"There is only so long these guys will live under plastic sheeting, so it's only a matter of time before they go back," says Declan O'Brien, an Irish Army captain and field director for Goal. "If they get proper aid from outside, anything is possible."

So far UN plans for the soldiers seem unrealistic: They are to be issued with 16,000 sets of civilian clothes, and to be separated from the main camps - and their families - and sent to camps up to 600 miles away.

That won't ease the suspicions of the new government.

"They ran away with their arms, so they have the potential to launch guerrilla attacks," says government spokesman Major Wilson Rutayisire. "But I don't see their cause. Are they not satisfied with the million they killed? Do they come to kill more?"

The UN report discusses reconciliation between the two sides, but UN sources admit that such thoughts amount to 'pie in the sky' fantasies without some kind of penal system in place first, to bring the former army and culprits of genocide to justice.

Tony P. Hall

Cycle of Revenge in Rwanda

As the entire world witnessed this summer, between 500,000 and one million Tutsis were killed during six weeks of genocide in Rwanda. Despite considerable restraint at the outset, it now appears that parts of the new Tutsi-based government in Kigali are seeking revenge. For the past few months, a trickle of refugees has been leaving the cluster-leaded camps in Zaire to set out for home, only to reappear in refugee camps in Tanzania. These refugees have been joined by other fleeing Hutus at the rate of 400 per day. These fleeing Rwandans have abandoned their farms at the height of the growing season because they are convinced their safety is guaranteed only in a refugee camp.

Recently, atrocities have been described by a leading human rights expert who was contacted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). His report concludes that no "unmistakable pattern of killings and persecution" by soldiers of the

Tutsi-based Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in "what at the Hutu population." In the past, this expert has reported credible reports of human rights abuses in Uganda, Senegal, Mozambique, Liberia and Central America. While some discount the report, which has been endorsed by the U.N. Secretary General, senior officials at the U.N. State Department and USAID, who are familiar with the expert's track record, would state their bias on the report's veracity and its methodology.

Will the international community turn its back on the findings and sound the methodology, thereby becoming a party to increased human suffering? Or will it instead take the report seriously and address both the RPF in Kigali and the Hutus outside Rwanda that the cycle of revenge killings must stop, and also insist upon the deployment of human rights monitors to address both the fact and the perception of the

current atrocities perpetrated against the Hutus?

If something is not done, the international community will become a party to the increased human suffering. As well, it will be forced to monitor additional resources for housing, feeding and caring for 2 million Hutu refugees.

In addition, if the world chooses a "business as usual" approach to deploying human rights monitors, the Hutu population fleeing away from human conflict remains a long-term weight of the international community. (Remember the Tutsi refugees fleeing from Rwanda who were asked for 34 years before returning to take over the Rwandan government?)

In the past few months, some refugees have confided in relief workers that refugees who left for Rwanda to improve the security situation have not returned, and those who do return bring horrific stories of reprisals.

Why is the international community content the refugees within the camps

are being intimidated by former Hutu leaders and are lying to relief workers about the absence of their relatives. While intimidation may exist within the camps, denial of this human rights report only reinforces the refugees' hesitancy to return home. This alarming situation calls for an urgent plan of action.

The strategy needs to go beyond the controversy over the recent report to steps that deal with the symptoms of something gone tragically wrong inside Rwanda. This means rapid identification and deployment of human rights monitors who would: (1) conduct a second round of investigations to observe and stop the atrocities documented in the report, assuming it is correct, and (2) whatever the merit of the report, address the perception that killing continues.

Such steps would serve a dual purpose in that they would allow human rights monitors to freely travel the

country and inspect the security situation, and would also enable the high commissioner for refugees to begin repatriation of the Rwandans without the fear of reprisals.

A difficult or expensive U.N. operation is not necessary to accomplish the above goals. If the international community can easily deploy thousands of military troops to Haiti, Bosnia or Somalia, then it would seem that finding sufficient human rights monitors for Rwanda would be a simple task. The nations of the world established the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the United Nations itself, precisely for those situations when a nation or region of the world is being overwhelmed and a concerted international response is required.

The writer, a Democratic representative from Ohio, is chairman of the Congressional Hunger Caucus.

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DATE: 17 October 1994

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>f</i> <i>L. Kapungu</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-9483
SUBJECT: DPI Information Bulletin	
ATTN:	ROOM:
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 6	

Attached are yesterday's DPI press summaries. Please note pages 2 and 3.

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FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

United Nations - A high-level NATO delegation arrived for a meeting Monday with UN officials to push for broader rules of engagement in the use of air strikes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a UN spokesman said. The six-member NATO delegation, headed by NATO Assistant Secretary for Policy and Plans, Anthony Dagg, is to meet with Kofi Annan, chief of the UN Department of Peace-keeping Operations, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said. UNPROFOR Commander, General Bertrand de Lapresle, also was taking part in the meeting. (AFP)

Sarajevo - UN peace-keepers Monday ruled out the use of force to dislodge 500 Bosnian Government troops from the Sarajevo demilitarized zone (DMZ) at the demand of the Bosnian Serb Army (BSA). Commanders of the BSA threatened to attack the Muslim-led Bosnian units unless the UN persuaded them to leave the slopes of the Mount Igman sector of the DMZ by Thursday. (REUTERS)

HAITI

Washington - The White House said Monday that Haiti's new Army Commander did not plan to assassinate President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on Sunday. "It was not an attempt at an assassination", White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta said on NBC television's "Today Show". He was commenting on reports that grenades and launching devices were seized from the car of Major-General Jean-Claude Duperval when he arrived Sunday at the National Palace. The weapons were seized in a routine search of Duperval's car as he entered the palace grounds for an appointment, said Aristide aides. Duperval was permitted to leave after the appointment and his weapons were returned after he left the palace. Panetta said Duperval normally carried such weapons. (REUTERS)

RWANDA

Kigali - Three armed RPF soldiers stole the car of a UN military observer in Kigali after threatening the driver, a UN spokesman said Monday. The incident took place at an RPF roadblock Saturday night, Captain Stephane Grenier said.

Elsewhere in the south-west, at Buzamba in the Kibuye region, the district administrator had to take refuge with UN troops after being attacked by a crowd he was addressing. The mob then gathered around the building used by the UN soldiers before dispersing with no further incident, Grenier said. (AFP)

Kigali - The Rwandan Government said Monday it had no idea of the whereabouts of its Foreign Minister, Jean Marie Vianney Ndagijimana, who left the country with a large but undisclosed sum of money. The money given to Ndagijimana, a member of the Rwandan delegation to the US, notably for a visit to the UN General Assembly, had been intended as "the funds for the Rwandan Ambassador's residence" in the US. The Ambassador has not seen the money and there has been "no sign" since of Ndagijimana, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu's office said, adding that the Prime Minister "fears for the life" of the Foreign Minister. (AFP)

SOMALIA

Mogadishu - Some 290 Nepalese UN troops in Somalia have been withdrawn as the UN continued to reduce its peace-keeping force there ahead of this month's expiry of the UN mandate, a UN spokesman said Monday. On Saturday, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali warned that the planned withdrawal of UN forces could take place under a hostile atmosphere and require additional military support. (AFP)

MIDDLE EAST

Washington - President Bill Clinton welcomed Monday's peace agreement between Israel and Jordan and said it augured well for peace among other nations in the Middle East. "These two visionary leaders today resolved that their nations would henceforth live in peace and as good neighbours", he said after the pact was initialled by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Jordanian Prime Minister Abdel Salam Majali. Clinton also said the agreement bode well for Israeli-Syrian talks aimed at reaching an agreement on peace in the Middle East. Clinton would not say whether he planned to go to the official signing of the agreement on water-sharing and borders, but a senior official said earlier there were indications Clinton could be asked to attend. Israeli state television said the ceremony would be held next Thursday, 27 October, on the border between the two countries in the Arava desert north of the Red Sea. (AFP, REUTERS)

Cairo - Egypt congratulated Jordan and Israel Monday for initialling a peace treaty, saying it was an advanced step towards a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, Foreign Minister Amr Moussa told reporters here. (REUTERS)

Damascus - Syrian President Hafez al-Assad held talks Monday with Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino and called for a greater European role in Arab-

(MORE)

Israeli peace talks, Assad's spokesman, Joubran Kourieh, said. An Italian official said Martino and Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara had earlier discussed developments in the Syrian-Israeli peace talks, the Gulf and bilateral economic cooperation. (REUTERS)

LIBYA

London - Britain said Monday that its diplomats may meet Libyan officials to receive more information on Libya's dealings with the IRA. A Foreign Office spokesman said there were currently no specific plans but a further meeting was possible. "We would welcome such a meeting", he said, noting that a number of meetings with Libyan officials had taken place over the last two years. Earlier, a spokesman at the British Embassy in Cairo said he knew of no plans for a fresh meeting. He was responding to remarks by Libyan Foreign Minister Omar Mustafa Muntasser, who said in an interview published Friday that he expected talks to take place in Cairo between ambassadors. (REUTERS)

OTHER NEWS

AFRICA

Niger's President Mahamadou Ouassane dissolved Parliament Monday, a day after it passed a motion of no confidence in the minority Government of new Prime Minister Abdoulays Souley. An official statement said Mahamadou had signed a decree dissolving Parliament and elections would be held in 45 to 90 days. (REUTERS, AFP - Niamey)

Government troops in Sierra Leone killed 24 rebels near the eastern town of Kessana, military officials said Monday. (REUTERS - Freetown)

President Festus Mogae's ruling party won Monday Botswana's seventh elections since independence, but with a reduced majority. (REUTERS - Gaborone)

ASIA

Tension rose abruptly between China and Viet Nam Monday, ahead of a visit here by Chinese President Jiang Zemin, after Hanoi angrily accused Beijing of "systematic and unacceptable" violations in the Gulf of Tonkin. Reacting to official protests from Beijing over the disputed oil-rich area, the Foreign Ministry also warned that Viet Nam reserved its right to "defend its territorial waters" should they come under

(MORE)

threat. The ministry slammed China's territorial claims in the Gulf of Tonkin, calling them a violation of the UN Maritime Convention and "the sovereignty of Viet Nam's exclusive economic zone and its continental shelf". China last week filed an official protest with Viet Nam, and a Foreign Ministry spokesman Friday accused Hanoi of "gross violation of its rights and sovereignty" in the Gulf of Tonkin. (AFP, REUTERS - Hanoi)

Kashmiri Muslim separatist leaders called here Monday for a UN-supervised referendum on the future of Kashmir and rejected Indian attempts to organize elections in the troubled state. (AFP - Srinagar)

CIS

A vote of confidence in the Russian Government, called for by Parliament following last week's near collapse of the rouble, has been postponed for a week, Interfax news agency reported Monday. The vote was originally set for Friday but now might be held at a special session on 27 October, Interfax quoted Vladimir Isakov, head of Parliament's Legal Committee, as saying. (REUTERS - Moscow)

Azerbaijan leader Heydar Aliyev has sacked four ministers, including two deputy prime ministers, in a continued purge of Government upper echelons following political unrest earlier this month. (REUTERS - Baku)

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev and his Turkish counterpart Suleyman Demirel signed a friendship and cooperation pact in Ankara Monday to strengthen post-Soviet ties between the two nations. (REUTERS - Ankara)

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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE SITUATION IN NEPAL, TUNISIA,
MOROCCO, YEMEN AND LIBYA AT FIFTY-SECOND SESSION IN GENEVA. 17
OCTOBER-4 NOVEMBER

GENEVA. 14 October (UN Information Service) -- The state of civil and political rights in Nepal, Tunisia, Morocco, Yemen and Libya will be at the centre of discussion during the fifty-second session of the Human Rights Committee, to run from Monday, 17 October, to Friday, 4 November.

The Committee, composed of 18 independent human rights experts, monitors the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the 127 countries that have ratified the pact. To do this, it relies on, among other things, periodic reports that these countries engage to submit. The Committee may also ask for urgent reports when it deems that the situation in a State party warrants it.

Also during this session, and as provided by the Optional Protocol to the Covenant, the Committee will examine communications from individuals alleging that their rights under the pact have been violated. Thirty-one such cases may be considered for the adoption of final views. The Committee may also consider whether 68 other cases are admissible. Only complaints concerning the 77 States parties to the Optional Protocol are admissible.

The following is a tentative timetable for the consideration of State party reports: Nepal, Monday afternoon, 17 October, and Wednesday afternoon, 19 October; Tunisia, Tuesday, 18 October, and Wednesday morning, 19 October; Morocco, Thursday, 20 October, and Friday morning, 21 October; Yemen, Wednesday, 26 October, and Thursday morning, 27 October; and Libya, Friday, 28 October.

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

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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

As at 1 June, the following 127 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, 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, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, 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 and who have exhausted all domestic remedies available. No communication can be received by the Committee if it concerns a State party to the Covenant that is not also a party to the Optional Protocol.

The following 77 States are parties to this Optional Protocol: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Georgia, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, 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 23 States: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, 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, Slovak Republic, 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; Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, of Venezuela; Christine Chanet, of France; Vojin Dimitrijevic, of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); Omran El-Shafei, of Egypt; Elizabeth Evatt, of Australia; Tamas Ban, of Hungary; Laurel Francis, of Jamaica; Kurt Herndl, of Austria; Rosalyn Higgins, of the United Kingdom; Raisoomer Lallah, of Mauritius; Andreas V. Mavrommatis, of Cyprus; Birame Ndiaye, of Senegal; Fausto Pocar, of Italy; Julio Prado Vallejo, of Ecuador; Waleed Sadi, of Jordan; and Bertil Wennergren, of Sweden.

The officers of the Committee are: Chairman, Nisuke Ando, expert from Japan; Vice-Chairmen, Vojin Dimitrijevic, from Yugoslavia, Omran El-Shafei, from Egypt, and Bertil Wennergren, from Sweden. The Rapporteur is Francisco Jose Aguilar Urbina, from Costa Rica.

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S/1994/1166

14 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN
SOMALIA

Part Two

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In my report of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068), which gave a factual account of recent developments in Somalia in the political, security and humanitarian fields, I indicated that I would submit by mid-October a second part of the report covering my assessment of progress concerning national reconciliation and making recommendations regarding the future of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). I also indicated that the second part would draw upon the results of the visit to Somalia being undertaken at that time by Mr. Kofi A. Annan, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations. The present report is submitted in pursuance of the above. It covers developments up to 11 October 1994.

2. In its resolution 946 (1994) of 30 September 1994, the Security Council, having noted my intention to submit to the Council a second part of the report along the lines stated above, decided to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II until 31 October 1994 and encouraged me to continue with and intensify preparations of contingency arrangements for the implementation of possible decisions, including withdrawal of UNOSOM II within a specified time-frame. The present report accordingly includes recommendations relating to such contingency arrangements.

II. VISIT TO SOMALIA OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY- GENERAL FOR

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

3. I asked the Under-Secretary-General to travel to Somalia to review with my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNOSOM II the operation's needs during this

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critical phase and to assess progress concerning national reconciliation. He was accompanied by my Military Adviser, Major General J. M. G. Baril.

4. The Under-Secretary-General met with many Somali leaders, including General Mohamed Farah Aidid of the Somali National Alliance (SNA), Mr. Ali Mahdi, Spokesman for the group of 12 Somali factions, Mr. Abdurahman Ahmed Ali "Tur", Chairman of the Somali National Movement (SNM), Imam Mohamoud Imam Omar, the Imam of Hirab, and General Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed "Liqliqato", Chairman of the Lower Juba Reconciliation Conference. He stressed the importance of moving the process of political reconciliation forward in order to achieve the objectives of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 27 March 1993 (see S/26317) and the Nairobi Declaration of 24 March 1994 (S/1994/614, annex I). He emphasized that the resources of the international community were not unlimited and that the commitment to assist Somalia could not be sustained indefinitely if the Somali leaders were unable to reach a compromise and set their country on the road to peace, reconciliation and reconstruction.

5. The Under-Secretary-General reported to me that he had found the Somali leaders he met quite keen on the establishment of a transitional government to fill the political vacuum that had existed for so long in Somalia. He had stressed to them that the achievement of such a significant step in the process of political reconciliation could be brought about only by compromise and good will among the leaders in order to save their country from sliding back into the abyss. Any attempt by one person to dominate the Somali political scene could only lead to a repetition of the recent history, turmoil, suffering and destruction in Somalia. It was, therefore, imperative for all Somalis to work together to achieve political stability in their country.

6. The Somali leaders took the position that significant developments regarding the political process were taking place within the framework of national reconciliation. At that time, they expected, with the assistance of UNOSOM, to convene before the end of September the long-delayed preparatory meeting for the National Reconciliation Conference called for under the Nairobi Declaration of March 1994, to be followed by the National Reconciliation Conference in early October 1994. The Conference would be expected to conclude its deliberations during the third week of October. The Somali leaders further expected the National Reconciliation Conference to appoint a transitional government and to examine proposals relating to the establishment of a federal system of government. They indicated that that approach enjoyed wide support among the various political factions, including those from the north-west, as it would provide some autonomy to the regions of Somalia. Some Somali leaders also thought it desirable to have the transitional government establish a national Somali army. The Under-Secretary-General emphasized that, in order to achieve durable political reconciliation, the transitional government would have to be a broad-based one.

7. On the question of security of troops, the faction leaders were informed that attacks on United Nations peace-keepers and

personnel, including staff of United Nations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations property, would not be tolerated. The faction leaders were also informed that the United Nations expected them to take measures to deter militia under their control from mounting such attacks and to investigate the incidents and punish the perpetrators. The Under-Secretary-General also informed the leaders that UNOSOM would react vigorously against any attack or harassment directed against it and other international personnel and property.

III. PROCESS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

8. During their meeting at Mogadishu on 16 September 1994, the leader of SNA, General Aidid, informed the Under-Secretary-General that it was now the view of SNA that the ongoing consultations within the Hawiye clan provided a sufficient basis for the political process in Somalia to proceed directly to the convening of the preparatory meeting at the end of September, to be followed immediately by the National Reconciliation Conference, which should not last more than three weeks. General Aidid contended that that new position of SNA made the convening of the Hawiye Reconciliation Conference unnecessary.

9. The reactions of the leaders of the other Hawiye subclans to this development have been mixed. Mr. Ali Mahdi, who was originally reluctant to participate in the clan conference but was eventually persuaded to do so, expressed his surprise. The Imam of Hirab, for his part, wanted more time for consultations. As at the time of writing of this report, the preparations for a Hawiye Reconciliation Conference, of which so much had been expected, had not begun. Given the hopes placed in the Hawiye Reconciliation Conference, the proposal to bypass it would seem to be a negative development.

10. As for the preparatory meeting and the National Reconciliation Conference, my Special Representative has reported that General Aidid is insisting on convening the former himself. For their part, Mr. Ali Mahdi and the group of 12 have insisted that invitations for both the preparatory meeting and the National Reconciliation Conference should be issued by my Special Representative and they have made it clear that they would not attend any meeting convened by General Aidid. However, as a result of extensive negotiations which Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) has held with both General Aidid and Mr. Ali Mahdi, my Special Representative has recently been informed that General Aidid has now agreed in principle to UNOSOM issuing the invitations for the preparatory meeting. General Aidid's decision is expected to be confirmed in writing in the next few days. My Special Representative will continue to extend all possible support to the efforts of the Somali parties.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

11. Humanitarian relief organizations have continued to provide support for the most vulnerable segments of the population wherever conditions of access and security allow. Under normal conditions of internal stability, security and governance, international assistance to Somalia would now be

dedicated to recovery and reconstruction programmes. Unfortunately, in most regions rehabilitation interventions have had to favour ad hoc small-scale projects rather than district or regional reconstruction and development plans, because of continued insecurity and the lack of progress in the political reconciliation process. These conditions have also prevented the realization of expectations generated by the formation of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body and the United Nations Development Office. While some of the major humanitarian objectives have been met, any natural or man-made disaster in Somalia could result in a renewed massive emergency, given the absence of indigenous institutions with adequate organizational capacity and financial resources. In most regions, basic community services (health, water, education) would not be sustained without external support. It is essential, therefore, that relief programmes for the most vulnerable segments of the population, support for basic community services and food security and nutritional surveillance programmes be continued. In addition, the repatriation of some 500,000 refugees and the resettlement of up to 400,000 internally displaced persons must be tackled as soon as possible.

12. As I have indicated in previous reports, UNOSOM troops continue to fulfil an important role in providing security for humanitarian organizations and their activities. While the geographical area where they can support humanitarian operations has recently been reduced significantly, the protection of key installations, such as the seaports and airports of Mogadishu and Kismayo and the airport at Baidoa, and the provision of military escorts are of vital importance to continued humanitarian work in the central and southern parts of Somalia. The recent pattern of extending the UNOSOM mandate from month to month and the continuing uncertainty about the Mission's future have made planning difficult and have increased the vulnerability of relief personnel and supplies to attacks and looting.

13. At its most recent meeting, on 23 September 1994, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee expressed its concern about deteriorating security. It is the considered view of the representatives of United Nations organizations and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations that, in the absence of a political settlement, humanitarian organizations will not be able to continue their current programmes without the support of UNOSOM troops. As the withdrawal of UNOSOM troops approaches, it will be increasingly difficult to provide the necessary protection for humanitarian programmes. In most areas, withdrawal would oblige humanitarian organizations to evacuate international relief personnel, though in some cases they might be able to return after negotiating security and operational arrangements with local authorities. However, experience has shown that such ad hoc arrangements can be extremely tenuous. Even if they were to hold, access and delivery problems would probably be experienced when key installations and entry points were no longer secured.

V. PARAMETERS FOR UNOSOM REDUCTION AND WITHDRAWAL

14. It will be recalled that, following the completion of the operation undertaken by the Unified Task Force and the transition from that Force to UNOSOM II in May 1993, it was envisaged that the international community's remaining tasks

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15 October 1994

RESOLUTION 948 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3437th meeting
on 15 October 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 933 (1994) of 30 June 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994 and 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Recalling also the different positions taken by its members when resolution 940 (1994) was adopted,

Looking forward to the completion of the mission of the Multinational Force in Haiti (MNF) and to the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) as soon as a secure and stable environment is established, as foreseen in resolution 940 (1994),

Having received the reports of the MNF, dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex) and 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1148, annex),

Having also received the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1994 (S/1994/1143), submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 917 (1994),

Welcoming the letter from the Secretary-General (S/1994/1169), confirming that President Aristide has returned to Haiti,

1. Welcomes with great satisfaction the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 15 October 1994 and expresses its confidence that the people of Haiti can now begin to rebuild their country with dignity and consolidate democracy in a spirit of national reconciliation;

2. Welcomes in particular that, with the convening of the

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Haitian Parliament and the departure of the military leadership, the process of implementing the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact, and the objectives of the United Nations as expressed in the resolutions of the Council is well under way;

3. Expresses full support for efforts by President Aristide, democratic leaders in Haiti, and the legitimate organs of the restored government to bring Haiti out of crisis and return it to the democratic community of nations;

4. Commends the efforts of all States, organizations and individuals who have contributed to this outcome;

5. Recognizes in particular the efforts of the MNF, authorized under resolution 940 (1994), and those of the Member States participating in the MNF on behalf of the international community in creating the conditions necessary for the return of democracy to the people of Haiti;

6. Expresses its support for the deployment of the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and the continued efforts of the Secretary-General to complete the composition of UNMIH;

7. Notes that under the terms of resolution 940 (1994) UNMIH will replace the MNF when the Security Council determines that a secure and stable environment has been established;

8. Welcomes the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General and thanks the former Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States for his efforts;

9. Urges that cooperation continue between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, especially regarding the rapid return to Haiti of the members of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH);

10. Welcomes the fact that, now that President Aristide has returned to Haiti, sanctions will be lifted in accordance with resolution 944 (1994);

11. Reaffirms the willingness of the international community to provide assistance to the people of Haiti, with the expectation that they will do their utmost to rebuild their country;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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S/RES/949 (1994)
15 October 1994

RESOLUTION 949 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3438th meeting,
on 15 October 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, and reaffirming resolutions 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and 833 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990),

Recalling that Iraq's acceptance of resolution 687 (1991) adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations forms the basis of the cease-fire,

Noting past Iraqi threats and instances of actual use of force against its neighbours,

Recognizing that any hostile or provocative action directed against its neighbours by the Government of Iraq constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts to resolve the crisis,

Determined to prevent Iraq from resorting to threats and intimidation of its neighbours and the United Nations,

Underlining that it will consider Iraq fully responsible for the serious consequences of any failure to fulfil the demands in the present resolution,

Noting that Iraq has affirmed its readiness to resolve in a positive manner the issue of recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and its borders as endorsed by resolution 833 (1993), but underlining that Iraq must unequivocally commit itself by full and formal constitutional procedures to respect Kuwait's sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders, as required by resolutions 687 (1991) and 833 (1993),

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

Reaffirming its statement of 8 October 1994

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(S/1994/PRST/58),

Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait of 6 October 1994 (S/1994/1137), regarding the statement by the Revolution Command Council of Iraq of 6 October 1994,

Taking note also of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq of 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1149), announcing that the Government of Iraq had decided to withdraw the troops recently deployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait,

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

1. Condemns recent military deployments by Iraq in the direction of the border with Kuwait;
2. Demands that Iraq immediately complete the withdrawal of all military units recently deployed to southern Iraq to their original positions;
3. Demands that Iraq not again utilize its military or any other forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbours or United Nations operations in Iraq;
4. Demands therefore that Iraq not redeploy to the south the units referred to in paragraph 2 above or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq;
5. Demands that Iraq cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

End of Part 1 of 1

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