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13 - 21 FEB 1995

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FROM DPIIDS
DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 21 February 1995, PARA,

- Secretary-General and UNESCO Director-General launch 1995 International Year of Tolerance.
- Secretary-General proposes establishment of small United Nations team to take over verification responsibilities and good offices when ONUSAL's mandate ends 30 April.
- Tensions ease in Burundi capital; regional conference on refugees, returnees and displaced persons ends with plan of action to allow refugees in Great Lakes region to return home freely.
- Haitian Provisional Electoral Council announces first round of parliamentary and local elections to take place 4 June; second round will be held 25 June.
- UNHCR convoys to Bihac denied passage by Croat Serbs; Special Representative and UNPROFOR Force Commander meet with Croatian Serb leaders to demand end to humanitarian aid interference.
- Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy recommends priority consideration of action relating to energy for rural development.
- Final session of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Climate Change approves recommendations on financial mechanism and guidelines for activities of subsidiary bodies.

Tolerance did not mean accepting brutality disguised as nationalism or ignoring abuses against human rights if they assumed the cloak of religion, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said today at a press conference launching the 1995 International Year for Tolerance. The Secretary-General said the importance of tolerance had been made tragically clear in recent years. Many people had sought security from vast technological advances, political transformation and economic uncertainty with increasingly narrow and exclusive ethnic, religious or racial groupings. Too often, strife and suffering had followed.

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21 February 1995

FIRST UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL PEACE-KEEPING TRAINING WORKSHOP
BEGINS IN DENMARK, 20 - 24 FEBRUARY

COPENHAGEN, 20 February (UN Information Centre) -- The development of peace-keeping operations both in scope and complexity during recent years had led to an even higher requirement for preparedness and training of personnel and a mutual understanding for the importance of the tasks carried out by all groups participating in those operations -- soldiers, observers, civilian policemen and civilian personnel. This is the focus of discussion at the first United Nations regional peace-keeping training workshop that started today in Elsingore, Denmark.

At the workshop, which is co-sponsored by the Government of Denmark, some 30 experts from European countries and representatives of Argentina and India, where other regional workshops will be held, are assessing national experiences, exchanging information about peace-keeping training and formulating requirements for training guidelines and standardization from the United Nations. "If we are going to maintain a high standard of peace-keeping and be able to take on the increasingly demanding tasks associated with it, we will need a common international doctrine", said Danish Defence Minister Hans Haekkerup. "A doctrine would provide a coherent basis for peace-keeping and set out the principles and parameters for an operation", he said.

Mr. Haekkerup also stressed that the international community cannot afford to water down the standard of United Nations peace-keeping because of the overwhelming amount of work there is to be done by peace-keepers around the world. "And we must continue to recognize the United Nations as the overall authority in peace-keeping and to live up to the traditional United Nations principles for peace-keeping: consent of the parties, impartiality and minimum use of force."

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 21 February 1995

Ahmed Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, told correspondents at today's noon briefing that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had met at 10:45 a.m. with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Frederico Mayor. At 12:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would meet with the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party in the United Kingdom, Paddy Ashdown. At 4:30 p.m., he would meet with the former President of El Salvador, Alfredo Cristiani, in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Peace. At 5.30 p.m., he would meet with the Executive Director of the World Food programme, Catherine Bertini.

Mr. Fawzi informed correspondents Mr. Cristiani would meet with them in the UNCA Club at 5:15 p.m. He then said that copies of the Secretary-General's opening statement at the UNESCO press conference to launch the Year of Tolerance was available in the Spokesman's office. In another announcement, he said that the Security Council was holding consultations today on the Secretary-General's supplement to An Agenda for Peace; the report on Rwanda -- pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994); and other matters.

Mr. Fawzi then drew correspondents' attention to a note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Security Council which contained his report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia which covered, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Responding to a request for an update on the situation in Burundi, the Deputy Spokesman informed correspondents that tension was easing in that capital since the opposition political party had called off a general strike. A nominee had been named for the vacant post of Prime Minister. He went on to say that the summit meeting that had been announced for the end of last week's regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region had not taken place. The conference had adopted a plan of action that called on Rwanda, Burundi and asylum States to create the conditions that would enable refugees and displaced persons to return freely to their homes.

On 21 February, the Security Council held a meeting on the situation in Burundi. The Council discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi and the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda. The Council also discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Great Lakes region.

would take place on 4 June; the date for a second round would be 25 June. The entire 83 seats in the Chamber of Deputies were being contested, two thirds of the 27 seats in the Senate, as well as 2,200 state and local government posts. The United Nations would be observing the electoral campaign while the Organization of American States (OAS) would be observing the elections. The United Nations was extending technical assistance and an electoral trust fund had been set last week.

Regarding Angola, Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General's Special Representative for that country, Alioune Blondin Beye, had met with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in Bailundo to discuss the implementation of Security Council resolution 976 (1995) and prospects for a summit meeting between Mr. Savimbi and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Yesterday, Mr. Beye had met with President dos Santos in Luanda and briefed him on his meeting with Mr. Savimbi. They had discussed the date and venue of that summit; those dates have not yet been announced.

Continuing, Mr. Fawzi said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, Mahmoud Mestiri, went to Islamabad today. There had been a delay in the transfer of power mechanism in Afghanistan. Yesterday, Mr. Mestiri had met with representatives of the Taliban group. So far they had not been able to agree to the United Nations plan to install the transfer of power mechanism and had set conditions on joining it. Mr. Mestiri would return to Afghanistan tomorrow to continue to negotiate with the group in the hope of encouraging them to join the mechanism -- sooner rather than later.

Turning to peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had tried to send a relief convoy into the central part of the Bihac pocket, yesterday, using a route through Serb-controlled Croatia -- to the west of the pocket. Despite prior approval to use that route, Croatian Serbs had denied passage to the convoy, saying that the convoy should come from the north, through Velika Kladusa. The convoy had entered Velika Kladusa this morning where tedious negotiations were presently taking place for its passage through the territory controlled by the forces of Fikret Abdic, who in the past had demanded an excessive share of the aid for his own people. A second convoy had set out along the same route today and had had the same experience -- Croatian Serbs had diverted it through Velika Kladusa, where it was expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

If the two convoys could not be successfully taken through Velika Kladusa to reach Cazin, he said, they might unload their humanitarian aid cargo in the Bangladeshi battalion's logistics base in Velika Kladusa and hope to negotiate the onward transport of it at a later date. Mr. Eckhard added that only 223 metric tons of food had been delivered to the Bihac pocket for this month. The monthly target was just over 300 metric tons. In January, only 305 tons had been delivered. However, the UNHCR had previously delivered aid elsewhere in Bosnia. The UNHCR had also delivered aid to the Bihac pocket in January.

Tuzla area. Mr. Eckhard said references to "fixed-wing" aircraft was the key to determining the number of the flights in question, since large numbers of helicopter flights were detected throughout Bosnia. As far as the Tuzla incidents were concerned, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) had been unable to confirm what UNPROFOR personnel had said they had either heard or seen on three different occasions on 10, 12 and 17 February. Subsequently, NATO had interviewed the UNPROFOR personnel and reviewed the data they had on flights in that area in order to try to reconcile the differing views. A report was being prepared by NATO on those incidents.

Asked why correspondents had been told about only one flight and if there was a division between NATO and the United Nations on that issue, Mr. Eckhard said that the story had not attracted much press attention. He offered to review the records of the daily Sarajevo press briefings for the period when those flights should have been reported. He believed that those records would show that all three had been reported. Regarding tension between the two organizations, Mr. Eckhard said he would not argue with the specific details provided in the article in question but he would argue with the main thrust of it. The heavy emphasis on the differing views between UNPROFOR and NATO over the incidents was overdone. He had consulted with some personnel in the mission area and they had agreed with that assessment.

Another correspondent said there was a wire service report suggesting that there was a cover-up by NATO on the issue. That report had stated that the planes had been dropping weapons to Muslim-led government forces and that the equipment used in the flights was only owned and operated by NATO countries. It had also reported that United Nations officials had said that they knew weapons were being dropped by the cargo planes and that when UNPROFOR officials had tried to investigate the flights, they had been detained by Government forces.

Providing further clarification, Mr. Eckhard said that those statements went well beyond what had been reported by UNPROFOR personnel: namely, that some jet aircraft had been seen and "what had sounded like cargo aircraft were heard". As for the landing or dropping of equipment, there had been no evidence of that from the UNPROFOR eyewitness accounts. He added that he thought it was true that when UNPROFOR personnel had tried to go to the area of the landing strips in question, they were denied access. It was also true that in one of the areas -- the Tuzla west airstrip -- UNPROFOR had been denied access for the past few weeks.

Turning to this morning's press conference, a correspondent asked what was the United Nations budget for the observance of Year of Tolerance. The Deputy Spokesman said he would enquire and report back to correspondents. However, the Director-General of UNICEF had allocated \$1.5 million for the observance of the Year of Tolerance.

negotiate with them in the hope that they would join the transfer of power mechanism. That was Mr. Mestiri's position and he could not elaborate further on it.

Regarding the Secretary-General's report on the funds for the payroll that had been stolen in Somalia, a correspondent asked for more information on the denominations and number of actual bills that were placed in the filing cabinet in the UNOSOM offices in Mogadishu, as well as the size of the filing cabinet that would hold such a large quantity of money. Mr. Fawzi said he would enquire.

Would the Secretary-General welcome the use of German ground troops in UNPROFOR in Bosnia? Mr. Fawzi said, if he deemed it necessary, the Secretary-General would propose it to the Security Council. That decision would be taken by that body.

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Background Release

POP/581
17 February 1995

Also before the Commission is a report of the UNFPA Executive Director on the Fund's activities (E/CN.9/1995/4) which examines efforts to provide family-planning services within the broader context of sound reproductive health-care services. During 1994, work continued on efforts to satisfy unmet needs and to contribute to the empowerment of women through activities aimed at enhancing their economic status.

According to an update on global contraceptive requirements for 1994-2005 discussed in the report, estimates of contraceptive commodity requirements for the period 1994-2005 include 55.7 billion condoms for contraception and an additional 14.6 billion condoms for the prevention of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Other estimated requirements include 196 million sterilization procedures; 436 million intra-uterine devices; 898 million doses of injectables; and 2.3 billion cycles of pills. The total cost of contraceptive commodities is estimated to be \$8.1 billion for the 10-year period.

Discussing the implications of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development on the Fund's work, the report states that the Programme of Action placed the needs of individuals, rather than demographic targets, at the forefront of population programmes. Based on the Conference's decisions, the Fund plans to focus on three major themes: reproductive health and family planning; gender, population and development; and population and sustainable development. The aim would be to develop a holistic approach in addressing the specific population and development situations in each country. The longer-term goal would be to provide a comprehensive set of quality reproductive health-care services covering all stages of people's lives, from adolescence through adulthood.

Information on UNFPA's financial status is also provided in the report, which states that total income in 1993 had decreased by \$18.6 million, or 7.8 per cent below the 1992 levels. Total expenditures in 1993 were \$203 million, an increase of \$9.9 million compared with the previous year.

Another report before the Commission is that of the Secretary-General on monitoring multilateral population assistance (E/CN.9/1995/3) which describes recent trends and highlights the substantive areas where such assistance was used. According to that report, the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo would result in substantial changes in the

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quality of resources made available,
as well as a reorientation towards themes set out there,
including the empowerment of women.

According to the report, the United Nations system as a whole increased its support for population programmes from \$220 million in 1988 to \$305 million in 1992, with 82 per cent of those resources coming from the UNFPA. Most resources were allocated to projects dealing with family planning. In the past two years, there has been a decrease in the allocation of funds for data collection and analysis. Emphasis has shifted to programmes designed to improve the status and living conditions of women. An action-oriented inter-agency mechanism was needed to coordinate the future work of multilateral agencies and other relevant players, the report concludes.

Programme Questions

Concerning programme performance and implementation, the Commission will examine a report of the Secretary-General which reviews the progress of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis in implementing its population programmes during 1994 (E/CN.9/1995/6). The report deals with the research and technical cooperation work and information activities carried out by the Population Division. During 1994, most of the efforts and resources of the Division were concentrated on preparations for and servicing of the International Conference on Population and Development. The report outlines the work done in providing a world demographic analysis and population projections. The Secretary-General describes the major population reports of the Department, most particularly the 1994 revision of the United Nations world population estimates and projections.

Membership

The 26 members of the Population Commission are:
Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, and United States.

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PART 1 OF 2

Background Release

POP/581
17 February 1995

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT TO HOLD FIRST SESSION
AT HEADQUARTERS, 21 FEBRUARY - 2 MARCH

Will Focus on Follow-up to Conference on Population and
Development

Recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development and their implications for the United Nations work programme on population will be the central focus of the revitalized session of the Population Commission, meeting for the first time next week as the Commission on Population and Development. The discussion of the Programme of Action of the Conference is scheduled to occupy three of the eight days of the session which begins on 21 February and runs through 2 March 1995.

The Commission, as a functional commission assisting the Economic and Social Council, has been charged by the General Assembly, in its resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994, with monitoring, reviewing and assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Population Conference at the national, regional and global levels, and advising the Council. In order to emphasize the Programme's new and comprehensive approach to population and development, the Assembly renamed the Population Commission the Commission on Population and Development. As part of its revised mandate, the Commission will meet on an annual basis beginning in 1996. The Economic and Social Council endorsed the decision of the Assembly at its organizational session last week.

The work programme on population of the United Nations is an important component of the programme of international cooperation for development. Its four major functions include the substantive servicing of intergovernmental bodies (principally the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission; conducting research and analysis and disseminating the results; providing technical cooperation; and organizing and coordinating the follow-up to major intergovernmental decisions and gatherings. The population programme of the medium-term plan refers to the activities of

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the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis.

By its resolution 49/128, the Assembly decided that through its role in policy formulation, the Economic and Social Council, through its role in overall guidance and coordination, and a revitalized Population Commission should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that will play a primary role in the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

According to the draft organization of work (E/CN.9/1995/L.1), the Commission, in addition to its work on follow-up action to the Conference, will hold a general debate on national experiences in population matters. The general debate will immediately follow the election of officers, adoption of the agenda and introductory statements. The Committee will also review the monitoring of world population trends and policies, as well as multilateral population assistance and activities of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The remainder of the provisional agenda includes consideration of programme performance and implementation and a proposed programme of work for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Follow-up to Conference

In its three day discussion of the Programme of Action, the Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the implications of the International Conference on Population and Development on the work programme on population (E/CN.9/1995/5), as well as the full report of the Conference (A/CONF.171/13 and Add.1). In his report, the Secretary-General points out that the Programme of Action calls for the participation of all relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the follow-up to the Conference. The implementation of the Programme calls for "ample and sustained" inter-agency cooperation and collaboration.

According to the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the UNFPA has been requested by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to develop a coordinated approach to the implementation of the Programme. In that regard, an Inter-Agency Task Force on the Implementation of the Programme has been recently established in order to ensure a system-wide follow-up to the Conference. In particular, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council are asked to review the intergovernmental and secretariat arrangements for population activities to ensure proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme of Action.

The Secretary-General goes on to say that, since its early days, the United Nations has been actively involved in the field of population. The Population Commission was among the first subsidiary bodies established by the Economic and Social Council. The Commission has provided guidance to the United Nations population programme. Although the best known part of the programme has been its quantitative and methodological work, particularly in estimates and projections, significant work has also been accomplished in arranging studies and advising the Council on the interplay of demographic factors

and economic and social factors, as well as on the policies designed to influence the size and structure of populations.

In order to facilitate the review process, the Secretary-General suggests that the Commission should give special consideration to the most suitable methods of operation to respond to its future responsibilities and then present its views on the matter to the Economic and Social Council. Since an integral part of the follow-up involves the efforts of the international community to maximize and effectively utilize resources, the Commission should review financial needs and resources in its substantive deliberations on the follow-up to the Programme of Action.

The relationship between analytical and operational activities in the field of population must be strengthened, the Secretary-General states. It is widely recognized that solid and reliable analytical activities should provide sound guidance to operational activities, and, in turn, the study of country-level experience should enrich and help guide the analytical work. Preserving the independence, ideological neutrality and scientific integrity of analytical activities ensures the credibility required in the field of population and development.

The Secretary-General also suggests that simpler and more effective reporting mechanisms are needed for the collection and compilation of socio-economic indicators, information on the adoption and implementation of strategies and policies, and data on programme performance. Precise guidelines and procedures need to be established to consolidate information of the implementation of conference recommendations at the country level. At the intergovernmental level, continued close cooperation is necessary among the revitalized Population Commission, the Commission on Sustainable Development and the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board. In addition, the population dimension should be fully integrated into the major areas of work of the United Nations system. Particular attention should be given to integrating population activities with peace-building operations and humanitarian and relief activities.

The Programme of Action of the Conference adopted a set of prominent qualitative and quantitative population and development objectives and goals. Some of the objectives refer to the attainment of economic growth in the context of sustainable development; reaching gender equity and equality; facilitating the demographic transition in countries with an imbalance between demographic rates and social, economic and environmental goals; and ensuring that all social and economic development policies are fully responsive to the diverse needs and rights of families and their individual members.

In addition, the report summarizes the crucial goals of the Programme which include the achievement of the following: universal access to primary education, reproductive health care and family planning as soon as possible and no later than 2015; reduction of infant and under-five mortality rates by one third or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births by the year 2000, and an infant mortality rate of below 35 per 1,000 live births by 2015; reaching a life expectancy at birth greater than 70 years

by 2005 and greater than 75 by 2015; and reduction of maternal mortality by one half of the 1990 levels by the year 2000 and a further half by 2015.

Review of Population Trends

In conjunction with its general debate, the Commission will conduct a review of population trends, policies and programmes. The Commission will examine a report of the Secretary-General on the latest information on world population trends and policies and the relationships between population and the environment (E/CN.9/1995/2). The information includes a summary of population growth and size, mortality and fertility rates, population distribution and international migration. A separate section focuses on population and land-carrying capacity. The Secretary-General points out in the report that, as a result of the International Conference on Population and Development which increased political attention to population issues, many governments have clarified their positions regarding those issues. In addition, the positive results of the population policies of many countries has induced many other governments to revise their policies in order to achieve similar declines in population growth.

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FROM DPIIDS

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SUMMARY ONLY

Intergovernmental Negotiating
Committee on Climate Change
7th Meeting (PM)
and Round-Up of Session

ENV/DEV/316
17 February 1995

FINAL SESSION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE ON
CLIMATE CHANGE, NEW YORK, 6-17 FEBRUARY

Approves Final Report and Recommendations on Financial
Mechanism, Guidelines for Activities of Subsidiary Bodies,
Among Others

The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change approved proposals on the financial mechanism for the Convention, guidelines for the activities of its subsidiary bodies, among others, this afternoon as it concluded its eleventh and final session. The proposals will be submitted to the first Conference of the Parties to the Convention, scheduled for Berlin in March.

The Committee, which met from 6 to 17 February, deferred approval of the draft rules of procedure for the Conference and adopted its report, as orally revised. Other recommendations approved deal with temporary arrangements between the Committee and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and guidelines for methodologies parties could follow in creating inventories on national greenhouse gases and assessing climate change impacts.

In the absence of consensus, the Committee decided to send to the Conference of the Parties the draft rules of procedure without a recommendation or resolution of the disputed sections, including rule 22, on the composition of the Bureau; rule 42, on decision making; and rule 54, on the use of official languages. Several speakers said that they would not support the draft rules of procedure in its entirety, unless rules 22 and 42 were satisfactorily resolved. Speakers expressed support for the proposal by Saudi Arabia for an amendment to rule 22 that would allow the oil-exporting countries representation on the Bureau of the Conference. Opponents of the amendment have stated their reluctance to accommodate every special interest group in the Bureau.

In one draft proposal approved on matters relating to arrangements for the financial mechanism, the Conference of

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Parties would decide that the restructured GEF shall continue, on an interim basis, to be the international entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism. By another decision it would request the secretariat of the Convention, in consultation with the GEF secretariat, to prepare draft arrangements for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its second session.

In approving its initial guidance on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria to the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism, the Committee stressed that it should take account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries. Priorities should be given to the funding of agreed full costs incurred by developing countries parties in complying with their obligations. By another text approved, the GEF was invited to take note of recommendations to the Conference that related to the GEF.

The Conference would urge all parties listed in Annex I of the Convention -- developed countries and countries with economies in transition -- to submit first communications as soon as possible, by the text of another draft decision. Those parties which have submitted national communications would be requested to submit a second communication by 15 April 1997. A related draft decision would have the Conference decide that each national communication submitted by an Annex I party should be subject to an in-depth review as soon as possible.

The Committee also recommended the tasks for the subsidiary bodies of the Convention; one body deals with scientific and technological advice and the other with implementation. Action taken on methodological issues would have the Conference decide that the Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change should be used by Annex I parties in preparing their national communications.

The Committee decided to defer a number of issues for consideration and action by the first Conference of the Parties. They included proposals for a protocol to the Convention on greenhouse gas emission reduction presented by Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and proposals for further elements of a protocol submitted by Germany. It also recommended that the Conference of the Parties continue the consideration of criteria for joint implementation, taking account of comments made by the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, the European Union, and the United States on the subject.

On the site of a permanent secretariat, the Committee invited the Governments proposing to host the secretariat -- Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and Uruguay -- to hold consultations before the first session of the Conference of the Parties in order to arrive at a common understanding which would facilitate a decision on the issue of the location. The representative of Uruguay said that his Government had begun negotiations with Switzerland aimed at reaching a compromise solution.

The Committee also accepted nominees for the Bureau of the

of the whole to recommend decisions on outstanding issues for adoption by the Conference. The Committee also recommended rules for statements by delegations at the Conference and admission of observers.

Draft Protocol

During the session a draft protocol on greenhouse gas emissions was introduced by the representative of Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of the AOSIS. Stating that the general commitments in the Framework Convention on Climate Change were inadequate to address effectively the consequences of the greenhouse effect, she stressed that the heart of the draft was the requirement that developed country parties to the protocol which were included in Annex I of the Convention reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide by the year 2005 to a level of at least 20 per cent below that attained in 1990 and to establish time-tables for controlling emissions of other greenhouse gases. In addition to strengthening and broadening the early pledges by several developed country parties to reduce their carbon dioxide emissions, the draft would provide a legal framework covering all developed countries and countries in transition to a market economy who were parties to the Convention. The draft protocol would also establish a mechanism to facilitate coordination of measures to achieve the Conventions objectives.

The Committee also heard proposals from Germany for further elements of a draft protocol. In presenting his country's proposals, the representative of Germany said the Committee should continue to work towards balanced commitments from industrialized and developing countries. Further elaboration and strengthening of the Convention was urgently required since the commitments to emissions reduction in the relevant articles of the Convention were inadequate. The proposals addressed targets and time-tables as well as policies and measures concerning greenhouse gases -- components which should be combined in a future protocol. A consensus was urgently required at the first Conference on a commitment by Annex I parties to stabilize their carbon dioxide emissions, individually or jointly, at the 1990 level by the year 2000.

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first Conference of the Parties. It recommended that the Conference elect Germany as the President of the Conference. The following nominations were made for the Conference's Vice-Presidents: Argentina and Antigua and Barbuda were nominated by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries; Zimbabwe and Mauritania were nominated by the African Group; the Russian Federation and Hungary were nominated by Eastern European Group of States; the Asian Group endorsed India and Japan; the AOSIS recommended Samoa; Australia was endorsed by the Group of Western European and Other States.

Under rule 22 of the draft rules of procedure of the Conference, the parties shall elect the following officers at the beginning of the first meeting of each ordinary session: a President, seven Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies, and a Rapporteur. Each of the five regional groups shall be represented by two Bureau members and one Bureau member shall represent the small island developing States.

In a closing statement, the Committee's Executive Secretary, Michael Zammit Cutajar, referring to the end of the eleventh session, welcomed "the end of this marathon". He also informed the Committee, that the interim secretariat would prepare the draft of a detailed budget for the permanent secretariat to facilitate the adoption of the budget at its first Conference of Parties.

Other Action

In other action taken during its eleventh session, the Committee recommended a series of financial procedures for the Conference, its subsidiary bodies and its permanent secretariat.

It recommended to the Conference that its core resources be comprised of contributions made each year by parties on the basis of an indicative scale, which would be adopted by consensus and based on the scale of assessments of the United Nations. The Conference would establish a fund for the core administrative budget which would include a working capital reserve. A special fund supported by voluntary contributions would be created to allow for participation in the Conference by representatives of developing country parties, and of economies in transition.

Regarding institutional linkages for the permanent secretariat, the Committee recommended acceptance of the suggestions of its contact group (members of its Bureau) and the Secretary-General on the establishment of a Convention secretariat that would function autonomously under the umbrella of the United Nations and whose head would be appointed by the Secretary-General. An arrangement would be set up whereby the Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) would support the implementation of the Convention and cooperate with the secretariat. The Secretary-General would recommend which body would provide administrative services to the secretariat.

On arrangements for the first session, the Committee recommended that the Conference establish a sessional committee

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Background Release

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17 February 1995

Also before the Commission is a report of the UNFPA Executive Director on the Fund's activities (E/CN.9/1995/4) which examines efforts to provide family-planning services within the broader context of sound reproductive health-care services. During 1994, work continued on efforts to satisfy unmet needs and to contribute to the empowerment of women through activities aimed at enhancing their economic status.

According to an update on global contraceptive requirements for 1994-2005 discussed in the report, estimates of contraceptive commodity requirements for the period 1994-2005 include 55.7 billion condoms for contraception and an additional 14.6 billion condoms for the prevention of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Other estimated requirements include 196 million sterilization procedures; 436 million intra-uterine devices; 898 million doses of injectables; and 2.3 billion cycles of pills. The total cost of contraceptive commodities is estimated to be \$8.1 billion for the 10-year period.

Discussing the implications of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development on the Fund's work, the report states that the Programme of Action placed the needs of individuals, rather than demographic targets, at the forefront of population programmes. Based on the Conference's decisions, the Fund plans to focus on three major themes: reproductive health and family planning; gender, population and development; and population and sustainable development. The aim would be to develop a holistic approach in addressing the specific population and development situations in each country. The longer-term goal would be to provide a comprehensive set of quality reproductive health-care services covering all stages of people's lives, from adolescence through adulthood.

Information on UNFPA's financial status is also provided in the report, which states that total income in 1993 had decreased by \$18.6 million, or 7.8 per cent below the 1992 levels. Total expenditures in 1993 were \$203 million, an increase of \$9.9 million compared with the previous year.

Another report before the Commission is that of the Secretary-General on monitoring multilateral population assistance (E/CN.9/1995/3) which describes recent trends and highlights the substantive areas where such assistance was used. According to that report, the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo would result in substantial changes in the

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quality of resources made available, as well as a reorientation towards themes set out there, including the empowerment of women.

According to the report, the United Nations system as a whole increased its support for population programmes from \$220 million in 1988 to \$305 million in 1992, with 82 per cent of those resources coming from the UNFPA. Most resources were allocated to projects dealing with family planning. In the past two years, there has been a decrease in the allocation of funds for data collection and analysis. Emphasis has shifted to programmes designed to improve the status and living conditions of women. An action-oriented inter-agency mechanism was needed to coordinate the future work of multilateral agencies and other relevant players, the report concludes.

Programme Questions

Concerning programme performance and implementation, the Commission will examine a report of the Secretary-General which reviews the progress of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis in implementing its population programmes during 1994 (E/CN.9/1995/6). The report deals with the research and technical cooperation work and information activities carried out by the Population Division. During 1994, most of the efforts and resources of the Division were concentrated on preparations for and servicing of the International Conference on Population and Development. The report outlines the work done in providing a world demographic analysis and population projections. The Secretary-General describes the major population reports of the Department, most particularly the 1994 revision of the United Nations world population estimates and projections.

Membership

The 26 members of the Population Commission are: Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, and United States.

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- Security Council expresses deep concern at continued fighting around Bihac safe area and deplores serious humanitarian situation there.
- WFP reports serious malnutrition and hunger in Bihac enclave; a second UNHCR food convoy is stopped from reaching pocket by breakaway Abdic forces; UNHCR warns of tragedy unless regular humanitarian deliveries are resumed.
- Human Rights Commissioner Jose Ayala Lasso says situation in Burundi has deteriorated seriously in recent days; fears tragic explosion there unless world community helps strengthen country's democratic institutions.
- Secretary-General greets cease-fire between Ecuador and Peru; reiterates his offer to help two countries consolidate their truce.
- Secretary-General welcomes release of Operation Lifeline Sudan relief workers; condemns latest flagrant violation of humanitarian principles and targeting of relief personnel.
- Cost of deploying 30 additional UNAMIR civilian police observers estimated at \$590,000 for first six months by Secretary-General in report to Security Council.
- Secretary-General recommends seat of International Tribunal for Rwanda be located in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania; says justice and fairness require trial proceedings be held in neutral territory.
- Regional conference in Bujumbura on refugees, returnees and displaced persons builds consensus for plan of action on voluntary return of refugees, aid to asylum countries and security in refugees camps.
- Chief Prosecutor for International Tribunal in former Yugoslavia outlines logistical difficulties in establishing Prosecutor's office; says Tribunal will bring charges against leaders who ordered crimes and conceived policies.

The Security Council said today it is deeply concerned at the continued fighting around the Bihac safe area and deplored the serious humanitarian situation in the area. In a statement by its President, Legwaila J Legwaila (Botswana), the Council reiterated the importance of full compliance with the

~~agreements between the Bosnian parties on the cease-fire and on~~

the complete cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded in December. All involved must make a concerted effort to consolidate what had been achieved so far to avoid the risk of a renewed outbreak of hostilities.

The Council demanded that all forces in the Bihac area cease fighting immediately and cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in achieving an effective cease-fire. It also reiterated its condemnation of the continued violations of the international border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It condemned recent obstruction of humanitarian convoys destined for the Bihac area by the Croatian and Abdic forces. It welcomed the fact that the convoys were now getting through, and called for all parties to facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian

~~assistance and UNPROFOR's complete freedom of movement.~~

~~time, serious malnutrition and hunger in the war-stricken Bihac~~
enclave. Between 10 to 20 per cent of the 200,000 people still in the pocket were at risk of imminent starvation, the agency said. The situation was particularly grave for the 40,000 in Bihac town, where at least 13,000 displaced persons are living within the small city centre in abandoned, blown-out houses.

Meanwhile, a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) food convoy trying to reach the Bihac pocket today was blocked by breakaway Bosnian forces led by Fikret Abdic, according to a United Nations spokesman. The 10-truck UNHCR convoy which reached Bihac yesterday was the second this month and represented only 5 per cent of the enclave's monthly requirement of nearly 2,000 metric tons of food. The UNHCR was extremely concerned about the humanitarian crisis in the Bihac region, where people were on the verge of disaster, said UNHCR Special Envoy Anne-Willem Bijleveld. If a tragedy was to be avoided, regular and safe humanitarian access must resume.

The human rights situation in Burundi has deteriorated seriously, particularly in the last few days, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso. Speaking before the Human Rights Commission in Geneva today, Mr. Ayala Lasso said he had received alarming reports on the political crisis centred around key figures in the country. More than ever, Burundi was in danger, and he was afraid of another tragic explosion like the one in Rwanda unless immediate action was taken.

Mr. Ayala Lasso said the international community should focus on Burundi and assist the country in strengthening its democratic institutions and ensuring full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was imperative to act so as to establish a climate of tolerance and mutual respect whereby each and every citizen was not considered a Tutsi or a Hutu but a member of the Burundese nation.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today welcomed the news that a cease-fire has come into effect between Ecuador and Peru, according to a United Nations spokesman. The Secretary-General applauded the mediation efforts of the four countries -- Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States -- which are guarantors of the 1942 Protocol between Ecuador and

~~Peru. He also welcomed their readiness to send military~~

observers to facilitate implementation of the cease-fire and other measures aimed at reducing tensions and permitting a peaceful search for agreement on outstanding issues.

The Secretary-General appealed to the Ecuadorean and Peruvian Governments to continue their cooperation with the four guarantors in working out a lasting solution to the problems that have caused the dispute. He also reiterated his earlier offer of support to help the two countries consolidate the truce. The spokesman said a number of United Nations agencies were giving humanitarian assistance to people who had been affected by the hostilities.

The Secretary-General has learned with satisfaction that the 11 relief workers of Operation Lifeline Sudan, taken hostage on 8 February, have been released unharmed. The

~~Secretary-General, none the less, condemned this latest~~
~~flagrant violation of humanitarian principles and all targeting~~
~~of relief workers; a United Nations spokesman said today.~~

The Secretary-General stressed to all concerned that Operation Lifeline Sudan was conducted strictly in accordance with the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and humanity. He called on all concerned to respect those principles and to ensure the security of relief personnel, as well as their unimpeded access to affected populations. The relief workers taken hostage were from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Medecins du Monde, Save the Children/United Kingdom, and Swiss Disaster Relief.

The cost of deploying an additional 30 observers with the civilian police component of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) would amount to over \$591,000 for a six month period, according to the Secretary-General. In a progress report on UNAMIR, he said the monthly cost thereafter would be approximately \$90,000. Should the Security Council decide to approve his recommendation to increase the number of observers from 90 to 100, the costs related to the increase should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States.

The Secretary-General has recommended that the seat of the International Tribunal for Rwanda be located in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. In a report to the Security Council dated 13 February, the Secretary-General said while the international character of the Rwanda Tribunal was a guarantee of the just and fair conduct of the legal process, it was nevertheless necessary to ensure the appearance of complete impartiality and objectivity in the prosecution of persons responsible for crimes committed by both sides to the conflict. With the atmosphere now prevailing in Rwanda, bringing into the country to stand trial, leaders of the previous regime alleged to have committed genocide would entail serious security risks.

The Secretary-General said the choice of Kigali as the seat of the Tribunal, even if premises were available, would have entailed extensive and costly repairs to make them operational. Arusha had readily available premises, which might be offered rent-free, or at a very low rate. The city's proximity to victims, witnesses and potentially accused persons

~~situated in Rwanda and neighbouring States, and its~~

accessibility by air to those locations,
would considerably reduce travel costs.

The Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar Khan,
today joined the final session of the joint regional conference
on refugees, returnees and displaced persons being held in
Bujumbura, Burundi. The conference, which is jointly sponsored
!9soo by the UNHCR and the African Union (AU), has
voluntary return of refugees, aid to asylum countries and
security in the refugees camps.

Meanwhile, 100 Zairian soldiers have already been working
with the UNHCR on camp security, the spokesman said. Early
next week, 15 international experts will arrive from the
Netherlands to begin a training programme for over 1,500
soldiers from Zaire who will assist the UNHCR with security.

~~There were tremendous logistical difficulties associated
with establishing an international prosecutive office, Judge~~

~~Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor for the International~~
Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, told correspondents at
Headquarters today. Mr. Goldstone said while he understood the
frustrations and the sense of urgency felt by victims and human
rights organizations, delays in setting up the Tribunal were
not the result of any lack of will by the international
community.

Mr. Goldstone said efficient, experienced lawyers,
investigators and analysts were needed from as many countries
as possible because geographical representation was
fundamentally important. Competent people were busy and needed
time to relocate. The Tribunal was also operating under
financial restraints and still only had two thirds of its
staff, although he expected it to be fully staffed within the
next few months.

Those indicted by the Tribunal were not "little fish", Mr.
Goldstone said. They were charged with genocide and crimes
against humanity and had been involved with murder, rape and
torture. The Tribunal was intent on bringing charges at the
earliest time possible against those who had ordered the crimes
and conceived the policies. Indictments were chosen not only
because of the seriousness of the specific allegations but
because through them, it would be possible to establish a
pattern of conduct which was inconsistent with spontaneous
actions by paramilitary groups or anyone else. In order to
charge the leaders, it was important to establish what had
happened and that had to be done through eye-witnesses.

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PART 1 OF 2

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF OUTER SPACE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
SUBCOMMITTEE VIENNA, 6-16 FEBRUARY

Adops Multi-Year Plan for Addressing Problem of Space Debris,
Focuses Attention on Use of Space Technology for Distant
Education

VIENNA, 16 February (UN Information Service) -- The question of a possible agenda for a third United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (UNISPACE III), how best to address the threat posed by space debris to future space activities and examples of the use of satellite technology to provide education in remote parts of developing countries were key topics of discussion at the thirty-second session of the Outer Space Committee's Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, which ended here this afternoon, one day earlier than scheduled.

The Subcommittee, a subsidiary body of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, debated the proposal to convene a third UNISPACE, but remained divided as to whether to hold such a gathering, how soon it could take place and what its agenda might be. It decided to continue considering aspects of planning as well as possible alternatives.

Particular alarm was voiced concerning the problem of the debris which had accumulated in orbit over the course of more than 30 years of space exploration and use. Among the issues raised was the danger posed by the presence of defunct and fragmentized satellites in the increasingly crowded geostationary orbit. In response, the Subcommittee adopted a multi-year plan for measuring and analysing the phenomenon and evaluating preventive and "clean-up" actions.

The use of space technology for education, particularly in developing countries, was the theme of a two-day symposium which took place on 6 and 7 February. Experts from a number of countries described their national experience with space education, with emphasis on the use of satellites to reach cultural and linguistic minorities and people in remote areas. The symposium was co-sponsored by the Committee on Space

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Federation (IAF).

On the subject of the use of nuclear power sources in space, the Subcommittee decided that, at the present time, revision of the set of principles adopted by the Assembly in 1992 regarding the safe use of such power sources was not warranted.

The Subcommittee reviewed the United Nations Space Applications Programme, which assists developing countries through training and technical assistance so that they can employ modern technologies for their economic and social development. In that regard, it recommended a programme of training courses, workshops and seminars for next year.

Regarding the efforts of the Office for Outer Space Affairs to establish regional centres for space science and

~~technology in the various regions mentioned above, the Subcommittee noted progress made in the establishment in India of the centre for Asia and the Pacific and in Brazil and Mexico of the centre for Latin America and the Caribbean.~~

Over the course of the session, the Subcommittee heard 17 technical presentations on a wide range of space-related subjects, including remote sensing, remote education, environmental monitoring, the dynamics of explosions, space debris, nuclear safety in space, emerging obstacles to astronomy and an educational programme involving two-way communications between cosmonauts and schoolchildren.

The Subcommittee will submit its recommendations to the forthcoming session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to be held here from 12 to 23 June.

General Exchange of Views

During the Subcommittee's general exchange of views, member countries reviewed their recent achievements in space exploration and applications. Among the initiatives cited were those taken by France in its continued research into various aspects of space medicine, India's research and development in the field of astronomy and Germany's use of satellites for earth observation.

Subcommittee Chairman John H. Carver (Australia) said the current trend for small inexpensive satellites, made possible through recent advances in microelectronics and material science, had facilitated the practical involvement of developing countries in space research and that international cooperation in that area was flourishing.

Space Applications

In accordance with the recommendations of the second UNISPACE, held in Vienna in 1982, concerning the development of indigenous capabilities in the outer space field, the United Nations Programme on Space Applications has been taking steps to establish regional centres for space science and technology education in developing countries. In reviewing progress made in that regard, China and Argentina raised questions concerning the decision-making process regarding the locations of the centres in their respective regions.

The Space Applications Expert replied that the decision

~~France showed slides on the ongoing work of the country's~~

National Centre for Space Studies.

Other presentations covered remote education among linguistic minorities in rural India, earth observation satellite systems operated by France and the use of space technology to promote environmental awareness in Canada.

Tribute to Chairman

At the opening meeting on 6 February, the Chairman, Mr. Carver (Australia), announced that he planned to step down as Chairman at the end of the session, after 25 years of service. He was presented with a letter from Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali thanking him for his 25 years of dedicated service to the international community and noting that Mr. Carver had been "instrumental in many of the Subcommittee's most significant accomplishments during that period". In

~~closing statements, representatives of regional groups~~
~~tributed to the Chairman for his long and accomplished service~~
to the Subcommittee.

Participants

John H. Carver (Australia) is Chairman of the Subcommittee.

Representatives of the following Member States attended the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In addition, representatives of the following specialized agencies took part: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Representatives of the Association of Space Explorers (ASE), European Space Agency (ESA), Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Astronautical Federation (IAF) and International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS) also attended the session.

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PART 1 OF 2

CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE

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Monday, 22 February 1999

Background Release

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD RELEASES 1994 REPORT
REVIEWING EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

Calls for Stronger Controls, Universal Treaty Adherence,
Streamlined Reporting Systems, Clear Policy on 'Traditional'
Drug Use

VIENNA, 16 February (UN Information Service) --
Recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the
international drug control Conventions, based on an evaluation
on the strengths and weaknesses of those treaties, are a key
component of the 1994 Report of the International Narcotics
Control Board (INCB), which was released here today.

The Board, which regularly reviews the world drug scene
and international compliance with three international drug
control conventions, in its current report focuses on how
effective those treaties have been in preventing drug abuse and
illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. The analysis was
conducted in response to a request by the General Assembly that
the Board cooperate with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to
examine the status of global drug control efforts, with a view
to identifying areas of satisfactory progress and weakness.

The Board concludes that the treaties -- the 1961 Single
Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances; and the 1988
Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and
Psychotropic Substances -- are of crucial importance for
effective international action, but points out a number of
areas where their provisions are not effective enough or not
wholly adequate to the present international drug situation, or
are misunderstood.

The Board states that the key to more effective
international drug control is not in amending those treaties or
in drawing up new instruments, but by universal adherence to
those treaties, proper and thorough implementation of their
provisions on both the national and international levels and

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making sure that the international drug control system is

dynamic enough to be capable of reacting rapidly to adapt to the fast changing drug scene around the world.

Among the issues identified for further consideration by governments are the strengthening of measures to control poppy straw, classifying of cannabis products according to their potency and solving the long-standing contradiction between the conventions and traditional forms of coca leaf use. The Board expresses doubt on the usefulness or feasibility of additional new treaty provisions on demand reduction.

The one main goal and one philosophy of the three treaties, the Report stresses, is to prevent the use of drugs for non-medical purposes. Thus the INCB maintains its stance, asserted in 1993, that there is "no viable alternative" to policies based on the drug control treaties and calls for "legalization" should be rejected.

Switzerland have not yet made good on their longstanding promise to accede to the 1971 Convention, stating that the "failure of those major manufacturing and exporting countries to control international trade in many psychotropic substances has had a negative impact on the effectiveness of the international drug control system".

Of particular concern to the Board in 1994 was an upsurge in the diversion of benzodiazepines -- commonly prescribed tranquilizers -- from licit sources to illicit markets. This pattern is partly to blame on the low priority accorded by some governments to the control of those substances, according to the Report.

Another focus of attention was increased diversion and smuggling of precursors -- raw materials and chemicals used in the illicit production of substances of abuse. The failure of a number of countries to monitor and report on trade in such substances was again cited as a major loophole being exploited by drug criminals. Emerging patterns in the trade in one such substance -- ephedrine, which is used to make the stimulant methamphetamine -- also illustrate the increasing diversion of substances involved in international illicit drug trafficking. The report refers to the shipment of large quantities of ephedrine from the Czech Republic via brokers in Switzerland to clandestine laboratories in Mexico and the United States.

Africa appears to be a weak link in the international drug control system because it provides the most legal loopholes -- 14 African countries are not yet parties to any of the three major Conventions. The report cites Nigeria, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Angola, Namibia and South Africa as the main targets of traffickers on that continent.

In Central America and the Caribbean, the Report points to the Netherlands Antilles as an emerging transit area for cocaine being shipped from Colombia, Suriname and Venezuela to markets in North America and Europe. It welcomes an initiative of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to set up a permanent Central American commission for the eradication of illicit production, traffic and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

With regard to North America, the Report acknowledges that the free flow of goods among Canada, Mexico and the United States under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which entered into force last year, could create loopholes for traffickers, and welcomes special agreements signed by Mexico and the United States in that connection.

In South America, the Board warns of the strength gained in Colombia by the Cali cartel following the death of Medellin cartel chief Pablo Escobar in late 1993. It expresses concern about a high court ruling in Colombia declaring unconstitutional the penalties for the possession of small quantities of cannabis, cocaine and methaqualone, along with a law requiring compulsory treatment for drug addicts.

The Report notes signs of emerging cocaine-related problems in Asia, notably in the Republic of Korea and Japan, which the Board regards as an indication that the region is

sees Viet Nam emerging as an important transit country for shipment of those drugs from the Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand) and notes that traffickers have developed a new major land route through China.

The vulnerable, precarious situation of the former Soviet republics of central Asia and the Caucasus with regard to cultivation, production, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, as well as money-laundering activities, was another area of INCB concern in 1994. The Board calls on the international community to help those States that lack even the basic resources for an effective drug control structure. It also calls for preventive efforts in the Palestinian administered territory and for international assistance aimed at preventing a resurgence of illicit cannabis and opium cultivation in Lebanon's Bequa'a Valley.

In Europe, the Report examines legalization issues in Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, stating that the consequences of an almost unrestricted availability of drugs of abuse had created considerable difficulties in some large European cities, especially Zurich. In Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine, the Board stresses that drug problems -- most recently involving Latin American cocaine -- are not only endangering people's health, but are threatening economic and social stability, and money laundering in those countries is harming the emerging market-oriented economies.

Concerning the countries of the South Pacific, the Board calls attention to the danger posed by a highly potent strain of cannabis being cultivated in Papua New Guinea ("sparkprus" or "New Guinea Gold") which is being sold at a premium on the illicit market.

Other Trends Identified in 1994

Among the other trends identified by the INCB in its analysis of the world drug situation in 1994 are the following:

-- no country can remain a mere "transit country", but would sooner rather than later experience abuse and trafficking problems;

~~Universal and comprehensive adherence to and~~
~~application of drug control treaties remains of crucial~~
importance as traffickers continue to use legal loopholes for
manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and for money laundering;

-- Africa, the countries of the Commonwealth of
Independent States (CIS) and the transition economies of
Central and Eastern Europe continue to experience growing drug
abuse, trafficking and money-laundering problems;

-- Drug traffickers are not only able to infiltrate
national economies but are becoming a threat to international
economic and financial activities by chalking up illegal
profits that are second only to the profits derived from
illegal arms transfers;

-- Traffickers are becoming better able to shift their
activities (cultivation, production, manufacturing and money
laundering) from region to region and country to country, and

~~to devise new schemes of trafficking and money laundering, such~~
~~as introducing new drug crops in regions where they were~~
previously unknown;

-- Traffickers are stepping up cooperation amongst
themselves, both on an ad hoc basis and within the framework of
a global network of illicit trafficking and the Report cites
new evidence of joint ventures involving Latin American
cartels, European and African drug trafficking groups and
organized criminals from Russia and eastern Europe.

Other developments identified by the Board in its analysis
of the world-wide drug situation include the following:

-- Some Governments in Africa are slow to improve or enact
drug control legislation on the national level even though
model legislation has been made available to them with the help
of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

-- Insufficiently developed health-care services and
pharmaceutical supply systems, are making drug abuse prevention
difficult in Africa;

-- An effective crackdown on clandestine laboratories in
India could make Africa a new venue for illicit manufacturing
of methaqualone;

-- Due to a rising supply of cocaine in North America, the
price is decreasing and its purity level is increasing and the
purity level of heroin has also increased in the region;

-- Crack abuse is spreading to the urban areas of eastern
and central Canada;

-- Despite some seizures, the chemicals and solvents used
in the manufacture of cocaine are readily available in South
America, with many of those substances originating in United
States and Europe;

-- Increasing cooperation between India and Pakistan is a
key to combating illicit traffic in heroin and acetic
anhydride, a chemical used in its production;

-- Licit cultivation of cannabis for industrial purposes
is on the rise in Europe, where hemp fibre is recapturing past
popularity with the trend towards preference for natural
materials and the Board urges all governments to take measures
to prevent the cultivation of cannabis varieties with a
tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) level higher than 0.5 per cent;

-- Abuse of sodium oxybate ("GHB"), a depressant

~~and growth hormone stimulant that exacerbates the~~
~~effect of alcohol, at some "rave" (all-night dance) parties in~~
the United Kingdom has been linked to growing alcohol
consumption at dance parties in that country.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 5
OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 955 (1994)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, by which the Security Council established an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandese citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, represented the culmination of a series of resolutions in which the Council had condemned the systematic and widespread violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda and, in particular, the mass killing of tens of thousands of civilians with impunity.

2. In resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, the Secretary-General was requested to present a report on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda. In my report to the Council of 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640), I noted that massacres and killings had continued in a systematic manner throughout Rwanda and that only a proper investigation could establish the facts in order to determine responsibility.

3. By resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994, the Secretary-General was requested to establish an impartial commission of experts. In its interim report (S/1994/1125), the Commission submitted its preliminary conclusions on serious breaches of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide committed in Rwanda, and recommended that the individuals responsible for those acts be brought to justice before an independent and impartial international criminal tribunal. In its final

~~Report S/1997/47061. The Commission concluded that there~~

existed overwhelming evidence to prove that acts of genocide against the Tutsi ethnic group had been committed by Hutu elements in a concerted, planned, systematic and methodical way, in violation of article II of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948 1/ (hereinafter "the Genocide Convention"); that crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law were committed by individuals on both sides of the conflict, but there was no evidence to suggest that acts committed by Tutsi elements were perpetrated with an intent to destroy the Hutu ethnic group as such, within the meaning of the Genocide Convention.

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~~4. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of~~

the Secretary-General to implement the resolution urgently and to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the Tribunal, including recommendations to the Council as to possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal, and to report periodically to the Council.

5. While the Council has been periodically informed of the implementation of resolution 955 (1994), through letters from the Secretary-General, oral briefings and recently through the progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (S/1995/107, paras. 19-22), this is the first time that the Secretary-General is submitting a formal report on the Tribunal. Accordingly, I have decided that it would be useful to provide the Council with a comprehensive report.

The first section analyses the legal basis for the establishment of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (hereinafter also referred to as "the Rwanda Tribunal") and its legal status. The second contains a succinct review of the main provisions of the statute of the Rwanda Tribunal where they differ from the provisions of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (hereinafter "the Yugoslav Tribunal") (see S/25704). The third section of the report outlines the two-stage approach to the establishment of the Rwanda Tribunal and the practical arrangements made thus far for its functioning. Finally, in the fourth section of the report, the Secretary-General examines the various options for the location of the seat of the Tribunal in the light of the criteria set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 955 (1994) and makes his recommendation for the location of the seat of the Tribunal.

II. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

6. Having determined on two previous occasions that the situation in Rwanda constituted a threat to peace and security in the region, 2/ the Council, in its resolution 955 (1994), determined that the situation in Rwanda continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security and, accordingly, decided to establish the International Tribunal

~~for Rwanda under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United~~

Nations. The establishment of the International Tribunal under Chapter VII, notwithstanding the request received from the Government of Rwanda, 3/ was necessary to ensure not only the cooperation of Rwanda throughout the life-span of the Tribunal, but the cooperation of all States in whose territory persons alleged to have committed serious violations of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide in Rwanda might be situated. A Tribunal based on a Chapter VII resolution was also necessary to ensure a speedy and expeditious method of establishing the Tribunal.

7. Unlike the establishment of the Yugoslav Tribunal, which was done in a two-stage process of two Security Council resolutions (resolutions 808 (1993) and 827 (1993)), the Security Council decided that, in drawing upon the experience gained in the Yugoslav Tribunal, a one-step process and a

~~Tribunal for Rwanda.~~

8. The International Tribunal for Rwanda is a subsidiary organ of the Security Council within the meaning of Article 29 of the Charter. As such, it is dependent in administrative and financial matters on various United Nations organs; as a judicial body, however, it is independent of any one particular State or group of States, including its parent body, the Security Council.

9. The establishment of the Rwanda Tribunal at a time when the Yugoslav Tribunal was already in existence, dictated a similar legal approach to the establishment of the Tribunal. It also mandated that certain organizational and institutional links be established between the two Tribunals to ensure a unity of legal approach, as well as economy and efficiency of resources. The statute of the Rwanda Tribunal, which was an adaptation of the statute of the Yugoslav Tribunal to the circumstances of Rwanda, was drafted by the original sponsors of Security Council resolution 955 (1994) and discussed among members of the Council. Rwanda, as a member of the Security Council at the time that resolution 955 (1994) was adopted, thus participated fully in the deliberations on the statute and the negotiations leading to the adoption of the resolution.

III. MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

A. Competence of the International

Tribunal

10. The competence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda is circumscribed in time, place and subject-matter jurisdiction. Article 1 of the statute provides that the International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandese citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994. The crimes in respect of which the Tribunal is competent are set out in articles 2 to 4 of the statute.

1. Subject-matter jurisdiction

11. Given the nature of the conflict as non-international in

~~character, the Council has incorporated within the subject-~~
matter jurisdiction of the Tribunal violations of international humanitarian law which may either be committed in both international and internal armed conflicts, such as the crime of genocide 4/ and crimes against humanity, 5/ or may be committed only in internal armed conflict, such as violations of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions, 6/ as more fully elaborated in article 4 of Additional Protocol II. 7/

12. In that latter respect, the Security Council has elected to take a more expansive approach to the choice of the applicable law than the one underlying the statute of the Yugoslav Tribunal, and included within the subject-matter jurisdiction of the Rwanda Tribunal international instruments regardless of whether they were considered part of customary international law or whether they have customarily entailed

~~the crime. Article 4 of the statute, accordingly, includes~~
violations of Additional Protocol II, which, as a whole, has not yet been universally recognized as part of customary international law, and for the first time criminalizes common article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions. 8/

2. Territorial and temporal jurisdiction

13. The territorial jurisdiction of the International Tribunal extends beyond the territory of Rwanda to that of neighbouring States, in respect of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed by Rwandese citizens. In extending the territorial jurisdiction of the Tribunal beyond the territorial bounds of Rwanda, the Council envisaged mainly the refugee camps in Zaire and other neighbouring countries in which serious violations of international humanitarian law are alleged to have been committed in connection with the conflict in Rwanda.

14. The temporal jurisdiction of the Tribunal is limited to one year, beginning on 1 January 1994 and ending on 31 December 1994. Although the crash of the aircraft carrying the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi on 6 April 1994 is considered to be the event that triggered the civil war and the acts of genocide that followed, the Council decided that the temporal jurisdiction of the Tribunal would commence on 1 January 1994, in order to capture the planning stage of the crimes.

B. Organization and structure of the International Tribunal

15. The International Tribunal for Rwanda consists of three organs:

- (a) The chambers, comprising two trial chambers and an appeals chamber; each Trial Chamber is composed of three judges and the Appeals Chamber is composed of five;
- (b) A Prosecutor; and
- (c) A Registry.

16. Under article 12, paragraph 2, of the statute, the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. In providing for a common Appeals Chamber for the two Tribunals, the Council was aware of the fact that, if no restrictions are

~~put on the nationalities of nominees for judges, there could~~
~~be a situation where more than one judge of the Rwanda~~
Tribunal will have the same nationality. In order to prevent
such an eventuality, article 12, paragraph 3 (b), of the
Rwanda statute provides in its relevant part that:

"... each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting

End of Part 1 of 3

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FROM DPIIDS

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Security Council
3501st Meeting (Night)

SC/5997
17 February 1995

Presidential Statement Calls for Unhindered Flow Of
Humanitarian Assistance and Complete Freedom of Movement for
UNPROFOR

Condemning the recent obstruction of humanitarian convoys destined for the Bihac area by the Croatian Serb and Abdic forces, the Security Council this evening demanded that all forces in the Bihac area cease fighting immediately and cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in achieving an effective cease-fire.

In a statement read out by its President, Legwaila J. Legwaila (Botswana), the Council reiterated its condemnation of the continued violations of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It welcomed the fact that convoys were now getting through and called upon all parties to facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance and complete freedom of movement for UNPROFOR.

Stressing the importance of full compliance by the Bosnian parties of agreements concluded in December 1994 on a cease-fire and a complete cessation of hostilities, the Council stated that "all involved must now make a concerted effort to consolidate what has been achieved so far to avoid the risk of a renewed outbreak of hostilities".

The full text of the statement, which will be issued as document S/PRST/1995/8, reads as follows:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continued fighting around Bihac and deplores the serious humanitarian situation in the Bihac area. It reaffirms its support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR.

"The Security Council recalls the statement of the President of the Security Council of 6 January 1995 (S/PRST/1995/1). It reiterates the importance it attaches to full compliance with the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded on 23 December 1994 and 31 December 1994, respectively (S/1995/8). All

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~~involved must now make a concerted effort to consolidate what~~
has been achieved so far to avoid the risk of a renewed outbreak of hostilities.

"The Security Council demands that all forces in the Bihac area cease fighting immediately and cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in achieving an effective cease-fire. The Security Council reiterates its condemnation of the continued violations of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council condemns the recent obstruction of humanitarian convoys destined for the Bihac area by the Croatian Serb and Abdic forces. It welcomes the fact that convoys are now getting through, and calls upon all parties and others concerned to facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance and complete freedom of movement for UNPROFOR."

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Security Council

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February 1995

ORIGINAL:

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED
NATIONS ENGLISH

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
Addendum

1. In my report to the Security Council of 6 February 1995 (S/1995/107), I recommended in paragraphs 35 and 50 that the authorized strength of the civilian police component of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) be raised from 90 to 120 observers.
 2. Should the Security Council approve my recommendation, it is estimated that the cost related to the deployment of the additional 30 observers would amount to \$591,000 gross for a six-month period. The monthly cost thereafter would amount to approximately \$90,000 gross. A breakdown of the estimated cost by main category of expenditure is provided for information purposes in the annex to the present addendum.
 3. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to approve my recommendation, that the costs relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to the UNAMIR Special Account established for that purpose.
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Annex

Cost estimate for an increase in the civilian police
component of the United Nations Assistance Mission
for Rwanda for a six-month period

Thousands of

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dollars

Military personnel costs	6.0
Civilian personnel costs	585.0
Total	591.0

End of Part 1 of 1

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PART 1 OF 2

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy-Spokesman for the Secretary-General, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had met at 10:30 a.m. with the newly elected Executive Bureau of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations with Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council. At 4:30 p.m., he would meet with Stjepan Kljucic, a member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and at 5:15 p.m., with Judge Antonio Cassese, the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

The Deputy-Spokesman then read out two statements. The first read as follows:

"The Secretary-General greets with satisfaction the news that a cease-fire has come into effect between Ecuador and Peru. He applauds the mediation efforts of the four countries which are guarantors of the 1942 Protocol between Ecuador and Peru and welcomes their readiness to send military observers to facilitate implementation of the cease-fire and other measures aimed at reducing tensions and permitting for a peaceful search for agreement on the outstanding issues.

"In that context, the Secretary-General appeals to the Governments of Ecuador and Peru to continue their cooperation with the four guarantors in working out a lasting solution to the problems that have caused the dispute between them."

Mr. Fawzi reminded journalists that the Secretary-General had, in a statement on 28 January, expressed his readiness to provide any necessary support the two Andean nations sought in order to help consolidate the truce between them and in efforts to find a lasting solution to the problems that caused the recent dispute. He added that some United Nations specialized agencies were providing humanitarian assistance to the populations affected by the recent hostilities.

The second statement read as follows:

"The Secretary-General has learned with satisfaction that the 11 relief workers of Operation Lifeline Sudan taken hostage on 8 February have been released unharmed. He, none the less, condemns this latest flagrant violation of humanitarian principles, and all targeting of humanitarian relief workers.

~~Umba Secretary General stresses to all concerned once~~

again, that Operation Lifeline Sudan is conducted strictly in accordance with the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and humanity. He calls upon all concerned to respect these principles and to ensure the security of relief personnel, as well as unimpeded access to all affected populations.

"On 8 February, 11 relief workers of Operation Lifeline Sudan were taken hostage in the town of Waat in south-eastern Sudan. The relief workers -- from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Medecins du monde, Save the Children/United Kingdom, and Swiss Disaster Relief -- were held by a splinter group of the South Sudan Independence Movement. By 11 February, all 11 workers were released as a result of direct negotiations between Operation Lifeline Sudan and the

~~hostage takers. The hostages suffered no mistreatment during~~
~~the~~

Turning to the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Fawzi said that a team from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs had gone to assess the risk of volcanic eruption in Goma, Zaire, where Rwandese refugees were encamped. The team had reported to the task force of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) responsible for contingency planning to deal with such an eventuality. The team had visited Goma from 6 to 10 February and had briefed officials of humanitarian agencies and the Government of Zaire on its findings and recommendations. A summary of the report, released earlier in Geneva, was available from Kevin Kennedy in the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, tel: (212) 963-6821.

Referring to the Security Council, the Deputy Spokesman said that during informal consultations this morning, it had heard oral reports from the Council's mission to

Burundi and

Rwanda. It would discuss other matters, possibly ill President briefed members on clarification he had received from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the nature of cooperation it had been getting from the Iraqi Government on the issue of Kuwaiti missing persons.

Mr. Fawzi then updated information on the state of United Nations finances, disclosing that the Organization was owed \$3.4 billion by Member States, as of 15 February. Of that, \$1.3 billion was for the regular budget and \$2.1 billion for peace-keeping. A breakdown of the amounts was available from the Spokesman's office, he added.

Also available, he told correspondents, was a report of

~~the Secretary-General's proposal to paragraph 3 of Security Council Resolution 1034 (1995) that the Secretary-General should recommend that Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, should be the Tribunal's seat, subject to appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and United Republic of Tanzania, acceptable to the Council.~~

Rwanda (S/1995/134). In it, the Secretary-General recommends that Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, should be the Tribunal's seat, subject to appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and United Republic of Tanzania, acceptable to the Council.

Mr. Fawzi then reminded media representatives that Judge Richard Goldstone, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, would brief them at 2 p.m. today in room 226. The Secretary-General and the Director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) would also meet them at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 21 February, in Conference Room 4 on the "International Year of Tolerance". There would also be a noon briefing on that day. He reminded correspondents that Monday, 20 February, was an official United Nations holiday.

Referring to some questions he been asked previously, he said that the United Nations radio in Rwanda was operating alongside that of the "Reporters sans frontiers", a private group. There was no overlap between the two.

Turning to peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that eight members of the Tunisian battalion in Rwanda had been wounded on Wednesday night by a mine explosion, possibly of the fragmentation type. They had been on foot to investigate some shootings when they were struck. The four soldiers that had been seriously injured were taken to Nairobi for treatment. One of those might lose a leg, another had a serious eye injury.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, had left for Bujumbura today to attend the final session of the regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region hosted by the OAU and the UNHCR. A consensus on a plan of action on the voluntary return of refugees, aid to asylum countries and security in the refugee camps was emerging. In relation to the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, Mr. Eckhard said that 100 Zairian soldiers were working with the UNHCR to improve security. Also, 15 international experts were heading there from the Netherlands.

~~over the weekend or early next week, to begin a training~~
programme for up to 1,500 Zairian soldiers, who would assist the UNHCR with camp security. Continuing, he added that the pace of the return of refugees from both the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire was picking up, according to the UNHCR. Mr. Khan had told United Nations radio that UNAMIR had, in the last six weeks, closed down 40 per cent of the camps for the internally displaced persons, helping to resettle 150,000 people out of a total displaced population of 350,000. The United Nations radio in Kigali had begun broadcasting as from 4 p.m. local time yesterday, for four hours daily in the local language, English and French. Its programming included news of the activities of the UNAMIR and the United Nations agencies, and features to encourage reconciliation and repatriation.

On the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Mr.

~~Bothwell said that the UNHCR had been trying~~

~~to get the convoys moving again.~~
Velika Kladusa this morning by the forces of the Muslim leader, Fikret Abdic. They had argued that fighting further south was too dangerous for the convoy to continue. However, United Nations military observers had no information on such fighting, but efforts would continue to get the convoys to their destination in central Bihac pocket, passing through areas controlled by the Abdic forces. According to the UNHCR, while some 2,000 metric tons of supplies were needed monthly to sustain the Bihac pocket, it could only meet about 40 per cent of that target by the end of the month, even if its remaining convoys were not impeded. Another convoy was planned for Cazin tomorrow. Fighting in the Bihac pocket had been moderate yesterday and this morning and was described in the rest of Bosnia and Herzegovina as being light.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the Angolan Government had today begun a disengagement of forces around the town of Uige, in north-west Angola, under an agreement that was reached earlier this month. The modalities for the pull-back were negotiated yesterday between Major-General Chris Garuba, the chief military observer, and the UNITA delegation.

Deputy-Spokesman Fawzi told reporters that the Secretary-General and the Security Council would be briefed next Wednesday or Thursday by Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. He added that he would try to find out if the Co-Chairman would be ready to meet with the media.

Asked whether he had any news from Burundi, Mr. Fawzi said that the Security Council would be given an update on the situation this afternoon and, following that, he might get and transmit some information to reporters. He reiterated the view that the Secretary-General had expressed in his statement, appealing to all parties to uphold the spirit of compromise and dialogue.

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PART 2 OF 2

He was then asked whether the Secretary-General was concerned about the bill passed by the United States House of Representatives that would cut United States contributions to the United Nations peace-keeping operations. In response, he said that the Secretary-General was always concerned about the position of peace-keeping and the support Member States gave such missions. He reiterated the Secretary-General's position that if one country decided to cut its contributions, the United Nations would have to go to the other 184 States and ask them to decide how to find the resources to continue. However, the bill was still a long way from becoming legislation, "so we should wait and see what will happen to it".

Responding to a request for him to clarify what he had meant by stating that fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina had been moderate, Mr. Eckhard said it meant that there had been about 40 rounds of small-arms fire south-west of Bihac this morning and 16 rounds of artillery fire in Velika Kladusa. Moreover, no cease-fire violations had been recorded yesterday elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Replying to a question as how the operations of United Nations radio meshed in with those of the "Reporters sans frontiers", Mr. Fawzi said that there was no conflict between the two operations, adding that he did not have much information on the programming of both stations. "I only think that two radio stations will do twice as much good as one radio station would do", he added. He said he did not think that the stations consulted each other, and he did not know if they exchanged programmes or timing.

On whether there was progress in the peace process in Afghanistan, he said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mahmoud Mestiri, had arrived in Kabul today -- the first plane into Kabul airport for over a year. He had been accompanied by members of the mechanism for the peace process and a representative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and was continuing his negotiations with the Taliban group. Mr. Mestiri had described the group as "a very positive element in the United Nations efforts", and that it complemented those efforts.

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~~When news on the situation in Sierra Leone was sought, the~~
~~Deputy Spokesman said that the Secretary General's Special~~
~~Representative was~~

in the country to get all the parties to agree to a joint appeal, launched by the United Nations, the OAU and the Commonwealth to request a dialogue between the Government and the Revolutionary United Front. The Front had declined the appeal a few days ago and the Special Representative was trying to change their minds. He had no news on the missing nuns, Mr. Fawzi added.

In response to a question as to whether the landings of aircraft at the airport at Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina, was being investigated, Mr. Fawzi said that they had not been seen landing but only hovering over the airport. Mr. Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, added that UNPROFOR was waiting for a report from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on what it might have detected regarding those flights. ~~Pressed on what NATO~~
~~could possibly have to divulge to UNPROFOR, he said it could~~
~~provide the planes' flight paths, which could help establish where~~
the aircraft had come from. There had also been some discussion that the cargo-type aircraft had been escorted by fighter planes, he added.

Asked for information on whether there had been a continuation of "ethnic cleansing" in some parts of Bosnia, he said that the UNHCR and UNPROFOR had reported that there had been continued movements of populations from the Banja Luka area, and a few months ago, from Bijeljina. He said he would seek more facts on those movements from the UNHCR and provide them to correspondents.

In response to a question on a report, attributed to Human Rights Watch, that 10,000 Muslims had moved between various parts of Bosnia in the last three months, he said that the numbers he had heard were in the hundreds. He would try to get more information.

Regarding some helicopter flights, he said that there were helicopter flights throughout Bosnia, the numbers of which fluctuated. Those flights were recorded and if they were not deemed as being militarily significant, no action was taken on them.

END OF BRIEFING
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~~resolution, the Assembly requested the commission on Narcotic~~

~~Drugs, with the support of the United Nations International~~
Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and in cooperation with the Board, to monitor and evaluate action at the national and international levels in implementing the international drug control instruments, with a view to identifying areas of satisfactory progress and weakness.

The current report refrains from enumerating the successes of the treaties and instead devotes much attention to areas for improvement as well as to provisions that might require technical adjustments or updating. In response to ongoing debates on whether demand reduction should be addressed by an international treaty, the Report says the Board is "not convinced that specific, universally binding treaty provisions on demand reduction could be agreed upon or that such a treaty would be an appropriate instrument to deal with such an

~~issue". It calls instead for national action as more~~
~~appropriate, with international support and co-ordination.~~

The Board also devotes attention to the claims of certain groups that prohibition of the non-medical use of drugs is a violation of human rights. It stresses that the provisions of the drug control instruments should be regarded as "limiting" free choice in human behaviour in the same way as traffic regulations, restrictions on the availability of weapons or poisons or other dangerous substances. In fact, the prevention of drug abuse problems, by means of national and international drug control and demand reduction activities, can be regarded as a basic right of the individual and society.

Adherence to Conventions

While more States are becoming parties to the international drug control instruments every year, the Board remains concerned that a considerable number of countries have not acceded to the Conventions. States which are parties to the treaties are called on to file their required reports on time and to furnish the Board with reliable data.

As of 1 November 1994, 149 States are parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, with 21 of them parties only to the 1961 Convention and 128 of them parties to that treaty as amended by the 1972 Protocol. Some 132 States are parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, six of them since the Board's last report. As regards the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic, 103 States and the European Union are parties -- about 54 per cent of all countries in the world.

INCB Membership

The current membership of the Board is: Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia), Cai Zhi-Ji (China), Huascar Cajias Kauffmann (Bolivia), Hamid Ghodse (Iran), Mohsen Khouk (Tunisia), Gottfried Machata (Austria), Mohammed Mansour (Egypt), Bunsom Martin (Thailand), Herbert S. Okun (United States), Manual Quijano (Mexico), Maruthi Vasudev Narayan Rao (India) and Oskar Schroeder (Germany). Dr. Ghodse serves as President of the Board.

~~Sahibzada Raoof Ali Khan (Pakistan) died on 6 August 1994.~~

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17 February 1995

PRESS BRIEFING BY PROSECUTOR OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS FOR
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, RWANDA

Richard J. Goldstone, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and for the International Tribunal for Rwanda, said at a Headquarters press briefing this afternoon that he and the Tribunal's Deputy Prosecutor, Graham Blewitt, were in New York to meet with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

Mr. Goldstone said that the ACABQ was considering the budget of the International Criminal Tribunal. It was also considering the application for start-up funding for the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

A correspondent asked why the progress made by both Tribunals was moving so slowly. Mr. Goldstone said that the slow progress was due to the nature of establishing international tribunals. For example, there were tremendous logistical difficulties relating to the staffing of an international prosecutor's office, such as identifying qualified staff and relocating them to the tribunal site. Also, geographic distribution of staff was of great importance. The progress of the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia had been slowed due to problems relating to the appointment of a prosecutor, which had taken more than a year. Even today, due to financial constraints, the Tribunal was functioning with only two thirds of the staff required. While he shared the frustration regarding the slow progress, it was not due to any lack of will.

A correspondent said that those that had been named in indictments last week by the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia appeared to be "small fish". Mr. Goldstone said that people who had been indicted had been charged with crimes such as genocide and crimes against humanity. They had been involved in the murder, rape and torture of many people. Those crimes warranted their appearance before the International Tribunal.

The Tribunal also intended to bring charges against individuals who had given orders and conceived policies, Mr. Goldstone continued. Those who had committed actual offences were being charged as part of a strategy for bringing those

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that gave the orders into the net. Through the prosecution of current indictments, the Prosecutor hoped to establish a pattern of conduct inconsistent with spontaneous actions on the part of people in the areas, including military and paramilitary personnel.

A correspondent asked if systems for plea bargaining and witness protection had been established. Mr. Goldstone said that the Prosecutor was not prohibited from making deals with individuals who could lead them to people who were guilty of greater crimes. Witness protection was absolutely vital and a system was already in operation.

If a member of the Bosnian Serb forces was willing to come forward with information, could the Tribunal offer that person safe haven? Mr. Goldstone said that would be possible.

~~Asked about the budgetary difficulties being encountered by the Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Goldstone said~~ that a budget for 1995 requesting \$28 million had been submitted. He was optimistic that the Tribunal would receive what it needed.

Addressing the case of two brothers being tried for war crimes in the courts in the area of the former Yugoslavia, a correspondent noted that there was a chance that the two brothers would be released due to lack of evidence. He asked if the Tribunal would be willing to take on cases where it felt there had been a miscarriage of justice. Mr. Goldstone said that if the Tribunal believed that there had not been a proper or fair trial, it would be entitled to re-try a case. To avoid double jeopardy, the case would have to be very clear.

When would the first cases be tried in Rwanda? Mr. Goldstone said he hoped by the end of the year, but the work of the Prosecutor's Office in Kigali was in its very early stages. The first job was to gather evidence which could lead to charges against leaders responsible for the genocide which began in April 1994. The Office of the Prosecutor was opened in Kigali and a chief of investigations had been appointed. Three staff had already been appointed and it was hoped that the staff would expand to 15 within the next few weeks. That staff would begin collecting the preliminary evidence. Then, the Prosecutor's Office could determine its overall strategy.

Asked if an indictment would be issued against Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, Mr. Goldstone said he could not discuss current investigations or intended indictments.

Since all the people indicted last week by the Tribunal were Serbs, a correspondent asked if the Tribunal was intending to skip all other violations. Mr. Goldstone said it would not be fair to draw any conclusion based on the first indictment, and that the Tribunal must be judged in due course. No, he said, the Tribunal would not be "skipping other violations".

Asked if an individual could be charged with committing genocide, Mr. Goldstone said that as it did not require more than one person to plan or execute genocide, it was possible to charge an individual with genocide.

Regarding the situation in Rwanda, a correspondent asked if the leaders in the refugee camps around Goma had offered to turn over any suspects to the Tribunal. Mr. Goldstone said it was too early to expect such offers, as the Tribunal was only

just beginning to set up its office.

Noting that a database of crimes had been compiled, a correspondent asked if the information from that database would be used. Mr. Goldstone said that the database was now at the disposal of the Prosecutor's Office. While that information was not used to prepare cases for prosecution, the indictments that were issued a week ago by the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia were a result of the work conducted in gathering that information.

Asked how long it would take for that Tribunal to complete its work, Mr. Goldstone said that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was open-ended. Following the establishment of peace in the former Yugoslavia, the Security Council would determine length of the Tribunal's jurisdiction. The work of the Rwanda Tribunal would be much shorter, as its jurisdiction was limited to 1994. Also, the geographic size of Rwanda was much smaller than the former Yugoslavia.

Asked if the Prosecutor's Office had received any pressure from States, Mr. Goldstone said that no pressure had been placed on the work of the Prosecutor.

A correspondent asked if some leaders might be resisting signing a peace plan since they could then be indicted by the Yugoslavia Tribunal. Mr. Goldstone said that a lasting peace would not be established if individuals were left in power who were guilty of the sort of atrocities committed in the former Yugoslavia. The cycles of violence would only continue in the former Yugoslavia, and the same principle applied to the situation in Rwanda.

Noting that the indictments issued to date had been against Serbs, a correspondent asked if evidence gathered so far would lead to the indictment of any Bosnians or Croats. Deputy Prosecutor Blewitt said that while the indictment handed down today all related to crimes committed by Serbs, there were investigations under way in relation to crimes committed by each group. When evidence became available significant enough to begin a prosecution, indictments would flow. It was not fair to say at this time that the Tribunal was only prosecuting Serbs.

Asked when indictments would be issued against Muslims or Croats, Mr. Goldstone said that would happen in the near future.

Noting that the Yugoslavia Tribunal had requested the extradition from Germany of a Serb accused of crimes, a correspondent asked why the extradition had not been demanded of a Muslim now being held in Denmark who had allegedly participated in crimes in the Croat camps in Bosnian. Mr. Goldstone said the German investigation related directly to an investigation which was already being worked on by the Tribunal. It was, therefore, appropriate that the Serb being held in Germany be tried before the Tribunal. In the case of the man in Denmark, the crimes of which he was charged were not related to matters which the Tribunal intended to investigate. He was a low-level official who Danish officials had determined was insane. For those and other reasons, the Tribunal had determined that it was appropriate for the Danish courts to try him.

The Tribunal encouraged national courts to charge individuals with crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia. The Tribunal only had two trial chambers and its scarce resources must be used appropriately.

Since the question of apprehension of suspects was still unresolved, a correspondent asked what was the point of issuing indictments if they could not be apprehended by the Tribunal. Mr. Goldstone said that indictments must be made on the assumption that all Governments would comply with their international obligations under Security Council resolutions.

If people were not apprehended, the Tribunal's rules entitled the Prosecutor to call into session a chamber of three judges to "reconfirm the indictment". At that time, evidence would be read and a historic record of events would be established. At that time, the Chamber would likely give reasons for confirming the indictment, which would demand that the Chamber begin addressing international humanitarian law in judgements. That would be a new phenomenon. Also, reaffirming the indictment would entitle that trial chamber to issue an international arrest warrant. That warrant would then be sent to Interpol, the International Criminal Police Organization, and the individuals would become international fugitives.

Arrest warrants had been issued in relation to the 20 indictments issued by the Yugoslavia Tribunal last week, Mr. Goldstone said. In response to those warrants, Mr. Karadzic had said that the suspects would not be handed over and that they should instead be tried in courts in the Serb-controlled parts of Bosnia. However, Mr. Goldstone said that the Tribunal would be patient, as things might change.

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PART 2 OF 2

CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE

SOC/NAR/691

Monday, 27 February 1995
Background Release

Background on INCB

The INCB was established in 1968 as an independent and quasi-judicial control organ for the implementation of the United Nations drug control treaties, replacing predecessor bodies that had monitored earlier conventions since the time of the League of Nations. Although the Board's work is financed by the United Nations, it functions independently of governments and of that Organization on substantive issues. It endeavours to ensure that adequate supplies of drugs are available for medical and scientific uses and that leakages from licit sources to illicit traffic do not occur. At the same time it seeks to identify weaknesses in national and international control of drugs.

The Board's tasks, among which is the preparation of an annual report, are mandated by the international drug control Conventions. Its 13 members serve in their individual capacities. They are elected by the Economic and Social Council, with three chosen from a list of candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 from a list nominated by governments.

Evaluation of Treaties

In evaluating the impact of the international drug control treaties, the Board concludes that "it does not appear necessary to substantially amend those Conventions at this stage". It states that the three treaties, which form the "pillars of the international drug control system", are mutually supportive, and complementary. Their development parallels the changing drug abuse and illicit trafficking situation, which is characterized by ever increasing sophistication and globalization. Thus, each of the treaties build upon and reinforce the provisions of the others and none of them alone would be comprehensive enough.

The evaluation of the functioning of the treaties was undertaken by the Board in response to Assembly resolution 48/12, adopted in October 1993 following a special high-level plenary meeting on global drug control concerns. By that

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renewable energy sources, focused on solar, wind and hydropower, as well as land resources for biomass energy, to facilitate the efforts of developing countries in those areas. That initiative would be launched by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and other interested organizations, with the support of donor countries.

In the interest of promoting capacity-building, the Commission would recommend consideration of the establishment, under the initiative of the United Nations and with the help of donor countries, of a network of "centres of excellence" for environmentally sound energy technologies. Those centres would focus on energy and improving material efficiency, as well as on developing and demonstrating renewable energy sources. To accomplish this, existing national centres might be enhanced or

A final recommendation states that the United Nations should study in-depth ways and means of strengthening institutional arrangements within the United Nations system, including the possible establishment of a dedicated institution. That recommendation aims at significantly advancing energy for sustainable development and stimulating the coordination of energy-related activities.

The report also addresses many facets of the question of energy for rural development, including energy options, constraints to market penetration, and a strategy for rural energy development. It considers major problems of rural development and the importance of energy in solving those problems. It also addresses trends in rural energy conversion, as well as present and future patterns of energy services in rural areas. The report considers such renewable energy options as photovoltaic systems, solar thermal energy, wind energy, biomass, hydropower and other sources. It also addresses the use of fossil fuels.

The Committee's report also considers the question of a strategy for rural energy development. Under that heading, it addresses the development of national sustainable energy action programmes for agricultural and rural development; priority-setting and capacity-building in rural energy development; new directions in management and institutional arrangements; new financial and investment arrangements; accelerated development and implementation of new technologies; new international actions for rural energy development; and the strengthening of sustainable energy activities within the United Nations system.

Following approval of the Committee's report to the Commission, Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg, expert from the Netherlands and Acting Chairman, said it was a valuable document of which he was proud. Its recommendations represented a decisive phase in the promotion of new energy sources. If implemented, they promised to create employment and improve living conditions.

Also this afternoon, the Committee approved its report to the Economic and Social Council (E/C.13/1995/L.2), as orally

~~revised, which outlines its discussions during the past two~~
~~weeks. It also informs the Council of its recommendations to~~
the Commission and proposes that the Council approve the
provisional agenda for its second regular session, to be held
next year.

By that agenda, if approved, the Committee would consider
the questions of energy and sustainable development; and
medium-term planning in energy, including coordination. It
would also undertake a follow-up to its first and special
sessions. In its consideration of energy and sustainable
development, it would address progress, policies and
coordination in renewable sources of energy, with an emphasis
on biomass. It would also address the question of energy and
the protection of the atmosphere.

During its special session, which began on 6 February, the
Committee's expert members discussed papers they had prepared

~~on various aspects of the question of energy for rural~~
~~development, including their applications in that area~~
countries or regions. In addition, a number of
non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies
addressed the Committee on their efforts and proposals in that
area.

The Committee was also to have considered the development
of energy resources in developing countries, as well as the
question of energy coordination within and outside the United
Nations system. However, that discussion was postponed to a
future session, in order to enable the Committee to complete
its report and recommendations to the Commission on Sustainable
Development.

Officers and Participants

The Committee is composed of 24 government-nominated
experts who are elected by the Economic and Social Council for
four-year terms. The following members were represented at the
special session: Marcelino K. Actouka (Federated States of
Micronesia), Messaoud Boumaour (Algeria), Jose L. Bozzo
(Uruguay), Bernard Devin (France), Paul-Georg Gutermuth
(Germany), Wolfgang Hein (Austria), Jose Fernando Isaza
(Colombia), Virgil Musatescu (Romania), Valeri Andreev Nikov
(Bulgaria), Giovanni C. Pinchera (Italy), Zoilo Rodas Rodas
(Paraguay), E.V.R. Sastry (India), Mohamed M. Shawkat (Egypt),
Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg (Netherlands), Dmitri B. Volfberg
(Russian Federation), and Zhang Guocheng (China).

The officers of the Committee are: Mr. Shawkat, Chairman;
Mr. Zhang, Mr. Rodas Rodas and Mr. Turkenburg, Vice-Chairmen;
and Mr. Musatescu, Rapporteur.

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PART 1 OF 2

Round-up of Session

OS/1687

17 February 1995

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF OUTER SPACE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
SUBCOMMITTEE VIENNA, 6-16 FEBRUARY

Adops Multi-Year Plan for Addressing Problem of Space Debris,
Focuses Attention on Use of Space Technology for Distant
Education

VIENNA, 16 February (UN Information Service) -- The question of a possible agenda for a third United Nations conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space (UNISPACE III), how best to address the threat posed by space debris to future space activities and examples of the use of satellite technology to provide education in remote parts of developing countries were key topics of discussion at the thirty-second session of the Outer Space Committee's Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, which ended here this afternoon, one day earlier than scheduled.

The Subcommittee, a subsidiary body of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, debated the proposal to convene a third UNISPACE, but remained divided as to whether to hold such a gathering, how soon it could take place and what its agenda might be. It decided to continue considering aspects of planning as well as possible alternatives.

Particular alarm was voiced concerning the problem of the debris which had accumulated in orbit over the course of more than 30 years of space exploration and use. Among the issues raised was the danger posed by the presence of defunct and fragmentized satellites in the increasingly crowded geostationary orbit. In response, the Subcommittee adopted a multi-year plan for measuring and analysing the phenomenon and evaluating preventive and "clean-up" actions.

The use of space technology for education, particularly in developing countries, was the theme of a two-day symposium which took place on 6 and 7 February. Experts from a number of countries described their national experience with space education, with emphasis on the use of satellites to reach cultural and linguistic minorities and people in remote areas. The symposium was co-sponsored by the Committee on Space

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~~Research (COSPAR) and the International Astronautical Federation (IAF).~~

On the subject of the use of nuclear power sources in space, the Subcommittee decided that, at the present time, revision of the set of principles adopted by the Assembly in 1992 regarding the safe use of such power sources was not warranted.

The Subcommittee reviewed the United Nations Space Applications Programme, which assists developing countries through training and technical assistance so that they can employ modern technologies for their economic and social development. In that regard, it recommended a programme of training courses, workshops and seminars for next year.

Regarding the efforts of the Office for Outer Space Affairs to establish regional centres for space science and technology education, several delegations questioned aspects of the decision-making process on the location of the centres for Latin America and the Caribbean and for Asia and the Pacific. The Subcommittee noted progress made in the establishment in India of the centre for Asia and the Pacific and in Brazil and Mexico of the centre for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Over the course of the session, the Subcommittee heard 17 technical presentations on a wide range of space-related subjects, including remote sensing, remote education, environmental monitoring, the dynamics of explosions, space debris, nuclear safety in space, emerging obstacles to astronomy and an educational programme involving two-way communications between cosmonauts and schoolchildren.

The Subcommittee will submit its recommendations to the forthcoming session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to be held here from 12 to 23 June.

General Exchange of Views

During the Subcommittee's general exchange of views, member countries reviewed their recent achievements in space exploration and applications. Among the initiatives cited were those taken by France in its continued research into various aspects of space medicine, India's research and development in the field of astronomy and Germany's use of satellites for earth observation.

Subcommittee Chairman John H. Carver (Australia) said the current trend for small inexpensive satellites, made possible through recent advances in microelectronics and material science, had facilitated the practical involvement of developing countries in space research and that international cooperation in that area was flourishing.

Space Applications

In accordance with the recommendations of the second UNISPACE, held in Vienna in 1982, concerning the development of indigenous capabilities in the outer space field, the United Nations Programme on Space Applications has been taking steps to establish regional centres for space science and technology education in developing countries. In reviewing progress made in that regard, China and Argentina raised questions concerning the decision-making process regarding the locations of the centres in their respective regions.

The Space Applications Expert replied that the decision

France showed slides on the ongoing work of the country's National Centre for Space Studies.

Other presentations covered remote education among linguistic minorities in rural India, earth observation satellite systems operated by France and the use of space technology to promote environmental awareness in Canada.

Tribute to Chairman

At the opening meeting on 6 February, the Chairman, Mr. Carver (Australia), announced that he planned to step down as Chairman at the end of the session, after 25 years of service. He was presented with a letter from Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali thanking him for his 25 years of dedicated service to the international community and noting that Mr. Carver had been "instrumental in many of the Subcommittee's most significant accomplishments during that period". In closing statements, representatives of regional groups paid tribute to the Chairman for his long and accomplished service to the Subcommittee.

Participants

John H. Carver (Australia) is Chairman of the Subcommittee.

Representatives of the following Member States attended the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In addition, representatives of the following specialized agencies took part: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Representatives of the Association of Space Explorers (ASE), European Space Agency (ESA), Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Astronautical Federation (IAF) and International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS) also attended the session.

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Round-up of Session

OS/1687
17 February 1995

Remote Education

During the symposium on the use of space technology to enhance educational opportunities, experts from India, ~~France, Brazil, United States, Israel and Germany~~ presented their national experience, supported by videotapes and slides. Emphasis was placed on the use of satellites, particularly minisatellites, to reach people in sparsely populated, remote or cultural minority areas. The value of such technology in literacy training and practical instruction was also stressed.

Geostationary Orbit

In its discussion of the nature and characteristics of the geostationary satellite orbit, the Subcommittee heard differing views on whether the role of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) was adequate for ensuring the fair allocation of positions and frequencies in the orbit or whether a sui generis regime should be created to govern the use of the orbit.

Concern was expressed that the geostationary orbit -- which is situated over the Equator and is the only orbit that permits continuous contact between a satellite and a single ground station -- was becoming overcrowded and that more attention should be paid to the interests of developing countries, particularly those situated on the Equator. The risk of debris in the orbit was also mentioned.

Remote Sensing, Environmental Monitoring

In considering issues relating to the remote sensing of earth by means of satellites, the Subcommittee reiterated its view that such activities should take into account the need to provide appropriate and non-discriminatory assistance to meet the needs of developing countries. It stressed the importance of making remote-sensing data and analysed information openly available to all countries at reasonable cost and in a timely matter. Speakers underscored the value of such technology for environmental monitoring and in early warning of disasters.

Technical Presentations

In the technical presentations held during the session, a number of space-related issues were addressed by experts and representatives of government space programmes. A speaker from the United Kingdom discussed the difficulty in justifying the use of nuclear power sources in space; a representative of the Russian Federation Ministry of Education showed a videotape on a programme whereby school children receive science lessons from cosmonauts aboard spacecraft; and a representative of

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that India would host the centre for Asia and the Pacific and that Brazil and Mexico would co-host the centre for Latin America and the Caribbean had been taken in accordance with established procedure. The Subcommittee took note of arrangements being made for the establishment of those centres and of the secretariat's provision of a draft agreement for the establishment of the centres. It was further noted that discussions on the establishment of a centre for the Economic Cooperation Organization were in progress with the Government of Iran and that Morocco had offered to host a Centre for Africa. Syria had reaffirmed its offer to host a centre for the region covered by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

UNISPACE III

On the issue of convening a third UNISPACE, the Subcommittee noted that the General Assembly had agreed last year that such a conference could be held in the near future, but only after agreement was reached on an agenda, venue and funding for the event. After considerable discussion of the matter, in the plenary meetings and in working groups, the Subcommittee agreed to continue examining the question, as well as possible alternative means of achieving the goals of a UNISPACE III.

Space Debris

The Subcommittee had begun discussing the hazards posed by space debris during its 1994 session, when it had agreed to focus its attention this year on the acquisition and understanding of data on the characteristics of the space debris environment, with a view to establishing a common understanding of the problem. Following discussion of the issue and after hearing a number of technical presentations on the definition and measurement of such objects, the Subcommittee adopted a multi-year work plan for dealing with the issue.

Under that plan, the Subcommittee would concentrate next year on the measurement of space debris and understanding data and the damage such objects could cause to space vehicles and devices; in 1997 it would explore modelling of the space debris environment and risk assessment; and in 1998 it would consider space debris mitigation measures, including protective shielding and collision avoidance.

Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Space

On the subject of the use of nuclear power sources in space, the Subcommittee had been asked by the Outer Space Committee to review recent developments in nuclear technology and safety standards which might have a bearing on whether to revise the set of principles adopted by the Assembly in 1992 regarding the use of those power sources in outer space. A number of participants raised questions concerning the safe operation of nuclear-powered space objects and the possibility of their collision with space debris. The Subcommittee decided to seek the widest input on matters affecting the use of such power sources in space but that, at the present time, revision of the 1992 principles was not warranted.

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the qualifications set out in paragraph 1 above, no two of

17. Article 15, paragraph 3 of the Statute of the Rwanda Tribunal provides that the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall also serve as the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, with such additional staff, including an additional Deputy Prosecutor, to assist with prosecutions before the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The statute thus envisages commonality not only in the person of the Prosecutor, but also in the staff of the Prosecutor's Office.

C. Other statutory provisions

18. Article 14 of the statute of the Rwanda Tribunal provides that the judges of the International Tribunal shall adopt the rules of procedure and evidence for the conduct of the pretrial phase of the proceedings, trials and appeals, the admission of evidence, the protection of victims and witnesses and other appropriate matters of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, with such changes as they deem necessary. It was thus the intention of the Council that, although the rules of procedure and evidence of the Yugoslav Tribunal should not be made expressly applicable to the Rwanda Tribunal, they should nevertheless serve as a model from which deviations will be made when the particular circumstances of Rwanda so warrant.

19. Imprisonment shall, according to article 26 of the statute, be served in Rwanda, or in any of the States on a list of States that have indicated to the Security Council their willingness to accept convicted persons. Unlike the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda is not excluded from the list of States where prison sentences pronounced by the International Tribunal for Rwanda may be served.

20. Article 30 of the statute provides that the expenses of the Tribunal shall be the expenses of the Organization in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter. In clearly distinguishing between the competence of the Security Council to establish the International Tribunal and the budgetary authority of the General Assembly to decide on its financing, the Security Council did not pronounce itself on the mode of financing, i.e., regular budget or a special account

COUNCIL

RESOLUTION 955 (1994)

21. The urgent need to start up the operation of the International Tribunal for Rwanda immediately necessitated a phased approach to the establishment of the Tribunal in accordance with the chronological order of the legal process, from the stage of the investigation and the preparation of indictments to the conduct of trial proceedings. A phased approach also facilitated more accurate estimates of the full financial requirements of the Tribunal over time and as information became gradually available.

22. I, therefore, approved a plan for the establishment of the Tribunal in two phases. The first phase envisaged the establishment of an investigative/prosecutorial unit, the

establishment of an Administrative unit and a secretariat, and the preparation of a request for initial funding. In the second phase, judges will be elected, practical arrangements for the establishment of the seat will be put in place, the staffing will be completed and the Tribunal, as a whole, will be fully operational.

A. First phase of the operation of the International Tribunal
23. The first phase of the operation of the International Tribunal for Rwanda began with the establishment of the Investigative/prosecutorial Unit in Kigali. The main functions of the Unit are to establish the Prosecutor's Office and recruit staff, gather documents and information from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, transfer all information collected from the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 935 (1994) and the Special Investigative Unit established by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, develop the investigative strategy and field operational procedures and initiate the process of investigations and the preparation of indictments.

24. With a view to utilizing, to the extent possible, existing human and financial resources and drawing upon the experience already gained by the Prosecutor and the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the investigations of serious violations of international humanitarian law, it was decided that the core Investigative Unit would consist of investigators of the Prosecutor's Office of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and of the Special Investigative Unit established by the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

25. In accordance with article 15, paragraph 3, of the statute of the Rwanda Tribunal, I appointed Mr. Honore Rakotomanana (Madagascar) as the Deputy Prosecutor. Mr. Rakotomanana has already initiated the operation of the Unit in Kigali and is engaged in staffing his Office.

26. Temporary office space for the initial phase of the operation of the Investigative/Prosecutorial Unit has been identified in the UNICEF Building in Kigali, where the core investigative Unit is currently located. Office premises in

permanent location for the Unit.

27. Security for the Investigative/Prosecutorial Unit, its premises and investigators while on mission, will be provided by UNAMIR in accordance with Security Council resolution 965 (1994).

28. A small Administrative Unit has been established, initially within the Office of Legal Affairs, to support the start-up operations of the Prosecutor's Office in Rwanda. The Administrative Unit, which forms the core registry, is presently handling all administrative, financial and personnel matters pertaining to the commencement of the operation of the Tribunal.

29. A trust fund to assist in the activities of the International Tribunal for Rwanda was established by the

Security Council pursuant to Security Council resolution 955

and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment and services to the International Tribunal, including the offer of expert personnel, was sent out on 9 January 1995. Contributions to the Trust Fund have already been received from several States, including a pledge to donate equipment in the equivalent amount of \$1 million.

30. Pending the preparation of a full budgetary submission to the General Assembly of the estimated financial requirements of the International Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 1994-1995, a request has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) for the initial funding of the first phase of the operation, i.e., 1 January-31 March 1995. The estimated requirements, based on the anticipated activities to be carried out during that period are in the amount of \$3,951,200. They include recruitment of the core investigative and administrative staff, retention of office premises, procurement and establishment of computer and communications systems, administrative costs, costs of transfer of materials between Rwanda, Geneva and The Hague in connection with the Commission of Experts and travel costs on official business between these locations and within Rwanda.

31. Pending consideration of the request by ACABQ, resources have been made available from the Trust Fund to permit initial recruitment and travel of staff from the Yugoslav Tribunal to Rwanda. In addition, the Secretary-General has authorized expenditures up to a maximum of \$191,600 for the period 15 January to 14 February 1995.

B. Second phase of the operation of the International Tribunal

32. Once the Security Council has made a determination as to the seat of the Tribunal, the process of electing judges will commence. With a common Appeals Chamber composed of five judges already in place, only six trial judges will have to be elected. Since the judges have to adopt rules of procedure and evidence, it is essential that they are elected as soon as possible. At the same time it is important that the judges take office shortly before the commencement of trial proceedings to avoid the financial implications entailed in

~~These are the only two options. Therefore, paragraph 6 of the~~
session of the judges to be convened for the sole purpose of adopting the rules of procedure and evidence.

33. Upon the determination of the seat, negotiations will be undertaken by the Office of Legal Affairs with the host country to conclude a headquarters agreement and a lease agreement for the premises of the Tribunal.

34. During the second stage of the operation of the Tribunal, the process of the staffing of the Prosecutor's Office and the Registry will be completed and the Tribunal, as a whole, will be fully operational.

IV. LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

A. Guidelines for the determination of the

seat

~~25. By paragraph 6 of its resolution 955 (1994), the Security~~
~~Council has decided that the seat of the Tribunal~~
~~shall be determined by the Council, taking into~~

considerations of justice and fairness as well as administrative efficiency, including access to witnesses, and economy and subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the State of the seat acceptable to the Council, having regard to the fact that the International Tribunal may meet away from its seat when it considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of its functions. The Council furthermore decided that an office will be established and proceedings will be conducted in Rwanda, where feasible and appropriate, subject to the conclusion of similar appropriate arrangements.

36. In examining the question of the seat for the purpose of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 955 (1994), a flexible approach was adopted. Although normally, the seat of a tribunal would indicate the place where all its organs are located, in the present case the "seat" of the International Tribunal for Rwanda is interpreted to mean the place where trial proceedings are held and trial chambers are located. With a common Appeals Chamber and a common Prosecutor already located in The Hague and the Investigative/Prosecutorial Unit already established in Kigali, the operations of the Rwanda Tribunal, ranging from investigation, preparation of indictments and trial proceedings, both in the Trial Chambers and in the Appeals Chamber, will most probably be carried out in three different locations. It may be noted, however, that, although the various organs of the International Tribunal, wherever located, form part of the Tribunal, a determination of the seat is required by paragraph 6 of resolution 955 (1994) only in respect of the location of trial proceedings.

37. In examining the possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal in the light of the criteria set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 955 (1994), the Secretary-General has been guided by the preference expressed for Rwanda as the location of the seat if feasible and appropriate, or for any other location meeting the criteria set out in the resolution, including, in particular, "access to witnesses". A preference for an "African seat" was thus indicated by the Security

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~on this preference the Secretary General~~
~~has been that a technical mission to identify suitable premises~~
for the seat of the International Tribunal would visit Rwanda
and two of its neighbouring countries, Kenya and the United
Republic of Tanzania.

B. Various options for the location of the seat
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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 5
OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 955 (1994)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, by which the Security Council established an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandese citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, represented the culmination of a series of resolutions in which the Council had condemned the systematic and widespread violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda and, in particular, the mass killing of tens of thousands of civilians with impunity.
2. In resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, the Secretary-General was requested to present a report on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda. In my report to the Council of 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640), I noted that massacres and killings had continued in a systematic manner throughout Rwanda and that only a proper investigation could establish the facts in order to determine responsibility.
3. By resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994, the Secretary-General was requested to establish an impartial commission of experts. In its interim report (S/1994/1125), the Commission submitted its preliminary conclusions on serious breaches of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide committed in Rwanda, and recommended that the individuals responsible for those acts be brought to justice before an independent and impartial international criminal tribunal. In its final

existed overwhelming evidence to prove that acts of genocide against the Tutsi ethnic group had been committed by Hutu elements in a concerted, planned, systematic and methodical way, in violation of article II of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948 1/ (hereinafter "the Genocide Convention"); that crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law were committed by individuals on both sides of the conflict, but there was no evidence to suggest that acts committed by Tutsi elements were perpetrated with an intent to destroy the Hutu ethnic group as such, within the meaning of the Genocide Convention.

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4. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of

the Secretary-General to implement the resolution urgently and

to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the Tribunal, including recommendations to the Council as to possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal, and to report periodically to the Council.

5. While the Council has been periodically informed of the implementation of resolution 955 (1994), through letters from the Secretary-General, oral briefings and recently through the progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (S/1995/107, paras. 19-22), this is the first time that the Secretary-General is submitting a formal report on the Tribunal. Accordingly, I have decided that it would be useful to provide the Council with a comprehensive report.

The first section analyses the legal basis for the establishment of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (hereinafter also referred to as "the Rwanda Tribunal") and its legal status. The second contains a succinct review of the main provisions of the statute of the Rwanda Tribunal where they differ from the provisions of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (hereinafter "the Yugoslav Tribunal") (see S/25704). The third section of the report outlines the two-stage approach to the establishment of the Rwanda Tribunal and the practical arrangements made thus far for its functioning. Finally, in the fourth section of the report, the Secretary-General examines the various options for the location of the seat of the Tribunal in the light of the criteria set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 955 (1994) and makes his recommendation for the location of the seat of the Tribunal.

II. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

6. Having determined on two previous occasions that the situation in Rwanda constituted a threat to peace and security in the region, 2/ the Council, in its resolution 955 (1994), determined that the situation in Rwanda continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security and accordingly, decided to establish the International Tribunal

~~the Rwanda Tribunal, established by the Security Council of the United Nations.~~ The establishment of the International Tribunal under Chapter VII, notwithstanding the request received from the Government of Rwanda, 3/ was necessary to ensure not only the cooperation of Rwanda throughout the life-span of the Tribunal, but the cooperation of all States in whose territory persons alleged to have committed serious violations of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide in Rwanda might be situated. A Tribunal based on a Chapter VII resolution was also necessary to ensure a speedy and expeditious method of establishing the Tribunal.

7. Unlike the establishment of the Yugoslav Tribunal, which was done in a two-stage process of two Security Council resolutions (resolutions 808 (1993) and 827 (1993)), the Security Council decided that, in drawing upon the experience gained in the Yugoslav Tribunal, a one-step process and a

8. The International Tribunal for Rwanda is a subsidiary organ of the Security Council within the meaning of Article 29 of the Charter. As such, it is dependent in administrative and financial matters on various United Nations organs; as a judicial body, however, it is independent of any one particular State or group of States, including its parent body, the Security Council.

9. The establishment of the Rwanda Tribunal at a time when the Yugoslav Tribunal was already in existence, dictated a similar legal approach to the establishment of the Tribunal. It also mandated that certain organizational and institutional links be established between the two Tribunals to ensure a unity of legal approach, as well as economy and efficiency of resources. The statute of the Rwanda Tribunal, which was an adaptation of the statute of the Yugoslav Tribunal to the circumstances of Rwanda, was drafted by the original sponsors of Security Council resolution 955 (1994) and discussed among members of the Council. Rwanda, as a member of the Security Council at the time that resolution 955 (1994) was adopted, thus participated fully in the deliberations on the statute and the negotiations leading to the adoption of the resolution.

III. MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

A. Competence of the International

Tribunal

10. The competence of the International Tribunal for Rwanda is circumscribed in time, place and subject-matter jurisdiction. Article 1 of the statute provides that the International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandese citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994. The crimes in respect of which the Tribunal is competent are set out in articles 2 to 4 of the statute.

1. Subject-matter jurisdiction

11. Given the nature of the conflict as non-international,

character, the Council has incorporated within the subject-matter jurisdiction of the Tribunal violations of international humanitarian law which may either be committed in both international and internal armed conflicts, such as the crime of genocide 4/ and crimes against humanity, 5/ or may be committed only in internal armed conflict, such as violations of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions, 6/ as more fully elaborated in article 4 of Additional Protocol II. 7/

12. In that latter respect, the Security Council has elected to take a more expansive approach to the choice of the applicable law than the one underlying the statute of the Yugoslav Tribunal, and included within the subject-matter jurisdiction of the Rwanda Tribunal international instruments regardless of whether they were considered part of customary international law or whether they have customarily entailed

the responsibility of the perpetrator of the crimes. Article 7 of the statute, accordingly, includes violations of Additional Protocol II, which, as a whole, has not yet been universally recognized as part of customary international law, and for the first time criminalizes common article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions. 8/

2. Territorial and temporal jurisdiction

13. The territorial jurisdiction of the International Tribunal extends beyond the territory of Rwanda to that of neighbouring States, in respect of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed by Rwandese citizens. In extending the territorial jurisdiction of the Tribunal beyond the territorial bounds of Rwanda, the Council envisaged mainly the refugee camps in Zaire and other neighbouring countries in which serious violations of international humanitarian law are alleged to have been committed in connection with the conflict in Rwanda.

14. The temporal jurisdiction of the Tribunal is limited to one year, beginning on 1 January 1994 and ending on 31 December 1994. Although the crash of the aircraft carrying the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi on 6 April 1994 is considered to be the event that triggered the civil war and the acts of genocide that followed, the Council decided that the temporal jurisdiction of the Tribunal would commence on 1 January 1994, in order to capture the planning stage of the crimes.

B. Organization and structure of the International Tribunal

15. The International Tribunal for Rwanda consists of three organs:

- (a) The chambers, comprising two trial chambers and an appeals chamber; each Trial Chamber is composed of three judges and the Appeals Chamber is composed of five;
- (b) A Prosecutor; and
- (c) A Registry.

16. Under article 12, paragraph 2, of the statute, the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. In providing for a common Appeals Chamber for the two Tribunals, the Council was aware of the fact that, if no restrictions are

~~put on the nationalities of nominees for judges, there could~~

be a situation where more than one judge of the Rwanda Tribunal will have the same nationality. In order to prevent such an eventuality, article 12, paragraph 3 (b), of the Rwanda statute provides in its relevant part that:

"... each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting

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1. Technical mission report

38. A technical mission headed by the Chief, Administrative and Operations Section, Buildings Management Service of the ~~United Nations Secretariat~~, visited Rwanda, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania during the second half of December 1994. In surveying available premises for the seat of the Tribunal in all three locations, the mission concluded that:

(a) There is a severe shortage of premises in Kigali that could accommodate the needs of the Tribunal properly and provide adequate security. Most buildings suffered heavy damage as a result of the war and extensive and costly repairs would be needed to make them operational again;

(b) Nairobi, as a possible location for the seat of the Tribunal, has the advantage of having the necessary infrastructure, support facilities and communication systems and, more importantly, it has a large United Nations presence. Government officials initially indicated that they would be willing to assist in identifying suitable premises if requested to do so by their Government;

(c) Unlike Nairobi, Arusha lacks adequate infrastructure, and a great number of support facilities would have to be imported. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, however, indicated its willingness to support the International Tribunal and assist in its accommodation in Arusha. In that connection a concrete offer was made for the Tribunal to use the premises of the Arusha International Conference Centre for its seat. The mission concluded that, with the necessary construction work, the Centre, which is a self-contained complex equipped with a developed communication system and other facilities, could constitute suitable premises for the seat of the Tribunal.

39. Following the submission of the technical report, a formal request was addressed by the Legal Counsel to the Kenyan Mission to the United Nations to assist in identifying suitable premises for the seat of the Tribunal. In response, the Permanent Representative of Kenya informed the Legal Counsel that, after careful consideration of the various aspects relating to the location of the Tribunal, the Kenyan Government decided that it would not be in a position to provide a seat for the Tribunal.

40. The question of the seat was also raised in a meeting between the Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General, Office of the Legal Counsel, and the Permanent

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~~Renewal of the seat of the International Tribunal for Rwanda at the United Nations.~~ The Rwandan Ambassador reiterated his Government's position that the seat of the Tribunal should be located in Kigali for the moral and educational value that its presence there would have for the local population. In a spirit of compromise and cooperation, however, he indicated that his Government would raise no objection to the seat of the Tribunal being established in a location easily accessible to Rwanda in a neighbouring State.

2. Criteria for determination of the seat

41. Against this background the Secretary-General has undertaken an examination of the criteria set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 955 (1994) in respect of two countries: Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

"Justice and fairness"

42. In the view of the Secretary-General, the criterion of "justice and fairness" in the context of selecting a location ~~for the seat means the conduct of trial proceedings in an~~ environment that would ensure justice and fairness to both victims and accused. Although the international character of the Rwanda Tribunal is a guarantee of the just and fair conduct of the legal process, it is nevertheless necessary to ensure not only the reality but also the appearance of complete impartiality and objectivity in the prosecution of persons responsible for crimes committed by both sides to the conflict. Justice and fairness, therefore, require that trial proceedings be held in a neutral territory.

43. In this connection, the Secretary-General notes that, in the atmosphere now prevailing in Rwanda, there are serious security risks in bringing into the country leaders of the previous regime alleged to have committed acts of genocide to stand trial before the International Tribunal.

"Administrative efficiency and economy"

44. On the basis of the technical report, the choice of Kigali as the seat of the Tribunal, even if premises were available, would have entailed extensive and costly repairs to make them operational again. Arusha, on the other hand, has the advantage of having readily available premises, which may be offered either rent-free, or at a very low rate. Furthermore, the proximity of Arusha to victims, witnesses and potential accused persons situated in Rwanda and neighbouring States, and its accessibility by air to and from all of these locations, will considerably reduce the travel costs that would be otherwise entailed in the choice of a more distant location.

3. Recommendation for the seat

45. On the basis of the foregoing and given the positions of the Governments of Rwanda, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania and having, in addition, examined the considerations of justice and fairness as well as administrative efficiency, including access to witnesses, and economy, as mandated by paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 955 (1994), it is my conclusion that the choice of Rwanda as the location of the seat would not be feasible or appropriate and that Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, should be selected as the seat of the Tribunal. I, therefore, recommend to the Security Council that, subject to appropriate arrangements between the United

~~Nations and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania~~
acceptable to the Council, Arusha be determined as the seat of
the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

Notes

- 1/ General Assembly resolution 260 (A) (III).
- 2/ In resolution 918 (1994), the Council decided to impose sanctions against Rwanda and, in resolution 929 (1994), it authorized a temporary humanitarian operation under the command and control of a Member State ("Operation Turquoise").
- 3/ In its letter to the Secretary-General of 6 August 1994, the Government of Rwanda stated that an international tribunal, along the lines of the Yugoslav Tribunal, would help to promote peace and reconciliation among the parties and remove destabilizing elements from Rwanda and neighbouring States. The Government undertook to prevent summary executions and to hold in custody persons alleged to have committed acts of genocide pending prosecution by the International Tribunal. In addition, in a statement dated 28 September 1994 on the question of refugees and security in Rwanda (S/1994/1115, annex), the Government of Rwanda called for the setting up, as soon as possible, of an international tribunal to try persons alleged to have committed genocide.
- 4/ Genocide, according to article I of the Genocide Convention, is a crime under international law whether committed in time of peace or in time of war.
- 5/ Crimes against humanity were described in article 5 of the statute of the Yugoslav Tribunal as those enumerated in the article, "when committed in armed conflict, whether international or internal in character". Article 3 of the Rwanda statute makes no reference to the temporal scope of the crime; there is, therefore, no reason to limit its application in that respect.
- 6/ Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, of 12 August 1949, Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, of 12 August 1949, Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners-of-War of 12 August 1949, Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 970-973).
- 7/ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II) of 8 June 1977, (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1125, No. 17513).
- 8/ Although the question of whether common article 3 entails the individual responsibility of the perpetrator of the crime is still debatable, some of the crimes included therein, when committed against the civilian population, also constitute crimes against humanity and as such are customarily recognized as entailing the criminal responsibility of the individual.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 16 February 1995

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy-Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by reading this statement on the situation in Burundi:

"The political situation in Burundi continues to be a cause of serious concern to the international community. Once again the Secretary-General appeals to the wisdom of the political leaders to continue to place primary emphasis on the spirit of dialogue and compromise which prevailed at the signing of the Convention of Government on 10 September 1994.

"The Secretary-General reminds them that his Special Representative, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, with whom he is in continuous contact, stands ready at all times to do whatever he can to assist in overcoming the difficulties during this trying time for Burundi."

He explained that the Secretary-General had wanted to express his concerns on behalf of the international community in the light of the rising tension in that central African country, whose Prime Minister had resigned.

The Deputy-Spokesman then moved to the Secretary-General's activities at Headquarters today: a farewell discussion at 10:30 a.m. with the outgoing Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), Lieutenant-General Roman Misztal; and a meeting at 11 a.m. with Professor Rocco Buttiglione, the Political Secretary of the Italian Popular Party; and at 4:30 p.m., a meeting with Haim Ramon, the Chairman of the Israeli Federation of Labour Unions. The rest of the day would be devoted to internal meetings.

Turning to peace-keeping operations, Mr. Fawzi said he had been informed from Zagreb that things had been relatively quiet on most fronts. There had been a meeting between representatives of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) over access to radar screens at Surcin airport. The meeting had decided to immediately allow UNPROFOR observers full access to radar screens in the operations rooms and to provide recorded radar data for the period 1 to 4 February, for evaluation by UNPROFOR officials. It decided that restrictions on the use of car-mounted communications equipment by UNPROFOR airport monitors would be removed. The

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UNPROFOR office in Zagreb had confirmed that at 10:45 a.m.

local time today, the military observers had their own radar screens at the Surcin operations centre.

The general situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was calm and stable, as was that in the Bihac "safe area", but for a few detonations, while no shelling had been recorded in Bihac town, Mr. Fawzi continued. The entire 10-truck convoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had reached Bihac with 96 metric tons of flour, oil, beef, sugar, soap, medicines and other supplies. The agency was concerned about security and lack of food in the enclave, according to a press release available from it.

The convoy had been fired at, as it was crossing the front-line into the Government-controlled southern part of Bihac, on Wednesday evening. The source of the gunfire was unknown and no one had been injured. Three other UNHCR convoys would be going to Bihac in the next two days and another three from other sources would be heading there in the next three days. The UNHCR estimated that Bihac required at least one convoy a day to sustain its population. Meanwhile, Mr. Fawzi continued, a six-truck UNHCR convoy was making its way to Velika Kladusa.

Referring to previous requests for information on the subject of yesterday's meeting between the Secretary-General and the Jordanian Foreign Minister, the Deputy Spokesman said that subjects discussed included the World Summit for Social Development, which King Hussein would attend. Also discussed were the Middle East peace process; the transfer of the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) from Vienna to the Gaza Strip, with the agency planning to maintain its five regional offices, with one in Jordan; and UNPROFOR and the potential withdrawal from Croatia. Jordan has troops in the Force. They had also discussed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

On the situation in Haiti, Mr. Fawzi said that a trilateral conference had been held in Port-au-Prince between the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), a United States delegation and the Haitian Government. Among those who had represented UNMIH were the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Lakhdar Brahimi, and the Force Commander, Major-General Joseph Kinzer. The forum, described as "frank and friendly", had provided the three sides an opportunity to tell each other of their respective programmes and plans and to discuss the transition from the multinational force to the UNMIH. Led by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Haitian side included the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Justice, Defence, Finance and Information, the country's Ambassador to the United Nations and the head of the Provisional Electoral Council. During the meeting, President Aristide had expressed his country's gratitude for the help Haiti had been receiving in its return to democracy. So far, Mr. Fawzi continued, up to 38 Member States would contribute troops or police to the UNMIH. The United Nations and the United States delegations had agreed with the President that an efficient police force was necessary for the transition in Haiti. The reform of the judicial system was also discussed and the United Nations

delegation gave details of the technical assistance the Organization had been offering, at Haiti's request, to the electoral process. They had also agreed to set up a United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Assistance, to which the United States had pledged \$10.5 million and had already given \$2.3 million to prepare for legislative elections. Presidential elections were due in November and the second trilateral conference would be on 15 March, Mr. Fawzi added.

Moving on to other matters, the Deputy-Spokesman said that the Secretary-General had indeed read the report of the Commission on Global Governance and would comment on it in time for the General Assembly summit. Regarding remarks on United Nations agencies by the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, Karl Theodor Paschke, Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General's position was that he would welcome any decision Member States took on the matter.

On Rwanda, he said that Radio UNAMIR had started broadcasting at 4 p.m. local time today for four hours, with messages from the Secretary-General and his Special Representative. He said he would make the station's frequencies available to reporters when he got them from Kigali.

Mr. Fawzi then informed correspondents that Judge Richard Goldstone, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, would brief them at 2 p.m. tomorrow in room 226. He said briefing notes were available from the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). He then reminded reporters that the Secretary-General and the Director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) would meet the press at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 21 February, in Conference Room 4 on the "International Year of Tolerance". He pointed out that Monday, 20 February, was a United Nations official holiday and there would be no noon briefing. The United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA) would hold a reception at 5 p.m. today in the UNCA Club for the press officers of United Nations agencies and programmes: "What do they do and who are they"?

Asked for comments from the Secretary-General as to why 38 Member States had virtually rushed, with United States prodding, to pledge troops to UNMIR while it had been difficult to raise troops for security in the Rwandese refugees camps in Zaire, Mr. Fawzi said he would pass the question onto the Secretary-General. He said, however: "We have seen an interest in certain operations and a lack of interest in others", explaining that the decisions were based on the political considerations of Member States and the Security Council. He noted that there had been an overwhelming response to the request for troops for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

In response to a question as to why Radio UNAMIR was necessary when there was a functioning Government in Rwanda and what the station transmitted, he said that the medium was there to help foster an atmosphere of security that would coax refugees back home from neighbouring countries. It was important to get the United Nations message across to those that were either internally displaced or forced to live outside their country. While the Government of Rwanda had, in a recent

letter to the United Nations, raised some concerns regarding the station's operations, its granting of broadcast rights meant that its fears had been allayed by UNAMIR. Moreover, the station's objectives were being pursued with the Government's cooperation. The content of the radio output included factual reporting on the humanitarian and security situation. There were two hours of information in the local language and the same information would be presented in English and French. He said he would try to get more programming details for reporters.

Pressed to comment further on Mr. Paschke's remarks, Mr. Fawzi said that the Under-Secretary-General had spoken to the German magazine Der Stern, on management issues and the possibility of staff cuts. He had also talked of a need to reconsider the usefulness of one or two specialized agencies such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 16 February 1995, PARA,

- UNHCR and UNPROFOR humanitarian convoy finally reaches Bihac pocket; additional relief convoys on way to area.
 - Croatian Government says it will support proposal suspending most sanctions on Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) if certain conditions met.
 - Secretary-General appeals to political leaders in Burundi to continue dialogue and political compromise; international community expresses serious concern with situation in country.
 - United Nations trust fund established for legislative and parliamentary elections in Haiti; United States pledges \$10 million for electoral assistance.
 - UNAMIR Radio begins broadcasting in Kigali; Special Representative says broadcasts will provide factual information of situation in country and refugee camps, as well as United Nations goals and activities.
 - Human Rights Commission hears calls for increased protection for clandestine immigrants and an end to restrictions on fundamental rights of migrant workers.
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) have managed to get their critical humanitarian convoy into the Bihac pocket. According to a United Nations spokesman, the 10-truck convoy came under fire as it crossed the front line into the government-controlled southern section of Bihac, but nobody was injured.

The UNHCR estimates the convoy of food and medical supplies will meet the needs of the people in the Bihac "safe area" for one day. Another three convoys will travel to the area in the next three days.

The Croatian Government has said it is willing to support the proposal suspending most sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) if certain conditions are met. Croatia's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mario Noble, cited three conditions: there must be strict international control of the relevant international borders; the international border control must be complimented by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); and all five states of the former Yugoslavia must be recognized as

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equal successors.

The proposal was made by the Contact Group (France, Germany, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States). It would offer the suspension, but not the lifting, of most sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) if it recognized the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia and Croatia.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today appealed again to political leaders in Burundi to continue the spirit of dialogue and political compromise which presided during the signing of the Convention of Government Agreement of 10 September 1994. A United Nations spokesman said today that the international community was seriously concerned with the political situation in Burundi where tensions had increased following the recent resignation of the Prime Minister.

The Secretary-General said his Special Representative, Ould Abdullah, with whom he was in constant contact, would be at the disposal of Burundi's leaders to offer whatever assistance was necessary to help them overcome the difficulties their country was going through.

A United Nations trust fund will be set up for electoral assistance in Haiti, according to a spokesman for the Organization. Senior officials from the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) and the United States who took part yesterday in a trilateral conference with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. They agreed on details of the technical assistance they will give during the country's legislative and parliamentary elections. The United States has pledged \$10 million of which \$2.3 million has already been disbursed.

During the conference, judicial reform and preparations for the transition from the multinational force to UNMIH were also discussed. It was agreed that the efficiency of the new Haitian police force would be crucial for the success of the operation. President Aristide expressed his appreciation to all the countries which had supported Haiti in its return to democracy, the spokesman said.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) began broadcasting today from Kigali. UNAMIR Radio will initially broadcast four hours daily, in Kinyarwanda, French and English. Special Representative Shaharyar Khan said since there was no television or press in Rwanda, people relied on radio for information. The objective of UNAMIR Radio was to project a factual image of what was happening in Rwanda and the refugee camps, and to inform people of the goals and activities of the Organization, thereby helping to promote national reconciliation.

In a United Nations Radio interview, Mr. Khan said that in the past six weeks, UNAMIR had closed down 40 per cent of the camps for internally displaced persons, and had assisted 150,000 out of a total of 350,000 of those people to return home. He called the achievements of the recent round-table Conference in Geneva "very, very positive" with some \$640 million pledged in assistance for Rwanda.

Several speakers addressing the Commission on Human Rights

have called for increased protection for clandestine immigrants and an end to restrictions on the fundamental rights of migrant workers. The Commission was continuing its debate on minority rights, migrant workers' rights and religious intolerance. It also considered obstacles to the implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Such obstacles included forced repatriation, arbitrary deportations and unjustified confiscations of entry documents.

The representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom said the situation of migrant women was characterized by triple discrimination. The women were foreigners, often economically underprivileged and subject to gender-specific oppression, including sexual abuse and harassment. Special efforts were needed to improve the working and living conditions of migrant sex workers, she said.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 15 February 1995, PARA,

--- Senior United Nations, United States and Haitian officials hold tri-lateral conference to review situation in Haiti; United States reports to Security Council that solid foundation exists for transfer from multinational force to UNMIH.

--- Regional Conference on refugees, returnees and displaced persons begins in Bujumbura, Burundi; intense diplomatic efforts to diffuse tense situation in the country continue.

--- Human Rights Commission told a special rapporteur on minority rights needed; Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance warns entire Mediterranean could suffer repercussions of religious extremism occurring in Algeria.

--- International Conference on "Sport Against Drugs" to be held in Rome 20-21 February; UNDCP and IOC will launch programme to reduce illicit drug use among youth, particularly in developing countries.

--- UNEP and ESCAP sponsored workshop in Thailand examines sustainable coastal tourism development in Asia; will recommend ways to improve rapidly deteriorating environment of region's coasts.

--- Outer Space subcommittee hears of systematic search for "extra-terrestrial civilizations"; also considers nuclear power sources in space and problems caused by space debris.

Special Representative, Lakdhar Brahimi and the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), Force Commander Major-General Joseph Kinzer attended a "tri-lateral" conference in Port au Prince today with Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and senior representatives from the United States. The meeting covered a wide range of topics, including a review of the current situation in Haiti, various aspects of the transition plan, the Haitian police, judicial reform and the elections. The United States delegation included Ambassador James Dobbins, the Special Co-ordinator for Haiti and the United States Ambassador to Haiti, William Lacey Swing.

Meanwhile, the United States has reported that a solid foundation was in place for the transfer of security from the multinational force to UNMIH. In its latest fortnightly

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report to the Security Council, the United States described the situation in Haiti as positive. Over the past two weeks, there had been a marked decrease in violence, and human rights monitors have reported no incidents of politically-motivated abuse for months. UNMIH is scheduled to establish its Headquarters in Port au Prince by the end of February. Advance teams will start deploying the first week of March and the contingents themselves by the end of March. The United States-led multi-national force is slowly departing and is now down to some 7,000 soldiers, a third of the original 21,000 troops deployed last September.

A three-day regional Conference on refugees, returnees and displaced persons began in Bujumbura, Burundi today. The Conference, which is sponsored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), might extend to a fourth day in order to allow a summit of central and east African Heads of State, according to a United Nations spokesman.

Meanwhile, the situation in Burundi remained tense because of the minority Tutsi opposition party's declaration and implementation of a general strike throughout Bujumbura. There have been intensive diplomatic efforts to contain the situation in Burundi, including recent visits by the Security Council special mission and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Lansana Kouyate.

The Commission on Human Rights should name a special rapporteur on minority rights who could address situations warranting immediate reaction. Such a person could also carry out "preventive diplomacy" visits to monitor the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. Addressing the Commission as it discussed migrant workers, minority rights and religious intolerance, the representative of Finland said that the costs of such a mechanism would be modest compared to those of inter-group conflicts and violations of minority rights.

The representative of China said that a number of State-financed projects in Tibet had greatly promoted the objective of protecting Tibetan Buddhism and the traditional culture. More than 1,600 temples were open for worship, with more than 40,000 monks and nuns. China had observed the principles of protecting religious freedom as outlined in the international human rights instruments and had adopted legislative, judicial and administrative measures for their implementation.

Introducing his report, the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance told the Commission the dividing lines between religious conflicts and other types of conflict, as well as between religious intolerance and political persecution, were not always clear. Progress towards religious freedom was not sufficiently strong. He said that the entire Mediterranean would suffer the repercussions of religious intolerance and extremism occurring in Algeria.

The use of sports as a means of reducing the illicit demand for drugs, particularly among youth in developing countries, will be the focus of a two-day international

conference to be held in Rome on 20 and 21 February. The Conference on Sport Against Drugs will bring together some 200 participants, including representatives of National Olympic Committees, athletes, journalists, governments, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations. It has been organized jointly by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the European Olympic Committees on behalf of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

During the Conference, the UNDCP and the IOC will co-sponsor a series of projects aimed at using sports to promote a healthy, drug-free lifestyle among youth, particularly in developing countries. Participants are expected to share their experience in combating drug abuse by promoting the athletic values of self-discipline, physical training and team spirit. They will also explore the possibility of using messages from famous athletes and the holding of sports events to launch information campaigns against drugs.

The rapidly deteriorating environment on Asia's coasts and its improvement is the focus of a regional and national workshop taking place in Thailand this week. The workshop is organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It will address sustainable coastal tourism development, with emphasis on regional needs and also focus on tourism development in various parts of Thailand.

According to the Director of the Paris-based Industry and Environment Centre of UNEP, Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardere, East Asia and the Pacific will become the fastest growing tourism region in the world and sustainable coastal tourism was a crucial issue. The regional workshop aims to foster exchanges between participants on conditions for sustainable coastal tourism development. It will also prepare recommendations to help them define and implement their own policies in their respective countries, according to Suvit Yodmani, Director and Regional Representative of the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

The Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has been told of efforts by American and Australian scientists to systematically search for extra-terrestrial civilizations on distant planets. The Australian representative described how researchers were using the Parkes radio telescope in his country to examine some 1,000 stars similar to the sun. They hoped to find planetary systems that might support advanced civilizations or detect radio frequencies that could be made by technology similar to our own.

Current standards for the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should be revised to adhere to current principles on radiation protection and nuclear safety in earth-based contexts, a representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) told the Subcommittee. She said many of the standards and guidelines issued by the IAEA might be applicable to the safety of nuclear power sources in outer space.

On the problem of space debris, several speakers recommended the development of a multi-year plan for dealing

with the issue. The representative of Canada said the risks of impact from orbital debris could become a hindrance to continued access to space and called for prompt, concerted, multilateral efforts to study the phenomenon. The representative of the Philippines called for appropriate measures to remove all inactive satellites from orbit, including the organizing of "scavenging missions" aimed at minimizing space debris. Space law should serve and protect all humanity, including those who lacked space capabilities, he said.

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DATE: 15 February 1995

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-1813
SUBJECT: Press Clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM: S-927E
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 9	

Attached are today's press clippings/Reuters/NewsEdge on Rwanda as well as DPI's press summaries, for your information.

Best regards.

•RWANDA-REFUGEES@

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N. chief urges end to violence in central Africa @

by Julian Bedford

BUJUMBURA, Feb 15 (Reuter) - U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali urged the international community on Wednesday to work to end ethnic violence in central Africa by dealing with root causes.

In a letter read by his special envoy to Burundi, the U.N. chief told the opening session of a three-day refugee conference aimed to search for stability and tackle reasons for ethnic strife that has bedevilled Rwanda and Burundi since independence.

"The international community, with its experience in Rwanda, should stay and realise its duty to prevent more bloodshed and contain the ethnic syndrome," Boutros-Ghali said.

"It is pointless to expect a syndrome built up over years disappear overnight. We must show determination, goodwill and courage."

The conference in Burundi's capital, which would discuss the 6 million refugees, returnees and displaced in central Africa's Great Lakes region, was opened by Burundi President Iyestire Ntibantunganya under tight security.

An indefinite general strike called by Burundi's opposition, dominated by the Tutsi minority, closed down Bujumbura for a second straight day but was less well-observed than on Tuesday.

But aid workers said grenades had exploded in the northern province of Ngozi bordering on Rwanda, where an estimated one million Tutsis and Hutu moderates were killed last year.

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata and Salim Ahmed Salim, head of the Organisation of African Unity, stressed the need for a lasting solution for the plight of more than two million Rwandan and Burundian refugees in Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania.

"The conference provides a unique opportunity to focus on this immense problem. We must undertake together the search for a humanitarian solution," said Ogata, adding that lasting peace depended on dialogue, responsible leadership and justice.

"The genocide in Rwanda is one of the darkest chapters in modern history," Ogata said. "Never should this happen again."

Salim and Ogata said the current impasse over refugees, who get at some \$2 million a day in aid, could not be sustained.

Ogata noted insecurity was deteriorating in the refugee camps with banditry, extortion and diversion of aid, and the elimination of any form of dissent in the past few months.

Hutu extremist militiamen and defeated Rwandan troops in the camps, especially in Zaire, are intimidating refugees against returning home while former officials demand power-sharing with the new government in Kigali before encouraging a mass return.

A Rwandan government delegate however said the search for a solution had to focus on Zaire rather than Rwanda which was already doing all it could to encourage refugees to go home.

"We will sit and listen to this conference and then go home and get on with the real work," the official told reporters.

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name as rape victims give birth
 , Bruno Franceschi

ARIS, Feb 15 (AFP) - One more repercussion of the Rwandan tragedy is
 nning to emerge as thousands of women give birth to children conceived
 en they were raped during last year's ethnic carnage.
 part from the wholesale massacre of up to a million people, largely
 ority Tutsis, but also moderate members of the Hutu majority, at the hands
 Hutu extremists, large numbers of women suffered rape, according to
 nitarian organisations.

The rape of women was systematic, both arbitrary and planned, as a weapon
 ethnic cleansing' to destroy fundamentally the ties within a community,"
 d psychiatrist Catherine Bonnet said recently after a two-week visit to
 anda.

While no exact figure can be given, Bonnet estimated from evidence
 aned during medical consultations that the majority of adult women and
 lescent girls who were not slaughtered were raped

alled by their unwilling mothers "the children of bad memory," the
 spring of these violent unions face ill-treatment or even death, Bonnet
 d.

Health workers in the Rwanda capital, Kigali, suspect that many women are
 ing birth, alone and in secret, then dispose of the child. Others may give
 th in clinics for their own safety, but deliberately stop feeding the baby
 re they return home.

Bonnet said the new Tutsi-led authorities in Kigali turn a blind eye to
 rthon, while hesitating to legalise the practice because the Roman Catholic
 arch still has a great influence in Rwanda.

ome women, however, are determined to keep their children, even if they
 re conceived in violence, though they face being made outcasts in a society
 ich tends to view their rape as equivalent to adultery because there is no
 al acknowledgement that an offence has been committed.

A wall of silence and shame separates men from women, husbands from
 ves, daughters from parents or brothers, when there is no such recognition
 d no reparation for the prejudice suffered," Bonnet said.

This denial of justice must be remedied to enable social harmony to exist
 Rwanda, she urged.

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KEYWORDS: Rwanda-rape

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POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #2
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

15 February 1995

7.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Major news stories in the period covered:

- Secretary-General urges end to ethnic violence in central Africa.
- A new two-day cease-fire agreed to in Chechnya.
- Bosnian Serbs threaten to take measures to enforce no-fly zone.
- North Korea threatens to scrap nuclear deal over reactors.

RWANDA

Bujumbura - UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali urged the international community Wednesday to work to end ethnic violence in central Africa by dealing with its root causes. In a letter read out by his special envoy to Burundi, Boutros-Ghali said "the international community, with its experience in Rwanda, should stay and realize its duty to prevent more bloodshed and contain the ethnic syndrome". UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata and Salim Ahmed Salim, head of the Organization of African Unity, stressed the need for a lasting solution to the plight of more than 2 million refugees from Rwanda and Burundi. (REUTERS)

SOMALIA

United Nations - The UN learned a key lesson in Somalia: When it became clear that warring parties would not cooperate, the UN could not impose peace, and it was time to pull out. "There was no political will on the part of the protagonists of the conflict to find a solution. We cannot impose peace. We do not have the means", Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said, adding that it was possible UN peacekeepers would be forced to return to Somalia. (AFP)

RUSSIA/CHECHNYA

Ordzhonikidzovskaya - Chechen separatist and Russian military commanders Wednesday agreed on a new two-day cease-fire in Chechnya. Chechen Commander Shamil Basayev announced. The truce extending the one agreed two days ago was to become effective as of Wednesday night (2100 GMT). (AFP, UPI, REUTERS)

(MORE)

15 February 1995, Bulletin #2

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London - Russia's bid to join the Council of Europe, suspended after its attack on Chechnya, will not be reactivated until Moscow agrees to abide by "basic rules and standards" of human rights, the head of the Council said here Wednesday. "There are certain basic rules and standards by which member countries are bound, and if Russia wants to be a member, it must abide by these basic rules", said Daniel Tarschys. (AFP)

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Sarajevo - Bosnian Serb authorities have threatened to take "appropriate action" to enforce the no-fly zone over Bosnia following sightings of mysterious planes flying over the northern town of Tuzla, UN officials said Wednesday. "Following flights over and possibly into the Tuzla area, the Bosnian Serbs have explained their position which is that that should not be happening as there is a no-fly zone", UNPROFOR spokesman Gary Coward said. (AFP)

Belgrade - Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic met Wednesday with international mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg to discuss the peace process in ex-Yugoslavia, the Tanjug news agency reported. The meeting took place in the wake of talks held Tuesday in Paris among members of the contact group on Bosnia. (AFP, UPI)

Belgrade - Belgrade accused Washington of seeking to dominate other countries mediating in the Bosnia conflict, after the White House approved a partial easing of sanctions against Serbia if it recognized Bosnia and Croatia. To date, Belgrade has steadfastly rejected all attempts to persuade it to recognize what it considers are rebel republics. (AFP)

London - Britain on Wednesday hailed US President Bill Clinton's support of a plan to lift some economic sanctions on Serbia temporarily if it recognizes Bosnia and other independent former Yugoslav republics. "We are glad there is unanimous support" for the contact group proposal", said a spokesman for the Foreign Office. (AFP)

KOREAN PENINSULA

Tokyo - North Korea on Wednesday threatened to walk away from a landmark nuclear agreement with the US if Washington insisted it accept South Korean light-water reactors. "It might be better for us that the agreement be scrapped now in the initial stage than spending time with debate on the infeasible provision of LWRs

(MORE)

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(light-water reactors", a spokesman for the North Korean Foreign Ministry said in a statement. (REUTER, AFP)

PERSIAN GULF

Paris - Saudi Arabia is massing armour and artillery on its disputed border with Yemen and a new clash appears likely, US defence experts quoted in a strategic newsletter said Wednesday. The report in the TIU weekly was published as Yemen said its negotiations with Saudi Arabia were in trouble. (AFP)

MIDDLE EAST

Cairo - Arab League experts were divided over the text of a draft treaty on eliminating weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East at talks here Wednesday, one of the participants told AFP. "The representatives have different views and discussions are continuing on changes to be made to the text", said the official, who asked not to be named. He did not specify the points of disagreement. (AFP)

Cape Town - South Africa and the PLO announced Wednesday the establishment of full diplomatic ties between the two sides. (AFP)

AFGHANISTAN

Dubai - The Organization of the Islamic Conference called on Afghan factions Wednesday to support UN moves to set up an interim council which would lead to a new government in Afghanistan. The Jeddah-based OIC also said in the statement that recent gains by the emergent Islamic student militia Taliban showed Afghans were tired of war. (REUTER)

OTHER NEWS

Africa

Pope John Paul II Wednesday called for the release of seven Roman Catholic nuns who were kidnapped by rebels in Sierra Leone last month. "I renew my appeal for those recently kidnapped by rebels", he said. (REUTER - Vatican City)

Jonas Savimbi, leader of Angola's UNITA former rebels, in an interview published Wednesday, said he is ready to head the parliamentary opposition if the ruling party rejects a joint policy platform. "If we cannot take part in the drafting of a

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government programme, there will be no national unity government", Savimbi said. (AFP - Lisbon)

An Algerian feminist leader was murdered Wednesday in the Berber stronghold of Tizi-Ouzou east of Algiers, her organization said. Nabila Diakhine, a 35-year-old architect, chaired the organization Tigri-net-nettouth (Voices of Women in the Berber language Tamazight). (AFP - Algiers)

卷之六

At least six Indian soldiers and a civilian were killed Wednesday when their vehicle hit a land-mine in the northern state of Kashmir, police said. (AFP - Srinagar)

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(PART I OF II)

PRESS BRIEFING BY UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL FOR PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS, 14 February 1995

On the occasion of his recent return from Somalia, Kofi A. Annan, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, met with correspondents to report on the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) from that country.

Under-Secretary-General Annan said that he had travelled to Somalia at the request of the Secretary-General in order to review the coordination mechanism with his Special Representative, Victor Gbeho, the UNOSOM Force Commander, General Aboo Samah, and the Commander of the Combined Task Force, Lieutenant-General Anthony C. Zinni. In order to create a security net and allow UNOSOM to withdraw safely and expeditiously, Member States had been requested to provide naval and amphibious assets. Vessels from France, Italy, Malaysia, Pakistan and the United States had been provided to form the Combined Naval Task Force United Shield. India had also provided a ship, which had since sailed away. A total of 17 ships would be offshore Mogadishu and would be engaged in the final preparations for the withdrawal.

Since the Security Council, by its resolution 954 (1994), had decided to withdraw UNOSOM, its force had been reduced from 15,000 to approximately 8,000, Mr. Annan said. On 28 February, the UNOSOM Force Commander, Aboo Samah, would hand over operational control to the Commander of the Combined Task Force, General Zinni. The Combined Task Force would provide protection for the remaining 2,500 Pakistani and Bangladeshi troops constituting the rear guard of UNOSOM.

Recalling that the Security Council had decided that UNOSOM should complete its withdrawal by 31 March, Mr. Annan said that the process was three weeks ahead of schedule. "I am pleased to inform you that this highly complex operation is proceeding without a hitch and that we expect to be out of Somalia by 6 March." All staff, both military and civilian, had been working very hard under difficult conditions. The plans for the exercise had been worked out for months and both commands were pleased with them. "We trust that the execution will be equally competent." The relationship between the two commanders was very good. Mr. Annan added that he was confident that all personnel, along with most of the Mission's

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equipment, except some assets that had been looted, would be shipped out of Somalia.

The United Nations would continue its diplomatic mission and its efforts to bring about national reconciliation, he went on. Humanitarian agencies of the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations would continue their work in Somalia if the security situation would permit. However, to deal with the current volatile situation, most of them had established bases in Nairobi which allowed them to continue their programmes.

"Admittedly -- we all know this -- UNOSOM has been a difficult mission and we did not attain all the objectives that the Security Council has set for s, but despite these setbacks, much has been achieved", he said. "We have saved lives, we have ended the famine, and in many parts of the country, people have been able to resume their normal lives." In many regions, local government institutions had been established. Education and health facilities were being steadily improved, and farmers could now till their lands. In some instances, those farmers had produced surplus food for their own communities.

Continuing, Mr. Annan said that much of what had been achieved remained vulnerable to the threat of renewed conflict. The future of the country was still in the balance and it was up to the Somali leaders to build on the real achievements of the past three years and to make a renewed effort to achieve national reconciliation. It was hoped that the withdrawal of UNOSOM would serve as a big wake-up call for the leaders and that they would finally have the courage to compromise and seize the opportunity to bring peace and stability to their country.

Stating that he was often asked what the Somali operation had meant for the United Nations, Mr. Annan said that there had been many lessons, both positive and negative. "In Somalia we learned to withdraw, and I don't mean retreat. The decision was deliberate and painful, but given the number of crises afflicting the world, the Council felt compelled to take this route, and let the protagonists know that there is a limit to the patience and resources of the international community." The United Nations had often been accused of going into a situation and staying forever, with Cyprus cited as an example in that connection. In Somalia, the United Nations had been able to withdraw. In the final analysis, the responsibility for political compromise and national reconciliation lay with the leaders and people concerned. The international community could only facilitate, encourage and assist; it could neither impose nor coerce peace.

A correspondent, referring to a report that the United Nations was paying local staff in Somalia an estimated \$1 million per day, asked if that was true. The Under-Secretary-General replied that he did not have the exact figures, but the United Nations had employed large numbers of local staff. Since they had worked for the Organization for some three years, they would be paid through the end of this month and perhaps through the end of March. That would be the end of the payments.

Asked if he was satisfied with the report issued concerning the robbery from UNOSOM of some \$3.9 million, Mr. Annan said he had not read it. The matter was being dealt with by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, Joseph E. Conner.

To a question on what lessons had been learned in Somalia, Mr. Annan said the United Nations had learned the importance of the unity of command. Command and control structures had to be competent and respected by all. The United Nations had also learned that the traditional peace-keeping guideline on remaining and appearing impartial and neutral was still valid. Even when the United Nations decided to take a police action, as had been the case in southern Mogadishu, one party could interpret that as an attempt to change the military balance and give advantage to the other side. Once that happened, the United Nations was considered fair game and could be attacked. That had

been the case in Somalia. The Organization had, thus, been prompted to walk a fine line in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to avoid being drawn into a situation in which it was perceived as taking sides.

A question was then posed about the recent death of an Italian cameraman in Somalia. Mr. Annan replied that the fight that had led to the death of that individual had concerned three cars which had been given to judges by UNOSOM's judiciary programme. During an attack on the drivers, the journalist, who had been a bystander, had been shot.

Who would carry on diplomatic efforts in Somalia now that UNOSOM was being withdrawn? a correspondent asked. Mr. Annan said that the United Nations was trying to get the factions in Mogadishu to form a committee to manage the airport and the seaport, which were valuable assets that all would want to have. If that committee was not established and cooperation concerning the airport and seaport was not forthcoming, there would be fighting. The United Nations was taking measures to ensure that the valuable equipment it had moved in there would not be destroyed. Those assets might be moved out temporarily, and the staff might be evacuated to Nairobi pending the return of relative calm. If the situation permitted, and there was relative calm, the Secretary-General's Special Representative would remain in Mogadishu. If that were not possible, other arrangements would have to be pursued in order to allow him to continue to play a role.

Asked to project what the international community would do if there was a resumption of large-scale conflict in Somalia, Mr. Annan said that he doubted that the international community, and the Security Council, would rush to send in another force. The general feeling was that the international community had done its best, expending much money and effort, but had not been able to achieve great results in the face of the lack of will on the part of the parties to settle their differences.

In response to a question on the coordination mechanism, Mr. Annan said that he was very pleased with the present arrangement. He had met with all concerned, and after a thorough review of the coordination mechanism it had been

deemed satisfactory.

Asked for his opinion of the growing trend in the United States Congress to drastically slash funding for peace-keeping operations and its potential impact on them, Mr. Annan said "it will be extremely difficult for us if the funds and resources are not forthcoming". He said he believed that the United Nations was already doing too much with too little. If the resources were cut further, United Nations efforts would be severely hampered. ~~It~~ It was hoped that following a thorough discussion of the issues in the Congress, it would come to the conclusion that it was in the collective interest of all to strengthen, not weaken, the United Nations peace-keeping machinery. "We do admit that there is room for improvement -- there is a lot that can be done. I hope we can all work together to improve the machinery."

A correspondent said that the Secretary-General, in his supplement to An Agenda for Peace, had stated that the United Nations could not run peace-enforcement operations. He asked if, in retrospect, the Somali operation had been overly ambitious and poorly thought out. "It was a different time, a different period, a different mood and a different expectation", replied the Under-Secretary-General. The Somali operation had been authorized after the cold war and Desert Storm, when there had been a feeling that the international community could play an effective role in maintaining peace and security around the world. Perhaps too much had been expected of the peace-keepers in Somalia.

The Secretary-General's statement in the follow-up to An Agenda for Peace had implied that the United Nations did not have the resources or means to mount an enforcement operation, he continued. For the foreseeable future, it appeared that enforcement operations would be assigned to Member States that had the means to carry them out. He added that if the United Nations had been given the means and the proper command, it could perhaps carry out such operations, but that had not been the case in the past.

Was the Somalia operation a mistake? a correspondent asked. Mr. Annan replied that it had been an experiment that had not gone the way one would have wanted, but it had not been a mistake. If the operation had succeeded, if the police action in southern Mogadishu had worked and those who had killed the peace-keepers had been arrested, maybe champagne would be flowing now. "There is an old proverb that says, 'Traveller, there are no roads. The roads are made by walking.' For the past few years, we have all been walking in the area of peace-keeping and peace and security. We are charting new roads, experimenting and moving forward. We will win some and we will lose some."

Asked if the arms embargo imposed on Somalia by the Security Council was being enforced, Mr. Annan said it was not. There had never been a naval blockade or border control and quite a lot of arms had come in. There was a feeling now, however, that the protagonists were broke and that their financial backers were moving away from them. That could solve the problem.

In response to another question, Mr. Annan said that the

United Nations was not paying salaries to non-United Nations employees, such as teachers. Some employees, such as police and penal and judiciary workers, were being paid by the United Nations because they had worked directly for it or its agencies.

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PRESS BRIEFING BY UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL FOR PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS, 14 February 1995

A correspondent said that there was a real possibility of conflict and renewed famine without a United Nations response. He asked what that implied for the Organization in the long-term. Mr. Annan said that he could not exclude the possibility of renewed fighting, but hoped that it would be contained in and around Mogadishu and would concern the port and airport. It was hoped that such fighting would not spread and that it would be short-lived. Currently, agricultural yields had been good and economic activity had resumed, with markets bustling. For that reason, a renewal of famine was not expected.

The experience in Somalia had been unique, he went on. In Cyprus there had been success in the peace-keeping area, but a lack of progress in the diplomatic realm. In Somalia, the United Nations had failed on both counts -- it had not stopped the fighting and it had not convinced leaders to have the courage to compromise. The international community felt that it had done as much as it could as long as the parties were not willing to cooperate. "I hope that this lesson will be heard around the world", he said. "When the international community comes, work with it and use its presence to move the reconciliation process forward. If you do not, the international community will not stick around forever." The withdrawal from Somalia did not imply that the United Nations would not engage in any other peace-keeping operation.

A correspondent asked if, given the unrealized goals of UNOSOM, the United Nations would give up hopes of achieving nation-building and disarmament in other countries, such as Haiti. Mr. Annan replied that disarmament and nation-building were not objectives of the United Nations Mission in Haiti. Somalia had presented a very difficult situation because of the lack of government and institutions. The United Nations had faced the task of resuscitating a failed State. It had succeeded in getting the parties to sign agreements on disarmament and national reconciliation, but the parties had not lived up to their commitments. "Sometimes I get very disappointed when I hear the public, and to some extent the mainstream media, saying that the United Nations has failed to bring political reconciliation. We can only do so if the leaders let us." If the Somali leaders had adhered to their commitments, then the situation would have been very different today.

She then asked if that was not also the case in Bosnia and

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Herzegovina, where leaders were not cooperating. Mr. Annan said that although the leaders in Bosnia were not cooperating, the United Nations was fulfilling its mandate on the peace-keeping side. The mandate of the peace-keepers was to ensure that humanitarian assistance went through unimpeded, and in each of the last two winters, 2.7 million people had been fed. The presence of peace-keepers had also helped to prevent five of the enclaves -- Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Zepa, Tuzla and Gorazde -- from being run over.

He added that another more important factor, which often went unnoticed, was that if the international community had not decided to resolve the problem through the United Nations, the European Union, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Member States would have become involved on a competitive basis, and that would have been much worse.

To a question on the withdrawal of UNOSOM, Mr. Annan said the operation had until the end of March to withdraw, but that the process would be complete by 6 March. The process had begun in November, and over 7,000 troops had already left. The 17 ships offshore Mogadishu had been there since the beginning of February.

Asked why those 17 ships were needed, Mr. Annan said offensive action was complex, and withdrawal was even more complex. If it was not handled properly, many lives would be at risk. When the troop strength was reduced to only 2,000 to 3,000, the risk of attack increased. The aim was to bring in a force to extricate the final 2,500 or so troops, who would be mainly Pakistani or Bangladeshi. It was an international effort. "You sometimes have to show force not to use force", he said.

To a question on a national reconciliation conference planned for the end of the month, Mr. Annan said "I will believe it when I see it". Many such conferences had been planned and never held. One had been planned for last October, and all had been looking forward to it, and Mr. Annan had met with General Aidid and had asked about it. The General had replied that there was no need for such a conference.

To a follow-up question, Mr. Annan said that General Aidid had convened a national reconciliation conference, but it had not been broad-based and had not succeeded. The United Nations had encouraged the convening of a broad-based conference that could lead to the formation of an interim national government, but that had not happened.

Asked if he had met with General Aidid during his recent trip, Mr. Annan said he had not, because he had not felt it necessary. He had not met with any of the faction leaders, but had instead concentrated on the withdrawal process.

To what extent had the Somalia operation damaged morale at the United Nations? Mr. Annan was asked. He replied that quite a lot of damage had been done. Some were judging the Organization based on the mandate it had been given, while others were judging it based on the lack of national reconciliation. Mr. Annan said he had a problem with the latter. In fact, the parties had not had the courage to compromise. "If we are going to assign blame, we have to be fair and just", he said.

In response to a question on the relative strength of the factions, Mr. Annan said there were shifting alliances. Splinter groups were being formed. The sense in Mogadishu was that General Aidid was losing ground. Ali Mahdi's group was perceived as being more intact. It was difficult to see what would happen. The airport had been so fortified by UNOSOM that once UNOSOM left and it was occupied by one party, that party would be difficult to dislodge.

Replying to another question, Mr. Annan said that there was a need to show force in order to prevent any attack against peace-keepers and get the message across that the United Nations was capable of defending itself. The Somalis would be very careful about attacking the United Nations forces because of that message.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 14 February 1995

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy-Spokesman for the Secretary-General, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General would be holding several internal meetings for a large part of the day. However, he would meet at 4:30 p.m. with the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, Alecos Michaelides, and at 5:15 p.m. with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Gustave Speth.

Mr. Fawzi informed correspondents that the latest draft of the declaration and programme of action for the World Summit for Social Development (Denmark, 1995) was available in all languages as document A/CONF.166/L.1. It would be the basis of the final negotiations at the Summit from 6 to 12 March. So far, Mr. Fawzi continued, 128 heads of State or government had indicated that they would attend the meeting, making it the largest ever gathering of world leaders. A list of them and an official schedule of events were available. Those seeking additional information on the Summit could do so by calling David Pitt at 963-1895 or Pragati Pascale at 963-6870. The Deputy Spokesman then told correspondents that the United States White House had announced today that the United States would be represented by Vice-President Al Gore.

Turning to peace-keeping operations, Mr. Fawzi said he had learned from a telephone call to Zagreb that Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, had been in Rome today and met with Italy's Foreign Minister, Susan Agnelli. That was part of their regular consultations with governments concerned with the situation in the former Yugoslavia. They would go to Moscow tomorrow and meet the Russian Foreign Minister on 16 February. Mr. Stoltenberg was due to return later that day to Geneva.

Meanwhile, he continued, Lieutenant-General Bertrand Guillaume de Sauville de Lapresle, Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), had met with a cabinet-level official of the Croatian Government. The official had expressed his Government's desire to have UNPROFOR keep its headquarters in Zagreb, if and when it withdrew from Croatia by the end of March 1995. In response, General de Lapresle had said that the decision on that issue would be taken by the Secretary-General and the Security Council in

Handwritten signature and initials

light of developments after 31 March. Their decisions would be based on practicality, efficiency and effectiveness.

The Deputy-Spokesman told reporters that the "Blue routes" had been open in Sarajevo and more than 5,300 civilians had used the crossing at the airport today. Three shell rounds had been lobbed at the Dutch peace-keepers' observation post in Srebrenica from a Bosnian Serb Army position. Meanwhile, fighting continued in the Bihac pocket, the situation in Bihac town was tense and there had been some shelling around Velika Kladusa.

Providing further details on which UNPROFOR contingent had spotted the low-flying cargo-type planes arriving at Tuzla airport, Mr. Fawzi said that it was the Nordic battalion, and it was watching for any repetitions of such flights.

Regarding the situation at the airport at Surein and the question of access to radar facilities for UNPROFOR observers there, he said that the delegate of the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Belgrade Charles Kirudja had met with authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) yesterday on the restrictions placed on the monitoring activities of UNPROFOR military observers. The authorities had stated that they were "prepared to look into what was technically feasible", cooperate with the observers and return to the previous manner of cooperation. That would mean access to the radar room within two days. Mr. Fawzi expressed hope that it would happen, since the observers had been denied the use of the radar screens for the past two weeks. A meeting between Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, the Force Commander in Bosnia, and General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb commander, had taken place today.

The UNPROFOR was trying on several fronts to resolve the situation in Bihac, the Deputy Spokesman added. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, had sent letters yesterday to both President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, expressing concern about the situation. He had also asked for restraint from them and urged the participation of the Central Joint Commission meeting in those efforts. A spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had stated that the situation in Bihac was extremely grave and some vulnerable sections would be gravely affected if the blockade continued. The UNHCR spokesman had said that the agency was hoping to bring a convoy into Bihac today, but it had not yet received the clearance to do so from the Bosnian Serb side, even though they had given verbal and written assurances some days ago that the convoys would be allowed from Banja Luka into Bihac, via Bosanska Krupa.

Regarding Rwanda, the Deputy-Spokesman said that, while he had told reporters that the United Nations radio station would begin broadcasting today, it would not do so for at least another 48 hours. The reason for the delay was that the frequency granted to "UNAMIR Radio" did not match those the station had requested and the 48 hours were needed to retune the station's transmitters.

Mr. Fawzi informed correspondents that briefing notes were available from United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II)

and reminded them of today's scheduled press briefing at 2:15 p.m. by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Kofi A. Annan.

On Haiti, he said that a tripartite meeting would be held tomorrow in Port-au-Prince between the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), the Multinational Force (MNF) and the Haitian Government to discuss the transition from the MNF to UNMIH. The UNMIH would be represented by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Lakhdar Brahimi; the Force Commander, Major-General Joseph Kinzer; the Chief Superintendent of Police, N. Pouliot; Chief of Staff, Colonel W.J. Fulton; and Head of MICIVIH, Colin Granderson. More details on the meeting would be released this afternoon, the Deputy-Spokesman added.

Turning to central Africa, the Deputy-Spokesman said that the regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region would begin tomorrow. It would be hosted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the UNHCR in Bujumbura. The Secretary-General would be represented there by Assistant Secretary-General Lansana Kouyate. Separately, another meeting would open tomorrow in Moscow on the question of Georgia and Abkhazia. It would be attended at expert level. On the next day, there would be a commission on displaced persons and refugees to discuss "the very sensitive issue" of the return of Georgian refugees and displaced persons to Abkhazia.

Regarding UNPROFOR, Mr. Fawzi continued, the Secretary-General had restated, at his meeting with the Belgian Foreign Minister yesterday, that it would be difficult to maintain UNPROFOR in Bosnia if it was forced out of Croatia.

The Deputy Spokesman was asked why United Nations convoys seemingly avoided supplying the rebel Muslim forces of Fikret Abdic. In response, he said that the rebels had been blocking the convoys' passage and the Serbs in Knin, too, had for their part refused to permit a resupply helicopter to overfly their positions. All parties were guilty of blocking UNPROFOR supply convoys and he called upon them to cooperate with the Force in the performance of its humanitarian activities.

Asked which Croatian official had met with General de Lapresle, Mr. Fawzi identified him as Mr. Sarinic, a cabinet-level official who did not have the title of minister.

Replying to a question on what reasons the Bosnian Serbs had given for denying UNPROFOR observers access to radar screen, Mr. Fawzi said that they had claimed that some of their radar monitors had been broken, that they were insufficient, they lacked spare parts and that they needed them for their civilian monitors. They had also stated that they were trying to resolve the situation.

Asked to clarify under what conditions the Secretary-General might reconsider the UNPROFOR presence in Bosnia, he said they included a unilateral lifting of the arms embargo or UNPROFOR's withdrawal from Croatia.

Asked if there was any change in plans for the meeting of the Transitional Transfer of Power Authority in Kabul planned for 20 February after the recent flare-up in fighting there, Mr. Fawzi said there was not and it would proceed as planned.

All factions, save one, were committed to attending it. Negotiations were being held with that faction to persuade it to join the transfer of power on 20 February, when a cease-fire was expected to go into effect throughout the country.

Speaking in response to a question on upgrading the announcement system of the Spokesman's Office, he urged reporters to refer to the small blackboard by the Spokesman's Office for information, while the Office tried to introduce an electronic bulletin board to replace the blackboards in the hallway.

Responding to a question as to whether the Secretary-General saw the United States Congressional legislation, HR-7, that would cut United States contributions to peace-keeping missions as a "positive development", the Deputy-Spokesman said that it was a matter that would be given serious consideration. The Secretary-General had stated that there were 184 other Member States to whom the Organization would turn to seek the finances and resources necessary to carry out peace-keeping functions. Moreover, since contributions to the operations were voluntary, the United Nations could not force any Member State to pay. However, it would continue to try to persuade them to give as much as they could to fund the operations.

Another correspondent asked since the proposed legislation would require the United Nations to reimburse the United States for some peace-keeping costs, would the bill also allocate to the Organization a share of the "thumping profits" that the United States and the United Kingdom had made from the Gulf War? In response, Mr. Fawzi said that he was not aware that the United Nations was making a bid for a share of those alleged "thumping profits".

Asked whether Joe Sills, the Secretary-General's Spokesman, had been picked for jury duty, Mr. Fawzi said that Mr. Sills was sitting somewhere in a room at the New York City Criminal Court waiting to be summoned to hear an exciting case. The media would be informed as to which case he had been assigned.

END OF BRIEFING
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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 14 February 1995, PARA,

--- Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping says United Nations has learned lesson of withdrawal, not retreat from its Somalia operation; stresses limits to international community's patience and resources.

--- UNHCR expresses grave concern for civilians in Bihac pocket; food convoys into area still blocked; Secretary-General appeals to both sides to show restraint.

--- Croatian Government expresses interest in keeping UNPROFOR headquarters in Zagreb even if its troops leave at end of March.

--- Disarmament Conference hears call to correct the imperfections and imbalance of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and make it an instrument also favouring peaceful use of nuclear energy.

--- Economic and Social Council recommends its 1996 organizational session adopt issue of international cooperation against drugs as theme of its high-level segment next year.

--- Inter-regional meeting in Bratislava calls for efforts to sustain momentum generated by International Year of Family; affirms Year's success in raising awareness of family issues and generating action.

One of the major lessons the United Nations had learned as a result of the Somalia operation was to withdraw -- and by that he did not mean retreat, Kofi Annan, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping Operations said today. Mr. Annan was briefing correspondents at Headquarters on the final pullout of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) which will be completed by 6 March -- three weeks ahead of schedule. Mr. Annan said the decision to leave Somalia had been deliberate and painful, but given the number of crises around the world, the Security Council felt compelled to let the protagonists know there was a limit to the international community's patience and resources. The responsibility for political compromise and national reconciliation finally lay with the leaders and people concerned. The world community could only facilitate, encourage and assist, not impose or coerce peace.

Mr. Annan said another lesson learned in Somalia was that the traditional peace-keeping guidelines of impartiality and neutrality were still valid, even in a police action. Once an operation was perceived as an effort to change the military balance or give an advantage to one side, peace-keepers could be attacked. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the United Nations was walking the thin line of impartiality by trying to carry out

its mandate and not be seen as taking sides, so preventing undue casualties and calls to "bring the boys home". Maintaining that very delicate line was a tough one for the Commanders to keep.

Although Somalia had been a difficult mission which did not attain all the Council's objectives, much had been achieved, Mr. Annan said. Lives had been saved, a famine ended and in many parts of the country people had resumed normal lives with the establishment of local government institutions and the improvement of education and health facilities. The Organization would continue its diplomatic efforts to bring the Somali factions together and the Agencies and non-governmental organizations would pursue their humanitarian programmes in parts of the country where security conditions permitted. To deal with the current volatile situation, they had already devised a flexible approach allowing them to operate from Nairobi.

As fighting continued around the Bihac pocket in north-west Bosnia and Herzegovina, today, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) expressed grave concern for civilians there, especially those in the Bosnian Government controlled southern parts of the area. A UNHCR spokesman said certain vulnerable sections of the population would be gravely affected if the Bosnian Serb blockade of the area continued. The Agency had hoped to bring a food convoy into Bihac but had not yet received clearances from the Bosnian Serb side, despite their verbal and written assurances.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has sent letters to Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic and Bosnian Serb leader, Dr. Radovan Karadzic expressing concern at the fighting and has urged restraint on both sides, according to a United Nations spokesman.

The Croatian Government has expressed interest in keeping the headquarters of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Zagreb if and when its troops leave at the end of March, according to a spokesman for the Organization. UNPROFOR's Force Commander, General Bertrand de Lapresle was given word of the Croatian interest today, when he met with a senior cabinet level Croatian official. General de Lapresle informed the official that the decision would be made by the Security Council and Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in light of developments after 31 March and that their decision would be based on practicality, efficiency and effectiveness.

Algeria has called for steps to correct the imperfections and imbalance of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Addressing the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Mohamed Salah Dembri, the Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, called for the nuclear States to take decisive disarmament measures. He said the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT should not only focus on the extension of the Treaty, but should also reflect on ways in which to make it an instrument that truly favoured nuclear energy for peaceful use.

Mr. Dembri said that threats to the stability of certain regions, the rise and exacerbation of ethnic and religious

intolerance, as well as terrorism, had added to former unsettled situations created by the stockpiling of considerable amounts of arms, including weapons of mass destruction. Germany's representative warned that failure to re-establish the ad hoc committee on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons could send a wrong signal in view of the forthcoming nuclear test-ban conference.

The Economic and Social Council has strongly recommended that its 1996 organizational session adopt the issue of international cooperation against illicit narcotics and psychotropic substances as a theme for its high-level segment next year. The draft resolution sponsored by the Philippines, on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China would have the Council decide, instead of recommend, the high-level consideration of the issue in 1996.

Speaking after the draft's adoption, the representative of Venezuela said he would have preferred more precise language stating how the Council would consider that issue. The representative of Mexico, supported by the United States, expressed concern that the Council had not been able to follow recommendations contained in two General Assembly resolutions requesting high-level consideration of the illicit drugs issue. There was inconsistency concerning Assembly recommendations, he added.

The United Nations Inter-regional Meeting of National Coordinators and Focal Points for the International Year of the Family has called for the establishment of national mechanisms to ensure continued action on family issues. Concluding a four-day meeting in Bratislava, Slovak Republic, participants declared that the Year (1994) had a major impact in raising awareness of family issues and had generated action all around the world. They called on Governments to undertake concerted long-term efforts to sustain the momentum. The Meeting was convened by the secretariat for the Year in order to assess national experience with the Year's programme and consider follow-up activities.

Participants reaffirmed that the Year had underscored the pivotal importance of families to the development process, as well as their multi-faceted roles for the well-being of individuals and families in all societies, despite diverse concepts of the nature and function of families. They called for measures to ensure the widest possible observance of the International Day of Families (15 May), the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995) and the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. There were also calls for attention to be given to family issues in preparations for next month's World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen and the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in September.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS
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DATE: 14 February 1995

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>S. Kagan</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-1813
SUBJECT: Press Clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM: S-927E
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 11	

Attached are today's press clippings/Reuters/NewsEdge on Rwanda as well as DPT's press summaries, for your information.

Best regards,

SR54.

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^Rwanda refugee talks protected from ethnic hatred@

By Julian Bedford

BUJUMBURA, Feb 14 (Reuters) - A conference on the refugee crisis in central Africa opens in Burundi's capital on Wednesday, cordoned off by troops and razor wire from the same ethnic tensions that caused the problems in the first place.

The regional conference, proposed last June, will be chaired by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim and U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights Sadako Ogata.

Preparatory talks opened on Sunday but Bujumbura was hit on Tuesday by an indefinite general strike called by Burundi's opposition Uprona party, dominated by the Tutsi minority.

Large numbers of troops from the Tutsi-dominated army cordoned off a "security zone" in the city centre with razor wire, stopping anyone without a pass entering the central area.

A Reuter reporter was stopped by a gang of thugs roaming the streets who demanded money and threatened violence unless he returned to the high security section for conference delegates.

But only the volatile northern part of Bujumbura appeared unsafe for strangers on the first day of the strike on Tuesday.

Burundi and Rwanda have a Tutsi minority and Hutu majority and both their armies are dominated by Tutsis. A repetition of the genocide in Rwanda last year is a constant fear in Burundi.

"The conference...will attempt to look at the current situation and hopefully adopt a plan of action to relieve the situation in the refugee camps," Ogata told reporters.

Diplomats said they were not optimistic that the conference would produce a concrete solution to the problem of some two million Hutu Rwandan refugees in Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania who fled the genocide against the Tutsi minority and Hutu moderates.

More than 200 delegates joined Ogata in Bujumbura for the three days of talks with a fourth day planned for a possible meeting of heads of state from central and eastern Africa.

The opposition called the strike to press for the sacking of the prime minister, a Tutsi political moderate who refused to back his own Uprona party's successful drive late last year to sack parliament speaker, accused of being an ethnic warmonger.

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Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko received four delegations on Tuesday including a U.N. Security Council mission, the U.N. assistant secretary-general for political affairs and U.S. and European politicians.

U.N. sources said such visits underlined a desire by the United States and United Nations to help solve Burundi's problems, after criticism of their role in Rwanda last year in pushing effectively for an end to bloodshed from April to July.

Many of the Hutu government officials, troops and militiamen who played the leading role in Rwanda's genocide fled along with Hutu civilians fearful of revenge killings to refugee camps in Zaire.

A drive to encourage the refugees to return home has been largely defeated by a campaign of intimidation and violence in the camps led by the former troops and militiamen, who dare not go home.

The government in the Rwandan capital Kigali that took power last July after Tutsi-dominated rebels won the civil war refuses to negotiate with what it calls a bunch of killers.

But aid agencies say they cannot continue indefinitely to support the refugees, who cost some \$2 million each day and are also destabilising their host countries -- such as Burundi.

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Belgian human rights lawyers ask for Rwanda justice@

BRUSSELS, Feb 14 (Reuter) - Human rights lawyers urged Belgium on Tuesday to arrest people living in the country suspected of involvement in genocide in Rwanda and to push ahead with legal proceedings.

"Proceedings could easily be started against those living in Belgium and arrest warrants made," Eric Gillet, a human rights lawyer, told a news conference in Brussels.

He said the names and addresses of suspects living in Belgium had been given to the country's judicial authorities six months ago, but nothing had been done.

More than 25 people who lost relatives in the mass killings in Rwanda last year have begun legal proceedings in Belgium in a bid to get the international community to act against those implicated in the death of more than 500,000 people.

Gillet said the Brussels public prosecutor's office had interviewed those who planned to take action in Belgium, the former colonial power in Rwanda.

"The first stage of the inquiry is over...Preventive attentions are needed now," he said.

The lawyers released a list of nine people living, or who recently lived, in Belgium who are among those accused of involvement in the killings sparked off by the assassination of President Juvenal Habyarimana last April.

Zaire, where many of the killers fled, should also be issued with international arrest warrants to bring those responsible to justice.

"There is the view that Zaire will never extradite anyone, but this is no excuse not to ask them about this," Gillet said.

The U.N. has appointed an international war tribunal to investigate the killings. Gillet said he was optimistic it would soon begin work, but said this did mean that separate legal cases in Belgium should be forgotten.

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POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #2
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

14 February 1995

7.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Major news stories in the period covered:

- Kosyrev warns cease-fire failure in Chechnya will be a catastrophe.
- Blue helmets free to go, Krajina chief says.
- Israel has arrested 2,400 Islamic suspects - Rabin.

RUSSIA/CHECHNYA

Stockholm - Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kosyrev on Tuesday urged both sides in Chechnya to observe a truce and warned that a breakdown in the cease-fire would be a catastrophe. Kosyrev said in Stockholm a political solution was the only way out of the crisis in Chechnya. Follow-up talks on extending the cease-fire agreement are scheduled for Wednesday. (AFP, REUTER)

Moscow - Russia accused Estonia Tuesday of interfering in its internal affairs after the Baltic State's Parliament voted to recognize Chechnya. Foreign Ministry spokesman Grigory Karasin said Estonia's Parliament had "opted for a path of direct interference in Russian affairs". (REUTER)

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade - UN peace-keepers will be free to leave the Serb-held part of Croatia if Zagreb sticks to its demand that the UN force withdraw after 31 March, according to Croatian Serb leader Milan Martić. Martić, President of the self-styled Krajina Serb republic in Croatia, told reporters in Belgrade: "We will not prevent UN troops leaving. We have always treated UN troops correctly and this will not change if they pull out". (AFP)

Sarajevo - The UN Commander for Bosnia, Lt.-Gen. Rupert Smith, was to meet Tuesday with Bosnian Serb military leaders about Bihać, where fighting continues and civilians are reportedly starving to death. UNPROFOR spokesman Colonel Gary Coward said Smith had decided to cancel a meeting Wednesday with Bosnian, Croat and Serb

(MORE)

14 February 1995, Bulletin #2

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military leaders in Sarajevo as he felt separate consultations with each side would be more fruitful. (AFP)

Paris - Officials of the five-Power contact group seeking a settlement in ex-Yugoslavia met Tuesday to discuss a French plan for a three-way summit involving Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia in a "last-chance" search for peace. The plan links mutual recognition with the suspension of UN economic sanctions against Belgrade. (REUTERS)

MIDDLE EAST

Jerusalem, Khan Yunis - Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin revealed Tuesday that Israel has detained 2,400 suspected Muslim hard-liners and said he will ask PLO leader Yasser Arafat what he is doing to fight terrorism when they meet Thursday. The disclosure was made before Knesset's Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee, but Rabin did not say when the crackdown began. Meanwhile, Palestinian police have uncovered nearly 200 kilograms of explosives hidden by HAMAS in the Gaza Strip, senior security official Colonel Mohammad Awad said Tuesday. (AFP)

Damascus - Syria and the Arab League chiefs warned Tuesday that Arab countries may refuse to sign the extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty if Israel resists pressure to join, the official Syrian news agency said. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara' and Arab League Secretary-General Esmat Abdel Meguid met here Tuesday to discuss the League's own proposed treaty to eliminate weapons of mass destruction from the Middle East, SANA said. (AFP)

Cairo - The Arab League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference will hold a conference here on 12 March to oppose Israeli settlement in Jerusalem, a League official said Tuesday. Egypt's Foreign Minister Amr Moussa, a representative of Morocco's King Hassan II and some 20 Palestinians will attend the three-day meeting, the League's Deputy Secretary-General Said Kamal told AFP. (AFP)

AFGHANISTAN

Islamabad - UN envoy Mahmud Mestiri appealed Tuesday for a cease-fire in Afghanistan following the rout of opposition leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's forces by Taliban, a newly formed Islamic student militia. "I would like to appeal to all warring sides to cease hostilities, open all roads and restore electrical power to Kabul", Mestiri said in a statement released here. (REUTERS)

(MORE)

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OTHER NEWSAfrica

Human rights lawyers urged Belgium Tuesday to arrest people living in the country who are suspected of involvement in genocide in Rwanda and to push ahead with legal proceedings. Eric Gillet, a human rights lawyer, said the names and addresses of suspects living in Belgium had been given to the country's judicial authorities six months ago, but nothing had been done. (REUTERS - Brussels)

Asia

India's Parliament Tuesday approved a five-month extension of federal rule in the troubled northern state of Kashmir. (AFP - New Delhi)

CIS

The Russian Navy Tuesday dumped about 600 tonnes of obsolete ammunition into the Sea of Japan in a top secret operation, ~~Itar-Tass~~ news agency said. The press centre of the Russian Pacific Fleet said the cargo of bombs and artillery shells was taken by the freight ship Vologda to an assigned area off the coast and was dumped there "in an atmosphere of great secrecy". (REUTERS - Moscow)

Correction

Comments attributed to the Secretary-General on the possible withdrawal of UNPROFOR, as reported by news agencies and summarized in Bulletin #3 yesterday, were erroneous. A corrected Reuters story reads as follows:

"Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told Belgium's Prime Minister on Monday that if UN troops had to withdraw from Croatia, it would be very difficult to maintain the UN force now in Bosnia, a UN spokesman said. But the Secretary-General said nothing about withdrawing the entire UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia, UN spokesman Ahmad Fawzi added. He was clarifying remarks attributed to Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene after a meeting with Boutros-Ghali."

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POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #3
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

14 February 1995

12 noon to 4 p.m.

Major news stories in the period covered:

- "We are stymied" in Yugoslavia - Secretary-General; Christopher warns Croatia not to oust UN.
- UN to complete Somalia pull-out by 6 March - Kofi Annan.
- Russian FM warns NATO on creating artificial tensions in Europe.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

United Nations - The international community has been stymied in the former Yugoslavia, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said Tuesday. However, he praised a recent French move as a positive step. "Any initiative is important to try to find a solution", before 31 March and 30 April, the Secretary-General said during a teleconference with the Club Tocqueville, an organization of French-speaking journalists in Washington. (AFP)

Washington - US Secretary of State Warren Christopher warned that Croatian President Franjo Tudjman "will be sorry" if he does not rescind a decision to oust UN peace-keepers from his country. Christopher's comments to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were his strongest public protest to date on Croatia's plans to force UN troops to withdraw by 31 March. (REUTERS)

Belgrade - Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic warned the UN he would not sign any more cease-fires with his Muslim foes if international mediators failed to produce a Bosnian peace settlement by 1 May. The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA quoted him as saying the Bosnian Serb Army would meet Muslim attacks with counter-offensives "which will last until the international community offers a final and guaranteed settlement of the conflict". (REUTERS)

Sarajevo - Bosnian Serb forces may be planning a counter-offensive in Bihac after drafting up to 1,200 troops to counter recent Bosnian Army gains in the south of

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the pocket, the UN said. UN spokesman Major Herve Courmelon said an offensive was a "plausible hypothesis". (AFP)

SOMALIA

United Nations - The withdrawal of the UN force from Somalia should be completed by 6 March, well ahead of a 31 March deadline set by the Security Council, Under-Secretary-General Kofi Annan said Tuesday. Annan said a task force of 17 ships, from France, Italy, Malaysia, Pakistan and the US would assist in the withdrawal. Annan, just back from a visit to Somalia said, "It is hoped that the withdrawal of UNOSOM will serve as a big wake-up call for the leaders and that they will finally have the courage to compromise and seize this opportunity to bring peace and stability to their country". (REUTERS)

Mogadishu - Clan forces gathered for an attack on Somalia's southern port city of Kismayo as UN troops and civilians continued their rushed departure from Mogadishu under the protection of a US-led task force. Militias using radios reported forces of the Darod sub-clan assembling south-west and south of Kismayo with the aim of attacking the militias of General Mohamed Said Hirsi "Morgan", who heads a different Darod sub-clan and controls the strategic city. (AFP)

ALGERIA

Paris - UNESCO condemned the recent killings in Algiers of a student leader, a theatre director, a school principal and a language teacher. "I protest with vehemence against the violence and hatred that has slain these four innocent people", UNESCO Director-General Federico Mayor said in a statement. (UPI)

Algiers - Algerian President Liamine Zeroual Tuesday started meetings with national leaders to plan for presidential elections promised by the end of the year, state radio said. (AFP)

NATO

Bratislava - Russian Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin said Moscow would not stand in the way of Slovakia joining NATO, but warned the alliance against creating artificial tensions in Europe. "We cannot and are not inclined to prohibit (Slovakia from joining NATO), but we see no reason for this process to be accelerated", he told a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to Slovakia. (REUTERS)

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Brussels - NATO Secretary-General Willy Claes has been berated by several alliance members for remarks saying Islamic fundamentalism now posed as big a threat to the West as communism once did, NATO sources said. France, Spain, Greece and Britain all said they were concerned Claes could have done huge harm to the alliance's plan to open a dialogue with North African countries on security in the region by raising the spectre of a Muslim "bogeyman". (REUTERS)

MIDDLE EAST

Cairo - The Arab League drew up an arms treaty aimed at eliminating weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and pressuring Israel into signing the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The draft treaty for dismantling atomic, biological and chemical weapons would apply to Israel and Iran along with all Arab countries, the League said. (AFP)

Riyadh - Yemeni negotiators appeared to have dug in their heels to secure an agreement with Saudi Arabia aimed at settling their 60-year-old border problems. "Even if we do not finish this week, we will continue into the next week and go on talking until we have an agreement", a source close to the Yemeni delegation told UPI. (UPI)

Beirut - President Elias Hrawi, stating Beirut's terms for peace with Israel, told members of an editors' syndicate he was seeking US weapons to control security in south Lebanon after Israeli troops withdraw. (REUTERS)

Jerusalem - Israel has arrested two Palestinians, one a US citizen, on suspicion of smuggling from the United States more than \$250,000 for the militant Islamic Jihad group, newspapers said. (REUTERS)

Jerusalem - A left-wing Labour MP proposed the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank with "islets" of Jewish settlers living there. Dedi Zucker of the Meretz party was speaking at a special meeting of a parliamentary legal committee convened to study the status of Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank. (AFP)

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OTHER NEWS

United Nations

Sweden and Britain will push together for a reform of the UN finances, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd announced Tuesday while on a one-day visit to Stockholm. "We have agreed that Sweden and Britain would, through our Ambassadors at the UN, give fresh impetus to the reform of the finances of the UN", he said. (AFP - Stockholm)

Europe

Macedonia says it wants a UN-brokered dialogue with Greece. "We are favourable to the pursuit of dialogue and the establishment of a direct dialogue, but only under the auspices of the United Nations", Foreign Minister Krsto Crvenkovski told reporters. (AFP - Skopje)

CIS

Two Russian border guards were discovered shot dead in the Caucasus republic of Ingushetia, frontier guard officials said. The bodies of the men were found near the village of Ali-Yurt in the south of the republic near its border with North Ossetia. (AFP - Moscow)

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 13 February 1995, PARA,

- The Security Council agrees with Secretary-General that UNAMIR's civilian police component be increased from 90 to 120 observers; says more human rights officers also desirable.
- Heavy fighting continues around Bihac; UNPROFOR concerned with deployment of 100 more Serb troops near town; urges parties to respect current cease-fire.
- Economic and Social Council decides "development of Africa" will be theme of its 1995 high-level segment.
- Human Rights Commission told debt burden, poverty and disease hinder right to development; Latvian Prime Minister urges Commission to express grave concern at human rights violations in Chechnya.
- Secretary-General will report on Myanmar to Human Rights Commission following talks by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs with government leaders in Yangon.
- Government subsidized reliance on fossil fuels is justified when developing countries need to increase energy for survival and economic development, Committee on New and Renewable Energy Sources is told.
- Preparatory Committee for Fiftieth Anniversary recommends five-minute time-limit for statements by participants at Special commemorative meeting of General Assembly.
- Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for Framework Convention on Climate Change considers location of Convention's permanent secretariat; Geneva, Bonn and Toronto proposed as potential sites.

The Security Council has agreed with Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's recommendation that the strength of the civilian police component of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) be increased from 90 to 120 police observers. In a letter to the Secretary-General from its President Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, the Council said it believed that an increase in the the number of human rights officers in the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda was also desirable. It noted that a functioning judicial system was essential in the government recovery programme to establish internal security, and also for the return of refugees. The Council said it attached great importance to the establishment

unemployment and social disintegration a principal focus. It is a priceless opportunity for leaders to rethink the policies and objectives of the welfare state model in industrialized countries, and of poverty-reduction strategies in developing countries." Copies of the article were available in the Spokesman's office.

Mr. Fawzi then read the following statement on Afghanistan:

"The head of the United Nations special mission to Afghanistan, Ambassador Mahmond Mestiri, has informed the Secretary-General this morning that the transitional transfer of power mechanism will be assembled in Kabul by Monday, 20 February. This will be a significant development since the transfer of power would be taking place in a peaceful and cooperative manner, and then an effective cease-fire would take place throughout the country."

(Press Release SG/SM/5555)

At the time of the briefing, the Security Council was holding a formal meeting on Rwanda, and would issue a presidential statement, Mr. Fawzi said. This morning, the Council held consultations on the second report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps and the Secretary-General's progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Reading from the presidential statement, Mr. Fawzi said: "The Security Council agrees with the Secretary-General's assessment that the situation in the refugee camps remains dangerous for both refugees and relief workers and is also potentially destabilizing for the subregion as a whole." The Council also underlined that the presence of the refugee camps should only be temporary and that the return of the refugees to their homes in Rwanda remained the ultimate goal. "It requests the Secretary-General to continue his exploration of all options and to make any further recommendations necessary for ensuring security in the camps as soon as possible."

An informal working group of the Security Council would meet at 3 p.m. on the Secretary-General's position paper, the supplement to An Agenda for Peace, Mr. Fawzi said.

Also concerning the Rwandese refugee camps, Mr. Fawzi said that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadako Ogata, had left yesterday for a trip to the Great Lakes region, where she would be meeting with officials and go to the refugee camps in Zaire, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi. Her trip was focused on the conference on refugees, returnees and displaced persons, that the UNHCR was jointly organizing with the Organization for African Unity (OAU) in Bujumbura, from 15 to 17 February.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had reported that two major incidents had occurred yesterday in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Fawzi said. In the first, there had been an attack on the Bihac "safe area" by Bosnian Serbs, which appeared to be a deliberate and calculated attack focusing on the areas of Vedro Polja and Klokot, where the water reservoir for Bihac was situated. He recalled that, on 12 January, Bosnian Government forces had captured that area. Since then, the Bosnian Serbs had said that if the government forces did not retreat, they would take

the area back by force, which they were now attempting, in violation of the cessation of hostilities agreement. The Bosnian Serbs had fired more than 200 shells on the area, and had launched a ground attack on the company level; heavy fighting continued in the region.

In the second incident, eight loud explosions had been heard in Sarajevo last night, which had been determined to be shells fired from the Bosnian Serbs on the Jewish cemetery area, at a new bunker and trench built by the Bosnian army. That firing was considered to be the most serious violation of the cessation of hostilities agreement in the Sarajevo area since the agreement was signed on 1 January.

In Geneva, the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, had been in contact with the Secretary-General, the presidency of the European Union, and other capitals on the evolution of the situation in Croatia, Mr. Fawzi continued. He reminded correspondents that the Croatian Serbs had said that they would stop political and economic negotiations with Croatia unless UNPROFOR agreed not to withdraw from Croatia. The Co-Chairmen were pursuing efforts to maintain the gains already achieved under the economic agreement, such as the opening of the highway and the oil pipeline. Lord Owen was currently in London, and Mr. Stoltenberg was in Oslo.

On the Georgia/Abkhaz situation, Mr. Fawzi said that this morning in Geneva, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Georgia, Edouard Brunner, had held a press conference on the results of the talks between the Georgian and Abkhaz parties. He had been accompanied by the Russian facilitator in the talks. The talks had ended at 11 p.m. last night local time.

In that context, a communique had been issued by the Chairman of the talks. Reading from the communique, Mr. Fawzi said: "The negotiations were conducted in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere." The parties would continue to work on provisions of the future agreement at negotiations which would resume at the expert level in Moscow on 15 February. The parties also agreed to hold a further round of their negotiations in Moscow in March, "including an exchange of views and information concerning the course of the process of the return of displaced persons and refugees". The communique was available in the Spokesman's office.

On Somalia, Mr. Fawzi said that Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations Kofi Annan was concluding a three-day trip to that country, and today had met with staff of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations operating there. He also had met with the Secretary-General's Special Representative, James Victor Gbeho, and the Force Commander, General Aboo Samah, before departing Mogadishu for Nairobi.

In Nairobi, Mr. Annan would hold a press conference; his opening statement was now available in the Spokesman's office. In that statement, Mr. Annan described how impressed he had been with what he had seen. He said that staff, both military and civilian, had been working very hard under difficult conditions and that the withdrawal of the United Nations

Operation on Somalia (UNOSOM II) was proceeding on schedule.

Briefing notes from UNOSOM II were also available in the Spokesman's office, in which the military spokesman referred to fierce intra-clan fighting that had taken place yesterday on the Mogadishu airport road. He also mentioned the killing of the Italian journalist, which had been announced yesterday at Headquarters.

On Rwanda, Mr. Fawzi said that the Security Council mission, winding up its visit to Bujumbura, would arrive in Kigali tomorrow evening, stay through Sunday night and fly back to New York on Monday. While in Kigali, the mission would hold several meetings with Rwandese government officials, including President Pasteur Bizimungu, Vice-President Major-General Paul Kagame, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, as well as with the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Shahryar M. Khan.

Expected to arrive in Kigali on Sunday, and would also meet with officials of the Rwandese Government. He would then represent the Secretary-General at the OAU/UNHCR regional conference in Bujumbura.

On the question of the radio station to be operated by UNAMIR, Radio Kigali, Mr. Fawzi said that he been informed that the Executive Director of UNAMIR had met with the Director-General of Rwandatel to discuss developments regarding the radio station, and that the Director-General had assured him that the necessary radio frequencies had been approved. Therefore, it was expected that Radio Kigali could go on the air, or at least begin testing early next week.

Mr. Fawzi then announced that a World Chronicle television programme would be shown at 2:30 p.m. on in-house channels 6 and 23, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, Francine Fournier, as guest.

Also, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Sierra Leone, Berhanu Dinka, was to have arrived in that country yesterday, to take up his new post. He is assisted by a staff of one.

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