

UNAMIR

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1 JULY 1994-25 MAY 1995

UNCLASSIFIED
RHWG APR 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S/1120</u>
BOX	<u>31</u>
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ACC.	<u>1998/0278</u>



Du Major-général R.A. Dallaire, OMM, CSM, CD

Le 23 janvier 1995

Monsieur le Président,

Je vous présente mes respects et mes vœux les plus sincères pour une année de déblocage et de succès pour le Rwanda. Malgré tout je ne peux que demeurer optimiste pour l'avenir du Rwanda.

Vous trouverez sous plis deux articles sur le Rwanda qui ont paru dans notre quotidien national. Je partage entièrement les opinions exprimées.

J'espère que nous nous reverrons un jour avec de bonnes raisons de célébrer.

Celer, Paratus, Callidus.

M. le Président du Rwanda
Pasteur Bizimungu
Kigali, Rwanda

Please make several copies of Gen Dallaire's article. I consider it excellent and most relevant to our present circumstances. Pl leave the original with me. I am sending him a reply.

Shelley D. Esau
1912

Isel

International 94
SPEECH TO THE PEACEKEEPING CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

14 NOV 94

(1) 18TH CENTURY FRENCH, RHYME IN ENGLISH. AS A SOLDIER WHO FOR 30 YEARS TRAINED FOR WAR AS A MEMBER OF NATO TO FIGHT AN ENEMY, I WAS PERSONALLY ONE OF THOSE WHO WAS OPTIMISTIC AND CHALLENGED BY THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND THE ENTRY INTO THE NEW WORLD ORDER WITH ITS PROMISE OF PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND PROSPERITY. IN ONLY A FEW YEARS SINCE THOSE HEADY DAYS, I, LIKE MANY OF YOU, (2) HAVE HAD A LOT OF MY EXCITEMENT AND OPTIMISM DILUTED BY THE CONTINUED AND INCREASING NUMBER OF CONFLICTS AND HUMANITARIAN CATASTROPHES PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA THAT HAVE PLAGUED OUR WORLD RECENTLY. (3) HAVING LIVED THROUGH THE HOLOCAUST IN RWANDA, THIS CERTAINLY HAS BEEN BROUGHT HOME TO ME. HOWEVER OF MORE CONCERN TO ME IS THE APATHY AND IMPOTENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO DEAL WITH THESE CATASTROPHES IN THE POST COLD WAR WORLD THAT IS BOTH SHOCKING AND IMMORAL. AT TIMES IN RWANDA I SERIOUSLY WONDERED WHETHER THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WOULD HAVE REACTED MORE FORCEFULLY IF THESE (4) GORILLAS WERE BEING SLAUGHTERED OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH. (5) DIANE FOSSY PAID THE PRICE OF CARING AND TOUCHED THE WORLD. I'M NOT SURE THE UN HAS SUCCEEDED AS WELL EVEN AFTER HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HUMAN BEINGS WERE SLAUGHTERED

MY AIM TODAY IS TO PRESENT TO YOU MY PERSONAL VISION AND VIEWS, BASED ON MY EXPERIENCE IN RWANDA WITH UNAMIR, OF THE REQUIREMENT AND OBLIGATION THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAS, TO REFORM THE

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UNITED NATIONS INTO AN ORGANIZATION WHICH CAN EFFECTIVELY MANAGE
CRISES IN A TIMELY FASHION AND AN INCREASING NUMBER OF HUMANITARIAN
DISASTERS.

(5 OFF) YOU WILL NOTICE THAT I SAID THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR REFORM
WAS NOT THE UN'S BUT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. THE UN, CREATED
IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE GENOCIDE AND HOLOCAUST OF WORLD WAR 2, WAS
FOUNDED ON THE HOPE OF ESTABLISHING A MORE PEACEFUL AND HUMANE
WORLD. HOWEVER THE POLITICS OF THE COLD WAR DEVELOPED A UN WHICH
WAS NOT PARTICULARLY SUITED TO POLITICALLY, MILITARILY,
ADMINISTRATIVELY OR LOGISTICALLY REACT RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY IN
CONFLICTS OR HUMANITARIAN CRISES.

AS THE BASIC PREMISE FOR MY ARGUMENT LET ME STATE THAT THE UN IN
ITS PRESENT FORM AND ORGANIZATION CANNOT AND IS NOT REACTING
QUICKLY TO CRISES.

IN THIS REGARD IT IS, IN MY OPINION, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY,
THAT EACH OF US HERE REPRESENT, THAT HAS FAILED BY DENYING THE UN
THE MEANS TO EFFECTIVELY REACT TO CRISES IN OUR WORLD.

THE UN IS NOT A SOVEREIGN COUNTRY WITH SUPERPOWER STATUS AND
CAPABILITIES. IT IS AN ORGANIZATION WHICH REFLECTS AND ACTS ON THE
WILL AND THE MEANS MADE AVAILABLE BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.
AND QUITE FRANKLY, AS IN RWANDA, THE UN IS TOO OFTEN USED AS THE
SCAPEGOAT TO COVER THE APATHY, SELF-INTEREST AND COLLECTIVE

IMPOTENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. WHEN THE FINGER IS POINTED AT THE UN IT SHOULD IN FACT BE POINTED AT ONESELF FOR I BELIEVE THE UN IS US ALL AND WE ARE THE UN.

ALL OF US, AS MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, FAILED IN RWANDA. THE UN, DENIED THE WILL, THE SUPPORT AND THE MEANS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, WAS UNABLE TO MANAGE THE CRISIS. THE COST OF FAILURE: UP TO ONE MILLION PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED AND INJURED; ONE MILLION PEOPLE ARE STILL DISPLACED; AND TWO MILLION PEOPLE ARE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES SEWING THE SEEDS FOR THE NEXT CONFLICT AND HUMAN DISASTER, A HIGH PRICE TO PAY FOR INACTION AND APATHY. LET ME SHOW YOU IN MORE GRAPHIC DETAIL WHAT OUR FAILURE LOOKS LIKE. (NEED SLIDES)

(6) A PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND PHYSICALLY MAIMED SURVIVOR OF A MASSACRE.

(7) THE NOT SO LUCKY.

(8) OVER 1,100 WERE IN THE CHURCH BEHIND.

(9) THE BODY OF A YOUNG UN SOLDIER, SERVING YOU, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, BEING SENT HOME TO HIS FAMILY IN A BODY BAG, WRAPPED IN A UN FLAG.

AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE GUARANTEED RESULT OF FUTURE INACTION BY US ALL, WILL BE THE ROOT OF THE NEXT CONFLICT IN AND AROUND

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RWANDA, AS ELSEWHERE. (9 OFF)

I THINK EVERYONE OF YOU WILL AGREE WITH ME THAT THIS SHOULD NEVER BE ALLOWED TO HAPPEN AGAIN. WE WERE NOT ABLE TO SAVE MILLIONS OF RWANDESE FROM OUR FAILURES BUT WE MAY BE ABLE TO PREVENT SUCH A CATASTROPHE FROM HAPPENING AGAIN. IF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CAN DO ANYTHING, IT MUST LEARN FROM THIS GENOCIDE, FROM THIS FAILURE, AND TAKE THE STEPS NECESSARY TO MANDATE AND EQUIP THE UN TO BECOME THE CRISIS MANAGER OF THE WORLD WHERE CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN DISASTERS ARE A GROWING TREND.

THE UNAMIR MISSION, WHICH I COMMANDED FROM ITS INCEPTION IN AUGUST OF 1993, WAS TO BE A CLASSIC PEACEKEEPING SUCCESS STORY FOR THE UN, ESPECIALLY AFTER SOMALIA. IT HAS BECOME A CLASSIC EXAMPLE OF MISTAKES MADE. (10) THE ARUSHA PEACE AGREEMENT OF 4 AUGUST 1993 CALLED FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF A NEUTRAL INTERNATIONAL FORCE IN FIVE WEEKS. (11) ON 5 OCT 93, TWO MONTHS LATER, WE RECEIVED OUR MANDATE. FIVE MONTHS LATER WE STILL DID NOT HAVE THE FORCE REQUIRED TO CARRY OUT OUR MANDATE BECAUSE ONE: PARTICIPATING STATES DID NOT PROVIDE THE EQUIPPED FORCES FOR THE TASK AND BECAUSE THOSE NATIONS THAT HAD THE EQUIPMENT WOULD NOT GIVE IT TO THE NATIONS OFFERING TROOPS. (12) TROOP DEPLOYMENT. (13) EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT. HAD NO STOCKS, FEW CONTRACTS, NO BUDGET.

TWO: FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE MISSION WE LACKED ENOUGH TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED POLITICAL STAFF THAT COULD MAP OUT A POLITICAL

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STRATEGY FOR THE MISSION. (14) WE OPERATED IN TOO MUCH OF A POLITICAL VACUUM.

*Not
imp
best
and not
one of*

THREE: FROM THE BEGINNING THERE WAS NO HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR TO BRING TOGETHER THE DOZENS OF HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES AND NGOS AND COORDINATE WITH THE UN MILITARY THE SECURITY AND SUPPORT TO THEM IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER. THE UNDP RESIDENT REP WORKED HARD BUT SEPARATE AGENDAS WERE IN EVIDENCE BEFORE AND DURING THE WAR.

FOUR: FROM THE BEGINNING WE HAD NO ADMINISTRATIVE OR LOGISTICS SYSTEM WHICH COULD RAPIDLY, AND THAT IS THE KEY WORD, RAPIDLY DEPLOY AND SUSTAIN A PEACEKEEPING FORCE, AND MORE IMPORTANTLY, REACT TO A CRISIS SITUATION. WE ALWAYS START FROM SCRATCH.

FROM THE BEGINNING, WE WERE TOLD THAT RWANDA WAS NOT REALLY OF STRATEGIC INTEREST OF ANY NATION AND THAT OUR MISSION WAS TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE CHEAP. IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL MANDATE, THE SECRETARY GENERAL WAS ORDERED TO SEEK ECONOMIES IN PERSONNEL AND FUNDING. WE ESTIMATED THE 22 MONTH MISSION REQUIRED ABOUT 200 MILLION DOLLARS. WE RECEIVED ONLY A PORTION OF THAT. COMPARE THE COSTS OF THAT 200 MILLION WITH THE BILLIONS WHICH HAVE AND WILL BE SPENT ON MILITARY AND HUMANITARIAN EXPENSES IN SUPPORT OF THE MILLIONS OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES OF RWANDA. BLUNTLY STATED, A PEACEKEEPING MISSION SENT IN A TIMELY FASHION IS IN FACT MORE COST-EFFECTIVE IN THE LONG TERM THAN WHAT WE ARE SEEING, EVEN TODAY, IN RWANDA.

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ON 6 APRIL 1994 THE WAR BROKE OUT IN RWANDA. (15) + (16) + (17)
(TALK) FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS THE WORLD DID NOTHING BUT WATCH
RWANDA. DESPITE REPEATED PLEAS FROM OUR SECRETARY GENERAL FOR
ACTION AND THE MATERIAL MEANS, THE WORLD WATCHED AND WAITED AS ONE
OF THE GREATEST GENOCIDES AND HOLOCAUSTS SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR
UNFOLDED ON OUR TELEVISION SCREENS COURTESY OF THE INTERNATIONAL
MEDIA. THE FRENCH PROTECTED ZONE INITIATIVE WAS THE EXCEPTION BUT
WAS IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION (COORD OF CHAP 6/7 IN SAME
AREA). FINALLY IN JULY 1994, IN GOMA ZAIRE, DUE TO WHAT I CALL
THE CNN FACTOR, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WAS EMBARRASSED INTO
ACTION BY PUBLIC OPINION. (18) WITHIN DAYS THE WORLD MOBILIZED THE
WILL AND THE MEANS TO STABILIZE THE SITUATION AND SATISFY THE
INTERNATIONAL MEDIA AND THEIR PUBLICS. YET 100 KM SOUTH OF GOMA A
GREATER HUMAN TRAGEDY UNFOLDED AND DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF ANY MEDIA
NO ACTION WAS TAKEN. A SECOND GOMA WAS IN THE MAKING. (TALK TO
SLIDE).

IF YOU WILL AGREE WITH ME ON ONE POINT, IT IS THAT WHAT HAPPENED IN
RWANDA SHOULD NOT HAPPEN AGAIN. THE QUESTION IS THEREFORE HOW DO
WE PREVENT IT FROM HAPPENING AGAIN.

I BELIEVE THAT THIS QUESTION CAN BE ADDRESSED WITH THREE QUESTIONS
AND THEY ARE: (19)

DO WE WANT THE UN TO BE THE CRISIS MANAGER IN THE WORLD BY
BEING ABLE AND CAPABLE OF RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGING

THE SECOND QUESTION ON THIS SLIDE HAS BEEN EXERCISED IN THE GULF WAR BY THE ALLIED COALITION AND PARTIALLY IN RWANDA BY OPERATION TURQUOISE, THE FRENCH FORCES AND THEIR ALLIES.

HOWEVER, IN MY OPINION THE BIG POWERS ARE AND MUST BE A FORCE OF LAST RESORT. LET ME GIVE YOU AN EXAMPLE. IN MY COUNTRY, AS I'M SURE IN MANY OF YOURS, WHEN THERE IS A CIVIL DISTURBANCE OR A RIOT, WE DEPLOY THE POLICE FIRST TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION AND RESTORE LAW AND ORDER. IT IS ONLY IF THAT FORCE FAILS AND THE DISTURBANCE CONTINUES THAT WE DEPLOY THE ARMY.

WELL I SEE THE BIG POWERS AS THE ARMY, THE STRATEGIC RESERVE, AND THE COALITION OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, UNDER THE UN, AS THE POLICE FORCE.

OFTEN, DUE TO THEIR COLONIAL, NEO-COLONIAL, AND EVEN COLD WAR LEGACY, THE BIG POWERS LACK THE TRANSPARENCY TO GO INTO A CRISIS SITUATION WITH THE TOTAL ACCEPTANCE OF ALL THE BELLIGERENTS. THEY ARE QUITE OFTEN VIEWED WITH SUSPICION IF NOT OUTRIGHT HOSTILITY. NEVERTHELESS, IF A UNITED NATIONS FORCE CANNOT CONTROL THE SITUATION THEN THE CAPABILITY OF THE BIG POWERS IS ESSENTIAL AND, AS WAS THE CASE IN THE GULF WAR, THEY SHOULD COME IN WITH THEIR OVERWHELMING POWER. IN SUMMARY, I FEEL THAT THE FIRST RESPONSE TO A CRISIS MUST BE THE POLICE OR THE NON-POWER NATIONS OF THE WORLD USING THE UN COORDINATION, AND THE FORCE OF LAST RESORT MUST BE THE BIG POWERS. THE BELLIGERENTS MUST SENSE THIS OVERWATCH, AND THEN

THEY WILL REACT ACCORDINGLY.

THUS, I BELIEVE THE ONLY VALID ANSWER TO QUESTION NO 1 IS YES.
THE UN IS QUITE FRANKLY THE ONLY REALLY IMPARTIAL GAME IN TOWN.
THE UN IS THE ONLY WORLD ORGANIZATION WITH THE OVERT NEUTRALITY TO
CONDUCT CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS AND HUMANITARIAN
CATASTROPHES AS THEY DEVELOP.

IF YOU AGREE WITH ME THEN THE NEXT QUESTION (20) IS:

IS THE UN IN ITS PRESENT FORM CAPABLE OF BEING THE CRISIS
MANAGER OF THE WORLD WITH REGARD TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION
THROUGH PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION OF
HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FOR CATASTROPHES?

THE ANSWER IS NO. THE UN IN ITS PRESENT FORM CANNOT CONDUCT THIS
TASK BECAUSE THE UN DOES NOT HAVE THE HUMAN NOR MATERIAL RESOURCES
NOR DECISION MAKING PROCESS TO PROVIDE A RAPID RESPONSE CAPABILITY.

IF YOU ASK ME SHOULD THE UN HAVE THIS CAPABILITY, THE ANSWER IS YES
FOR THE REASON STATED BEFORE IN THAT I GENUINELY BELIEVE, AFTER MY
EXPERIENCE IN THE RWANDA CATASTROPHE, AND WITH POTENTIALLY A LOT
MORE RWANDAS ANTICIPATED IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THAT ONLY THE UN CAN
AND SHOULD EFFECTIVELY AND CREDIBLY CARRY OUT SUCH AN OPERATION.

THIS WILL REQUIRE A NUMBER OF INITIATIVES TO PROVIDE THE UN WITH

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THE TOOLS TO BE THE CRISIS MANAGER.

BASED ON MY EXPERIENCE IN RWANDA AND WITHIN THE UN LET ME SUGGEST THAT THE FOLLOWING CAPABILITIES MUST BE PROVIDED TO, OR DEVELOPED BY THE UN IF IT IS TO BECOME THE WORLD'S CRISIS MANAGER:

(21) A. MULTI-DISCIPLINARY SENIOR CRISIS MANAGEMENT: THE RESOLUTION OF ANY CONFLICT OR HUMAN CATASTROPHE WILL REQUIRE A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TEAM OF SENIOR CRISIS MANAGERS TO DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTING PLAN OF ACTION AND EXECUTION OF THAT PLAN. EACH CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN CATASTROPHE WILL REQUIRE A PLAN WITH POLITICAL, MILITARY, HUMANITARIAN AND LOGISTICS ELEMENTS. FOR TOO LONG THESE ELEMENTS HAVE OPERATED IN ISOLATION AND THE RESULT HAS BEEN A POLITICAL THEORY WITH NO CAPABILITY, A MILITARY OPERATION WITH NO POLITICAL AIM, A HUMANITARIAN DESIRE WITHOUT THE NECESSARY MEANS, AND A LOGISTICS SYSTEM THAT ISN'T QUITE SURE WHO IS THE REAL BOSS AND WHERE IT CAN FIND THE RESOURCES TO MOUNT AND SUSTAIN ANY OPERATION. FOR A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO BE SUCCESSFUL IT MUST HAVE A TEAM OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, HUMANITARIAN AND LOGISTICS PERSONNEL, EACH OF WHOM IS AN EXPERT IN HIS SPECIALIZED AREA BUT ARMED WITH A THOROUGH APPRECIATION OF THE OTHER DISCIPLINES. THIS CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED BY THE UN DEVELOPING AND CONDUCTING SENIOR CRISIS MANAGEMENT COURSES (A HIGHER COMMAND AND

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STAFF COURSE AT THE OPERATIONAL LEVEL), TO TRAIN SENIOR AND ASPIRING POLITICAL, MILITARY, HUMANITARIAN AND LOGISTICS PERSONNEL WHO WILL PROVIDE THE CRISIS MANAGERS BOTH AT HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK AND IN THE FIELD. CONDUCTED IN NEW YORK, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL, THIS THREE MONTH OR SO COURSE WOULD BRING TOGETHER THE POLITICAL, MILITARY, HUMANITARIAN AND LOGISTICS DOERS IN THE WORLD, EDUCATE THEM IN THE OTHER SPECIALTIES, CONDUCT EXERCISES IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT, AND REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF PAPERS AND PLANS ON CRISIS ACTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI-DISCIPLINARY RESPONSES TO THOSE CRISES. IT WOULD GO A LONG WAY FROM NOT ONLY THE AD HOCKERY WE CURRENTLY ARE UNDER IN THE FIELD, BUT IT WOULD CREATE A CORPORATE BROTHERHOOD WHERE LOYALTY AND DEDICATION ARE CHANNELLED TO THE SAME AIM, IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CONFIDENCE AND TRUST.

TWO B. REFORM OF THE UN ADMINISTRATION/LOGISTICS SYSTEM: THE UN
(22) AT PRESENT HAS A VERY CAPABLE GARRISON, STEADY STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICS SYSTEM FOR MANAGING STEADY MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE UN DOES NOT HAVE AN EMERGENCY, RAPID, DYNAMIC SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR RESPONDING IMMEDIATELY TO A SECURITY CRISIS SITUATION OR FOR AN EMERGING OPERATION. THE GARRISON STEADY STATE SYSTEM TAKES ABOUT 6-8 MONTHS TO SETUP IN A MISSION AREA. OBVIOUSLY TOO LONG IN A CRISIS SITUATION OR EVEN WHEN A

MISSION IS DEPLOYING, BUT SATISFACTORY ONCE THE CRISIS HAS PASSED AND THE MISSION IS DEPLOYED AND OPERATING AT STEADY STATE. FOR CRISIS SITUATIONS THE UN MUST DEVELOP AN EMERGENCY, RAPID, AND DYNAMIC ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICS SYSTEM WITH MINIMUM BUREAUCRATIC ENCUMBRANCES AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO RAPIDLY RESPOND IN A FEW WEEKS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD TO SUPPORT AN OPERATION.

THREE C. THE UN MUST HAVE A CONTINGENCY FUND, AT THE DISCRETION OF
(23) THE SECRETARY GENERAL, TO FUND EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES LIKE RECONNAISSANCE OR TECHNICAL MISSIONS, PRE MANDATE EXPENSES FOR PRE-POSITIONING EQUIPMENT, AND EARLY DEPLOYMENT COSTS WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE SLOW NORMAL BUDGETARY PROCESS. ONCE THE BUDGET IS APPROVED THEN THOSE FUNDS CAN SUPPORT AN OPERATION. THE CONTINGENCY FUND WILL PROVIDE THE SECRETARY GENERAL WITH THE MEANS OF SUPPORTING A REACTION TO A CONFLICT OR HUMANITARIAN CRISIS.

FOUR D. THE UN REQUIRES STANDBY MILITARY FORCES AND EQUIPMENT:
(24) TO RESPOND RAPIDLY TO CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN CRISES, THE UN MUST HAVE AVAILABLE TO IT ON IMMEDIATE NOTICE TOTALLY EQUIPPED, SELF-CONTAINED AND SELF-SUPPORTING MILITARY FORCES CAPABLE OF BEING DEPLOYED IN WEEKS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD. NATIONAL

CONTINGENTS, TRAINED, EQUIPPED AND CAPABLE, IN THEIR HOME NATIONS, COMMITTED TO A RAPID REACTION FORCE WITH A SKELETON MILITARY HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, IS POSSIBLE WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. BIG POWERS COULD AID IN TRANSPORTING AND SUSTAINING THESE FORCES IN THEATRE UNTIL FOLLOW ON FORCES ARRIVE. FOLLOW ON FORCES SHOULD BE MADE UP OF THE NORMAL TROOP-CONTRIBUTING NATIONS WHO ARE PREPARED TO SEND TROOPS BUT LACK EQUIPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES.

OFTEN WHEN THESE TROOPS ARRIVE IN THEATRE WITHOUT EQUIPMENT THEY CANNOT PERFORM THEIR ASSIGNED TASKS AND ARE A BURDEN TO THE FORCE AND PUT THE MISSION AT RISK (ETHIOPIANS IN CYANGUGU). THEY SHOULD BE EQUIPPED, TRAINED AND DEPLOYED BY DONOR NATIONS ONLY WHEN THEY ARE OPERATIONALLY AND LOGISTICALLY READY TO CONDUCT OPERATIONS. AT THAT POINT THE STANDBY FORCES WOULD BE WITHDRAWN AND WAIT FOR THEIR NEXT MISSION. THIS WOULD SERVE TO DEVELOP COMMON STAFF AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AND EQUIP THE UN WITH THE CAPABILITY TO REACT RAPIDLY TO DETER A CONFLICT OR CONTAIN IT. THEY COULD ALSO BE USED TO PROVIDE SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE TO AN EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN CRISIS. IF I HAD HAD SUCH A FORCE

AVAILABLE TO ME BY MID-APRIL, UNAMIR COULD HAVE SAVED THE LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE. AS EVIDENCE, WITH THE 450 MEN UNDER MY COMMAND WE SAVED AND DIRECTLY PROTECTED OVER 25,000 PEOPLE AND MOVED TENS OF THOUSANDS. WITH AN EFFECTIVE BRIGADE OF 5000 WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE? ESPECIALLY AS THE MASSACRES IN THE SOUTH AND WEST OF THE COUNTRY DID NOT EVEN COMMENCE IN EARNEST UNTIL INTO MAY.

FIVE E. THE UN MUST DEVELOP MORE AND MORE ITS UMBRELLA
(25) HUMANITARIAN AGENCY. IN RWANDA AND SPECIFICALLY DURING THE GOMA EXERCISE, DOZENS IF NOT HUNDREDS OF HUMANITARIAN NGOS SWARMED INTO THE AREA REACTING TO THE CNN FACTOR. SOME, LIKE THE MOM AND POP ORGANIZATIONS, HAVE A LOT OF HEART AND NOT MUCH CAPABILITY. OTHERS HAVE A LOT OF CAPABILITY BUT NOT MUCH HEART. AND MOST HAVE SOME CAPABILITY AND A LOT OF HEART AND WANT TO DO SOMETHING. WHAT THEY DESPERATELY REQUIRE IS A UN UMBRELLA ORGANIZATION, WHOSE LEADERSHIP AND CREDIBILITY THEY WILL ACCEPT, TO PLAN, ORGANIZE, DIRECT COORDINATE AND CONTROL THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PLAN. GOMA WAS AN OVERKILL OF SUPPORT. DUE TO THIS LACK OF A RECOGNIZED UMBRELLA ORGANIZATION, THE REST OF THE RWANDA RELIEF NEEDS ARE STILL NOT BEING MET TODAY. A CLEAR INTEGRATION HAS TO BE BROUGHT TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, AND THE MISSION/SECURITY ELEMENTS IN ORDER TO EFFECTIVELY

CONTAIN AND RELIEVE THE CRISIS (RED CROSS STAYED, UNROE,
MSF AND SOLDIER/DOCTORS).

SIX F. THE UN NEEDS AN INTERNATIONAL MEDIA AGENCY: QUITE
(26) LITERALLY TV UN, RADIO UN AND NEWS UN. THE UN MUST HAVE
THE ABILITY TO TAP INTO THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA AND
PRESENT THE FACTS OF A SITUATION AND NOT BE REACTING TO
FALSE REPORTS, HYPE OR DISINFORMATION. SINCE MOST OF OUR
POLITICAL, MILITARY, HUMANITARIAN AND THEREFORE
INTERNATIONAL POLICY AND REACTIONS SEEM TO BE BASED ON
THE MEDIA INTEREST, THEN THE UN REQUIRES THE MEANS TO
PROVIDE ACCURATE AND TIMELY REPORTS. IN ADDITION, AS
WITH RWANDA, THIS MEANS BY RADIO AND NEWSPAPERS COULD
HAVE BEEN USED TO COUNTERATTACK THE PROPAGANDA OF THE
RWANDESE MEDIA THAT CREATED AND MANAGED THE HYSTERIA THAT
DIRECTLY INFLUENCED THE GENOCIDE (TELL STORY OF PRIME
MINISTER AGATHE).

SEVEN G. THE UN NEEDS AN INFORMATION (INTELLIGENCE) CAPABILITY:
(27) INTELLIGENCE MAY BE A DIRTY WORD TO MANY OF YOU. I'M NOT
TALKING ABOUT JAMES BOND AND DIRTY TRICKS. IT QUITE
SIMPLY MEANS TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION ON WHICH TO
BASE CORRECT AND INFORMED DECISIONS. THE BIG POWERS
POSSESS INFORMATION CAPABILITY AS DO MOST OF YOUR
NATIONS. YET THE UN IS NOW EXPECTED TO OPERATE IN AN
INFORMATION VOID. HOW CAN TIMELY, INFORMED, AND CORRECT

DECISIONS BE MADE IN THIS MANNER? THEY CANNOT. THE UN REQUIRES AN EFFECTIVE INFORMATION CENTRE IN NEW YORK, SUPPORTED BY THE MAJOR INFORMATION AGENCIES OF THE WORLD, WITH TRAINED INFORMATION OFFICERS WHO CAN DEPLOY TO THE FIELD TO PROVIDE THAT INFORMATION. WE ARE TAKING CASUALTIES, AND MANY OF THOSE WE ARE SUPPOSED TO HELP ARE DYING, BECAUSE WE ARE LITERALLY DEAF AND BLIND IN THE FIELD.

EIGHT AND

LAST H. THE UN NEEDS TO BE AUTHORIZED AND CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING
(28) OFFENSIVE/DETERRENT MILITARY OPERATIONS: I KNOW THE WORD OFFENSIVE MAY CONCERN SOME OF YOU SO LET'S CALL THESE DETERRENT OPERATIONS. THE UN HAS THE HUMAN, LEGAL AND MORAL OBLIGATION TO PREVENT MURDER AND GENOCIDE. THE UN MILITARY FORCE IN THE FIELD NEEDS RULES OF ENGAGEMENT, NOT JUST FOR SELF DEFENCE ACTIONS, BUT IF NECESSARY, FOR DETERRENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT MURDER AND GENOCIDE. IT IS NOT ONLY CHAPTER 6, 6 ROBUST, OR 7. IT IS THE WILL, MANDATE TO BE PRO-ACTIVE SUCH AS FOLLOWING THE BAD GUYS INTO THE REFUGEE CAMP IMMEDIATELY.

IN CONCLUSION, LET ME ONCE AGAIN THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY. I HOPE THE EXAMPLE OF THE RWANDA HOLOCAUST WILL PRODUCE AN IMPETUS FOR POSITIVE RESULTS DURING THIS CONFERENCE.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I SAW TOO MANY CORPSES, TOO MANY TEARS, TOO MUCH DESTRUCTION AND TOO MUCH HUMAN SUFFERING BY THE RWANDANS AND I SENT TOO MANY OF THE BRAVE YOUNG BLUE BERET SOLDIERS HOME EITHER IN BODY BAGS OR ON STRETCHERS TO ACCEPT THAT WE, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, CAN CONTINUE TO DO BUSINESS AS USUAL. THE UN MUST BE GIVEN THE MANDATE AND THE SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO PREVENT WHAT HAPPENED. IN RWANDA TO EITHER CONTINUE OR HAPPEN AGAIN. THE WORLD POWERS HAVE TO EITHER SUPPORT THE UN IN ITS REFORMS AND ITS TASK AS A CRISIS MANAGER IN BOTH SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATIONS, OR THEY MUST OVERTLY SHOW THEIR HAND IN THEIR TRUE EXPECTATIONS OF THE UN ORGANISATION.

(29)\(30)

**REFERENCE
PAPER**
MARCH 1995

**THE
UNITED
NATIONS
AND
THE SITUATION IN
TAJIKISTAN**



UNITED NATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

FOR INFORMATION — NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD

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THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

BACKGROUND

The conflict in Tajikistan has resulted in thousands of deaths and more than 800,000 refugees and displaced persons. It is a struggle influenced by economic, social, demographic, religious and ideological factors. In addition, the rapid pace of change associated with the disintegration of the Soviet Union disrupted political and economic structures, further aggravating these factors. Regions and groups that had traditionally been excluded from power began to expect fuller participation in the country's affairs. As a result, a struggle arose between different clans for a redistribution of power.

The inhabitants of Tajikistan form a traditional society, characterized by clan and ethnic divisions. Twenty-five per cent of the 5.5 million population of Tajikistan are Uzbeks. Uzbeks ethnically belong to the Turkic group of peoples, while Tajik culture and language are closely linked to those of the Persian-speaking peoples. The population of Uzbekistan itself includes more than 1 million Tajiks. In addition, another 10 per cent or more of Tajikistan's population consists of minorities, particularly Russians, Ukrainians and Germans, and smaller groups of Jews, Koreans, Tatars, Georgians, Armenians, Bashkirs and others.

Clans in Tajikistan are generally divided by region, except in the Kurgan-Tyube area, where the population is mixed and which has been the scene of the worst fighting.

Independence also made possible a revival of Islam in the country. Some members of the Islamic clergy are active in the armed opposition to the current Government, much of which is based in northern Afghanistan, where there are currently approximately 20,000 Tajik refugees.

The Republic of Tajikistan (formerly the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic) is situated in south-east Central Asia. To the north and west it borders Uzbekistan (formerly the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic), to the north-east Kyrgyzstan (formerly the Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic), to the east the People's Republic of China and to the south Afghanistan.

The Tajik Supreme Soviet voted to proclaim Tajikistan an independent State on 9 September 1991. This vote followed the failed conservative *coup d'état* in Moscow in August of that year which marked the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The Republic of Tajikistan became a Member of the United Nations on 2 March 1992.

In May 1992, the Tajik opposition — an informal coalition of Islamic and other groups — seized power *de facto* after two months of non-stop demonstration, plunging Tajikistan into civil war. After suffering defeat in December 1992, most of the opposition forces crossed over into the territory of Afghanistan. Although the civil war as such ended at the start of 1993, the continued armed insurgency of the opposition forces, in particular from across the Tajik-Afghan border, has continued to destabilize the country.

There are a number of ongoing international and regional diplomatic efforts to find a lasting peaceful solution to the conflict in Tajikistan. At the same time, with the agreement of the Tajik Government, Russian border forces have been deployed along the Tajik-Afghan border to repel cross-border infiltration of armed opposition groups. Inside Tajikistan, the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan) have been deployed. In addition, the United Nations Security Council,

by its resolution 968 (1994), set up the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) to help in implementing a cease-fire agreement between the Government and the opposition forces, negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations.

EARLY UNITED NATIONS INVOLVEMENT

In response to a letter from the President of Uzbekistan, the United Nations Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, despatched a fact-finding mission, which visited Uzbekistan and Tajikistan from 13 to 23 September 1992 and made a first-hand assessment of the situation on the ground. On 29 October 1992, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had decided to send a United Nations good-offices mission to Tajikistan and Central Asia. He took that decision in response to two communications from the Acting President of the Republic of Tajikistan, on 29 September and 15 October.

The Security Council, in a statement issued by its President on 30 October, expressed its grave concern about the continued deterioration of the situation in Tajikistan, and called on all parties to the conflict to end the fighting and to enter into political dialogue. The Council welcomed the efforts made by the member countries of the CIS and those undertaken by other States to help Tajikistan to resolve the crisis. It also welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to send a goodwill mission, including a humanitarian assistance mission, to Tajikistan and Central Asia as a contribution by the United Nations to resolving the conflict.

The mission visited Moscow, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in November 1992 and held a series of discussions with Government officials in those countries.

In a letter dated 21 December 1992, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to send to Tajikistan a small integrated United Nations unit of political, military and humanitarian officers. They would monitor the situation on the ground, provide liaison services and constitute a core for any future United

Nations participation in the regional efforts in Tajikistan. The mission became operational on 21 January 1993. It provided the Secretary-General with up-to-date information on the situation in Tajikistan and was instrumental in coordinating the international community's response to the humanitarian situation in the country.

SPECIAL ENVOY APPOINTED

In April 1993, reports from the United Nations mission led the Secretary-General to conclude that there could be an escalation of the confrontation. This was especially true in the border areas between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Urgent action was required to establish a cease-fire and start a political dialogue among all concerned for the earliest possible solution of the problem.

In this context, the Secretary-General, in a letter to the President of the Security Council on 26 April 1993, informed the Council of his decision to appoint Ambassador Ismat Kittani as his Special Envoy for Tajikistan for an initial period of three months. His mandate would be: to obtain agreement on a cease-fire and make recommendations on appropriate international monitoring mechanisms; to ascertain the positions of all the concerned parties and make good offices available to assist in the establishment of a process of negotiations for a political solution; and to enlist the help of neighbouring countries and others concerned in achieving those objectives. The Secretary-General also recommended extending the mandate of the United Nations mission in Tajikistan for an additional three months. It could then continue its monitoring and humanitarian efforts as well as provide support to the Special Envoy. The Security Council, in a letter dated 29 April from its President, welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to appoint the Special Envoy and the proposal to extend the mandate of mission.

In the following months, the Special Envoy, in an effort to start the peace process, visited Tajikistan and held discussions with the President of that country and other Government officials. He also travelled to the

capitals of Uzbekistan, the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, for talks with their leaders. In Tajikistan and Iran, he met with leaders of various groups opposing the Tajik central Government and other prominent opposition personalities.

REGIONAL EFFORTS

In the meantime, the regional search for a peaceful solution of the Tajik conflict continued. In July 1993, on the initiative of President Rabbani of Afghanistan, agreement was reached at a summit meeting of the countries members of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in Istanbul, Turkey, to establish a commission, composed of representatives of Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation, to find a peaceful solution to the problem on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation approved a decree on 28 July 1993 on the settlement of the situation at the Tajik-Afghan border. President Yeltsin also took the initiative of hosting a summit meeting of heads of State and Government from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on the situation in Tajikistan, which took place on 7 August 1993. A representative of the President of Turkmenistan also attended the summit. At the meeting, the leaders, *inter alia*, emphasized that a political settlement in Tajikistan remained the main priority and called on the international community to support efforts in this regard. At the same time, the Tajik Government expressed its intention to develop a dialogue with opposition forces.

Efforts to find a peaceful solution were also actively supported by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) [now the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)].

SPECIAL ENVOY'S MANDATE EXTENDED

In a report submitted to the Security Council on 16 August 1993, the Secretary-General reported on the

activities of the Special Envoy. He also outlined the views of the various parties concerned and described regional peace efforts. The Secretary-General continued to be deeply concerned at the situation in Tajikistan and stated that a concerted effort was urgently needed to persuade the Government and all major tendencies in the opposition to accept the need for a political solution and to participate in a negotiating process. In the circumstances, he proposed to extend the mandate of the Special Envoy for a further three months, i.e. until 31 October 1993. He also recommended extending the United Nations mission in Tajikistan for the same period.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that, given the escalating crisis on the Tajik-Afghan border, he had requested the Special Envoy to visit Afghanistan for discussions with government leaders regarding the Envoy's mandate in Tajikistan and to ascertain the views and positions of Tajik opposition leaders residing in Afghanistan.

On 23 August, the Security Council, in a presidential statement, stressed the urgent need for the cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border. It reaffirmed the necessity to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tajikistan and all other countries of the region and the inviolability of their borders. The Council welcomed efforts by the countries of the region aimed at stabilizing the situation. It also welcomed the Secretary-General's proposals to extend the mandates of his Special Envoy and the United Nations mission.

In a letter dated 10 September 1993, the Secretary-General informed the Council about the consultations which his Special Envoy had had in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan from 17 to 26 August 1993. As a result of those discussions, the Special Envoy reported to the Secretary-General that a consensus seemed to be emerging on the need for a political settlement of the conflict in Tajikistan.

The Secretary-General himself had the opportunity to discuss the problem of Tajikistan with many heads of State and Foreign Ministers, including in particular President Rakhmonov of Tajikistan and President Karimov of Uzbekistan, who were attending the regular session of

the United Nations General Assembly. In addition, the Special Envoy held discussions with many leaders of countries members of the CIS as well as representatives of other countries on the most effective means of establishing a comprehensive national dialogue.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

These diplomatic efforts notwithstanding, the situation in Tajikistan, and especially on the Tajik-Afghan border, remained tense. Cross-border infiltration from Afghanistan by armed opposition groups occurred on a daily basis, as did fighting between those groups and Government and CIS border forces. In addition, armed confrontation was intensifying inside the country, particularly in the Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan regions.

The humanitarian situation in the country also continued to deteriorate. Instability and fighting had brought economic life to a halt in many districts of the Khatlon, Gorno-Badakhshan and Garm regions. The population was suffering from shortages of food, medical attention and shelter. Refugees and internally displaced persons returning to their places of origin were the most vulnerable group.

In an effort to stabilize the situation in Tajikistan, the Governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan decided, at a meeting held in Moscow on 24 September 1993, to establish the CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces in Tajikistan.

A number of other countries in the region, especially the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed their interest in playing a more active role in efforts to restore peace to Tajikistan.

On 14 November, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the situation in Tajikistan. He noted that the developments in that country and the neighbouring region had given rise both to hope for a political solution of the conflict and to serious concern at the risk of further deterioration of the situation. He again emphasized that concerted efforts were needed to persuade the Government of Tajikistan and all major oppo-

sition groups to start a serious process of negotiation without further delay. The Secretary-General said that he would be ready to respond positively to any reasonable request by the parties and to recommend to the Council an appropriate international monitoring mechanism to help to implement possible future agreements concluded by them.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to extend the mandate of his Special Envoy for Tajikistan for a further five months, until 31 March 1994. He also proposed that a small team of United Nations officials in Tajikistan should continue to perform their functions until a United Nations integrated office was established in Dushanbe. The establishment of such an office was requested by the Government of Tajikistan to provide advice and assistance in developing the economic and social infrastructure of the country, as well as to coordinate the humanitarian efforts of the international community. The Government also sought United Nations advisory services in the field of human rights and democratic institutions.

In a letter dated 23 November from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, the Council expressed concern at the situation in Tajikistan and welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to extend the mandate of his Special Envoy until 31 March 1994. It also agreed that the small group of United Nations officials in Tajikistan continue to perform their functions until a decision was taken on the proposal to establish an integrated office.

AGREEMENT ON PEACE TALKS REACHED

On 16 December 1993, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his decision to assign Ambassador Ismat Kittani to other functions in the United Nations Secretariat and to appoint Ambassador Ramiro Píriz-Ballón, Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations, as Special Envoy. The Security Council, in a letter dated 22 December from its President, welcomed that decision.

In discharge of his mandate, in January and February 1994, the new Special Envoy undertook two trips

to Tajikistan for discussions with Government officials and the leaders of the opposition. He also had talks in the capitals of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan. The issue of the establishment of a serious negotiation process between the Tajik parties, its venue, participants and format was discussed extensively with all parties concerned.

The efforts of the Special Envoy were actively supported by the Russian Federation and other countries in the region. In order to facilitate the resolution of the differences between the Tajik Government and the opposition on the issue of the venue and the presence of observers at the talks, the Government of the Russian Federation agreed with the opposition's request to have unofficial consultations with them before the start of the political dialogue between the Tajik parties. In March 1994, the Russian Federation obtained the agreement of Tajik opposition leaders to have Moscow as the venue for the talks. After the Moscow round, the venue would then rotate to Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; and then to Islamabad, Pakistan. It was also agreed that Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan would be observers at the talks.

The President of Tajikistan accepted the format of negotiations in a letter of 23 March 1994 to the Special Envoy. He also stated that his Government was prepared to start negotiations with the opposition in Moscow as soon as possible.

In a report dated 4 April 1994, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the agreement of the Tajik parties to begin a political dialogue on national reconciliation, and of his decision to extend the mandate of his Special Envoy for another three months until the end of June 1994. He had enlarged the mandate of the Special Envoy to enable him to provide good offices during the political negotiations. The Secretary-General also recommended extending the mandate of the United Nations mission in Tajikistan.

On 22 April, in a letter from its President, the Security Council welcomed the efforts of the Special Envoy, and those of the Russian Federation and of neighbouring

States, in securing the agreement of the parties to begin a political dialogue on national reconciliation. The Council also welcomed the Secretary-General's proposals with regard to the mandates of the Special Envoy and the United Nations mission.

MOSCOW ROUND OF TALKS

The first round of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation, under United Nations auspices, took place in Moscow from 5 to 19 April 1994 with the participation of observers from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan. At the request of the parties concerned, the talks were chaired by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy.

During these talks, the two parties were able to work out a comprehensive agenda for the duration of inter-Tajik negotiations. The agenda included three clusters of issues: (a) measures aimed at a political settlement in Tajikistan; (b) solution of the problem of refugees and internally displaced persons; and (c) fundamental institutional issues and consolidation of the statehood of Tajikistan.

The parties agreed that in future they would consider all three clusters of issues as a single package and would negotiate compromise solutions based on that approach. Both parties reaffirmed their commitment to political dialogue as the only means of achieving national reconciliation and included this principle in their joint communiqué. They also signed a number of other documents, including a joint statement which contained an appeal "to refrain from any act that could complicate the process of ... negotiations", and a protocol on the establishment of a joint commission on problems relating to refugees and displaced persons from Tajikistan.

The Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the first round of talks on 5 May 1994. He stated that the talks had been encouraging and had met his expectations. He noted that it would be important to capitalize on the momentum achieved in Moscow and to make the political dialogue irreversible. On 19 May,

the Council, in a letter from its President, supported the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, and expressed hope that the second round of talks would consolidate the gains made in Moscow.

TEHRAN ROUND OF TALKS

The second round of inter-Tajik talks took place in Tehran from 18 to 28 June 1994 with the participation of observers from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the CSCE.

During 10 days of intensive discussions, the Tajik parties focused on one main objective: agreement on a cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts. Despite the fact that the talks were inconclusive and did not produce an agreement, the parties agreed on a comprehensive definition of "the cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts" and on a joint communiqué in which they again reaffirmed their commitment to political dialogue as the only means to achieve national reconciliation.

In July, however, the peace process suffered a serious setback when the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan endorsed a political plan providing for a referendum on a new constitution, to be held in September 1994, and simultaneous elections for the post of President. The implementation of that plan, which did not provide for the participation of the opposition and ignored the agreed agenda of the inter-Tajik talks, threatened to jeopardize the negotiations. The issue of the inter-Tajik talks was not even raised during that session of the Supreme Soviet.

For its part, the opposition continued its armed struggle through border infiltrations and acts of terrorism and sabotage inside the country. It even intensified that course of action citing the continuing lack of "seriousness and sincerity" on the Government side in the negotiations.

The Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on 28 July that in the circumstances, he had decided to suspend preparations for the third round of

talks in Islamabad until the Tajik parties took new and substantive steps that would give unequivocal proof of their sincerity and their commitment to pursue the negotiations. In the meantime, the Secretary-General requested his Special Envoy to maintain the necessary contacts with the Tajik parties and the Governments in the region.

AGREEMENT ON TEMPORARY CEASE-FIRE

In the following weeks, the Tajik Government adopted a number of measures, including an amnesty decree, the release of some opposition members, upgrading the level of its delegation at the negotiations and the postponement of the presidential election and referendum.

Taking into account these positive developments, the Secretary-General instructed his Special Envoy to undertake consultations with the Tajik parties and certain Governments in the region with a view to arranging the next round of inter-Tajik talks. As a result of those meetings, the two sides agreed to holding high-level consultations to discuss the prospects for a third round of talks in Islamabad.

The consultations were held in Tehran from 12 to 17 September 1994. The delegation of the Tajik Government was led by Mr. A. Dostiev, First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Tajikistan; the delegation of the Tajik opposition was led by Mr. A. Turajonzodah, First Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan. Talks were also held with Mr. A. Nuri, leader of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan. The Special Envoy served as mediator. High-ranking representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and the Russian Federation facilitated the consultations.

The consultations resulted in the signing of an Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks (also known as the Tehran Agreement). The two sides also agreed that within one month the Tajik Government would release those opposition members who had been arrested and sentenced, in conformity with the list provided by the

opposition. The opposition would release their prisoners of war in conformity with the list annexed to the Agreement.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the Tehran Agreement, the parties agreed to establish a Joint Commission consisting of representatives of the Government and of the opposition. They requested the Security Council to assist the work of the Commission by providing political good offices and dispatching United Nations military observers to the conflict areas. It was agreed that the Tehran Agreement would enter into force as soon as United Nations observers were deployed in Tajikistan.

During the high-level consultations, the parties also reaffirmed their commitment to resolve the conflict through political dialogue and agreed in a joint communiqué to hold the next round of inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad in October 1994.

On 22 September, the Security Council, in a statement by its President, welcomed the Tehran Agreement and invited the Secretary-General to present urgently his recommendations regarding the request of the Tajik parties for United Nations support for the Agreement.

In his report submitted to the Security Council on 27 September 1994, the Secretary-General recommended that the mandates of his Special Envoy and of the small group of United Nations officials in Tajikistan should be extended for a further period of four months and that, as a provisional measure, the group of officials be strengthened with up to 15 military observers drawn from existing peace-keeping operations, pending a decision by the Security Council to establish a new United Nations observer mission in Tajikistan. He also informed the Council of his decision to send a technical survey mission to Tajikistan to assess the modalities for establishing a future observer mission. In a letter dated 29 September 1994, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had taken note of the observations and recommendations in the 27 September report.

A team from the United Nations Secretariat visited Tajikistan from 4 to 12 October 1994 to look into all

aspects of a possible United Nations observer mission to assist in the implementation of the Tehran Agreement. The team also considered the functions of the military observers who would be temporarily deployed to strengthen the United Nations office in Dushanbe.

The 15 military observers arrived in Tajikistan during October and were deployed in Dushanbe, Garm, Kurgan-Tyube and Pyanj. The cease-fire came into effect as from 0800 hours local time on 20 October 1994, following a public announcement by the head of the United Nations office in Dushanbe, Mr. Liviu Bota.

ISLAMABAD ROUND OF TALKS

The third round of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation took place in Islamabad from 20 October to 1 November 1994 with the participation of observers from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, CSCE and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). The talks were chaired by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy.

The main issue negotiated in Islamabad was the extension of the Tehran Agreement. After 10 days of difficult discussions, the parties succeeded in extending the Agreement for another three months until 6 February 1995. That decision was reflected in the joint communiqué signed by the parties on 1 November 1994. The two sides also signed the Protocol on the Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the Tehran Agreement. The Protocol defined the role the parties wished the United Nations to assume in assisting the work of the Joint Commission.

During the third round, both Tajik parties reaffirmed their commitment to political dialogue as the only means of achieving national reconciliation and included this principle in the joint communiqué. In accordance with their previous agreement to rotate the venue of the talks, the parties agreed to hold the next round of talks in early December 1994 in Moscow. The two sides indicated their intention to discuss, on a priority basis, such issues as arrangements for free and democratic elections to the

Tajik parliament and provincial and district legislative bodies, scheduled for late February 1995; confidence-building measures, including lifting the ban on political parties and movements in the context of national reconciliation, as well as the constructive engagement of the mass media in Tajikistan and beyond, with the aim of facilitating the restoration of peace and normalcy in the country.

On 8 November, the Security Council, in a presidential statement, welcomed the extension the Tehran Agreement, as well as signing of the Protocol of the Joint Commission for the implementation of that Agreement. It also welcomed the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means.

PEACE-KEEPING MISSION ESTABLISHED

The Joint Commission established under the Tehran Agreement of 17 September 1994, consists of representatives of the Government and of the opposition. It constitutes the formal machinery for implementing the Agreement. Both Tajik parties as well as interested Governments have emphasized the importance of active United Nations involvement at all levels in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Joint Commission.

The Joint Commission held its first meeting on 14 November 1994 at Dushanbe. It began to perform its functions assisted by the United Nations military observers already in the country.

On 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report in which he described the developments relating to Tajikistan and made recommendations with regard to a possible United Nations peace-keeping operation in that country.

Concept of operations. The Secretary-General noted that a United Nations mission in Tajikistan would act at the request of the Joint Commission or on its own initiative. In case of a complaint about a cease-fire violation, it would investigate in order to establish the facts. It would report its findings to the Joint Commission

and to United Nations Headquarters. In addition, the United Nations would provide its good offices as stipulated in the Tehran Agreement.

The Mission would be an integrated civilian-military operation. It should be headed by a person with political experience, supported by a small civil-affairs staff as well as military observers. The personnel would be deployed in teams at a number of offices in the country. Each office would serve as a base from which the teams would cover a geographic area of responsibility.

The United Nations mission in Tajikistan would be under the exclusive direction of the Secretary-General. The parties would be required to respect the international status of the United Nations mission and its personnel and to cooperate fully with it in the implementation of its mandate.

Strength. The Secretary-General stated that under the concept of operations the United Nations mission in Tajikistan need not be large in order to perform its functions. A military complement of 40 officers would suffice to strengthen the headquarters in Dushanbe and the offices in Kurgan-Tyube, Pyanj and Garm, and to open additional offices, for example in Tavildara and Khorog.

The Chief of Mission would need to be supported in his headquarters by a small civilian staff of four professionals. It would also be desirable to have an additional three to four civil-affairs officers for work away from headquarters. Depending on the level of activities, they could be permanently stationed in some of the field offices. The international support staff would need to be strengthened to deal with the increased requirements. Similarly, a number of staff, including interpreters, would need to be recruited locally.

Relations with other forces. The Secretary-General pointed out that the United Nations mission would be quite distinct from the joint Russian-Kazakh-Kyrgyz border forces and the CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces in Tajikistan. It would, however, maintain close liaison with them and rely on their cooperation as appropriate.

The Russian, Kazakh and Kyrgyz border forces in Tajikistan are deployed along the Pyanj river, which forms the border with Afghanistan. Those border forces are commanded by a Russian Lieutenant-General who reports to the commander of the Russian border forces with headquarters in Moscow.

The CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces in Tajikistan, composed of Russian and a small number of Uzbek troops have the following mandate:

(a) To assist in the normalization of the situation on the Tajik-Afghan border with a view to stabilizing the overall situation in Tajikistan and creating conditions conducive to progress in the dialogue between all interested parties on ways of achieving a political settlement of the conflict;

(b) To assist in the delivery, protection and distribution of emergency and other humanitarian aid, create conditions for the safe return of refugees to their places of permanent residence and guard the infrastructure and other vitally important facilities required for the foregoing purpose.

Estimated cost. The Secretary-General estimated that, for the period from 1 December 1994 to 6 February 1995, the cost of the United Nations observer mission would be approximately \$1,895,800 gross. The monthly cost thereafter would be approximately \$442,300. This estimate provided for 40 military observers, 18 international and 26 local civilian staff.

In concluding his report, the Secretary-General observed that the extension of the Tehran Agreement for another three months was a positive step towards national reconciliation and the restoration of peace in Tajikistan. In this connection, he had instructed the Special Envoy to explore with the two Tajik sides and the observers at inter-Tajik talks ways of achieving further progress during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks. He attached particular importance to the elections to the Tajik national parliament and local legislative bodies, which were scheduled to be held before the end of February 1995.

Commenting on the situation in Tajikistan and on its border with Afghanistan, the Secretary-General noted that they had remained tense. In addition, the deepening economic crisis was having a negative impact on the attempts to achieve political stability in the country. This was true especially in the southern districts, which were directly affected by the civil war. In these circumstances, the Secretary-General believed that the United Nations should respond positively to the request of the Tajik parties to assist them in the implementation of the cease-fire. He recommended that the Security Council establish a small observer mission of the kind outlined in his report to perform that task.

On 16 December, the Security Council, by its resolution 968 (1994), welcomed the agreement on the extension of the Tehran Agreement. It decided to set up a United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in accordance with the plan outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 30 November. UNMOT was established for a period of up to six months subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council that the Tajik parties had agreed to extend the Tehran Agreement, and that they remained committed to an effective cease-fire, national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy.

The Council called upon the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve as soon as possible a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue, through the good offices of his Special Envoy, efforts to speed up the progress towards national reconciliation in Tajikistan.

ACTIVITIES OF UNMOT

Maintenance of the cease-fire. At the time of the adoption of resolution 968 (1994), the situation in Tajikistan was relatively quiet. However, since the end of December there have been a number of reports by the Russian border forces about attempts by armed members of the opposition to infiltrate Tajikistan from

Afghanistan across the Pyanj River. For their part, the opposition reported shelling of Afghan villages by the Russian border forces.

On 4 February 1995, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the activities of UNMOT. He stated that on several occasions in January 1995, UNMOT's team at Pyanj had reported shelling by the Russian border forces towards Afghanistan. At the end of January, the Joint Commission had carried out an investigation in northern Afghanistan in response to a complaint by the opposition.

The Secretary-General pointed out that one of the issues that had emerged during the reporting period was the existence of discrepancies between the mandate of the Russian border forces, which had broad powers of search and arrest in the border areas, and the provisions of the cease-fire. This had been the subject of a continuing dialogue with the Russian authorities and, in particular, with the Russian border forces in Tajikistan in order to find a way for those forces to carry out their mandate within the spirit and provisions of the Tehran Agreement.

Joint Commission. The Joint Commission of the Tajik parties is the main instrument for the maintenance of the cease-fire. The Secretary-General reported that UNMOT had been closely involved in the Commission's work and chaired its meetings. UNMOT military observers participated in the Commission's field investigations. Cooperation between the Commission's members was smooth and its findings so far had been adopted by consensus. There were, however, financial and logistic difficulties in the work of the Commission.

Although the Secretary-General had made arrangements for a trust fund to support the Joint Commission in accordance with the Protocol to the Tehran Agreement and had sent an appeal to Member States to contribute to it, no contributions had been received.

Liaison. In the report, the Secretary-General observed that UNMOT had maintained close liaison with the parties to the conflict as well as with the CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces and the Russian border forces on matters relating to the maintenance of the

cease-fire. It had also been in close touch with the representatives of the States and international organizations that were observers at the inter-Tajik talks. However, it had been difficult to maintain regular contact with the opposition in Afghanistan, with which liaison had been maintained mainly through its members in the Joint Commission. In addition, the Secretariat had been in telephone contact with political leaders of the opposition in the Islamic Republic of Iran. UNMOT had also continued to provide political liaison and coordination for humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan.

Organizational aspects. The Secretary-General informed the Security Council that at the end of January 1995, UNMOT's total personnel had numbered 55, of which 22 were military observers, 11 were international civilian staff and 22 were local staff. The military observers had been provided by Austria (4), Bangladesh (7), Denmark (2), Hungary (1), Jordan (5) and Uruguay (3). UNMOT was headed by Mr. Liviu Bota, while the Chief Military Observer was Brigadier-General Hasan Abaza (Jordan). In addition to its headquarters at Dushanbe, UNMOT maintained field stations at Garm, Kurgan-Tube and Pyanj. Additional field stations were to be opened as soon as the necessary personnel and equipment had arrived.

FURTHER CONSULTATIONS

In his 4 February report, the Secretary-General also informed the Security Council of his further efforts to make progress towards national reconciliation in Tajikistan. He recalled that during the third round of inter-Tajik talks, the two sides had agreed to hold the next round in Moscow in early December 1994. When delays occurred in convening the fourth round, the Secretary-General instructed his Special Envoy to undertake consultations with the Tajik Government, leaders of the opposition and certain Governments in the region. From 12 to 21 December 1994, the Special Envoy visited Dushanbe, Moscow and Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan.

During those consultations, President Rakhmonov of Tajikistan supported the idea of an early fourth round of

inter-Tajik negotiations in Moscow, with the aim of extending the Tehran Agreement and achieving further progress in mutual confidence-building measures with the opposition. He also indicated his willingness to postpone the elections scheduled for 26 February 1995, provided the leaders of the opposition would state that they were willing to participate in the elections and to recognize their results. It was believed that such a postponement would provide an opportunity to introduce necessary reforms in Tajikistan, creating the requisite environment for free and fair elections under international monitoring.

From 12 to 15 January 1995, a United Nations team held consultations with the Tajik opposition leaders in Tehran and with high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Tajik opposition leaders showed no interest in participating at that stage in parliamentary elections, even if they were to be postponed for a few months. They also stated that the opposition could not accept Moscow as the venue for the next round of talks, regardless of the previous agreement on the issue in the Islamabad communiqué, unless the Russian Federation would: officially recognize the Tehran Agreement; return to the opposition the weapons and ammunition seized since the Agreement had come into force; remove the new checkpoints established on the road connecting the towns of Khorog and Kalaikumb in Gorno-Badakhshan; and delegate a representative of the border forces to the Russian observer team during the negotiations.

Consequently, the Tajik Government announced that the parliamentary elections would take place on 26 February 1995, as originally scheduled.

The Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, in a letter addressed to him on 25 January 1995, President Rakhmonov had stated that the Government of Tajikistan had been prepared to extend the Tehran Agreement for any length of time without any additional conditions. The President had also reconfirmed the commitment of his Government to ensure the continuation of the talks.

Mr. Akbar Turajonzodah, head of the Tajik opposition delegation and First Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan, in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 27 January 1995, had also emphasized the need to resolve the conflict through political means at the negotiating table. In this regard, he had declared a one-month extension — until 6 March 1995 — of the Tehran Agreement, in connection with the holy month of Ramadan. He had expressed the hope that this would give an opportunity to continue the inter-Tajik political talks and lead to significant progress in resolving the fundamental issues on the agenda of the talks. Mr. Turajonzodah had also stated that, in view of the constructive and stabilizing role of UNMOT, the Tajik opposition hoped that the Secretary-General would recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the mission.

On 3 February 1995, a delegation of the Tajik opposition headed by Mr. Turajonzodah, visited United Nations Headquarters in New York. Senior Secretariat officials urged the delegation to accept that the fourth round of talks should take place at an early date in Moscow, as had been agreed at the third round of talks in Islamabad. Mr. Turajonzodah stated that the opposition was ready to participate in the fourth round of talks at any time but that it could not agree that it should be held in Moscow. This was because of actions by the Russian border forces which the opposition considered to be violations of the Tehran Agreement. The opposition was, however, ready to meet in any other capital of a member of the CIS.

FOURTH ROUND REMAINS BLOCKED

The Secretary-General concluded his 4 February report by saying that the Tajik parties had complied only partially with the requirements of Security Council resolution 968 (1994). Both had agreed to an extension of the cease-fire beyond 6 February 1995, though the opposition's agreement was to an extension of only one month. Both had also stated their commitment to a continuing political process. But the opposition's unwillingness to accept Moscow as a venue for the next round

of inter-Tajik talks made it impossible for the Secretary-General to report to the Council that negotiations were being actively pursued.

The activities of UNMOT, the Secretary-General continued, were an important stabilizing factor in the country. This was recognized by both Tajik parties. Although the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks remained blocked, both sides still stated they were determined to continue the political process under the auspices of the United Nations. The Secretary-General recommended that UNMOT's presence in Tajikistan be continued for another month, until 6 March 1995, on the understanding that every effort would be made during that period to obtain agreement on the holding of the next round of talks as soon as possible.

On 6 February 1995, the Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation concerning the extension of UNMOT for another month. The Council urged the Tajik parties to reconfirm through concrete steps their commitment to resolve the conflict only through political means, and their commitment to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy.

SEARCH FOR PEACE CONTINUES

In an effort to overcome the impasse, the Secretary-General asked Under-Secretary-General Aldo Ajello, who had previously served as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Mozambique, to undertake consultations with senior government officials of the

Russian Federation and Tajikistan, and leaders of the Tajik opposition, in connection with preparations for the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks. Mr. Ajello was to discuss the venue, date and agenda for the fourth round and to obtain agreement on the extension of the cease-fire. He had consultations in Moscow from 24 to 27 February, in Dushanbe from 28 February to 1 March, in Islamabad from 2 to 4 March, and once again in Moscow from 5 to 9 March.

As a result of the negotiations, the parties agreed to extend the cease-fire agreement until 26 April 1995. The Secretary-General asked Mr. Ajello to continue his mission in an effort to resolve the remaining difficulties in arranging the fourth round of talks.

In view of the extension of the cease-fire agreement, the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 3 March 1995 to the President of the Security Council, recommended that UNMOT's presence in Tajikistan be continued until 26 April 1995. On 6 March, the Council endorsed that recommendation.

COMPOSITION

As of 6 March 1995, the following countries were providing military observers:

	POSTS
Austria	2
Bangladesh	7
Denmark	2
Jordan	3
Uruguay	3
TOTAL	17

SELECTED SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

(30 October 1992 — 6 March 1995)

SECURITY COUNCIL

Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. All United Nations Member States have agreed to accept and carry out the Council's decisions in accordance with the Charter. The Council is composed of 15 members. Five are permanent: China, France, the Russian Federation,* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly to serve two-year terms. Since 1992, non-permanent members of the Security Council were as follows:

1992 — Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

1993 — Brazil, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain and Venezuela.

1994 — Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda and Spain.

1995 — Argentina, Botswana, the Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda.

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions on substantive matters require nine affirmative votes including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. The permanent members may abstain or not participate at all in the voting, and still satisfy the stipulation of their concurrence in the affirmative vote. A negative vote by any permanent member means the rejection of the draft resolution or proposal.

The full text of selected Security Council documents relevant to the situation in Tajikistan is reproduced on the following pages.

* The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, the President of the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United Nations, including the Security Council and all the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

30 October 1992 (S/24742)

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the members of the Council, at its 3131st meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan":

The Security Council has considered the communications received from the Government of Tajikistan.

The Security Council expresses its very grave concern about the continuing deterioration in the situation in Tajikistan, which is causing considerable loss of human life and serious material damage. It notes with concern the consequences for peace and security in the region that this crisis might entail.

The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict to end the fighting. It urges the Government of Tajikistan, local authorities, party leaders and other groups concerned to enter into a political dialogue with a view to reaching an overall settlement of the conflict by peaceful means. It calls on parties in neighbouring countries to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding a settlement.

The Security Council welcomes the efforts made by the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, on the initiative of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, and those undertaken by other States to help Tajikistan to resolve the crisis. It invites the Government of Tajikistan and all other parties to the conflict to cooperate actively with all these efforts.

The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to send a goodwill mission, including a humanitarian assistance mission, to Tajikistan and Central Asia, in response to the requests of the Governments of the region, within the next few days as a contribution by the United Nations to resolving the conflict.

The Security Council calls on all parties to the conflict and the neighbouring countries to facilitate the work of

the Secretary-General's mission and to ensure the safety of its personnel.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

29 April 1993 (S/25698)

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 April 1993 (S/25697) concerning Tajikistan has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. After having held consultations, the members of the Council have asked me to express their appreciation for the work of the small integrated United Nations team sent to Tajikistan. They are concerned at the situation in Tajikistan as reported in your letter and accordingly welcome your decision to appoint Ambassador Ismat Kittani as your Special Envoy for Tajikistan. They also welcome your proposal that the small team of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan should remain there for a further three months.

The members of the Council look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan, on Ambassador Kittani's mission as it develops, and on any future recommendations you wish to make in the context of that mission.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
President of the Security Council

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

23 August 1993 (S/26341)

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3266th meeting, on 23 August 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border":

The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing violence and armed conflict in Tajikistan, at the escalating crisis along the Tajik-Afghan border, and

at the risk of the conflict threatening the peace and stability of Central Asia and beyond.

The Council stresses the urgent need for the cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border. It urges the Government of Tajikistan and all opposition groups to accept as soon as possible the need for an overall political solution and to participate in a negotiating process for the early establishment of a cease-fire and eventual national reconciliation with the widest possible participation of all political groups and all the regions of the country. The Council looks to the Government of Tajikistan and all opposition groups to observe basic political rights of all groups in Tajikistan, in order to promote a lasting reconciliation and to achieve full compliance with the principles to which Tajikistan is committed as a participating State in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The Council reaffirms the necessity to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tajikistan and all other countries of the region and the inviolability of their borders.

The Council welcomes efforts by regional parties aimed at stabilizing the situation. In particular, the Council welcomes the 7 August 1993 Moscow summit of Heads of State and Government from the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, at the initiative of the Russian Federation, and the 6-7 July 1993 Istanbul summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), and their decisions aimed at peaceful solutions to the problems on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Furthermore, it welcomes the efforts of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe (CSCE). The Council recognizes the actions of the Governments of Afghanistan and Tajikistan which created new negotiating bodies aimed at reducing tension along their common border.

The Council draws attention to the critical humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and the Tajik refugee camps in northern Afghanistan and the need for additional humanitarian assistance. Stabilizing the situation along the

Tajik-Afghan border should assist UNHCR in performing its mission. The Council calls upon the Government of Tajikistan to continue to assist in the return and reintegration of all Tajiks who fled this civil war and who wish to return to their homes.

The Council expresses appreciation for the Secretary-General's report of 16 August 1993 (S/26311) and welcomes the Secretary-General's proposals to extend the mandate of his Special Envoy until 31 October 1993 and to extend the tenure of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan for a period of three months. In light of the unstable situation on the Tajik-Afghan border, the Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch his Special Envoy to Afghanistan and other countries in the region. The Council also welcomes the receptivity of the Secretary-General to possible requests from the parties for United Nations assistance in their efforts already under way and requests that he and his Special Envoy maintain close contact with the parties.

The Council looks forward to receiving periodic reports from the Secretary-General on his Special Envoy's mission and the Secretary-General's recommendations for ways the United Nations may assist in resolving the situation and for defining more clearly the possible ambit of United Nations involvement.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

23 November 1993 (S/26794)

The members of the Security Council have requested me to thank you for your report dated 14 November 1993 on Tajikistan (S/26743). They are concerned at the situation in Tajikistan as reported therein and accordingly welcome your decision to extend the mandate of your Special Envoy until 31 March 1994. They agree with your proposal contained in paragraph 16 of your report that the small team of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan continue to perform their functions

until a decision is taken on the proposal to establish an integrated office.

The members of the Council welcome the continuing efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Tajikistan and look forward to the close coordination you will deem appropriate to maintain and develop between the United Nations and the CSCE.

The members of the Council look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan and on any future recommendations you might wish to make.

(Signed) José Luis JESUS
President of the Security Council

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

22 December 1993 (S/26913)

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 December 1993 (S/26912) concerning the appointment of Ambassador Ramiro Piriz-Ballón to succeed Ambassador Ismat Kittani as your Special Envoy to Tajikistan has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

The members of the Council welcome your decision and look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan, on Ambassador Piriz-Ballón's mission as it develops and on any future recommendations you might wish to make in the context of that mission.

(Signed) Li Zhaoxing
President of the Security Council

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

22 April 1994 (S/1994/494)

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have considered your report of 4 April 1994 (S/1994/379) on the outcome of the discus-

sions held in January and February by your Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ambassador Ramiro Piriz-Ballón, with the Government of Tajikistan and other parties including representatives of neighbouring and other countries.

The members of the Council have asked me to express their appreciation for the work of your Special Envoy. They particularly welcome his efforts, and those of the Russian Federation and of neighbouring States, in securing the agreement of the parties to begin a political dialogue on national reconciliation.

The members of the Council welcome your decision to enlarge the mandate of your Special Envoy and to extend it by a further three months to the end of June 1994, as well as your intention to continue the presence of the small group of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan for a similar period.

The members of the Council look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan, and briefings on Ambassador Piriz-Ballón's mission, in particular on the progress of the political talks, and any future recommendations you might wish to make.

(Signed) Colin KEATING
President of the Security Council

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

19 May 1994 (S/1994/597)

The members of the Security Council have considered your report of 5 May 1994 (S/1994/542) about the situation in Tajikistan and the efforts that you and your Special Envoy, Ambassador R. Piriz-Ballón, have been undertaking to promote political dialogue between the Tajik parties, aimed at achieving national reconciliation.

The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their full support for your efforts and those of your Special Envoy in addressing the three clusters of issues identified by the Tajik parties, which are related to the achievement of national reconciliation: those of a polit-

ical settlement; the solution of the problem of refugees and internally displaced persons; and fundamental institutional issues. They are encouraged, as you are, by the outcome of the first inter-Tajik talks in Moscow, in which both parties reaffirmed their commitment to political dialogue as the only means of achieving national reconciliation. The members of the Council concur with your observation that it is important to capitalize on the momentum achieved in Moscow in order to make the political dialogue irreversible.

The members of the Council commend the role of the Russian Federation in organizing and holding the first round of negotiations in Moscow. They also note with appreciation the valuable help provided to this end by regional and other countries attending the talks as observers. They are hopeful that the second round of talks that your Special Envoy is preparing to undertake would consolidate the gains made in the first round of talks. In this connection, they appeal to the Tajik parties to cooperate fully with you, your Special Envoy and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe mission in Tajikistan to advance the process of negotiations and the reconciliation of the Tajik nation and to refrain from any action that could obstruct this process.

The members of the Council look forward to receiving your next report on the situation in Tajikistan.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
President of the Security Council

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

22 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/56)

At the 3427th meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 September 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and long the Tajik-Afghan border", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council welcomes the Agreement on a provisional cease-fire signed by the representatives of the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition on 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1080, annex) in Teh-

ran through the good offices of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy and with the assistance of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and other countries acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks. The parties agreed to the provisional cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border and inside Tajikistan with the assistance of United Nations military observers. The Council expresses the hope that the third round of the inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad will further consolidate the progress towards the political settlement.

The Security Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Envoy to promote political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition aimed at achieving national reconciliation.

The Security Council notes the request of the parties to the Council for United Nations support for the Agreement. It invites the Secretary-General to present urgently his views and recommendations regarding this request and other aspects of the implementation of the Agreement.

The Council emphasizes the importance of implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves and in this connection stresses the need for strict observance of the cease-fire and cessation of other hostile actions.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

29 September 1994 (S/1994/1118)

The members of the Security Council wish to express their appreciation for your report on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1994/1102), following the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks. They considered your report at the informal consultations held on 28 September 1994 and heard a briefing by your Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón.

The members of the Security Council took note of the observations and recommendations contained in your report, including the four-month extension of the presence of the small group of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan. The members paid particular attention to your decision to send up to 15 observers to strengthen this group, in continuation of the functions set out in your report of 16 June 1994 (S/1994/716). They understand this arrangement to be a temporary measure pending a decision by the Security Council on the possible establishment of a United Nations observer mission in Tajikistan on the basis of your further recommendations.

The members of the Council strongly support your call to the parties to exercise maximum restraint in the period before the Agreement enters into force. They also reaffirm the importance of implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves.

The members of the Security Council wish to take this opportunity to thank you and your Special Envoy for the continuous efforts to contribute to the political settlement in Tajikistan.

(Signed) Juan Antonio YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO
President of the Security Council

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

8 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/65)

At the 3452nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 8 November 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council welcomes the agreement by the parties in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks, held in Islamabad from 20 to 31 October 1994, on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the

Talks, as well as signing of the Protocol of the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement. These agreements were arrived at through the good offices of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy and with the assistance of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and other countries and of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks.

The Council further welcomes the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means and their agreement to hold the next round of talks in early December 1994 in Moscow.

The Council emphasizes the importance of full and timely implementation by the parties of the obligations to which they have committed themselves including those relating to the exchange of prisoners. It especially stresses the need for strict observance of the cease-fire and cessation of all hostile acts.

The Council invites the parties to make all the efforts necessary to achieve further substantial progress during the next round of inter-Tajik talks. It calls upon them to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for this purpose.

The Council reaffirms its support for the efforts by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to facilitate the political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition aimed at achieving national reconciliation. It welcomes the establishment by the parties of a Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the 17 September Agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to present expeditiously his views and recommendations regarding the role that the United Nations could play in assisting the practical implementation of the agreements achieved including any implications for the current United Nations Mission to Tajikistan.

The Council calls upon the international community, and in particular, the States of the region to render utmost support to the consolidation of the progress towards

national reconciliation achieved in the course of the inter-Tajik talks and to abstain from any actions that could complicate the peace process.

RESOLUTION 968 (1994)

16 December 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements of the President of the Security Council of 30 October 1992 (S/24742), of 23 August 1993 (S/26341), of 22 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/56) and 8 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/65),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 September 1994 (S/1994/1102) and of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363),

Welcoming the agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks signed in Tehran (S/1994/1102, annex 1),

Welcoming also the signing of the Protocol on the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1253, annex),

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, as well as of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks which contributed to reaching these agreements,

Emphasizing that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation, including *inter alia* free and fair elections and further confidence-building measures by the parties,

Welcoming the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means,

Stressing the importance of achieving further substantial progress during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Moscow,

Recalling the statements of 24 August and of 30 September 1993 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26357 and S/26610),

Acknowledging positively the readiness of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan to work together with United Nations observers to assist in maintaining the cease-fire, as declared in a joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan on 13 October 1994 (S/1994/1178),

Underlining the importance of close liaison between the United Nations Mission of Observers on the one hand and the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and the border forces on the other hand,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363);

2. Decides to establish a United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in accordance with the plan outlined by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned report with the following mandate:

- (a) To assist the Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994;
- (b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission;
- (c) To provide its good offices as stipulated in the Agreement of 17 September 1994;
- (d) To maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with the CSCE Mission in Tajikistan and with the Collective Peace-keeping

Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and with the border forces;

(e) To provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy;

(f) To provide political liaison and coordination services, which could facilitate expeditious humanitarian assistance by the international community;

3. Decides that the Mission be established for a period of up to six months subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reports to the Council by that date that the parties have agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994, and that they remain committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report provided for in paragraph 3 above an account of the work of the Mission up to that date, and to submit, at two-monthly intervals thereafter, reports on that work and on progress towards national reconciliation;

5. Requests also the Secretary-General to continue to pursue through the good offices of his Special Envoy efforts to speed up the progress towards national reconciliation;

6. Calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

7. Calls on the Government of Tajikistan to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations an agreement on the status of the Mission and **requests** the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council in this regard in his report provided for in paragraph 3 above;

8. Calls upon the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve as soon as possible a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy in this regard;

9. Urges the parties to strictly comply with the obligations they have assumed to implement fully the Agreement of 17 September 1994 and to refrain from any steps that could aggravate the existing situation or hinder the process towards national reconciliation;

10. Welcomes the release of detainees and prisoners of war which took place on 12 November 1994 in Khorog, and **calls** for further such confidence-building measures by the parties and for unhindered access to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all persons detained by all parties in relation to the armed conflict;

11. Urges all States and others concerned to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and to refrain from any actions that could complicate the peace process;

12. Welcomes the humanitarian assistance already provided and **calls for** greater contributions from Member States for the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, in particular in support of the activities of the Joint Commission, and **encourages** Member States to contribute thereto;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

6 February 1995 (S/1995/109)

The members of the Security Council have noted your report of 4 February 1995 (S/1995/105) in response to paragraph 3 of Council resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994.

The members of the Council endorse the recommendation contained in paragraph 32 of the report concerning the continuation of the presence of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in Tajikistan for another month, until 6 March 1995. Continuation and effective observance of the cease-fire Agreement on 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I) is vital.

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 968 (1994), the members of the Council urge the parties in the interim to reconfirm through concrete steps their commitment to resolve the conflict only through political means, and their commitment to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy.

(Signed) Legwaila Joseph LEGWAILA
President of the Security Council

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

6 March 1995 (S/1995/180)

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 March 1995 (S/1995/179) concerning the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)

has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

The members of the Council endorse your recommendation, in view of the agreement of the parties to continue the cease-fire, that UNMOT'S presence in Tajikistan be continued until 26 April 1995. Reaffirming Security Council resolution 968 (1994), the members of the Council urge the parties in the interim to resolve the remaining difficulties in arranging the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks aimed at reaching a political settlement to the conflict.

The members of the Council welcome your intention to revert to the Council at the conclusion of Under-Secretary-General Aldo Ajello's mission and will be looking forward to a report at that time.

(Signed) Li Zhaoxing
President of the Security Council

ANNEXES

Annex I (Reproduced from document S/1994/542)

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTER-TAJIK TALKS ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION DATED 11 APRIL 1994

In the interests of achieving progress in the inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation and in view of the possibility of armed clashes and other hostile incidents that could complicate the negotiating process, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the participants in the talks appeal to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the Tajik opposition forces to refrain from any act that could complicate the process of the negotiations that have been initiated.

Annex II (Reproduced from document S/1994/542)

PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT COMMISSION ON PROBLEMS RELATING TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS FROM TAJIKISTAN SIGNED ON 19 APRIL 1994

The participants in the inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation under United Nations auspices have agreed as follows:

1. A joint commission on problems relating to refugees and displaced persons from Tajikistan (hereinafter called "the Joint Commission") shall be established, on the basis of parity, with effect from 19 April 1994. The Joint Commission shall be composed, on the one hand, of representatives of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and, on the other, of representatives of the opposition, including the "Umed" ("Nadezhda") Fund.
2. The Joint Commission shall work within the framework of the negotiating process and coordinate its activities with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the migration services and the

competent local organs of power of States that have refugees and displaced persons from Tajikistan in their territory. If necessary, the Joint Commission may establish working groups of experts.

3. The participants in the inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation appeal to the United Nations to provide financial assistance to the Joint Commission.

Annex III (Reproduced from document S/1994/542)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST ROUND OF THE INTER-TAJIK TALKS ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION DATED 19 APRIL 1994

The first round of the inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of observers from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan, took place in Moscow from 5 to 19 April 1994. The delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was headed by Mr. S. Zukhurov, Minister of Labour and Employment and Mr. O. Latifi, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Forces of Tajikistan in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, acted as head of the delegation of the Tajik opposition. During the talks, Mr. Piriz-Ballón, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, served as a mediator.

The talks took place in a businesslike and open manner and in an atmosphere of good will. Both sides demonstrated a sincere concern to resolve the complex set of political, military, humanitarian and socio-economic problems arising from the political confrontation and civil war in the Republic of Tajikistan.

The participants in the talks drew up and adopted a comprehensive agenda for the period of the whole

negotiating process, comprising three main sets of problems relating to the achievement of national reconciliation:

- (a) Measures aimed at a political settlement of the situation in Tajikistan;
- (b) A solution to the problem of refugees and displaced persons;
- (c) Fundamental questions relating to the constitutional structure and the consolidation of the statehood of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The parties agreed to consider all three sets of problems together and they set out in working papers their positions on all the items included in the agenda.

Recognizing the need to create an atmosphere of mutual trust, the parties and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the outset of the inter-Tajik talks, agreed upon and signed a joint statement calling upon the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition forces to refrain from any act that could complicate the process of the negotiations that have been initiated.

The parties signed a Protocol establishing a joint commission on problems relating to refugees and displaced persons from Tajikistan. The Protocol was signed on the understanding that the Commission's immediate task would be to resolve the urgent humanitarian problems that exist and to count and register the refugees. The parties also expressed their appreciation to all those States that had offered assistance in accommodating the refugees and displaced persons from Tajikistan, and to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations for their assistance.

The parties once again reaffirmed their commitment to political dialogue as the only means of achieving national reconciliation. In this connection, in accordance with the previously agreed principle of the rotation of the venue of the talks, the parties agreed to request the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United

Nations to hold consultations to determine the venue and times for the second and third rounds of the inter-Tajik talks.

The parties expressed deep gratitude to the Government of the Russian Federation for the hospitality, assistance and cooperation it had offered in connection with the organization and holding of the first round of talks in Moscow.

The parties also expressed their appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Envoy, Mr. R. Piriz-Ballón, and to the representatives of the States that had attended the talks as observers for their help and cooperation in connection with the organization and holding of the inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation.

Annex IV (Reproduced from document S/1994/542)

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTER-TAJIK TALKS ON THE PROBLEM OF THE TIGER GORGE (TIGROVAYA BALKA) WILDLIFE PRESERVE

The Tiger Gorge (Tigrovaya Balka) Wildlife Preserve is a unique small corner of unspoiled nature, without equal in the world. It is the last relic of the northern type of Indian jungle in the territory of central Asia. Within its limits, the last natural population of the Bukhara deer is preserved and a surviving species of sturgeon — the Amu Darya pseudo-shovel-nosed sturgeon — still lives in the waters of the Vakhsh river. Dozens of species of animals and plants that can be found in the Preserve are included in the "Red databook": the grey monitor lizard and the Central Asian cobra, the Saker falcon and the Houbara bustard, the Central Asian otter and the Near Asian leopard.

Recognizing the lasting value of Tiger Gorge not only to the Tajik people but to the whole of mankind, we urge that all possible measures be taken to preserve its territory and flora and fauna. The Preserve must be kept for future generations, despite any political, economic and social difficulties.

The participants in the inter-Tajik talks appeal to the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to include the Tiger Gorge (Tigrovaya Balka) Wildlife Preserve in the World Heritage List.

Annex V (Reproduced from document S/1994/893)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE RESULTS OF THE SECOND ROUND OF INTER-TAJIK TALKS ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION 28 JUNE 1994

The second round of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation, under United Nations auspices, took place in Tehran from 18 to 28 June 1994 with the participation of observers from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was led by Mr. S. Zuhurov, Minister of Labour and Employment. Mr. O. Latifi, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Forces of Tajikistan in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, was acting head of the delegation of the Tajik opposition. During the talks, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Ambassador R. Piriz-Ballón acted as intermediary.

The talks were business-like and frank. The two parties demonstrated a sincere desire to resolve the questions on the agenda for the talks in a constructive spirit.

In accordance with the agenda for inter-Tajik talks that was adopted during the first round in Moscow from 5 to 14 April 1994 and the agreements reached in the course of consultations in Tehran between the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ambassador R. Piriz-Ballón, and leaders of the Tajik opposition as well as the talks between the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. M. Goulding, and leaders of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in Dushanbe in May 1994, agreement was reached on the need to

focus attention during the second round of talks on achieving an agreement on a cease-fire and cessation of other hostile acts.

The participants in the talks, through the mediation of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, carried out extensive and fruitful work in order to solve one of the most complex problems relating to the settlement of the Tajik conflict. The parties worked out and agreed on the terms of the cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts, which include:

(a) Cessation by the parties of all military actions, including any infringement of the Tajik-Afghan frontier, offensive operations inside the country, the shelling of adjacent territory, the conduct of any military exercises, or the redeployment of regular or irregular military units in Tajikistan and Afghanistan which may lead to the breakdown of this agreement;

Note: In this connection, the procedure for the stationing, redeployment and other types of activities of Russian troops and the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the CIS countries in Tajikistan which are in accordance with agreements on the role of those forces will be defined within the framework of the mechanism for implementing this agreement.

(b) Cessation by the parties of terrorist and subversive acts on the Tajik-Afghan frontier, inside the Republic and in other countries;

(c) Prevention by the parties of killings, hostage-taking, unlawful arrest and detention, and plundering of the civilian population and servicemen in the Republic and other countries;

(d) Prevention of the blockading of inhabited areas, industrial and military sites as well as any communication facilities;

(e) Halting of the use of any communication facilities or mass media in order to undermine the process of national reconciliation;

(f) Refraining from using religion and the religious feelings of believers or any ideology for hostile purposes.

The parties also reached agreement on the time-frame covered by the agreement (the period of talks up to 1 October 1994); and questions relating to the establishment of a comprehensive monitoring mechanism for the temporary cease-fire and cessation of other hostile acts were also considered.

At the same time, differences in the approach by the parties with regard to the procedure for the entry into force of the agreement arose during the talks. The delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan insisted on the need for a cease-fire and cessation of other hostile acts immediately after the signing of the agreement and undertook the obligation to fulfil the conditions put forward by the delegation of the opposition during the period of the cease-fire and cessation of other hostile acts. The delegation of the Tajik opposition in turn insisted on the need for the simultaneous entry into force of the agreement on the cease-fire and cessation of other hostile acts and fulfilment by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of the conditions put forward by it at the same time as the release of persons that were detained, arrested or sentenced; dismissal of all criminal cases initiated in connection with political confrontation and the civil war; lifting of the ban on activities by political parties and movements; and resumption of activities by the mass media.

In spite of the good will and flexibility displayed by the two parties and certain unilateral steps taken, they were unable to reach consensus on the agreement, the text of which was practically agreed.

Realizing their responsibility for the fate of the people of Tajikistan, the parties reaffirmed their commitment to political dialogue as the sole means of achieving national reconciliation. In that connection, on the basis of the earlier agreed principle of rotation of the venue for the talks, the parties agreed to hold the next round in Islamabad and request the Secretary-General's Special Envoy to hold consultations in order to determine the dates for the third round of talks.

The parties expressed their profound gratitude to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the

hospitality, help and assistance that it provided in organizing and holding the second round of talks in Tehran.

The parties also expressed their appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, Mr. R. Piriz-Ballón, as well as the representatives of the observer States and CSCE at the talks for their help and assistance in organizing and holding the inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation.

(Signed) S. ZUKHUROV
Head of the delegation
of the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) O. LATIFI
Acting Head of the delegation
of the Tajik Opposition

(Signed) R. PIRIZ-BALLÓN
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Annex VI (Reproduced from document S/1994/1102)

AGREEMENT ON A TEMPORARY CEASE-FIRE AND THE CESSATION OF OTHER HOSTILE ACTS ON THE TAJIK-AFGHAN BORDER AND WITHIN THE COUNTRY FOR THE DURATION OF THE TALKS

The delegations of the leaders of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties"), in the course of the consultations on national reconciliation held in Tehran from 12 to 17 September 1994 under United Nations auspices, as a major step towards a global political settlement of the conflict, national reconciliation and the solution of the problem of refugees, the constitutional system and the consolidation of the statehood of the independent and sovereign Republic of Tajikistan, have agreed:

1. To halt, on a temporary basis, hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country.
2. The Parties have agreed that the concept of "cessation of hostilities" shall include the following:

(a) The cessation by the Parties of all military activities, including all violations of the Tajik-Afghan border, offensive operations within the country, the shelling of adjacent territories, the conduct of all forms of military training, the redeployment of regular and irregular mili-

tary formations in Tajikistan, which might result in the breakdown of this Agreement;

Note: The Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Russian troops in Tajikistan shall carry out their duties in keeping with the principle of neutrality, which is part of their mandate, and shall cooperate with United Nations military observers.

(b) The cessation by the Parties of acts of terrorism and sabotage on the Tajik-Afghan border, within the Republic and in other countries;

(c) The prevention by the Parties of murders, the taking of hostages, unlawful arrest and detention, and acts of pillage against the civilian population and servicemen in the Republic and other countries;

(d) The prevention of blockades of populated areas, national economic and military installations and of all means of communication;

(e) The cessation of the use of all forms of communication and mass media to undermine the process of national reconciliation;

(f) The Parties shall refrain from using religion and the religious feelings of believers, as well as any ideology, for hostile purposes.

3. The Parties have agreed to a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country until the referendum on the draft of the new constitution and the election of the president of the Republic of Tajikistan, on the understanding that this is only a first step towards the achievement of national harmony and the settlement of all issues included in the agenda of the talks.

4. With a view to building confidence, the Parties have agreed that, within one month following the signing of this Agreement:

(a) The authorities of the Republic of Tajikistan shall release those who have been arrested and sentenced, in conformity with the list annexed hereto;

(b) The Tajik opposition shall release the prisoners of war in conformity with the list annexed hereto.

5. With a view to ensuring the effective implementation of this Agreement, the Parties have agreed to establish a Joint Commission consisting of representatives of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition. The Parties request the Security Council of the United Nations to assist the work of the Commission by providing political mediation services and dispatching United Nations military observers to the areas of conflict.

6. This Agreement was signed at Tehran on 17 September 1994 and shall enter into force as soon as United Nations observers are deployed in Tajikistan.

Head of the delegation of
the Republic of Tajikistan:

A. DOSTIEV

Head of the delegation of
the Tajik opposition:

A. TURAJONZODAH

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

R. PÍRIZ-BALLÓN

Annex VII (Reproduced from document S/1994/1102)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE OUTCOME OF THE HIGH-LEVEL INTER-TAJIK CONSULTATIONS ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION TEHRAN, 17 SEPTEMBER 1994

From 12 to 17 September 1994, high-level inter-Tajik consultations were held at Tehran under United Nations auspices. The delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan was headed by Mr. A. Dostiev, First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan. The delegation of the opposition was headed by Mr. A. Turajonzodah, head of the delegation of the Tajik opposition. Talks were also held with Mr. A. Nuri, leader of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan. During the consultations, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ambassador R. Piriz-Ballón, served as mediator.

The consultations were held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere, which demonstrated the desire of the parties to solve the problems facing them in a constructive spirit and enabled them to sign the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile

Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks until the referendum on the draft of the new constitution and the election of the president of the Republic of Tajikistan, on the understanding that that was only a first step towards the achievement of national harmony and the settlement of all issues included in the agenda of the talks.

The parties also agreed on mutual confidence-building measures, including the release, within one month following the signing of the Agreement, of members of the opposition who were currently being held in detention centres, and of prisoners of war of the Republic of Tajikistan, in conformity with existing lists.

The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. R. Piriz-Ballón, called upon the parties to exercise mutual restraint during the period following the signing of the Agreement and before its entry into force.

The parties reaffirmed their firm commitment to the use of political means in the solution of the conflict. In this regard, they agreed to hold the next round of talks in the first half of October in Islamabad, during which they would continue their efforts to achieve national harmony and to settle all the issues included in the agenda of the talks.

The parties expressed their deep gratitude to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for its hospitality and assistance in organizing and conducting the consultations in Tehran. They also expressed their thanks to the representatives of the Russian Federation and Pakistan for their assistance in the conduct of the high-level consultations.

The parties expressed their appreciation to the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. R. Piriz-Ballón, for his help and assistance in the organization of the inter-Tajik consultations.

A. DOSTIEV

Head of the delegation
of the Republic of Tajikistan

A. TURAJONZODAH

Head of the delegation
of the Tajik opposition

R. PÍRIZ-BALLÓN

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Annex VIII (Reproduced from document S/1994/1253)

PROTOCOL ON THE JOINT COMMISSION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT ON A PROVISIONAL CEASE-FIRE AND THE CESSATION OF OTHER HOSTILITIES ON THE TAJIK-AFGHAN BORDER AND WITHIN THE COUNTRY

I. Purpose of the Joint Commission

1. The Joint Commission, established in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Agreement on a provisional cease-fire and the cessation of other hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Commission"), shall, by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition, be the principal body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Agreement.

II. Composition of the Joint Commission

2. The Joint Commission shall be established on the basis of equality and shall be composed of three representatives of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and three representatives of the Tajik opposition. One representative of each Party shall serve as co-chairman of the Joint Commission.

III. Powers of the Joint Commission

3. The Joint Commission shall have the right to interpret the provisions of the Agreement on a provisional cease-fire and the cessation of other hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country, and also to investigate possible violations of the Agreement by the Parties thereto. In its investigations, the Joint Commission shall have the right to request the submission, at the earliest possible time, of objective, complete and reliable information from any State body or official of the Republic of Tajikistan and also leaders and field commanders of the opposition. In the performance of their duties, the members of the Joint Commission should have free and unimpeded access to all officials of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leaders of the Tajik opposition.

IV. Functions of the Joint Commission

4. The Joint Commission shall monitor the implementation by the Parties of the Agreement on a provisional cease-fire and the cessation of other hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country; investigate cases of violations of the Agreement on the basis of objective information obtained during the investigation; and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition, the United Nations and representatives of observers at the inter-Tajik talks proposals on ways of preventing such violations and of addressing their consequences.

5. In the exercise of its functions, the Joint Commission shall cooperate with the United Nations Mission of Observers, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Tajikistan.

V. Guarantees of security

6. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition shall guarantee the safety and inviolability of the members of the Joint Commission in the performance of their duties. The members of the Joint Commission shall not be subject to detention or arrest and shall not be prosecuted for activities in which they engaged prior to their appointment to the Joint Commission or for acts relating to the performance of their duties as members of the Joint Commission. The Tajik Parties shall guarantee the inviolability of the official premises and living quarters in which the members of the Joint Commission and their families will work and live. The members of the Joint Commission shall have the right to safe and unimpeded travel within the territory of Tajikistan and, with the consent of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, in the territory of Afghanistan, in the areas where camps and bases of the Tajik opposition are situated. They will be accompanied by the United Nations observers. The members of the Joint Commission shall also have the right to maintain without hindrance all forms of communication with the Government

of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leaders of the Tajik opposition.

VI. Role of the United Nations in assisting the work of the Joint Commission

7. At the request of the Tajik Parties, which is contained in the Agreement, the United Nations shall, through the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, assist the work of the Joint Commission. In accordance with the principle of independence and impartiality, United Nations observers shall monitor implementation of the Agreement by the Tajik Parties and shall investigate possible violations of the Agreement on a provisional cease-fire and the cessation of other hostilities. They shall assist the Joint Commission in drafting proposals on the prevention of such violations and shall submit such proposals to the Parties on their own initiative.

VII. Location and duration of the mandate of the Joint Commission

8. The Joint Commission shall have its headquarters in Dushanbe. The Joint Commission shall be established for the duration of the validity of the Agreement on a provisional cease-fire and the cessation of other hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country.

VIII. Logistical support for the Joint Commission activities

9. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan pledges to provide logistical support for the Joint Commission, including providing office space, living quarters and board for the members of the Joint Commission on the territory of the Republic while the opposition provides the same on the territory of Afghanistan. The parties, with United Nations assistance, appeal to the collective peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States stationed on the territory of Tajikistan and to the international community for financial and logistical support for the Joint Commission. A trust fund to support the work of the Commission, established on the basis of voluntary contributions, will be administered by the United Nations mission in Tajikistan.

IX. Amendment and termination of applicability of provisions of the Protocol

10. The provisions contained in this Protocol and the procedure for their implementation by mutual agreement of the Tajik Parties, as well as the other parties mentioned in this Protocol that are affected by its individual provisions, may be amended or deleted so long as this Protocol remains in force.

Head of the delegation
of the Republic of Tajikistan:

(Signed) A. DOSTIEV

Head of the delegation
of the Tajik opposition:

(Signed) A. TURAJONZODAH

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

(Signed) R. PIRIZ-BALLÓN

Annex IX (Reproduced from document S/1994/1253)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE RESULTS OF THE THIRD ROUND OF INTER-TAJIK TALKS ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION 1 NOVEMBER 1994

The third round of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation, held under United Nations auspices with the participation of observers from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, CSCE and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, took place in Islamabad from 20 October to 1 November 1994. The delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan was headed by Mr. Dostiev, First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the delegation of the Tajik opposition by Mr. Turajonzodah, First Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan. In the course of the negotiations, good offices were provided by Ambassador Ramiro Piriz-Ballón, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The negotiations were businesslike and open. Both parties demonstrated a will to solve complicated problems pertaining to the situation in Tajikistan in a constructive spirit. They reached agreement on an extension of the Agreement on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country until 6 February 1995, and signed

the Protocol on the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement.

The parties confirmed their commitment to the spirit of the Tehran Agreement. In this regard, they paid attention to the need to provide additional security guarantees to the civilian population of the Karategin Valley by sending United Nations military observers to that area and by initiating action by international human rights organizations.

In view of the noncompliance with paragraph 4 of the Agreement within the established time-frame, the parties reaffirmed their commitment to release, through the good offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, equal numbers of detainees, prisoners and prisoners of war (27 persons on each side) before midnight on 5 November 1994, in accordance with the lists exchanged at the inter-Tajik consultations in Tehran on 12-17 September 1994. The Agreement will become null and void in the event of the failure by either party to fulfil these obligations before 6 November 1994 (the lists of the persons to be released are contained in annexes 1 and 2). The issue of releasing other supporters of the opposition and prisoners of war of the Republic of Tajikistan will be discussed during subsequent rounds of talks.

The parties reaffirmed their commitment to the settlement of the conflict through political means. In this regard, they agreed, in accordance with the principle of rotation, to hold the next round of talks in early December 1994 in Moscow, where they will continue their efforts to reach national reconciliation and to resolve all the issues listed in the agenda of the talks.

The parties expressed their deep appreciation to the Government of Pakistan for its hospitality, assistance and support in the organization and conduct of the third round of talks in Islamabad.

The parties also expressed their appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to his Special Envoy, Mr. Piriz-Ballón, as well as to the representatives of the observer States, CSCE and the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the talks for their

help and support in conducting the inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation.

(Signed) A. DOSTIEV (Signed) A. TURAJONZODAH
Head of the delegation Head of the delegation
of the Republic of Tajikistan of the Tajik opposition

(Signed) R. PÍRIZ-BALLÓN
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Annex X (Reproduced from document S/1995/105)

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

First of all, allow me to convey to you and your Special Envoy to Tajikistan, Mr. Piriz-Ballón, my sincere thanks for the enormous efforts you have made to continue the inter-Tajik talks.

For its part, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan reaffirms its position of principle and is prepared to do everything within its power to ensure the continuation of the talks.

In this context, I consider that the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country is the starting-point for the continuation of the talks. I have the honour to state that the Government of Tajikistan, which recognizes the exceptional importance of the Agreement, is prepared to extend it for any length of time and without any additional conditions.

I hope that, through the efforts being undertaken by the United Nations, the Tajik opposition will also take this step with a view to achieving, in the end, peace and prosperity in the land of the Tajiks.

(Signed) Emomali RAKHMONOV
President of the Republic of Tajikistan

Annex XI (Reproduced from document S/1995/105)

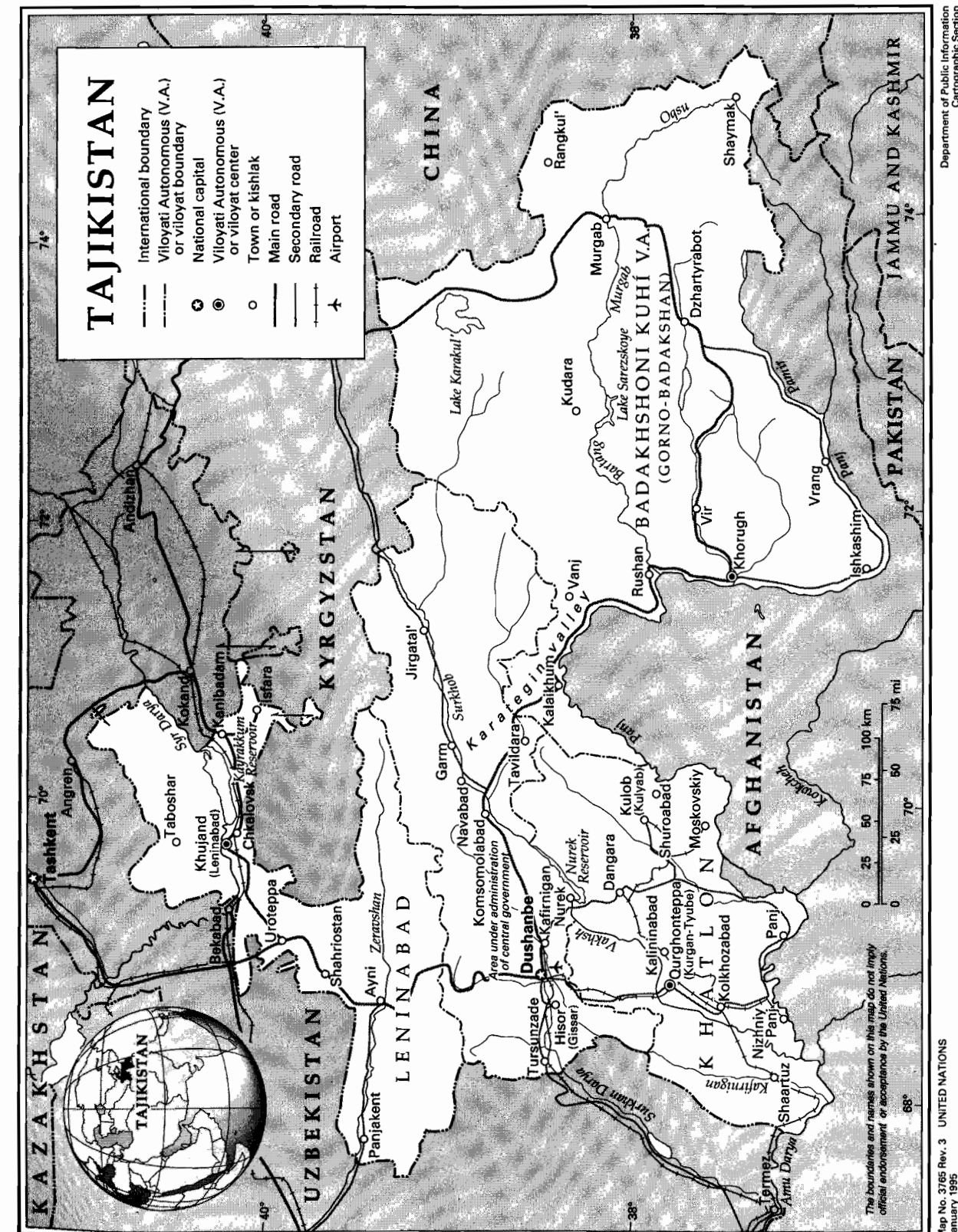
LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE HEAD OF DELEGATION OF THE TAJIK OPPOSITION, FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ISLAMIC REVIVAL TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL

On behalf of the Tajik opposition, I take this opportunity to convey to you my sincere thanks for the peacemaking efforts that have been undertaken with a view to settling the Tajik conflict.

On behalf of the leaders of the Tajik opposition, I should like to reaffirm our position of principle that the conflict should be settled by political means, at the negotiating table. In this regard, we declare a one-month extension — until 6 March 1995 — of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country, in connection with the holy month of Ramadan. I hope that this will give us an opportunity to continue the inter-Tajik political talks and make significant progress in resolving the issues on the agenda of the talks, including fundamental political problems. The Tajik people are waiting for this with impatience, and our neighbours and the entire international community have placed their hopes in this.

In view of the constructive and stabilizing role of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), I should like to express the Tajik opposition's wish and hope that you will recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Mission.

(Signed) A. TURAJONZODA
Head of delegation of the Tajik Opposition
First Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Revival Movement of
Tajikistan



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 3 February 1995 from the Permanent
Representative of Sweden to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose a summary of "Our Global Neighbourhood", the report of the Commission on Global Governance, co-chaired by Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, Prime Minister of Sweden and Sir Shridath Ramphal, former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth of Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter OSVALD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

[Original: English/French]

A call to action

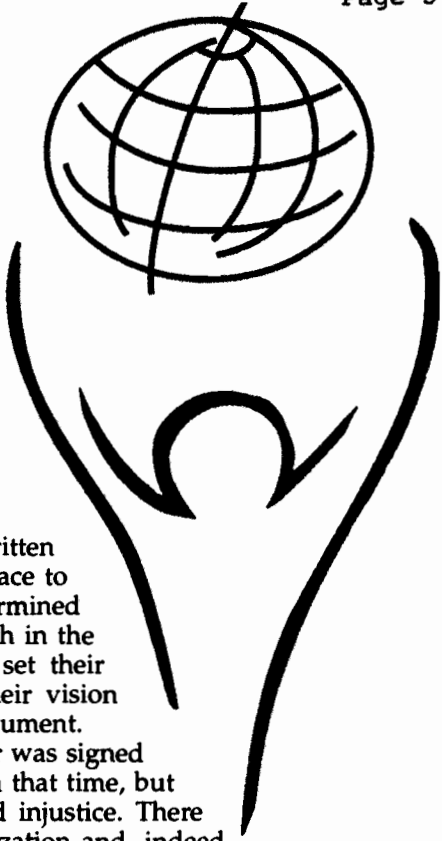
Summary of "Our Global Neighbourhood", the report of the
Commission on Global Governance

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**EXTRACTS FROM
CO-CHAIRMEN'S
FOREWORD**



The Charter of the United Nations was written while the world was still engulfed in war. Face to face with untold sorrow, world leaders were determined never to let it happen again. Affirming their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, they set their minds on the advancement of all peoples. Their vision produced the world's most important political document.

Half a century has passed since the Charter was signed in San Francisco. There has been no world war in that time, but humanity has seen much violence, suffering and injustice. There remain dangers that could threaten human civilization and, indeed, the future of humankind.

But our dominant feeling is of hope. We believe the most notable feature of the past fifty years has been the emancipation and empowerment of people. People today have more power to shape their future than ever before; and that could make all the difference.

At the same time, nation-states find themselves less able to deal with the array of issues – some old, some new – that face them. States and their people, wishing to control their destinies, find they can do so only by working together with others. They must secure their future through commitment to common responsibility and shared effort.

The need to work together also guided the visionary men and women who drew up the Charter of the United Nations. What is new today is that the interdependence of nations is wider and deeper. What is also new is the role of people and the shift of focus from states to people. An aspect of this change is the growth of international civil society.

These changes call for reforms in the modes of international co-operation – the institutions and processes of global governance.

The international system that the UN Charter put in place needs to be renewed. The flaws and inadequacies of existing institutions have to be overcome. There is a need to weave a tighter fabric of international norms, expanding the rule of law world-wide and enabling citizens to exert their democratic influence on global processes.

We also believe the world's arrangements for the conduct of its affairs must be underpinned by certain common values. Ultimately, no organization will work and no law will be upheld unless they rest on a foundation made strong by shared values. These values must be informed by a sense of common responsibility for both present and future generations.

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The members of the Commission, all serving in their personal capacities, come from many backgrounds and orientations. Yet, over the last two years together we have been united by one desire: to develop a common vision of the way forward for the world in making the transition from the cold war and in managing humanity's journey into the twenty-first century. We believe this report offers such a vision.

Each member of the Commission would have chosen different words, if he or she were writing this report alone. Everyone might not have fully embraced each and every proposal; but we all agreed on the overall substance and direction of the report. The strongest message we can convey is that humanity can agree on a better way to manage its affairs and give hope to present and future generations.

The development of global governance is part of the evolution of human efforts to organize life on the planet, and that process will always be going on. Our work is no more than a transit stop on that journey. We do not presume to offer a blueprint for all time. But we are convinced that it is time for the world to move on from the designs evolved over the centuries and given new form in the establishment of the United Nations nearly fifty years ago. We are in a time that demands freshness and innovation in global governance.

Global governance is not global government. No misunderstanding should arise from the similarity of the terms. We are not proposing movement towards world government, for were we to travel in that direction we might find ourselves in an even less democratic world than we have – one more accommodating to power, more hospitable to hegemonic ambition, and more reinforcing of the roles of states and governments rather than the rights of people.

This is not to say that the goal should be a world without systems or rules. Far from it. A chaotic world would pose equal or even greater dangers. The challenge is to strike the balance in such a way that the management of global affairs is responsive to the interests of all people in a sustainable future, that it is guided by basic human values, and that it makes global organization conform to the reality of global diversity.

Many pressures bear on political leaders, as they seek both to be effective and to retain support at the national level. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of nationalism, however, the history of even this century encourages us to believe that from the very best of national leaders can come the very best of internationalism. Today, a sense of internationalism has become a necessary ingredient of sound national policies. No nation can make progress heedless of insecurity and deprivation elsewhere. We have to share a global neighbourhood and strengthen it, so that it may offer the promise of a good life to all our neighbours.

Important choices must be made now, because we are at the threshold of a new era. That newness is self-evident; people everywhere know it, as do governments, though not all admit to it. We can, for example, go forward to a new era of security that responds to law and collective will and common responsibility by placing the security of people and of the planet at the centre. Or we can go backwards to the spirit and methods of what one of

our members described as the 'sheriff's posse' – dressed up to masquerade as global action.

There should be no question of which way we go. But the right way requires the assertion of the values of internationalism, the primacy of the rule of law world-wide, and institutional reforms that secure and sustain them. This report offers some suggestions for such responses.

Removed from the sway of empires and a world of victors and vanquished, released from the constraints of the cold war that so cramped the potential of an evolving global system throughout the post-war era, seized of the risk of unsustainable human impacts on nature, mindful of the global implications of human deprivation – the world has no real option but to rise to the challenge of change, in an enlightened and constructive fashion. We call on our global neighbours, in all their diversity, to act together to ensure this – and to act now.

Ingvar Carlsson
Stockholm
November 1994

Shridath Ramphal
London

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SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

In setting out the major proposals made by the Commission, we wish to emphasize that all the proposals form a coherent body – not inseparable, but mutually reinforcing. We encourage their consideration as such.

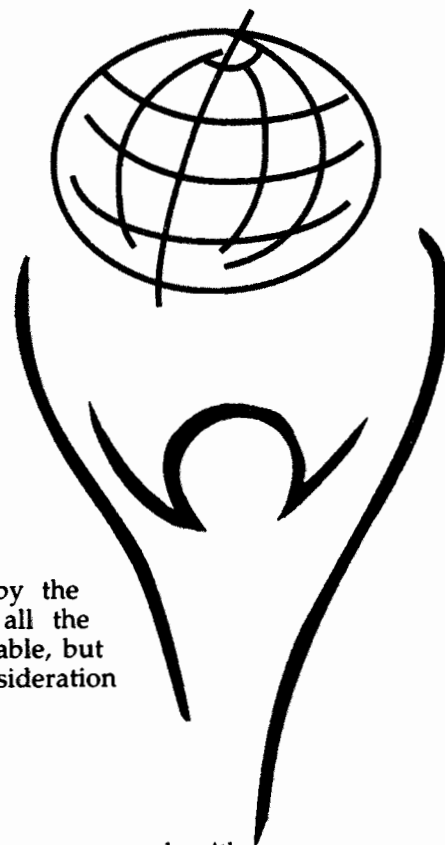
GOVERNANCE, CHANGE AND VALUES

Global governance, once viewed primarily as concerned with intergovernmental relationships, now involves not only governments and intergovernmental institutions but also non-governmental organizations (NGOs), citizens' movements, transnational corporations, academia, and the mass media. The emergence of a global civil society, with many movements reinforcing a sense of human solidarity, reflects a large increase in the capacity and will of people to take control of their own lives.

States remain primary actors but have to work with others. The United Nations must play a vital role, but it cannot do all the work. Global governance does not imply world government or world federalism. Effective global governance calls for a new vision, challenging people as well as governments to realize that there is no alternative to working together to create the kind of world they want for themselves and their children. It requires a strong commitment to democracy grounded in civil society.

The changes of the last half-century have brought the global neighbourhood nearer to reality – a world in which citizens are increasingly dependent on one another and need to co-operate. Matters calling for global neighbourhood action keep multiplying. What happens far away matters much more now.

We believe that a global civic ethic to guide action within the global neighbourhood and leadership infused with that ethic are vital to the quality of global governance. We call for a common commitment to core values that all humanity could uphold: respect for life, liberty, justice and equity, mutual respect, caring, and integrity. We further believe humanity as a whole will be best served by recognition of a set of common rights and responsibilities.



It should encompass the right of all people to:

- ◆ a secure life,
- ◆ equitable treatment,
- ◆ an opportunity to earn a fair living and provide for their own welfare,
- ◆ the definition and preservation of their differences through peaceful means,
- ◆ participation in governance at all levels,
- ◆ free and fair petition for redress of gross injustices,
- ◆ equal access to information, and
- ◆ equal access to the global commons.

At the same time, all people share a responsibility to:

- ◆ contribute to the common good;
- ◆ consider the impact of their actions on the security and welfare of others;
- ◆ promote equity, including gender equity;
- ◆ protect the interests of future generations by pursuing sustainable development and safeguarding the global commons;
- ◆ preserve humanity's cultural and intellectual heritage;
- ◆ be active participants in governance; and
- ◆ work to eliminate corruption.

Democracy provides the environment within which the fundamental rights of citizens are best safeguarded, and the most favourable foundation for peace and stability. The world needs, however, to ensure the rights of minorities, and to guard against the ascendance of the military, and of corruption. Democracy is more than just the right to vote in regular elections. And as within nations, so globally, the democratic principle must be respected.

Sovereignty has been the cornerstone of the inter-state system. In an increasingly interdependent world, however, the notions of territoriality, independence, and non-intervention have lost some of their meaning. In certain areas, sovereignty must be exercised collectively, particularly in relation to the global commons. Moreover, the most serious threats to national sovereignty and territorial integrity now often have internal roots.

The principles of sovereignty and non-intervention must be adapted in ways that recognize the need to balance the rights of states with the rights of people, and the interests of nations with the interests of the global neighbourhood. It is time also to think about self-determination in the context of a global neighbourhood rather than a world of separate states.

Against the backdrop of an emerging global neighbourhood and the values that should guide its governance, we explored four specific areas: security, economic interdependence, the United Nations, and the rule of law. In each area we have sought to focus on governance aspects, but these are often inseparable from substantive issues.

PROMOTING SECURITY

The concept of global security must be broadened from the traditional focus on the security of states to include the security of people and the security of the planet. The following six principles should be embedded in international agreements and used as norms for security policies in the new era:

- ◆ All people, no less than all states, have a right to a secure existence, and all states have an obligation to protect those rights.
- ◆ The primary goals of global security policy should be to prevent conflict and war, and maintain the integrity of the environment and life-support systems of the planet, by eliminating the economic, social, environmental, political, and military conditions that generate threats to the security of people and the planet, and by anticipating and managing crises before they escalate into armed conflicts.
- ◆ Military force is not a legitimate political instrument, except in self-defence or under UN auspices.
- ◆ The development of military capabilities beyond that required for national defence and support of UN action is a potential threat to the security of people.
- ◆ Weapons of mass destruction are not legitimate instruments of national defence.
- ◆ The production and trade in arms should be controlled by the international community.

Unprecedented increases in human activity and human numbers have reached the point where their impacts impinge on the basic conditions on which life depends. Action should be taken now to control these activities and keep population growth within acceptable limits so that planetary security is not endangered.

The principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of states should not be taken lightly. But it is necessary to assert as well the rights and interests of the international community in situations within individual states in which the security of people is extensively endangered. A global consensus exists today for a UN response on humanitarian grounds in such cases. We propose an amendment to the UN Charter to permit such intervention, but restricting it to cases that in the judgement of a reformed Security Council constitute a violation of the security of people so gross and extreme that it requires an international response on humanitarian grounds.

There should be a new 'Right of Petition' for non-state actors to bring situations massively endangering the security of people within states to the attention of the Security Council. The Charter amendment establishing the Right of Petition should also authorize the Security Council to call on parties to an intrastate dispute to settle it through the mechanisms listed in the Charter for the pacific settlement of disputes between states. The Council should be authorized to take enforcement action under Chapter VII if such efforts fail, but only if it determines that intervention is justified under the Charter amendment referred to in the previous paragraph on the grounds of

a gross violation of the security of people. Even then, the use of force would be the last resort.

We suggest two measures to improve UN peacekeeping. First, the integrity of the UN command should be respected; for each operation a consultative committee should be set up including representatives of the countries contributing troops. Second, although the principle that countries with a special interest in relation to a conflict should not contribute troops should be upheld, the earlier view that the permanent members of the Security Council should not play an active part in peacekeeping should be discarded.

New possibilities arise for the involvement of regional organizations in conjunction with the UN in resolving conflicts. We support the Secretary-General's plea for making more active use of regional organizations under Chapter VIII of the Charter.

The UN needs to be able to deploy credible and effective peace enforcement units at an early stage in a crisis and at short notice. It is high time that a UN Volunteer Force was established. We envisage a force with a maximum of 10,000 personnel. It would not take the place of preventive action, of traditional peacekeeping forces, or of large-scale enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter. Rather, it would fill a gap by giving the Security Council the ability to back up preventive diplomacy with a measure of immediate and convincing deployment on the ground. Its very existence would be a deterrent; it would give support for negotiation and peaceful settlement of disputes.

The international community must provide increased funds for peacekeeping, using some of the resources released by reductions of defence expenditures. The cost of peacekeeping should be integrated into a single annual budget and financed by assessments on all UN member countries, and the peacekeeping reserve fund should be increased to facilitate rapid deployment.

The international community should reaffirm its commitment to progressively eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from all nations, and should initiate a ten to fifteen year programme to achieve this goal.

Work towards nuclear disarmament should involve action on four fronts:

- ◆ the earliest possible ratification and implementation of existing agreements on nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction;
- ◆ the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
- ◆ the conclusion of a treaty to end all nuclear testing; and
- ◆ the initiation of talks among all declared nuclear powers to establish a process to reduce and eventually eliminate all nuclear arsenals.

All nations should sign and ratify the conventions on chemical and biological weapons, enabling the world to enter the twenty-first century free of these weapons.

For the first time, the dominant military powers have both an interest in reducing world-wide military capabilities and the ability to do so. The

international community should make the demilitarization of global politics an overriding priority.

Donor institutions and countries should evaluate a country's military spending when considering assistance to it. A Demilitarization Fund should be set up to help developing countries reduce their military commitments, and global military spending should be reduced to \$500 billion by the end of the decade.

States should undertake immediate negotiation of a convention on the curtailment of the arms trade – including provision for a mandatory arms register and the prohibition of state financing or subsidy of arms exports.

MANAGING ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE

Globalization is in danger of widening the gap between rich and poor. A sophisticated, increasingly affluent world currently coexists with a marginalized global underclass.

The pace of globalization of financial and other markets is outstripping the capacity of governments to provide the necessary framework of rules and co-operative arrangements. There are severe limits to national action to check such polarization within a globalized economy, yet the structures of global governance for pursuing international public policy objectives are underdeveloped.

The time is now ripe to build a global forum that can provide leadership in economic, social, and environmental fields. This should be more representative than the Group of Seven or the Bretton Woods institutions, and more effective than the present UN system. We propose the establishment of an Economic Security Council (ESC) that would meet at high political level. It would have deliberative functions only; its influence will derive from the relevance and quality of its work and the significance of its membership.

The ESC's tasks would be to:

- ◆ continuously assess the overall state of the world economy and the interaction between major policy areas;
- ◆ provide a long-term strategic policy framework in order to promote stable, balanced and sustainable development; and
- ◆ secure consistency between the policy goals of the major international organizations, particularly the Bretton Woods bodies and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The ESC should be established as a distinct body within the UN family, structured like the Security Council, though not with identical membership and independent of it.

With some 37,000 transnational corporations world-wide, foreign investment is growing faster than trade. The challenge is to provide a framework of rules and order for global competition in the widest sense. The WTO should adopt a strong set of competition rules and a Global

Competition Office should be set up to oversee national enforcement efforts and resolve inconsistencies between them.

The decision-making structures of the Bretton Woods institutions must be made more reflective of economic reality; gross domestic product figures based on purchasing power parity should be used to establish national voting strength.

The role of the IMF should be enhanced by enabling it to:

- ◆ enlarge its capacity to provide balance-of-payments support through low-conditionality compensatory finance;
- ◆ have oversight of the international monetary system and a capacity to ensure that domestic economic policies in major countries are not mutually inconsistent or damaging to the rest of the international community;
- ◆ release a new issue of Special Drawing Rights; and
- ◆ improve its capacity to support nominal exchange rates in the interest of exchange rate stability.

For some countries, aid is likely to be for many years one of the main ways to escape from a low-income, low-savings, low-investment trap. There is no substitute for a politically realistic strategy to mobilize aid flows and to demonstrate value for money, including co-financing between official aid donors, the private sector, and NGOs with a view to widening the support base.

A false sense of complacency has enveloped the developing-country debt problem. Radical debt reduction is needed for heavily indebted, low-income countries, involving at least implementation of full 'Trinidad' terms, including the matter of multilateral debt.

In response to environmental concerns, governments should make maximum use of market instruments, including environmental taxes and traded permits, and adopt the 'polluter pays principle' of charging. We support the European Union's carbon tax proposal as a first step towards a system that taxes resource use rather than employment and savings, and urge its wide adoption.

It is time for a consensus on global taxation for servicing the needs of the global neighbourhood. A start must be made in establishing schemes of global financing of global purposes, including charges on the use of global resources such as flight-lanes, sea lanes, and ocean fishing areas and the collection of revenues agreed globally and implemented by treaty. An international tax on foreign currency transactions should be explored as one option, as should the creation of an international corporate tax base among multinational companies.

REFORMING THE UNITED NATIONS

We do not believe the UN should be dismantled to make way for a new architecture of global governance. Much of the necessary reform of the United Nations system can be effected without amending the Charter, provided governments are willing. But some Charter amendments are necessary for better global governance.

UN reform must reflect the realities of change, including the new capacity of civil society to contribute to global governance.

Reform of the Security Council is central to reforming the UN system. Permanent membership limited to five countries that derive their primacy from events fifty years ago is unacceptable; so is the veto. To add more permanent members and give them the veto would be regressive. We propose a process of reform in two stages.

First, a new class of five 'standing' members should be established to serve until the second stage of the reform process. We envisage two from industrial countries and one each from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The number of non-permanent members should be raised from ten to thirteen, and the votes required for a decision of the Council from nine to fourteen. To facilitate the phasing out of the veto, the permanent members should enter into a concordat agreeing to forgo its use save in exceptional and overriding circumstances.

The second stage should be a full review of the membership of the Council, including these arrangements, around 2005, when the veto can be phased out, the position of the permanent members reviewed, and account taken of new circumstances - including the growing strength of regional bodies.

The Trusteeship Council should be given a new mandate over the global commons in the context of concern for the security of the planet.

The General Assembly should be revitalized as a universal forum. Regular theme sessions, effective exercise of budgetary authority, and the streamlining of its agenda and procedures should be part of the process of revitalization. We also propose an annual Forum of Civil Society consisting of representatives of organizations to be accredited to the General Assembly as 'Civil Society Organizations'. It should be convened in the General Assembly Hall sometime before the Annual Session of the Assembly. International civil society should itself be involved in determining its character and functions.

The Right of Petition proposed for promoting the security of people requires the formation of a Council of Petitions - a high-level panel of five to seven persons, independent of governments, to entertain petitions. Its recommendations will go as appropriate to the Secretary-General, the Security Council, or the General Assembly, and allow for action under the Charter.

In the light of experience, the proposed Economic Security Council and our other recommendations, we propose that the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) should be wound up. The UN system must from time to time shut down institutions that can no longer be justified in objective terms. We believe this to be true also of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and propose an in-depth review to this end. Our proposals on these UN bodies are part of the integrated set of proposals we make for improving global economic governance including, notably, the setting up of an Economic Security Council. Balanced governance arrangements will not result if policy leadership is preserved in the hands of a small directorate of countries, while such institutions as UNCTAD set up to correct imbalances are dismantled.

To help put women at the centre of global governance, a post of Senior Adviser on Women's Issues should be created in the Office of the UN Secretary-General, and similar positions established in the specialized agencies.

The UN must assist regionalism and gear itself for the time when regionalism is more ascendant world-wide. Regional bodies should be seen as an important part of a balanced system of global governance. However, the continuing utility of the UN Regional Economic Commissions now needs to be closely examined and their future determined in consultation with the respective regions.

The procedure for appointing the UN Secretary-General should be radically improved, and the term of office should be a single one of seven years. The procedure for selecting the heads of UN specialized agencies, funds, and programmes should also be improved.

STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW WORLD-WIDE

The global neighbourhood of the future must be characterized by law and the reality that all, including the weakest, are equal under the law and none, including the strongest, is above it. Our recommendations are directed to strengthening international law and the International Court of Justice in particular.

All member-states of the UN that have not already done so should accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. The Court's chamber procedure should be modified to enhance its appeal to states and to avoid damage to the Court's integrity.

Judges should be appointed for one ten-year term only, and a system introduced to screen potential members for jurisprudential skills and objectivity. The UN Secretary-General should have the right to refer legal aspects of international issues to the Court for advice, particularly in the early stages of disputes.

The Security Council should appoint a distinguished lawyer to provide advice at all relevant stages on the international legal aspects of issues before it. It should also make greater use of the World Court as a source of advisory opinions, to avoid being itself the judge of international law in particular cases.

We do not emphasize formal enforcement measures but, failing voluntary compliance, Security Council enforcement of World Court decisions and other international legal obligations should be pursued under Article 94 of the Charter.

An International Criminal Court should be quickly established with independent prosecutors of the highest calibre and experience.

The International Law Commission or other appropriate body should be authorized to explore how international law-making can be expedited.

THE NEXT STEPS

We have made many recommendations, some of them far-reaching. We would like to go one step further by suggesting a process for the consideration of these and similar recommendations.

During the time the Commission has been at work, we have witnessed the currencies of Europe held hostage by forces of speculation themselves out of control. Powerful economies confronted each other on the threshold of trade wars, while marginal ones collapsed. There was ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, a 'failed state' in Somalia, and genocide in Rwanda. Nuclear weapons lay unsecured in the former Soviet Union, and neofascism surfaced in the West.

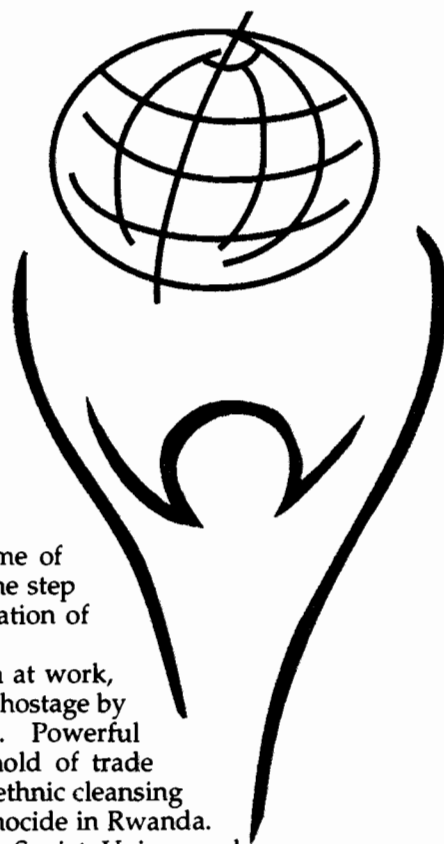
The United Nations faces much greater demands. Its existence is a continuing reminder that all nations form part of one world, though evidence is not lacking of the world's many divisions. Today's interdependencies are compelling people to recognize the unity of the world. People are forced not just to be neighbours but to be good neighbours.

Our report is issued in the year the UN marks a jubilee. It is not tied to that one event or to the UN system alone. It speaks to a longer time and a larger stage, but the UN and its future are a central part of our concerns. It is important that the international community should use the UN's anniversary as an occasion for renewing commitment to the spirit of the Charter and the internationalism it embodied, and establish a process that can take the world to a higher stage of international co-operation. This process must be centred on the UN but not confined to it.

Ours are not the only recommendations that will be considered in the anniversary year. The variety of reports and studies presenting the case for change and proposing the form it should take reflects wide recognition that change is needed. That itself does not guarantee action to bring about change. The will to change does not exist everywhere. It would be easy for all the effort to promote reform to be stalled by a filibuster or simply by inertia. Or, paradoxically, it could be overwhelmed by the onset of the very dangers that some of the changes proposed are meant to guard against.

We are prompted to recall the vision that drove the process of founding the United Nations and the spirit of innovation that ushered in a new era of global governance. We need that spirit again today.

We fear that if reform is left to normal processes, only piecemeal and inadequate action will result. We look, therefore, to a more deliberate



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process. The Charter has been amended on four occasions. But revision of the Charter is the final stage in a process of reform and is not required for many of the changes we propose.

The ultimate process has to be intergovernmental and at a high level, giving political imprimatur to a new world order whose contours are shaped to the designs developed for the anniversary year.

For such a process to have the best prospect of securing agreement on a new system of global governance, there will need to be careful preparation. Civil society must be involved in the preparatory process, which should reach out to even wider sections of society than the processes leading up to recent world conferences. Many views must be examined, and many ideas allowed to contend.

Our recommendation is that the General Assembly should agree to hold a World Conference on Governance in 1998, with its decisions to be ratified and put into effect by 2000. That will allow more than two years for the preparatory process.

Action on all recommendations does not have to await the final conference. Many of the changes proposed do not need an amendment of the Charter. Some changes are already under way. We encourage action on reform at all levels – provided, of course, that ad hoc decisions do not become a substitute for systematic reform through a fully representative forum.

A special responsibility devolves on the non-governmental sector. If our recommendations and those from other sources are worthy of support, international civil society must prevail on governments to consider them seriously. By doing so they would ensure that 'WE THE PEOPLES' are the instruments of change to a far greater extent than fifty years ago. We call on international civil society, NGOs, the business sector, academia, the professions, and especially young people to join in a drive for change in the international system.

Governments can be made to initiate change if people demand it. That has been the story of major change in our time; the liberation of women and the environmental movement provide examples. If people are to live in a global neighbourhood and live by neighbourhood values, they have to prepare the ground. We believe that they are ready to do so.

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THE NEED FOR LEADERSHIP

Whatever the dimensions of global governance, however renewed and enlarged its machinery, whatever values give it content, the quality of global governance depends ultimately on leadership. Throughout our work, we have been conscious of the degree to which the realization of our proposals depends on leadership of a high order at all levels.

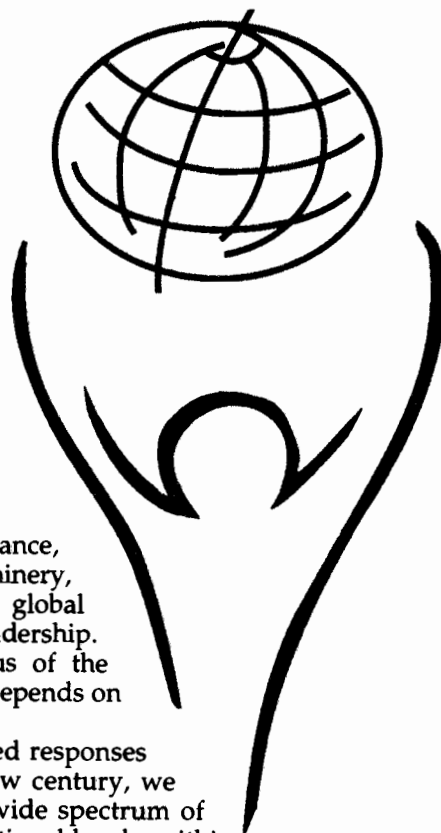
As the world faces the need for enlightened responses to the challenges that arise on the eve of the new century, we are concerned at the lack of leadership over a wide spectrum of human affairs. At national, regional, and international levels, within communities and in international organizations, in governments and in non-governmental bodies, the world needs credible and sustained leadership.

It needs leadership that is proactive, not simply reactive, that is inspired, not simply functional, that looks to the longer term and future generations for whom the present is held in trust. It needs leaders made strong by vision, sustained by ethics, and revealed by political courage that looks beyond the next election.

This cannot be leadership confined within domestic walls. It must reach beyond country, race, religion, culture, language, life-style. It must embrace a wider human constituency, be infused with a sense of caring for others, a sense of responsibility to the global neighbourhood.

To a very particular degree today, the need for leadership is widely felt, and the sense of being bereft of it is the cause of uncertainty and instability. It contributes to a sense of drift and powerlessness. It is at the heart of the tendency everywhere to turn inwards. That is why we have attached so much importance to values, to the substance of leadership and the compulsions of an ethical basis for global governance. A neighbourhood without leadership is a neighbourhood endangered.

When we talk of the need for leadership we do not mean only at the highest national and international levels. We mean enlightenment at every level – in local and national groups, in parliaments and in the professions, among scientists and writers, in small community groups and large national NGOs, in international bodies of every description, in religious communities, in political parties and citizens' movements, in the private sector and among transnational corporations, and particularly in the media.



/...

A great challenge to leadership today is to harmonize domestic demands for national action and the compulsions of international co-operation. It is not a new challenge, but it has a new intensity as globalization diminishes the capacity to deliver at home and enlarges the need to combine efforts abroad. Enlightened leadership calls for a clear vision of solidarity in the true interest of national well-being – and for political courage in articulating the way the world has changed and why a new spirit of global neighbourhood must replace old notions of adversarial states in eternal confrontation.

The alternative is too frightening to contemplate. In a final struggle for primacy – in which each sees virtue in advancing its national self-interest, with states and peoples pitted against each other – there can be no winners. Everyone will lose; selfishness will make genius the instrument of human self-destruction. But the leadership to avert this is not sufficiently evident. The hope must be people – people demanding enlightenment of their leaders, refusing to accept the alternative of humanity at war with itself. And that hope is balanced by the promise of the leadership that future generations will bring.

In a real sense the global neighbourhood is the home of future generations; global governance is the prospect of making it better than it is today. But that hope would be a pious one were there not signs that future generations come to the task better equipped than their parents. They bring to the next century less of the baggage of old animosities and adversarial systems accumulated in the era of nation-states.

The new generation knows how close they stand to cataclysms unless they respect the limits of the natural order and care for the earth by sustaining its life-giving qualities. They have a deeper sense of solidarity as people of the planet than any generation before them. They are neighbours to a degree no other generation has been.

ON THAT RESTS OUR HOPE FOR OUR GLOBAL NEIGHBOURHOOD.

/...

THE COMMISSION ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The Commission on Global Governance was established in 1992 in the belief that international developments had created favourable circumstances for strengthening global co-operation to create a more peaceful, just and habitable world for all its people.

The first steps leading to its formation were taken by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who a decade earlier had chaired the Independent Commission on International Development Issues. A meeting he convened in January 1990 asked Ingvar Carlsson (Prime Minister of Sweden), Shridath Ramphal (then Commonwealth Secretary-General) and Jan Pronk (Netherlands Minister for Development Co-operation) to prepare a report on the new prospects for world co-operation.

Some three dozen public figures who met in Stockholm in April 1991 to consider this report proposed, in their Stockholm Initiative on Global Security and Governance, that an international commission should recommend ways by which world security and governance could be improved, given the opportunities created by the end of the cold war for enhanced co-operation.

Willy Brandt, after consulting Gro Harlem Brundtland and Julius Nyerere, who had headed two previous commissions, invited Ingvar Carlsson and Shridath Ramphal to chair the new commission. The Commission, with twenty-eight members all serving in their personal capacity, started work in September 1992.

The Commission held eleven meetings, six in Geneva (where its secretariat was established) and the others in New York, Cuernavaca (Mexico), Tokyo, Brussels, and Visby (Sweden). It commissioned a number of papers; it had discussions with several of their authors, a number of persons from public life, and representatives of many civil society organizations. Discussions on key issues on the Commission's agenda were arranged by the Common Security Forum, the Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Centre for the Study of Global Governance at the London School of Economics. The UN University co-hosted a public symposium with the Commission in Tokyo. Regional consultations with experts were arranged, with the collaboration of local organizations, in San Jose (Costa Rica), Cairo and New Delhi.

Support for the Commission's work was provided by the governments of Canada, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, two UN Trust Funds established by Japan, the Canton of Geneva, the government of Mexico City, the European Commission, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (Kuwait), the MacArthur Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation and the Ford Foundation (all of the United States), the World Humanity Action Trust (United Kingdom), and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Germany).

The Commission decided at an early stage to remain active in efforts to disseminate its report, *Our Global Neighbourhood*, and to promote its ideas and recommendations. These will be pursued through speaking engagements, seminars and workshops; work with governments, international organizations, NGOs, the media; and the distribution of material.

The Commission's secretariat will continue to function in order to co-ordinate this work:

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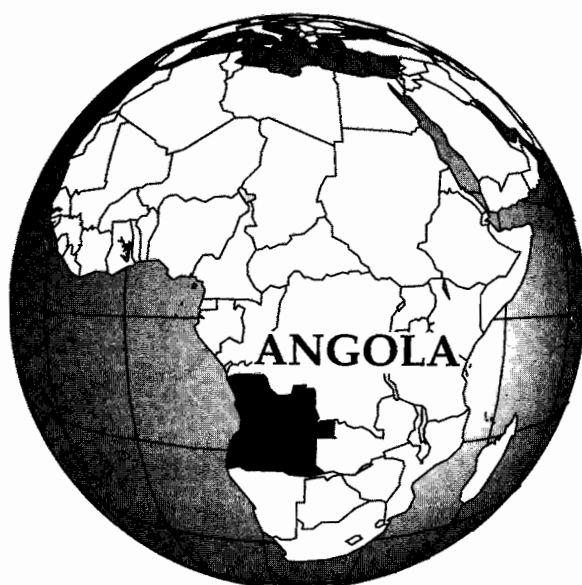
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**REFERENCE
PAPER**

**THE
UNITED
NATIONS
AND THE SITUATION IN
ANGOLA**

MAY 1991-JUNE 1994



UNITED NATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

FOR INFORMATION — NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD

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UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION II

BACKGROUND

The United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) was originally established by the Security Council on 20 December 1988 at the request of the Governments of Angola and Cuba. Its task was to verify the phased and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in accordance with the timetable agreed between the two Governments. The withdrawal was completed by 25 May 1991 — more than one month before the scheduled date. On 6 June, the Secretary-General reported to the Council that UNAVEM I had carried out, fully and effectively, the mandate entrusted to it.

Meanwhile, on 17 May 1991, the Government of Angola requested the Secretary-General to ensure the participation of the United Nations in verifying the implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola ("Acordos de Paz"), initialled by the Angolan Government and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) on 1 May 1991, and consequently to prolong UNAVEM's presence in Angola. In accordance with the Accords, the United Nations was to verify the arrangements agreed by the Angolan parties for the monitoring of the cease-fire and for the monitoring of the Angolan police during the cease-fire period. On 30 May, following the Secretary-General's recommendation, the Security Council adopted its resolution 696 (1991), entrusting a new mandate to UNAVEM (thereafter UNAVEM II) and establishing the Mission for a period of 17 months, until the general elections were held in Angola in the fall of 1992.

VERIFICATION OF CEASE-FIRE

The United Nations verification operation began as soon as the Angolan Peace Accords were formally signed on 31 May 1991. Advance parties of observers were deployed to the field on 2 June 1991. Subsequently, UNAVEM II teams of unarmed military observers were deployed at some 46 locations ("assembly areas") where the troops of the two sides were

assembled during the cease-fire, as well as at several "critical points" (certain seaports, airports and border posts).

In essence, their task was to verify that joint monitoring groups, composed in equal numbers of representatives of the Angolan Government and of UNITA and responsible for monitoring on the spot the observance of the cease-fire, carried out their responsibilities. Working closely with these monitoring groups, UNAVEM II verification teams provided support in the investigation and resolution of alleged violations of the cease-fire. They responded to requests for assistance and used their good offices to resolve problems within monitoring groups. In addition, UNAVEM II took the initiative in monitoring some aspects of the Accords, such as the regular counting of troops and weapons in the assembly areas, as well as monitoring of un-assembled troops, demobilized troops, and troops selected to join the new Angolan Armed Forces.

The neutrality of the Angolan police was to be verified by monitoring teams also composed of members designated by the Government of Angola and by UNITA. Their work was verified by UNAVEM II police observers. The monitoring teams and UNAVEM II observers were to visit police facilities, examine activities of the police and, if necessary, investigate alleged violations of political rights. The Angolan police monitoring teams were established in all 18 Angolan provinces only in June 1992, although UNAVEM II police observers were present in the designated areas by October 1991.

On many occasions the United Nations conveyed to the two sides suggestions to overcome difficulties related to the assembly and the demobilization of troops, proper custody of weapons and the monitoring of the police, as well as other matters relating to the peace process. At the request of the two parties, the United Nations launched an emergency food programme to relieve food shortages in the assembly areas.

ENLARGEMENT OF UNAVEM II'S MANDATE

The Peace Accords for Angola provided for "free and fair elections for a new Government" under "the supervision of international election observers". On 5 December 1991, the Secretary-General received two letters signed by the Minister for External Relations of Angola. One of the letters contained a request for United Nations technical assistance to help the Angolan Government to prepare for and conduct the forthcoming elections. The other letter contained a formal request to the Secretary-General to send United Nations observers to follow the Angolan electoral process until its completion in the fall of 1992. It was later announced that elections would be held on 29 and 30 September 1992.

An agreement on technical assistance was signed with the Angolan Government in January 1992. As regards United Nations observation of the first-ever elections in Angola, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council on 20 December 1991 that he intended to recommend that the Council authorize such a mission. On 6 February 1992, the Secretary-General informed the Council of his decision to appoint Miss Margaret Joan Anstee, a national of the United Kingdom, as his Special Representative to coordinate the current and projected activities of the United Nations in connection with the Angola Peace Accords, and as the Chief of UNAVEM II. On 3 March, following the Special Representative's visit to Angola, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council his report with recommendations concerning the United Nations role in observing the forthcoming elections. On 24 March, the Security Council, by its resolution 747 (1992), decided to enlarge UNAVEM II's mandate to include election observation in Angola.

OBSERVATION OF ELECTORAL PROCESS

In March 1992, the office of the Special Representative was established in Luanda, the capital of Angola, to coordinate all United Nations activities related to the Angolan peace process. In addition to its deployed military and police observers and civilian staff, UNAVEM II was enlarged to include an Electoral Division, headed by a Chief Electoral Officer. Offices of the

Electoral Division were established in Luanda, in the six Angolan regions and in the capitals of all 18 provinces. Approximately 100 international staff and the requisite number of local staff were deployed in the regional and provincial electoral offices.

The United Nations role was to observe and verify the elections, not to organize them. The electoral process was organized and directed by the National Electoral Council (NEC), on which all legalized political parties in Angola were represented, and supported by technical assistance provided by experts and consultants from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The electoral process comprised four phases: the registration of voters from 20 May to 10 August; the electoral campaign from 29 August to 28 September; the presidential and legislative elections on 29 and 30 September; and the counting of the votes, investigation of complaints and announcement of the final results by the President of NEC on 17 October.

In his report to the Security Council dated 9 September 1992, the Secretary-General stated that the results of the registration exercise had surpassed expectations, with NEC reporting the registration of 4.86 million eligible voters, representing some 92 per cent of an estimated voting population of 5.3 million.

The electoral campaign was conducted without major violence, although there were reports of intimidation by some political parties, notably UNITA and the Movimento Popular para a Libertação de Angola (MPLA), as well as difficulties of access to certain areas, particularly those controlled by UNITA. The 18 political parties which had presented candidates campaigned actively. There were complaints, especially from the smaller parties, about the continued existence of the Government and UNITA armies, the slow progress in demobilization and in forming the new Angolan Armed Forces, and lack of access to the Government-controlled radio and television, whose alleged partiality was criticized.

UNAVEM II electoral observers monitored the campaign, contributed to civic education programmes and provided information on UNAVEM II's role. In addition, UNAVEM II and UNDP organized the air support operation, consisting of 45 helicopters and 15 fixed-

wing aircraft, to overcome the logistical difficulties in reaching the more inaccessible polling stations. For the observation and verification of the voting on 29 and 30 September 1992, UNAVEM II deployed 400 electoral observers. Operating largely as two-person mobile teams, the observers covered all 18 provinces and most of the 164 municipalities, and visited about 4,000 of some 6,000 polling stations.

As regards its mandate in military matters, UNAVEM II continued to carry out its verification functions at the assembly areas up to and after the announced disbandment of the two former armies of FAPLA (Government) and FALA (UNITA) on 27 September 1992. As the elections drew near, demobilization formally accelerated. By 7 October, a total of 96,620 Government troops had been demobilized, representing 80 per cent of the projected figure. However, a much lower proportion of ex-FALA troops were demobilized.

United Nations police observers continued their verification of police neutrality, with the Angolan joint monitoring groups being almost entirely dependent on UNAVEM II for transport and communications. Little progress was made in developing a representative national police force. Soon after the elections, however, UNITA withdrew its cooperation.

SITUATION DETERIORATES

On 1 October 1992, the Secretary-General's Special Representative issued a statement in which she noted that the great majority of the registered voters had cast their ballots in peaceful and orderly conditions, despite organizational and logistical difficulties.

However, complaints were raised on 3 October and thereafter by UNITA and some other parties of widespread, massive and systematic irregularities and fraud during the elections. The Secretary-General urged the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, not to reject the results of the elections, pending investigation of UNITA's complaints, and emphasized the urgency of a meeting between him and President José Eduardo dos Santos. The complaints were investigated by NEC, with the active assistance of UNAVEM II. Investigative

commissions were sent to all 18 provinces, but found no conclusive evidence of systematic fraud.

Meanwhile, a major violation of the Peace Accords occurred on 5 October, when 11 former UNITA generals, including the commander of UNITA's army, withdrew from the new, unified Angolan Armed Forces, in protest at what they called "fraud and cheating" in the elections.

In view of these developments, the Security Council sent to Angola, from 11 to 14 October, an ad hoc Commission, composed of representatives of Cape Verde, Morocco, the Russian Federation and the United States, to support implementation of the Peace Accords. Notwithstanding all diplomatic efforts, the political and military situation in the country continued to deteriorate.

On 17 October 1992, the President of NEC announced the official election results. More than 91 per cent of those registered had voted. MPLA had won the legislative elections, with 53.74 per cent of the votes, against UNITA's 34.1 per cent. In the presidential elections, President dos Santos had received 49.57 per cent, against Mr. Savimbi's 40.07 per cent; since neither had achieved 50 per cent, the Electoral Law required a second round. The Secretary-General's Special Representative issued a statement on 17 October, saying "there was no conclusive evidence of major systematic or widespread fraud, or that the irregularities were of magnitude to have a significant effect on the results officially announced on 17 October". She emphasized that, "with all deficiencies taken into account, the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 can be considered to have been generally free and fair".

Immediately after the election results were announced, UNITA launched a nationwide operation to occupy municipalities by force and remove the Government's local administrative structures. On 27 October, the Secretary-General conveyed to the Security Council his serious concern at the rising tension. The Council once again called upon both parties to abide by all their commitments under the Peace Accords, in particular the confinement of their troops and collection of weapons, demobilization and the formation of the unified Angolan Armed Forces. It requested UNITA to

respect the results of the elections and urged the leaders of the two parties to engage in immediate dialogue to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held.

On 30 October, the Security Council, faced with further alarming reports of resumed hostilities in many parts of the country, adopted resolution 785 (1992), extending the existing mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 November 1992, and endorsing the statement by the Secretary-General's Special Representative on the elections having been generally free and fair.

Barely 23 hours later, on 31 October, heavy fighting broke out between the Government and UNITA forces, especially in Luanda. The Secretary-General's efforts, supported by a number of Member States, resulted in a ceasefire which came officially into effect on 2 November. UNAVEM II, which kept its military, police and civilian presence intact at 67 locations throughout the country, worked to maintain the ceasefire, patrolling trouble spots and using its good offices to foster dialogue between the parties.

DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

Diplomatic efforts continued after the ceasefire to arrange a meeting between President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi. Immediately after the ceasefire, the Government stipulated four conditions for resuming political dialogue between the two leaders: (a) commitment to uphold the ceasefire, pursue dialogue and renounce violence; (b) commitment to the principles of the Peace Accords; (c) acceptance of the results of the September 1992 legislative elections; and (d) greater United Nations involvement in the peace process and the second round of the presidential elections.

On 5 November 1992, the Secretary-General sent Mr. Marrack Goulding, then Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, to Angola to assist in implementing the ceasefire, put the peace process back on track and explore the future role of UNAVEM II. After the meetings in Angola, the Secretary-General's envoys concluded that the desire for a larger United Nations involvement constituted the main common ground between the two sides. Also, as a result

of a telephone conversation and an exchange of letters with Mr. Goulding, Mr. Savimbi confirmed, in a letter dated 12 November, that UNITA accepted the results of the legislative elections so as to permit the implementation of the peace process.

SECRETARY-GENERAL EVALUATES SITUATION

On 25 November 1992, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a detailed report on the situation in Angola, and recommended extension of the mandate of UNAVEM II for a further two-month period, until 31 January 1993. In the report, the Secretary-General stated that although it was too soon to analyse the causes of the deteriorating situation in Angola, it was already clear that a "root cause" was the incomplete fulfilment of key provisions in the Peace Accords. Among those failings were the less than effective demobilization and storage of weapons; the delay in creating the unified Angolan Armed Forces, which only formally came into being two days before the elections; the failure to re-establish effective central administration in many parts of the country; and the delay in setting up a neutral police force. It had also been difficult to create in 16 months, after as many years of civil war, an atmosphere of mutual confidence, tolerance and respect.

Yet, the Secretary-General emphasized, "it is also too soon to despair of the Angolan peace process", noting the renewed commitment to the process by both parties. At the same time, he made it clear that he could not recommend an enlargement of UNAVEM II's mandate and strength unless both sides could convince him that they would be genuine in their adherence to, and fulfilment of, the Peace Accords, especially the key provisions relating to the dissolution of the existing armies and the creation of unified and non-partisan military and police forces.

On 30 November, the Security Council, by its resolution 793 (1992), extended UNAVEM II's mandate until 31 January 1993. The Council demanded, *inter alia*, that the Government of Angola and UNITA scrupulously observe the ceasefire, stop military confrontations and all offensive troop movements and create the conditions for completing the peace process in

Angola. It appealed to the two parties to engage in a dialogue aimed at national reconciliation and at the participation of all parties in the democratic process, and to agree on a clear timetable for the fulfilment of their commitments under the Peace Accords.

Meanwhile, the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Representative resulted in a meeting under UNAVEM II auspices on 26 November 1992 in the southern provincial capital of Namibe between senior delegations from the two sides, where they pledged themselves to full acceptance of the validity of the Peace Accords, to an effective ceasefire throughout the country and the immediate cessation of all offensive movements, and to the need for a larger United Nations involvement. However, almost immediately, this progress was followed by a setback when, on 29 November, UNITA forces took the northern provincial capital of Uige and an important airbase nearby, Negage. Attempts to restore dialogue between the two sides, including the Secretary-General's personal invitation to President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi to meet with him at an agreed location, failed.

THREE OPTIONS FOR UNAVEM II

On 8 January 1993, the Secretary-General reported that the situation in Angola had severely deteriorated since the beginning of the year. There were outbreaks of heavy fighting in at least 10 provincial capitals and other population centres, with each side blaming the other for initiating those hostilities. In his further report submitted to the Council on 21 January, the Secretary-General stated that "to all intents and purposes, Angola has returned to civil war, and is probably in an even worse situation than that which prevailed before the Peace Accords were signed in May 1991". The conflict engulfed towns and population centres in a way unprecedented during the previous 16 years, and there were "disturbing but unconfirmed reports" that new supplies of arms might be entering the country.

In addition, the Secretary-General stated, the widespread fighting and the absence of government administration in much of the countryside had led to widespread hunger and the flight of large numbers of people from the towns involved in the conflict. "An

already serious humanitarian situation has become catastrophic in many areas", he pointed out, and the capacity of international humanitarian agencies to provide assistance had been severely disrupted.

According to the report, the crisis arising after the September 1992 elections thrust UNAVEM II into a central mediating role. However, with the outbreak of violent and widespread hostilities, and the total collapse of the joint monitoring mechanisms, "UNAVEM II's original mandate has become less and less relevant". Even its mediating role had been increasingly limited by the deteriorating security situation. At the same time, UNAVEM II teams in the field faced mounting dangers, which became so extensive that 45 of UNAVEM's 67 locations had to be evacuated.

The Secretary-General outlined three options for the future of UNAVEM II. The first option was to maintain the mission at its current strength; the second was to reduce UNAVEM II's provincial deployment to approximately six locations. The Secretary-General's preferred option was to confine UNAVEM II's deployment to the capital, Luanda, and to one or two outstations but with the capability to deploy to six provincial sites if needed, to support his Special Representative's peacemaking efforts. At the same time, the Council stressed its readiness to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process.

On 29 January, the Security Council, by its resolution 804 (1993), extended the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months, until 30 April 1993. It did so with the proviso that, as a provisional measure based on security considerations, the Secretary-General could concentrate UNAVEM II's deployment in Luanda and, at his discretion, in other provincial locations, with the levels of personnel and equipment he deemed appropriate to allow for the subsequent expeditious redeployment of UNAVEM II as soon as this became feasible. By other provisions of the resolution, the Council demanded, *inter alia*, that the two parties establish a ceasefire immediately, restore continued and meaningful dialogue and agree on a clear timetable for the full implementation of the Peace Accords. Subsequently, the Secretary-General

decided to temporarily decrease the strength of the Mission.

FURTHER EFFORTS TO RESTORE PEACE

In January 1993, fighting intensified throughout the Angolan national territory between the Angolan Government and UNITA forces, particularly in the central provincial capital of Huambo. After repeated efforts by the Secretary-General's Special Representative to arrange a dialogue between the two sides, the Government and UNITA agreed to hold talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to discuss the fulfilment of various prerequisites for the effective re-launching of the peace process in Angola.

During the first round of the Addis Ababa talks, which were held from 27 to 30 January 1993 under United Nations auspices and the chairmanship of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, the Government of Angola and UNITA reached agreement on a number of questions, but some key issues remained to be resolved before a cease-fire could be arranged. The parties accordingly agreed to meet again in Addis Ababa on 10 February, in order to resolve the outstanding questions. Later, at the request of UNITA, which indicated that its delegation was encountering logistical difficulties, and with the agreement of both sides, the date for the second meeting was postponed to 26 February 1993. Subsequently, the meeting in Addis Ababa had to be cancelled, due to the failure of UNITA to send its delegation there.

In the light of the steadily worsening situation and the collapse of the Addis Ababa negotiations, the Secretary-General asked his Special Representative to come to New York from 9 to 12 March 1993 for consultations. In her briefing to the Security Council, Miss Anstee outlined several options for UNAVEM II. Following informal consultations, the Security Council, by resolution 811 (1993) of 12 March, demanded an immediate cease-fire throughout the country. The Council also, *inter alia*, called on the two parties, particularly UNITA, to produce early evidence that real progress had been made towards implementing the Peace Accords, and invited the Secretary-General to seek to organize a meeting between the Government and

UNITA at the highest possible level before 30 April 1993.

Consequently, the Secretary-General instructed Miss Anstee to consult with the Government and with UNITA on a date and venue for the resumption of direct talks under the auspices of the United Nations. As a result of these consultations, agreement was reached to meet in Abidjan on 12 April 1993 at the invitation of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

The Abidjan meeting began as scheduled, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General's Special Representative, and lasted six weeks. Regrettably, while very nearly reaching success, it ended, on 21 May 1993, without full agreement on the text of what became known as the Protocol of Abidjan.

In his 25 May 1993 report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General described the breakdown of the Abidjan talks as "a major and tragic setback to the peace process". Having stated that it would be unthinkable for the United Nations to abandon Angola at this critical juncture, he recommended a further interim extension of UNAVEM II, on a reduced basis, and in a manner which would respond to the evolution of the military and political situation. Such a mission would provide good offices and mediation, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process along the lines of the Peace Accords. At the same time, the Secretary-General stressed that with the humanitarian situation deteriorating daily, it would also be important during this interim period to devote increasing resources to coordination of humanitarian relief activities throughout Angola. To this end, a United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, headed by a senior official with extensive operational experience, was set up in Luanda in late April 1993, under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

On 27 May 1993, the Secretary-General announced that he had agreed to accede to Ms. Anstee's wish to be released from her responsibilities. Subsequently, he appointed Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali, as his Special Representative for Angola, effective 28 June.

On 1 June, the Security Council, by its resolution 834 (1993), decided to extend UNAVEM II's mandate for a period of forty-five days until 15 July 1993 and stressed the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative. The Council also welcomed the steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen United Nations humanitarian activities in Angola.

On 15 July 1993, the mandate of UNAVEM II was further extended by Security Council resolution 851 (1993) for a period of two months until 15 September. In recommending the extension, the Secretary-General noted that UNAVEM II had become an essential factor in a continuous United Nations effort to facilitate the resumption of negotiations, to support humanitarian activities in the country, as well as an indispensable channel for communication between the parties. By the same resolution, the Council reiterated its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the elections and abide fully by the Peace Accords.

SITUATION OF UNAVEM II

UNAVEM II continued to be deployed at five locations (Luanda, Lubango, Namibe, Benguela and Sumbe), with its military and police observers patrolling the areas, maintaining liaison with the respective local authorities, rendering support to humanitarian assistance operations, conducting investigations and other activities. In this connection, the Secretary-General stated in his 13 September 1993 report to the Security Council that the present number of international civil staff was inadequate to carry out effectively the various tasks required under UNAVEM II's mandate, especially that of mediation and good offices, and suggested that the number be increased to at least 59 persons.

On 15 September, the Security Council, by resolution 864 (1993), further extended the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months. It reiterated its readiness to consider expanding substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process.

SANCTIONS AGAINST UNITA IMPOSED

By the same resolution, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided that all States should prevent the sale or supply of weapons, ammunition and military equipment as well as petroleum products to Angola other than through points of entry named by the Government of Angola. The embargo was to enter into force in 10 days unless a cease-fire was established. The Council also expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures, including trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, unless by 1 November 1993 the Secretary-General reported that an effective cease-fire had been established and that agreement had been reached on the full implementation of the Peace Accords and relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It also decided to establish a committee to monitor the sanctions. The oil and arms embargo came into force at midnight on 25-26 September 1993.

In the meantime, the United Nations has continued its efforts to facilitate the resumption of the peace process in consultation with the Angolan parties and interested countries, including, in particular, the observer States to the Peace Accords — Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States. Following extensive consultations, the Government of Angola and UNITA began exploratory talks in Lusaka, Zambia, on 25 October 1993 under the auspices of the United Nations. These talks were made possible by positive steps taken by both sides, including UNITA's proclamation of a unilateral cease-fire, its acceptance of the general legal framework of the Peace Accords and its agreement to withdraw from the localities it had occupied since the resumption of the hostilities.

As requested by Security Council resolution 864 (1993), the Secretary-General reported back on 27 October. He stated that not enough progress had been made towards implementing the Peace Accords and relevant Council resolutions, and therefore recommended that the Council impose additional measures against UNITA. However, the Secretary-General said the Council should postpone such action until 1 Decem-

ber in view of the fact that the Angolan Government and UNITA were holding talks.

The Secretary-General recommended that UN-
AVEM II's authorized strength be increased from 50 to 175 military observers, from 18 to 60 police monitors, and from 11 to 14 military paramedics. Additional international and local staff would also be needed. These personnel would be deployed in the event of a breakthrough and would enhance the mission's ability to verify major developments on the ground and to provide good offices. He appealed to the Government of Angola and UNITA to make full use of the opportunity and to consolidate the progress made so far in the search for a solution to the conflict in Angola. He also appealed to the international community for further generous support to meet the growing humanitarian needs, noting that stocks of relief supplies were inadequate.

In his statement of 1 November 1993, the President of the Security Council affirmed, on behalf of the Council, complete support for the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis and encouraged the Secretary-General to carry out urgent contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the strength of the Mission. The Council expressed its readiness to impose further sanctions against UNITA at any time it observed that UNITA was not cooperating in good faith to implement the cease-fire, the Peace Accords and relevant Council resolutions.

PEACE TALKS BEGIN

The exploratory talks, held from 25 to 31 October 1993 in Lusaka, resulted in the acceptance by UNITA of the validity of the 1991 Peace Accords and the validity of the results of the legislative and presidential elections of 29 and 30 September 1992. UNITA also agreed to withdraw its troops from the localities occupied since the resumption of the hostilities and to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the Peace Accords.

Following the exploratory talks, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, in consultation with the representatives of the three observer States, set the date and venue for the talks. Accordingly, the Angolan peace talks began at Lusaka on 15 November 1993. By 11 December 1993, agreement was reached on the general and specific principles as well as on the modalities relating to all military issues on the agenda: the re-establishment of the cease-fire; the withdrawal, quartering and demilitarization of all UNITA military forces; the disarming of all civilians; and the completion of the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces.

On 14 December 1993, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council in which, in view of the encouraging results achieved at Lusaka under United Nations auspices, he recommended the further postponement of action to impose additional measures against UNITA. He also recommended that the mandate of UNAVEM II be extended for three months.

The Security Council, by its resolution 890 (1993) of 15 December, agreed with the Secretary-General's recommendations and called upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka. It urged them to exercise the maximum restraint and to stop immediately all military actions, and to agree on the modalities for the establishment of an effective and sustainable cease-fire and to conclude a peaceful settlement as soon as possible.

POLITICAL PROCESS CONTINUES

Following the 11 December 1993 agreement on the military issues, the discussions moved to the political issues, including the questions of the police and national reconciliation. By 31 January 1994, after protracted negotiations, the parties reached an agreement on the general and specific principles and on the modalities relating to the police.

On 17 February 1994, following several rounds of proximity talks, an agreement was also reached on a document containing a revised text of the general principles concerning the question of national reconciliation.

Since then, the Lusaka peace talks have focused on efforts to find ways to bridge the gap between the positions of the parties on the specific principles relating to the question of national reconciliation, which includes the allocation of high-level government posts to UNITA.

It was expected that once agreement was reached on this issue, the remaining items on the agenda would be discussed. Those included the future mandate of the United Nations and the role of the observer States, the conclusion of the electoral process and the re-establishment of a national administration throughout the country.

FIGHTING PERSISTS

The military situation in Angola has remained volatile. Fighting in many provinces of the country continued and intermittently intensified; several major cities remained under siege by one or the other side resulting in increased hardship for the civilian population and aggravating the already disastrous humanitarian situation.

In the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 10 February 1994, the Council deplored the great loss of life and destruction of property caused by the outbreak of fighting at several locations throughout Angola and stressed that the only way to achieve an effective, verifiable and sustainable cease-fire was for the Government and UNITA to conclude and sign a comprehensive peace agreement. It called upon the parties to honour their commitments, to exercise maximum restraint, to put an immediate halt to all offensive military actions and to commit themselves to the urgent conclusion of the Lusaka talks.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

From the outset of the renewed civil conflict in Angola, the United Nations agencies and programmes have made intensive efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to all Angolans in need. The United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Unit plays a major coordinating role in this process. On 21 May 1993, the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs launched an inter-agency appeal for Angola, seeking some

\$226 million in emergency humanitarian assistance for 2 million Angolans in need.

In July-August 1993, the situation in Angola worsened further despite all efforts by the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, as well as a series of diplomatic initiatives undertaken by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), several African leaders and the three observer States. According to the Secretary-General's 13 September 1993 report to the Security Council, some 3 million people, particularly the most vulnerable population groups — children, women and the elderly — suffered from the consequences of the conflict. It was estimated that during 1993 more than 1,000 persons died every day from the direct or indirect effects of the war.

In the coastal provinces and other areas considered secure, the relief programme initiated by the United Nations, in cooperation with national and international non-governmental organizations, brought food aid and other emergency assistance to large numbers of Angolans displaced by the war or affected by the country-wide economic decline. However, the implementation of relief operations in the interior of the country and in zones of active conflict, where the needs are particularly acute, encountered serious difficulties. It was only in October 1993, following intensive negotiations with the two parties on humanitarian access and a general decrease in the intensity of fighting country-wide, that relief flights were able to reach besieged cities such as Kuito and Huambo, whose populations had been cut off from international assistance for many months.

In many of these previously inaccessible communities, people were found to be starving to death, and the malnutrition rates in many cases were higher than 35 per cent. The United Nations started a massive programme of humanitarian assistance with the World Food Programme (WFP) spearheading the effort by providing air transport of relief supplies for other United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Donor response to the May 1993 appeal improved

considerably, and nearly 50 per cent of the \$226 million target was reached by the end of January 1994.

Although the overall humanitarian situation in Angola improved in January-February 1994, hundreds of people were still dying every day due to starvation, related disease, war injuries and land-mine explosions.

On 28 February 1994, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs launched the 1994 revised inter-agency appeal for Angola simultaneously in Luanda, New York and Geneva. The appeal seeks \$179 million for multi-sectoral emergency aid to be delivered by United Nations agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations between February and June 1994. It is estimated that at least 3.3 million Angolans — over a quarter of the total population — are currently in need of some kind of relief assistance, compared to 2 million identified in the original appeal of May 1993.

The largest component of the appeal is food aid requested by WFP, amounting to some \$84 million. The total cash funding required by UNICEF is \$23 million, by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) almost \$21 million, UNHCR approximately \$9 million, and the World Health Organization (WHO) \$4 million. UNDP, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Volunteers also have small components in the appeal. Multi-sectoral funding requirements of non-governmental organizations stand at over \$24 million.

UNAVEM II MANDATE FURTHER EXTENDED

In a report submitted to the Security Council on 9 March 1994, the Secretary-General reviewed the negotiating process and the military and humanitarian situation in Angola. He recommended that the Council extend UNAVEM II at its current strength for an additional three months. The Secretary-General also recommended that the Council "authorize in principle" an increase in the operation's existing strength to its previous level of 350 military observers, 126 police observers and 14 military medical staff, with an appropriate number of international and local civilian staff. The additional personnel would be deployed when an overall settle-

ment had been agreed or when the Secretary-General advised the Council that the successful conclusion of the Lusaka talks was imminent. In this connection, the Secretary-General stated that following such an agreement, it would be important for the United Nations to be able to deploy immediately military and police observers, at least in the most sensitive regions of the country. Failure to do so could jeopardize a settlement in its initial and most critical stages.

The Secretary-General also recommended that the Council continue adhering to the provisions of paragraph 14 of its resolution 890 (1993), in which it decided not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA.

On 16 March 1994, the Security Council adopted its resolution 903 (1994), by which it decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 31 May 1994 and not to impose, at present, additional measures against UNITA. The Council also declared its readiness, in principle, to consider promptly authorizing an increase in the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level, following a report from the Secretary-General that the parties had reached an agreement. It invited the Secretary-General to proceed with contingency planning in that regard.

Demanding the end to all offensive military actions, the Council called upon both parties to honour commitments already made; and urged them to redouble their efforts to complete the remaining points on the agenda of the Lusaka talks, attain a sustainable cease-fire and conclude a peaceful settlement without "procrastination".

In addition, it called for full cooperation of all the parties to guarantee the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance and strongly appealed to the international community to respond generously to the 1994 revised inter-agency appeal for Angola.

PEACE TALKS STALLED

Efforts continued at all levels to make further progress at the Lusaka peace talks. The discussions focused after February 1994 on the specific principles and the modalities pertaining to the question of national reconciliation. Following consultations on proposals pre-

sented by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, the Government and UNITA agreed on 12 of the 18 specific principles. However, one of the six remaining principles — the question of UNITA's participation in the management of State affairs, including the crucial issue of the allocation of senior government post to UNITA — caused the talks to stall.

On 31 March 1994, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the deadlock in the negotiating process. He was convinced, however, that the remaining issues relating to national reconciliation could be resolved if approached with realism and the necessary political will. The Secretary-General urged the parties to the conflict to make every possible effort to show the flexibility needed to reach a comprehensive settlement.

The Secretary-General reiterated that it would be necessary to strengthen UNAVEM II as soon as a comprehensive peace agreement had been reached. He stressed that UNAVEM II would need adequate and timely financial resources in order to consolidate the agreement at its initial and most critical stage.

On 14 April 1994, the Security Council, in a letter from its President to the Secretary-General, expressed concern at continuing outbreaks of hostilities in Angola and reaffirmed the importance its members attached to the "prompt and successful" conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks. The Council also reaffirmed its readiness, depending on the progress achieved towards the full implementation of the Peace Accords and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, to consider further action in accordance with its previous resolutions.

CONTINUED FIGHTING

Reporting to the Council on 24 May 1994, the Secretary-General noted that agreement on the completion of the electoral process was reached between UNITA and the Government of Angola on 5 May 1994, while his Special Representative and the three observer States (Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America) submitted to both parties new proposals aimed at breaking the impasse concerning the six

remaining specific principles which had not yet been agreed upon.

While the intensity and scale of military activities decreased as of the second week of April, small-scale operations and guerilla-type activities, especially by UNITA, continued. On 19 April, Malange airport and the city itself were shelled while a World Food Programme aircraft was unloading cargo, the Secretary-General noted, and humanitarian flights to the city were temporarily suspended. During May, the military situation remained tense throughout the country, as both the Government and UNITA continued to conduct military operations in several provinces. As a result of the continuing hostilities, emergency relief flights to some locations had been disrupted. UNAVEM II remained at its reduced strength, but while negotiations in Lusaka continued, the Secretariat and UNAVEM II had stepped up their contingency planning in anticipation of a comprehensive settlement.

The Secretary-General also urged Member States to confirm their contributions in response to the revised humanitarian assistance appeal, and accelerate the actual transfer of funds. United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations continued to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance programme which was aimed at providing relief to all accessible locations. However, the humanitarian needs of recently accessed areas had to be urgently met, as the populations in those locations were on the verge of starvation. It was very likely that similar conditions would be found in other presently inaccessible areas.

Work had commenced on the development of a humanitarian programme for future needs which would have to be addressed once a comprehensive peace settlement was reached. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs visited Angola from 15 to 18 April, reviewed the ongoing humanitarian operations there and discussed the expected increase in humanitarian needs in the event a peace agreement was concluded.

In its resolution 922 of 31 May 1994, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 June 1994, and stressed that its future decision

concerning Angola would take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrated their political will to achieve a lasting peace. It encouraged both parties to finalize outstanding details in the peace process without further procrastination.

The Security Council also decided not to impose additional measures against UNITA with regard to its resolution 864 (1994) in view of the direct negotiations taking place, but reiterated its readiness to consider further steps should the Secretary-General recommend additional measures or the review of those in effect.

PROGRESS IN TALKS

On 20 June 1994, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the Lusaka peace talks had recorded some positive developments, with agreement reached on all but one of the specific principles pertaining to the question of national reconciliation. The major problem remained UNITA's insistence on the post of Governor of Huambo. The Secretary-General suggested that the Council might wish not to impose further measures against UNITA if it gave an unequivocally positive response to the proposals put forward by UNAVEM II and the observer States on its participation in the management of State affairs; but if UNITA persisted in its refusal to accept in their entirety the proposals which the Government of Angola had already accepted, the Council could consider their implementation.

The military situation continued to be a cause for serious concern, the Secretary-General added. Fighting had escalated in Angola since his previous report, and this had caused further loss of life and damage to infrastructures, and had hindered the delivery of humanitarian aid to many parts of the country. Both the Government and UNITA appeared to be determined to achieve their military objectives. The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council, in addition to urging an immediate suspension of hostilities, press the Government and UNITA to grant immediately security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations.

In its resolution 932 of 30 June 1994, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 September 1994. The Council also declared its readiness to impose additional measures against UNITA if by 31 July 1994 UNITA had not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative and the three observer States. It strongly deplored the intensification of offensive military actions throughout Angola, condemned acts that imperiled humanitarian relief efforts and urged both parties to grant immediate security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations.

COMPOSITION OF UNAVEM II

The current authorized strength of UNAVEM II is 50 military observers, 18 police observers, 11 military paramedics, 49 international civilian staff and some 75 local staff deployed at Luanda, Lubango, Namibe, Benguela and Sumbe.

Originally, UNAVEM II's authorized strength was 350 military observers and 90 police observers. There were also a civilian air unit and a medical unit, as well as some 87 international and 155 local civilian staff. In May 1992, the Secretary-General recommended, and the Security Council agreed, to increase the police strength of the Mission to 126 officers. Military and police observers were provided by Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, former Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. In addition, during the polling, the Electoral Division fielded a total of 400 electoral observers. They were of some 90 nationalities and included staff members from the United Nations system and observers contributed by Member States. UNAVEM II's military and police observers also participated in the observation of the electoral process.

As of 30 June 1994, military and police personnel were contributed by the following countries:

COUNTRY	POLICE	TROOPS	OBSERVERS
Argentina	3		2
Brazil	3	11	7
Congo			2
Guinea Bissau			2
Hungary			4
India			3
Jordan			2
Malaysia	3		1
Morocco	2		
Netherlands	2		2
New Zealand			3
Nigeria			5
Norway			4
Slovak Republic			5
Sweden			3
Zimbabwe	2		5
TOTAL	15	11	50

Figures may vary from month to month due to rotation.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

The annual cost to the United Nations of UNAVEM II is approximately \$25 million. The costs of the operation are met by assessed contributions from United Nations Member States. As at 30 April 1994, total contributions outstanding to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM I and UNAVEM II) amounted to approximately \$31 million.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND STATEMENTS BY ITS PRESIDENT

(30 May 1991 - 30 June 1994)

SECURITY COUNCIL

Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. All United Nations Member States have agreed to accept and carry out the Council's decisions in accordance with the Charter. The Council is composed of 15 members. Five are permanent: China, France, the Russian Federation,* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly to serve two-year terms. Since 1991, the year in which UNAVEM II was established, non-permanent members of the Security Council were as follows:

1991 — Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Romania, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

1992 — Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

1993 — Brazil, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain and Venezuela.

1994 — Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda and Spain.

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions on substantive matters require nine affirmative votes including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. The permanent members may abstain or not participate at all in the voting, and still satisfy the stipulation of their concurrence in the affirmative vote. A negative vote by any permanent member means the rejection of the draft resolution or proposal.

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Between 30 May 1991 and 30 June 1994, the Council adopted 14 resolutions directly relating to the situation in Angola. In addition, the President of the Security Council issued 15 statements in this connection. A short summary and the full text of those resolutions and statements are reproduced on the following pages.

* The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, the President of the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United Nations, including the Security Council and all the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS: SUMMARY

RESOLUTION 696 (1991)

30 May 1991

The Council welcomes the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to conclude the "Acordos de Paz para Angola", and decides to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and to establish UNAVEM II for a period of 17 months.

RESOLUTION 747 (1992)

24 March 1992

The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's appointment of a Special Representative for Angola, and approves the Secretary-General's recommendations concerning the operational plan for United Nations observation of the elections and the enlargement of UNAVEM II.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

7 July 1992 (S/24249)

The Council voices concern over constraints holding back the peace process, and over the political and security situation in Angola. It calls for agreement on a Code of Electoral Conduct and cooperation with the Special Representative and all United Nations specialized agencies working in the electoral process.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

18 September 1992 (S/24573)

The Council calls on the Angolan parties to take urgent and determined steps to complete measures including the demobilization of remaining troops, the collection and centralized storage of weapons and a rapid completion of the formation of the National Angolan Armed Forces.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

6 October 1992 (S/24623)

The Council expresses concern at reports that one of the parties is contesting the validity of the election, and announces that it has decided to send to Angola as quickly as possible an ad hoc commission, composed of members of the Council, to support the implementation of the peace agreements.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

8 October 1992 (S/24639)

The Council notes that members of the ad hoc Commission are Cape Verde, Morocco, the Russian Federation and the United States.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

19 October 1992 (S/24683)

The Council welcomes the contribution of the ad hoc Commission to reducing the tension in Angola, and notes the announcement by the Special Representative that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 can be considered to have been generally free and fair.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

27 October 1992 (S/24720)

The Council expresses serious concern at the deterioration of the political situation and rising tension in Angola, calls upon the parties to the Peace Accords to respect their commitments and the results of the elections.

RESOLUTION 785**30 October 1992**

The Council supports the statement by the Special Representative certifying that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair, urges the leaders of the two parties to engage in a dialogue so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held promptly and reiterates its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter to secure implementation of the "Acordos de Paz".

RESOLUTION 793**30 November 1992**

The Council demands that the two parties immediately stop all military confrontations and strongly appeals to the two parties to engage in a continuous and meaningful dialogue. It reaffirms it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**2 December 1992 (S/24884)**

The Council expresses deep concern and outrage about the increasing number of attacks against United Nations personnel serving in various peace-keeping operations, including an incident in which a police observer with UNAVEM II was killed.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**22 December 1992 (S/25002)**

The Council reiterates its strong appeal to the two parties to engage in a continuous and meaningful dialogue aimed at national reconciliation and to agree on a clear timetable and programme of action to complete the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz".

RESOLUTION 804**29 January 1993**

The Council strongly condemns the persistent violations of the main provisions of the "Acordos de Paz", in particular the initial rejection by UNITA of the election results, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities, and demands that the two parties cease fire immediately. It also provisionally authorizes the Secretary-General to concentrate UNAVEM II deployment in Luanda because of security considerations.

RESOLUTION 811**12 March 1993**

The Council, gravely disturbed by the outbreak of heavy fighting, the large number of casualties and massive loss of human life, demands that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992. It also demands that the two parties, particularly UNITA, produce early evidence of progress towards the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and strongly condemns verbal and physical attacks against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II personnel in Angola.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**27 April 1993 (SC/5601)**

The Council condemns the shooting down of a plane on a humanitarian mission in Angola.

RESOLUTION 823 (1993)**30 April 1993**

The Council requests the Secretary-General to submit his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and stresses its readiness to take action promptly to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**14 May 1993 (SC/5617)**

The Council expresses deep concern about persistent tension in Angola and hopes that negotiations in Abidjan will produce a successful result in the nearest future.

RESOLUTION 834 (1993)**1 June 1993**

The Council condemns UNITA for its actions and armed attacks, which resulted in increased hostilities and endangered the peace process, and demands that it withdraw its troops from locations which it occupied since the resumption of hostilities. In addition, the Council holds UNITA responsible for the breakdown of talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA held in Abidjan under the auspices of the United Nations, and urges States to refrain from providing military assistance to UNITA inconsistent with the peace process. The Council also welcomes steps by the Secretary-General to strengthen humanitarian activities in Angola.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**8 June 1993 (S/25899)**

The Council condemns UNITA's attack against a train carrying civilians as a clear violation of Security Council resolutions and of international humanitarian law.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**30 June 1993 (SC/5662)**

The Security Council expresses concern that as a result of UNITA's failure to cooperate with the full implementation of the United Nations emergency programme, it has not been possible to continue the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and urges UNITA to extend its cooperation.

RESOLUTION 851 (1993)**15 July 1993**

The Council condemns UNITA for continuing military actions and expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of a mandatory embargo on the sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related *matériel* and other military assistance unless a cease-fire is established by 15 September 1993. It also welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan.

RESOLUTION 864 (1993)**15 September 1993**

Determining that, as a result of UNITA's military actions, the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security, the Council decides to impose an embargo of arms and petroleum and petroleum products on UNITA within 10 days unless a cease-fire and other agreements are reached.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

24 September 1993 (SC/5706/Rev. 1)

The Council insists that UNITA fully respect and abide by the Bicesse Accords, urges the parties to make every effort to restart negotiations, and notes that mandatory sanctions will be imposed if provisions of resolution 864 are not satisfied.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

1 November 1993 (S/26677)

The Council notes the exploratory talks in Lusaka, Zambia, under the auspices of the United Nations, as well as recent actions taken by both parties, including the lessening of hostilities. It expresses its concern that not enough progress has yet been made towards the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Council, and it expresses its readiness to consider the immediate imposition of further measures at any time it observes that UNITA is not cooperating in good faith. The Council also encourages the Secretary-General to carry out urgent contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the existing strength of UNAVEM II in the event of significant progress in the peace process.

RESOLUTION 890 (1993)

15 December 1993

The Council reaffirms the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and UNAVEM II. Welcoming the resumption of direct negotiations in Lusaka under the auspices of the United Nations, the Council decides not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA but reiterates its readiness either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

10 February 1994 (S/PRST/1994/7)

The Council notes progress made in talks in Lusaka, and welcomes the improvement in the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance, while acknowledging that the overall situation remains serious.

RESOLUTION 903 (1994)

16 March 1994

The Council calls upon both parties to honour the commitments made by them at the talks in Lusaka. The Council also declares its readiness to consider authorizing the increase of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level.

RESOLUTION 922 (1994)

31 May 1994

The Council deplores the resurgence of military actions in Angola along with the deterioration in the humanitarian situation. It stresses that its future decision concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace.

RESOLUTION 932 (1994)

30 June 1994

The Council welcomes the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation and strongly urges UNITA to do likewise, and declares its readiness to impose additional measures against UNITA if by 31 July 1994 UNITA has not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation. It also reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the embargo provisions of resolution 864 (1993).

RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS: FULL TEXT

RESOLUTION 696 (1991)

30 May 1991

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to conclude the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Stressing the importance it attaches to the signing of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" and to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Stressing further the importance of all States refraining from taking any actions which could undermine the agreements mentioned above and contributing to their implementation as well as respecting fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Noting with satisfaction the decision taken by the Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba to complete the withdrawal, ahead of schedule, of all Cuban troops from Angola by 25 May 1991 (S/22644),

Considering the request submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the People's Republic of Angola in its letter dated 8 May 1991 (S/22609),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1991 (S/22627) and the addendum dated 29 May 1991 (S/22627/Add.1),

Taking into account that the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) established by Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988 expires on 22 July 1991,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1991 (S/22627) and the addendum dated 29 May 1991 (S/22627/Add.1) and the recommendations therein;

2. Decides accordingly to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) (henceforth UNAVEM II) as proposed by the Secretary-

General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect;

3. Further decides to establish UNAVEM II for a period of 17 months from the date of adoption of this resolution in order to accomplish the objectives stated in the report of the Secretary-General (S/22627);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately after the signature of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments.

RESOLUTION 747 (1992)

24 March 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 which decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to implement fully the mandate entrusted to UNAVEM II,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made so far by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to maintain the cease-fire and **expressing concern** over the delays and gaps in the completion of some major tasks arising from the "Acordos de Paz",

Stressing again the importance it attaches to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of all obligations contained in the "Acordos de Paz",

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative for Angola who will be in charge of all current and projected activities of the United Nations in connection with the "Acordos de Paz" and will also be the Chief of UNAVEM II,

Taking into account the further report of the Secretary-General dated 31 October 1991 (S/23191),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 March 1992 (S/23671) and the addendum dated 20 March 1992 (S/23671/Add.1),

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 March 1992 (S/23671) and the recommendations contained therein concerning the operational plan for United Nations observation of the elections and the enlargement of UNAVEM II;

2. Calls upon the Angolan parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with UNAVEM II, including in the discharge of its expanded mandate;

3. Underlines the necessity recalled in paragraph 18 of the report of the Secretary-General that the United Nations electoral mission will have the explicit agreement of the two parties to the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Decides to enlarge the mandate of UNAVEM II to include the mission provided for in paragraph 22 of the report of the Secretary-General for the remainder of its existing mandate period;

5. Urges the Angolan parties to comply scrupulously with the provisions of the "Acordos de Paz" and with the agreed deadlines; and to this end, to proceed without delay with the demobilization of their troops, formation of a unified national armed force, effective operation of joint police monitoring units, extension of the central administration and other major tasks;

6. Calls upon the Angolan authorities and parties to finalize political, legal, organizational and budgetary preparations for free and fair multi-party elections to be held in September 1992 and to make available as soon as possible all available resources for the electoral process;

7. Encourages all States to contribute voluntarily and requests the United Nations programmes and specialized agencies to provide the assistance and support necessary to prepare for free and fair multi-party elections in Angola;

8. Urges the parties to establish as soon as possible a precise timetable for the electoral process in Angola so that elections can take place at the date fixed and

requests the Secretary-General to extend his cooperation to this end;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments and to submit a further report to the Council within three months of the adoption of this resolution.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 7 July 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3092nd meeting, on 7 July 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)":

The Security Council has considered carefully the report of the Secretary-General (S/24145 and Corr. 1) on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), and notes the efforts of the Angolan parties to implement commitments agreed to in the "Acordos de Paz para Angola". It commends the efforts of the Angolans to move their country towards free and fair multiparty elections on 29 and 30 September 1992 in accordance with the established timetable. There is no viable alternative to this. The Security Council calls on all interested parties to cooperate fully with the electoral process to ensure that elections are free and fair.

The Council re-emphasizes the observation of the Secretary-General in his report, that Angola being a sovereign and independent country, the organization and supervision of all tasks under the Peace Accords is the responsibility of the Angolan parties themselves. Nevertheless, the Council, which has mandated United Nations observation and verification of the peace process, at the request of the Angolan parties, remains seriously concerned at some constraints holding back the process at the moment.

The maintenance of peace since May 1991, and the commitment by all parties to the electoral process, are encouraging. Nevertheless, the Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of all obligations contained in the "Acordos de Paz para Angola". In this connection, it strongly

appeals to the Government and UNITA to overcome rapidly the delays and inadequacies described in the report, and increase the momentum of progress on the issues of confinement of troops and weapons, demobilization and the formation of the new armed forces and police.

The Council also expresses its concern at the political and security situation in Angola, which requires the greatest restraint. Violent incidents, mutual accusations and hostile propaganda should be terminated and give way to tolerance, cooperation, and reconciliation. It is imperative to agree, without delay, on a brief and clear Code of Electoral Conduct and to ensure that everybody is allowed freedom of movement and speech and the ability to register to vote without fear in all areas of the country. The Council calls on the Government and all parties to work closely with the Special Representative and all United Nations specialized agencies engaged in the electoral process to ensure that voter registration is conducted in accordance with established procedures and completed in a timely manner.

The Security Council calls on both parties to devote all available resources to preparations for the elections in order that their commitment to elections on 29 and 30 September 1992 may be met and welcomes with appreciation commitments by donor countries to provide all support for all vital tasks relating to the final three months of the peace process. Since the logistical difficulties are major constraints on the process, the Council strongly appeals to the Member States concerned to provide the promised assistance expeditiously and urges Member States as well as the United Nations agencies to display flexibility and pragmatism in this cooperation to ensure that a successful conclusion of the Angolan operation leads to stability and prosperity in Angola.

The Security Council calls on all parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM staff and property.

The Security Council will continue to keep the situation in Angola under close review and looks forward to a further report by the Secretary-General at the beginning of the electoral campaign.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 18 September 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council at its 3115th meeting, on 18 September 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/24556)":

The Security Council has noted with appreciation the further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/24556), which it has studied carefully.

It reaffirms the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola", culminating in free and fair multi-party elections on 29 and 30 September 1992. It congratulates the Angolans on their success in maintaining the cease-fire and in registering the great majority of the population to vote in the elections. It is convinced of the irreversibility of this process.

At the same time, the Council calls on the Angolan parties to take urgent and determined steps to complete certain essential measures. These include the demobilization of the remaining Government and UNITA troops, the collection and centralized storage of weapons, and the rapid completion of the formation of the new National Angolan Armed Forces. It is also essential that the police should operate as a neutral, national force.

The Council is also concerned at the recent deterioration of the political and security situation in Angola. It endorses the Secretary-General's appeal to President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi to exercise leadership at this critical juncture and to ensure that their followers act with restraint and tolerance. The Council is encouraged by the reports of positive decisions reached by the two leaders at their meeting on 7 September 1992 and urges them to implement these without delay. Of particular importance is their reported agreement in principle to the formation of a government of national reconciliation after the elections.

The Council calls upon the Angolan electoral authorities to ensure that all registered persons are given the

opportunity to exercise their vote and to extend polling hours on the second day, if this should prove necessary. The Council also underlines the importance of adequate logistical planning and support and urges the donor community to move speedily to provide the remaining requirements identified in the Secretary-General's report.

The Council is concerned that doubts have recently been expressed in Angola about UNAVEM's effectiveness and impartiality and welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General as expressed in paragraph 9 of his report to investigate thoroughly all matters raised in this regard. It expresses strong support for the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and commends UNAVEM II personnel who are tackling their challenging tasks with courage, impartiality and dedication. It urges the Angolan parties to continue to cooperate closely with the United Nations and to take all necessary steps to ensure the security of United Nations personnel and property.

The Council takes note of a reported agreement between the Government and UNITA that the United Nations should be asked to extend UNAVEM's presence in Angola during the period of transition after the elections. It will be prepared to consider such a request if it is based on wide support in Angola and if it proposes for UNAVEM a mandate which is clearly defined in scope and time.

The Security Council will continue to keep the situation in Angola under close review and looks forward to a further report by the Secretary-General after the elections.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 6 October 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3120th meeting, on 6 October 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)":

The Security Council has followed closely the electoral process which took place in Angola on 29 and 30

September 1992 in accordance with resolution 696 (1991), which it adopted on 30 May 1991 following the peace agreements. The Council is gratified that the presidential and parliamentary elections were held throughout the country in a calm atmosphere and with the participation of a large number of voters. It also wishes to express once again its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and its gratitude for the outstanding efforts that she has made, together with all the personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), to ensure the implementation of that resolution and in particular the smooth conduct of the electoral process.

The Council expresses its concern at the reports it has received, according to which one of the parties to the peace agreements is contesting the validity of the elections. It is also concerned that certain Generals belonging to the same party have announced their intention of withdrawing from the new Angolan Armed Forces.

The Council calls upon all the parties to respect the obligations they have assumed within the framework of the peace agreements, and in particular the obligation to respect the final election results. Any challenge must be settled through the mechanisms established for that purpose.

The Security Council has decided to send to Angola as quickly as possible an ad hoc commission, composed of members of the Council, to support the implementation of the peace agreements, in close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The membership of this Commission will be established in the near future following consultations among the members of the Council.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 8 October 1992

1. The President of the Security Council has the honour to refer to the statement which he made at the 3120th meeting of the Council, on 6 October 1992, in connection with the situation in Angola (S/24623).

2. In this statement mention was made, in particular, of the decision by the Security Council to send to Angola

as quickly as possible an ad hoc Commission, composed of members of the Council, to support the implementation of the peace agreements, in close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The statement also indicated that the membership of that Commission would be established in the near future following consultations among the members of the Council.

3. In accordance with this decision, the President has held consultations with the members of the Council. Following these consultations, the members have agreed that the ad hoc Commission should comprise the following four members of the Council: Cape Verde, Morocco, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (To the press) 19 October 1992

After consultations held on 19 October 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

The members of the Security Council heard on 19 October an oral report of the members of the ad hoc Commission of the Council which was dispatched to Angola from 11 to 14 October 1992.

They expressed gratitude to the members of this Commission and welcomed its contribution to reducing the tension in Angola and to finding a solution to the difficulties that arose after the elections of 29 and 30 September 1992.

The members of the Security Council once again called upon the parties to abide by all the commitments entered into within the framework of the peace agreements and to refrain from any action that could increase the tension.

The members of the Security Council noted with satisfaction that in her public announcement of 17 October 1992 the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola certified that, with all deficiencies taken into account, the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 can be considered to have been generally free and fair.

They also noted with satisfaction that the leaders of the two parties to the peace agreements agreed to start a dialogue with a view to the completion of the presidential elections.

The members of the Security Council look forward to the recommendations of the Secretary-General on the contribution of the United Nations to ensuring the completion of the presidential elections. They are ready to act without delay on the basis of these recommendations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 27 October 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3126th meeting, held on 27 October 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council":

The Security Council has taken note of the letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council concerning the situation in Angola. It expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of the political situation and the rising tension in that country.

It once again calls on the parties to the Peace Accords to respect all the commitments undertaken in accordance with these accords, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and weapons, demobilization, and formation of the unified national Armed Force. It also calls on the parties to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, impair the conduct of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of Angola.

The Security Council calls on UNITA and the other parties in the electoral process in Angola to respect the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certified as being generally free and fair. It urges the leaders of the two parties to the Peace Accords to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held. The Security Council will hold responsible

any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process.

The Security Council strongly condemns the attacks and baseless accusations made by Vorgan radio of UNITA against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II). It calls for the immediate cessation of these attacks and accusations, and reiterates its full support for the Special Representative and for UNAVEM II.

The Security Council reiterates its readiness to act without delay on the basis of recommendations that the Secretary-General might make concerning the contribution of the United Nations to the completion of the electoral process.

RESOLUTION 785 (1992) **30 October 1992**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992,

Recalling also the statement made on its behalf by the President of the Security Council on 27 October 1992 (S/24720),

Taking note of the letter of the Secretary-General dated 29 October 1992 (S/24736), in which he recommends an extension of the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for an interim period,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the political situation and the rising tension in Angola,

Deeply concerned also at the reports of the recent resumption of hostilities by UNITA in Luanda and Huambo,

Affirming that any party which fails to abide by all the commitments entered into under the "Acordos de Paz para Angola" will be rejected by the international community, and that the results of use of force will not be accepted,

1. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for an interim period, until 30 November 1992;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it by that date a detailed report on the situation in Angola together with long-term recommendations, accompanied by the financial implications thereof, on the mandate and strength of UNAVEM II;

3. Strongly condemns any such resumption of hostilities and **urgently demands** that such acts cease forthwith;

4. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and increase the tension in the country;

5. Reiterates its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II, and its strong condemnation of the attacks and baseless accusations made by UNITA's radio station, Vorgan, against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II;

6. Supports the statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certifying that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair and **calls upon** UNITA and the other parties to the electoral process in Angola to respect the results of the elections;

7. Calls upon the parties to the "Acordos de Paz" to abide by all the commitments entered into under the Accords, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and the formation of the unified national armed force, and to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, jeopardize the continued conduct of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of Angola;

8. Urges the leaders of the two parties to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held promptly;

9. Reaffirms that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and **reiterates** its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter

of the United Nations to secure implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

10. Decides to remain seized of the question.

RESOLUTION 793 (1992) **30 November 1992**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992 and 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992,

Taking note of the further report of the Secretary-General of 25 November 1992 (S/24858 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned by deterioration in the political and military situation in Angola and especially by the troop movements which have taken place and by the hostilities which occurred on 31 October and 1 November 1992,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at resolving the present crisis,

Disturbed by the continuing non-implementation of major aspects of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Reiterating its support for the statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair and **taking note** of the acceptance by UNITA of the results of the elections,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to continue, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for a further period of two months until 31 January 1993;

2. Appeals to the troop and police contributing States to lend cooperation to UNAVEM II in order to restore as soon as possible its mandated strength;

3. Welcomes the joint declaration of the Government of Angola and UNITA made in Namibe on 26 November

1992 and **urges** them to take immediate and effective actions in accordance with the declaration;

4. Demands that the two parties scrupulously observe the cease-fire, immediately stop all military confrontations, and in particular offensive troop movements, and create all the conditions necessary for the completion of the peace process;

5. Urges the two parties to demonstrate their adherence to, and fulfilment without exception of, the "Acordos de Paz" in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and the formation of the unified national armed force and to refrain from any action which might heighten tension or jeopardize the return to normalcy;

6. Strongly appeals to the two parties to engage in a continuous and meaningful dialogue aimed at national reconciliation and at the participation of all parties in the democratic process and to agree on a clear timetable for the fulfilment of their commitments in accordance with the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Reaffirms that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and **reiterates** its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

8. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and increase the tension in the country;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it by 31 January 1993 a further report on the situation in Angola together with his longer-term recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process, which should be clearly defined in scope and time and based on a wide degree of support in Angola;

10. Decides to remain seized of the question.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

2 December 1992

After consultations held on 2 December 1992, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

The members of the Security Council wish to express their deep concern and outrage about the increasing number of attacks against United Nations personnel serving in various peace-keeping operations.

A number of serious incidents affecting military and civilian personnel serving with UNAVEM II, UNTAC and UNPROFOR have occurred during the last few days.

On 29 November in Uige, northern Angola, a Brazilian police observer with UNAVEM II was killed as a result of an outbreak of hostilities between UNITA and government forces, during which the UNAVEM camp was caught in the cross-fire. The members of the Council convey their deep sympathy and condolences to the Government of Brazil and to the bereaved family.

The situation in UNPROFOR, which has already suffered over 300 casualties, 20 of them fatal, remains deeply troubling. On 30 November, two Spanish UNPROFOR soldiers in Bosnia and Herzegovina were seriously injured in a mine attack and a Danish UNPROFOR soldier was abducted by armed men today.

"On 1 December, two British UNTAC military observers and four naval observers, two from the Philippines, one from New Zealand and one from the United Kingdom, on patrol in Kompong Thom province were illegally detained by forces belonging to the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK). An UNTAC helicopter, sent to assist in the discussions for their release, was fired upon, and a French military observer on board was injured. Moreover, today, six UNTAC civilian police monitors, three Indonesians, two Tunisians and one Nepalese, were injured in two land mine incidents in Siem Reap province.

The members of the Council condemn these attacks on the safety and security of UN personnel and demand that all parties concerned take all necessary measures to prevent their recurrence. The members of the Council consider the abduction and detention of United Nations

peace-keeping personnel as totally unacceptable and demand the immediate and unconditional release of the UNTAC and UNPROFOR personnel concerned.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

22 December 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3152nd meeting, held on 22 December 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council":

The Security Council has taken note of the letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council (S/24996) concerning the situation in Angola. It expresses serious concern at the lack of progress in implementing the 'Acordos de Paz para Angola' and at the continuation of the dangerous political and security situation in the country.

The Security Council reiterates its strong appeal to the two parties to engage in a continuous and meaningful dialogue aimed at national reconciliation and at the participation of all parties in the democratic process, and to agree on a clear timetable and programme of action to complete the implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz'. The Security Council urges that the military forces of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) be immediately withdrawn from Uige and Negage and that the Government administration be fully restored there and that the two parties resume the direct talks started in Namibe on 26 November 1992. It again urges both parties to demonstrate their commitment to the 'Acordos de Paz', in particular with regard to confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization, formation of the national armed forces and restoration of the central administration throughout the country.

The Security Council also considers it essential that both parties agree without delay on security and other arrangements which would allow all ministers and other high-ranking officials to occupy the posts which have

been offered by the Government and for all deputies to assume their functions in the National Assembly.

The Security Council also considers it imperative that both parties agree on a realistic plan of action for full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz', and to facilitate a continuing United Nations presence in Angola. It underlines the need for the two sides to produce early evidence of their willingness and ability to work together to implement the 'Acordos de Paz', so that the international community would feel encouraged to continue to commit its scarce resources to the continuation of the United Nations operation in Angola on its present scale.

The Security Council fully supports the action of the Secretary-General aimed at resolving the present crisis and appeals to President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi to accept the Secretary-General's invitation to attend, under his auspices, a joint meeting at an agreed location, to confirm that real progress has been made in the reactivation of the Bicesse Accords with a view to their full implementation and that agreement has been reached on a continuing United Nations presence in Angola.

RESOLUTION 804 (1993)

29 January 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992,

Having considered the further report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1993 (S/25140 and Add.1),

Having considered also the request submitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of Angola in its letter dated 21 January 1993 (S/25155),

Gravely disturbed by the recent outbreak of heavy fighting in many parts of Angola and the further deteri-

oration of the already dangerous political and military situation in that country,

Gravely concerned at the continuing non-implementation of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Concerned at the recent absence of dialogue between the Government of Angola and UNITA, and welcoming the meeting between them under United Nations auspices in Addis Ababa to discuss the cease-fire and political matters,

Also concerned at the outrageous harassment and physical abuse to which UNAVEM II personnel have been subjected, and the looting and destruction of United Nations property, as described in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General,

Further concerned at reports of foreign support for and involvement in military actions in Angola,

Regretting that the deteriorating situation has made it increasingly difficult for UNAVEM II to carry out its mandate,

Recalling that democratic elections were held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certified as being generally free and fair, and that steps have been taken to set up a Government of National Unity which would reflect the results of the legislative elections, and **deeply regretting** the failure of UNITA to take part in the political institutions thus established,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Recognizing that the Angolans themselves bear ultimate responsibility for the restoration of peace and national reconciliation of their country,

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at resolving the present crisis and resuming the political process, in particular through the completion of the electoral process,

1. Notes with appreciation the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General;

2. Strongly condemns the persistent violations of the main provisions of the "Acordos de Paz", in particular the initial rejection by UNITA of the election results, its

withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities;

3. Demands that the two parties cease fire immediately, restore at their meeting in Addis Ababa continued and meaningful dialogue, and agree on a clear timetable for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", in particular with regard to confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and formation of the unified national armed forces, effective restoration of the Government administration throughout the country, the completion of the electoral process and the free circulation of people and goods;

4. Supports fully the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their continuing efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out the mandate of UN-NAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

5. Urges once again the two parties, and in particular UNITA, to produce early evidence of their adherence to, and fulfilment without exception of, the "Acordos de Paz";

6. Appeals strongly to the Government of Angola and UNITA to confirm as soon as possible to the Secretary-General that real progress has been made towards implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Appeals to all Member States to render economic and technical assistance to the Government of Angola for reconstruction and development of the country;

8. Calls upon all Member States to support all those concerned in their efforts for the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Urges all Member States to take all necessary steps to stop immediately and effectively any direct or indirect military or paramilitary interference from their territories and to respect scrupulously the provisions of the "Acordos de Paz" concerning the cessation of supply of lethal material to any Angolan party;

10. Strongly condemns violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the attacks against the civilian population, including the extensive killings carried out by armed civilians, and **calls upon** both parties to abide by their obligations thereunder and the appropriate provisions of the "Acordos de Paz";

11. Demands that UNITA immediately release foreign nationals taken hostage;

12. Strongly condemns attacks against UNAVEM II personnel in Angola, and **demands** that the Government and UNITA take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and security;

13. Expresses its condolences to the family of the UNAVEM II police observer who lost his life;

14. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to maintain a Special Representative for Angola based in Luanda, with the necessary civilian, military and police staff with the mandate as described in paragraph 29 of the report of the Secretary-General;

15. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months until 30 April 1993, with the proviso that, as a provisional measure based on security considerations, the Secretary-General is authorized to concentrate UNAVEM II deployment in Luanda, and at his discretion in other provincial locations, with the levels of equipment and personnel he deems appropriate to be retained in order to allow the subsequent expeditious redeployment of UNAVEM II as soon as this becomes feasible, with a view to the resumption of its functions in accordance with the "Acordos de Paz" and previous resolutions on this matter;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 30 April 1993, a report on the situation in Angola together with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process, and in the meantime to keep the Council regularly informed;

17. Stresses its readiness to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

18. Reiterates its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

19. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 811 (1993)

12 March 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992 and 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993,

Gravely disturbed by the recent outbreak of heavy fighting in many parts of Angola, the large number of casualties and massive loss of human life which have ensued and the further deterioration of the already dangerous political and military situation, bringing the country to the verge of the resumption of civil war,

Gravely concerned at the persistent violations by UNITA of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Further concerned at reports that military support and equipment continue to flow in contravention of the "Acordos de Paz",

Noting with particular concern that a humanitarian tragedy of grave proportions is developing in Angola and the need, therefore, for increased international humanitarian assistance,

Deeply regretting that the second meeting between the delegations of the Government of Angola and UNITA, which had been scheduled to be held on 26 February 1993 in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations, did not take place because of the failure by UNITA to fulfil its commitment to send a delegation to Addis Ababa,

Noting with satisfaction the readiness displayed by the Government of Angola to participate in the Addis Ababa meeting,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at resolving the present crisis through negotiations,

1. Strongly condemns the persistent violations by UNITA of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz", in

particular the continued rejection by UNITA of the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General determined as generally free and fair, its failure to take part in the political institutions established on the basis of those elections, its failure to engage in meaningful negotiations with the Government of Angola, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities;

2. Demands that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz", and **further demands** that the two parties, particularly UNITA, produce early evidence, not later than 30 March 1993, that real progress has been made towards the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

3. Strongly demands an immediate cease-fire throughout the country, and **further demands** the resumption without delay and without preconditions of a continued and meaningful dialogue under United Nations auspices so that a clear time-table for the completion of the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" may be established;

4. Reaffirms that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and will consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to advance the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

5. Strongly condemns verbal and physical attacks against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II personnel in Angola, and **demands** that these attacks cease forthwith and that the Government of Angola and UNITA take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and security;

6. Condemns the kidnapping of a UNAVEM II military observer in Cabinda on 23 February 1993 and **demands** that he be released unharmed and unconditionally and without further delay;

7. Supports fully the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their continuing efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out the mandate of UN-NAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to seek to organize a meeting between the Government of Angola and UNITA at the highest possible level with a view to securing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", this meeting to take place in good time before 30 April 1993 and to consider also the future role of the United Nations in Angola, and **encourages** the parties to respond positively;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, pending the submission of the report referred to in paragraph 16 of resolution 804 (1993), to present as soon as possible a progress report on the efforts for the resumption of the talks between the two parties in Angola at all appropriate levels;

10. Calls on all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with the resources at her disposal, to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

11. Strongly appeals to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

12. Appeals once again to all Member States to render economic, material and technical assistance to the Government of Angola for the reconstruction and development of the country;

13. Looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 16 of resolution 804 (1993) on the situation in Angola together with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process;

14. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

27 April 1993

Following consultations held this afternoon, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

The members of the Security Council are deeply concerned by the report on the shooting down in Angola by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) forces of the 'Antonov-12' plane on a humanitarian mission in the framework for the World Food Programme (WFP), resulting in the severe injuries of the two Russian members of the crew.

The members of the Council strongly condemn this outrageous hostile act against the civilian airplane, which undermines the efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian relief to the suffering population in Angola.

The members of the Council demand that UNITA takes all necessary measures to prevent recurrence of such acts of violence against international humanitarian agencies and their personnel and reiterate that persons who commit or order the commission of such acts should be held personally responsible.

The members of the Council pay tribute to the courage and commitment of these dedicated people who accept considerable personal risk in order to provide humanitarian relief assistance to the Angolan population.

RESOLUTION 823 (1993)

30 April 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993 and 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993,

Recalling its resolution 804 (1993), in particular its paragraph 15, by which it decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months until 30 April 1993,

Extending its support to the current and ongoing peace talks in Abidjan between the Government of Angola and UNITA under United Nations auspices and chairmanship and expressing the hope that those talks will

result in an immediate cease-fire and in the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Gravely concerned at the continuing attacks against international humanitarian flights operating in Angola, in particular the recent shooting down of a World Food Programme airplane,

Taking into account the letter dated 29 April 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,

1. Decides to extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II until 31 May 1993;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 31 May 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and in the meantime to keep the Council regularly informed;

3. Stresses its readiness to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

4. Condemns the attacks against international humanitarian flights operating in Angola and demands that these attacks cease forthwith and that both parties, in particular UNITA, take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of these flights as well as the security of UNAVEM II personnel;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

14 May 1993

Following consultations held this afternoon, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

Members of the Security Council are deeply concerned about persistent tension in Angola.

In that connection, they support talks in Abidjan and express the hope that those negotiations will produce a successful result in the nearest future.

Members of the Security Council believe that the Council should remain seized with the situation in Angola and take further appropriate steps to support the peace process.

RESOLUTION 834 (1993)

1 June 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993,

Having considered the further report (S/25840 and Add.1) of the Secretary-General dated 25 May 1993,

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the political and military situation, and **noting** with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Gravely concerned at the failure of the talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA held in Abidjan under the auspices of the United Nations and the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with participation of the representatives of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process – Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America – and in particular at the failure to establish a cease-fire,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola, with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. Decides to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of forty-five days until 15 July 1993 in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25840 and Add.1);

2. Stresses the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

3. Reiterates its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Condemns UNITA for its actions and armed attacks, which have resulted in increased hostilities and which endanger the peace process, and **demand**s that it immediately cease such actions and armed attacks;

5. Welcomes the disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and pertinent Security Council resolutions, **deeply regrets** UNITA's refusal at the talks to agree to the withdrawal of its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and **demand**s that it do so;

6. Affirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Strongly appeals to the two parties, and in particular to UNITA, to re-initiate as soon as possible the interrupted peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the earliest establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", further undertakings between the two parties, and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, due account being taken of what was achieved during the discussion of the Abidjan draft protocol;

8. Holds UNITA responsible for the breakdown of the talks and for thereby jeopardizing the peace process, and reaffirms that it will consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to advance the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Supports fully the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at restoring the peace process and at carrying out the mandate of UNAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

10. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", and **urges** all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect military assistance or other support to UNITA inconsistent with the peace process;

11. Welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the humanitarian activities being undertaken by the United Nations system in Angola under the overall coordination of the Special Representative, including the preparation of the United Nations humanitarian assistance plan for Angola, and **strongly appeals** to the Government of Angola and to UNITA to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's efforts in this field;

12. Calls on all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond swiftly and generously to the Secretary-General's appeal in implementation of the above-mentioned plan and to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and **encourages** the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

13. Reiterates its appeal to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need, and **commends** in particular the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to establish agreed humanitarian relief corridors;

14. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and the safety of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 15 July 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

16. Reiterates its readiness to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

17. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

8 June 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3232nd meeting, on 8 June 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola":

The Security Council received with grave concern and shock the report of the Secretary-General on the attack by UNITA forces, on 27 May 1993, between Quipungo and Matala, against a train carrying civilians, which resulted in the death of 225 persons, including women and children, and several hundred wounded.

The Security Council strongly condemns this action by UNITA, which is a clear violation of Security Council resolutions and of international humanitarian law, and it reiterates its demand that UNITA immediately cease its armed attacks. The Security Council expresses its condemnation of such criminal attacks and it stresses that those responsible must be held accountable. The Security Council urges UNITA leaders to make sure that its forces abide by the rules of international humanitarian law.

The Security Council emphasizes once again the imperative need for an immediate cease-fire throughout the country and it reiterates its appeal to the two parties, in particular UNITA, to re-initiate the interrupted peace talks with a view to the full implementation of the Acordos de Paz.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

30 June 1993

The following is the text of the statement read out this afternoon by the President of the Security Council following consultations of the Council:

Members of the Security Council today expressed concern that as a result of the failure of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to cooperate with the full implementation of the United Nations emergency programme, it has not been possible to continue the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected population areas in Angola, which began on 21 June.

They urged that UNITA extend its cooperation to facilitate the delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance and emphasized that the Security Council would take a serious view of this matter, in the event of the failure of UNITA to extend the necessary cooperation.

Members of the Security Council have requested that their position on the implementation of the United Nations emergency programme in Angola, as reflected above, should be conveyed to UNITA in Angola.

RESOLUTION 851 (1993)

15 July 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993 and 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993,

Having considered the further report (S/26060 and Add.2) of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1993,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 June 1993 (S/25899),

Welcoming the Declaration on the Situation in Angola adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

at its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session (S/26076), and the Resolution on the Situation in Angola adopted by the Council of Ministers of the OAU at its Fifty-eighth Ordinary Session (S/26081),

Welcoming also the joint statement issued in Moscow on 8 July 1993 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process (S/26064),

Noting the Special Declaration on Angola adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna,

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the political and military situation, and **noting** with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Deeply concerned that the peace talks remain suspended and that a cease-fire has not been established,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. Welcomes the further report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1993 and **decides** to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of two months until 15 September 1993;

2. Reiterates its readiness to consider taking action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

3. Stresses the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Reiterates its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

5. Condemns UNITA for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering to the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and **again demands** that UNITA immediately cease such actions;

6. Also condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and **demands once again** that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Reaffirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz" and is incompatible with the goal of peace through agreements and reconciliation;

8. Stresses the fundamental need to re-initiate without delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

9. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it is prepared to resume peace negotiations and **demands** that UNITA act accordingly;

10. Welcomes the continued disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

11. Urges all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", especially from providing any form of direct or indirect military assistance to UNITA, or any other support to UNITA inconsistent with the peace process;

12. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including a mandatory embargo on the sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related *matériel* and other military assistance, to prevent UNITA from pursuing its military

actions, unless by 15 September 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

13. Recognizes the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola and in this regard **welcomes** the provision of assistance to the Government of Angola in support of the democratic process;

14. Welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

15. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it will cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans and **demands** that UNITA act accordingly;

16. Calls upon all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond swiftly and generously to the Secretary-General's appeal in implementation of the above-mentioned plan and to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and **encourages** the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

17. Demands that UNITA continue to extend its cooperation in ensuring the immediate evacuation of foreign nationals and their family members from Huambo and other locations occupied by UNITA;

18. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the attack by UNITA forces, on 27 May 1993, against a train carrying civilians, and **reaffirms** that such criminal attacks are clear violations of international humanitarian law;

19. Reiterates also its appeal to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need, and **commends** in particular the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to establish agreed humanitarian relief corridors;

20. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM II personnel as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 15 September 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

22. Requests also the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible the budgetary implications of bringing UNAVEM II up to its full strength as mandated in resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991;

23. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 864 (1993)

15 September 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993 and 851 (1993) of 15 July 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26434 and Add.1) dated 13 September 1993,

Expressing grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the political and military situation, and **noting** with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Deeply concerned that, despite its previous resolutions and the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, the peace talks remain suspended and a cease-fire has not been established,

Welcoming the joint statement issued in Lisbon on 10 September 1993 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process (S/26488),

Welcoming also and supporting to that end the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative

aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations, and **stressing** the importance it attaches thereto,

Welcoming further the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of Heads of State of neighbouring countries to facilitate the resumption of the peace process in Angola,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

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1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/26434) dated 13 September 1993 and **decides** to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of three months until 15 December 1993;

2. Reiterates its readiness to consider taking action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

3. Reaffirms the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Welcomes the continued disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola and in this regard **welcomes** the provision of assistance to the Government of Angola in support of the democratic process;

6. Reiterates once again its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Condemns UNITA for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering to the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and **again demands** that UNITA immediately cease such actions;

8. Also condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and **demands once again** that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Reaffirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz" and is incompatible with the goal of peace through agreements and reconciliation;

10. Stresses once again the fundamental need to reinitiate without delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and resolutions of the Security Council;

11. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it is prepared to resume peace negotiations and **demands** that UNITA act accordingly;

12. Welcomes the further steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

13. Strongly condemns the repeated attacks carried out by UNITA against United Nations personnel working to provide humanitarian assistance and **reaffirms** that such attacks are clear violations of international humanitarian law;

14. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it will cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans and **demands** that UNITA act accordingly;

15. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM II personnel as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations, and strictly

to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

16. Demands that UNITA proceed immediately to the release of all foreign citizens held against their will and to abstain from any action which might cause damage to foreign property;

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Strongly condemning UNITA and holding its leadership responsible for not having taken the necessary measures to comply with the demands made by the Council in its previous resolutions,

Determined to ensure respect for its resolutions and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Urging all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect assistance, support or encouragement to UNITA,

Determining that, as a result of UNITA's military actions, the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

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

17. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force ten days after the date of adoption of the present resolution unless the Secretary-General notifies the Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

18. Decides further that if, at any time after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General reports to the Council that UNITA has broken the cease-fire or ceased to participate constructively in the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force immediately;

19. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related *matériel* and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products, that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag

vessels or aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products, whether or not originating in their territory, to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;

20. Calls upon all States, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution;

21. Calls upon States to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by this resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

22. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 below;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

(c) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(d) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(e) To promulgate guidelines that may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

23. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by paragraph 22 above in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

24. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 October 1993 on the measures they have adopted in order to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 19 above;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 22 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

26. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including, *inter alia*, trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, unless by 1 November 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

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27. Expresses also its readiness to review the measures in the present resolution if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that substantial progress has been achieved towards the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

28. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case in good time before 1 November 1993 and again before 15 December 1993, a report on the situation in Angola and the implementation of this resolution, with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

29. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

24 September 1993

Following consultations held today, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

The Security Council reviewed the situation in Angola on the basis of the latest information available to the Secretariat, taking into account the provisions of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993. As you know, the 10-day period provided for in that resolution expires tomorrow at midnight.

Unless the Secretary-General reports that an effective cease-fire is in place and that an effective implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", as well as of all Security Council resolutions, has been undertaken by UNITA, the oil and arms embargo will come into force.

The Council has authorized me to express its position as follows:

- 1) The Security Council insists that UNITA fully respect and abide by the Bicesse Accords;
- 2) That the Parties should make every effort to restart negotiations;
- 3) That Security Council resolution 864 (1993) is very clear in its provisions and that unless such provisions are satisfied, the mandatory sanctions will start to be enforced;
- 4) Lastly, that if, by 1 November 1993, no action is forthcoming, the Council will consider further measures.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

1 November 1993

At the 3302nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 1 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's report of 27 October 1993 (S/26644) submitted in response to operative paragraph 28 of resolution 864 (1993). It notes the exploratory talks in Lusaka, Zambia, under the auspices of the United Nations, to which both the Government of Angola and

UNITA have sent delegations. It affirms its complete support for the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and Security Council resolutions. It calls upon the Angolan parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to this end.

The Security Council notes recent actions taken by both parties, including the lessening of hostilities, and considers it essential that the two parties take the necessary steps to resume direct negotiations towards a peaceful settlement and agree without delay on the modalities for an effective cease-fire in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

The Security Council notes UNITA's communiqué of 6 October referred to in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report. It expresses its concern, that the Secretary-General has reported that not enough progress has yet been made towards the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant resolutions of the Council. It demands that UNITA take the necessary steps to comply with its previous resolutions. It expresses its readiness to consider the immediate imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including *inter alia* trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, at any time that it observes that UNITA is not cooperating in good faith to make the cease-fire effective and implement the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, or upon a report from the Secretary-General to that effect.

The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Angola. It is encouraged however by the Secretary-General's report that the United Nations system, working with humanitarian agencies, has now been able significantly to increase the rate of delivery of relief aid to all parts of the country. It welcomes the resumption of humanitarian relief deliveries to the cities of Cuito and Huambo. It calls upon the parties to cooperate fully in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans throughout the country, to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and

safety of United Nations and other personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law. It commends the international community for its generous provision of relief aid and calls upon the international community to make available further relief aid rapidly to meet the growing need.

The Security Council shares the Secretary-General's view that UNAVEM II should be able to respond rapidly to any progress which might be achieved in the peace process. It encourages the Secretary-General to carry out urgent contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the existing strength of the military, police and medical components of UNAVEM II for deployment in the event of significant progress in the peace process, including contacting potential troop contributors. It stands ready to take decisions in the matter at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by resolution 864 (1993).

The Security Council again expresses its strongest appeal that both sides, in particular UNITA, undertake to commit themselves to the peace process that will lead to a comprehensive settlement in Angola on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz".

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will review the position again with regard to further measures at the latest on 15 December in the context of its consideration of the report that the Secretary-General is due to make by that date pursuant to its resolution 864 (1993).

RESOLUTION 890 (1993)

15 December 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993,

851 (1993) of 15 July 1993 and 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 1 November 1993 (S/26677),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26872 and Add.1) dated 13 December 1993,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Welcoming the resumption of direct negotiations in Lusaka under the auspices of the United Nations, and the ongoing efforts of the Government of Angola and UNITA to reach a negotiated settlement,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Taking note of actions taken by both parties, including the lessening of hostilities, but **deeply concerned** that an effective cease-fire has not yet been established,

Stressing the importance it attaches to UNITA's acceptance without reservations, as requested by the Security Council, of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned also about the continued grave humanitarian situation,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/26872) dated 13 December 1993;

2. Stresses again the importance it places on a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Angola in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and **urges** both parties to continue to demonstrate flexibility in the negotiations and a commitment to peace;

3. Decides to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until 16 March 1994;

4. Reaffirms its willingness as necessary to review the existing mandate of UNAVEM II to determine whether it is able to carry out effectively its mission, taking account of any progress achieved towards the early establishment of peace in the country;

5. Reaffirms the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and UNAVEM II, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions;

6. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka, **urges** them to exercise their maximum restraint and to stop immediately all military actions in order to prevent further suffering on the part of the civilian population of Angola and damage to Angola's economy, and **further urges** them to agree on the modalities for and establishment of an effective and sustainable cease-fire in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions and to conclude a peaceful settlement as soon as possible;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council as soon as an effective cease-fire is established and in any case by 1 February 1994 on progress made by the parties in the Lusaka talks, including a report on progress achieved in furthering the peace process, establishing an effective cease-fire, and implementing relevant Security Council resolutions and the "Acordos de Paz";

8. Takes note of the steps taken by the Secretary-General to initiate contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the existing components of UNAVEM II for deployment in the event of significant progress in the peace process, and requests him to inform the Council periodically in this regard;

9. Reiterates its readiness, in the event of the achievement of an effective and sustainable cease-fire, to consider promptly any recommendations by the Secretary-General on the basis of that contingency planning;

10. Reaffirms further the need for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all civilian populations in need;

11. Welcomes also the actions taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

12. Commends those Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations who have already contributed to the relief efforts and **strongly appeals** to all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

14. Decides in view of the direct negotiations under way between the parties not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but **reiterates** its readiness to consider at any time further steps, in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation of the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 10 February 1994

At the 3335th meeting of the Security Council, held on 10 February 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/100) submitted pursuant to resolution 890 (1993) of 15 December 1993.

The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Chief Military Observer on their efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA, currently taking place in Lusaka, with a view to reaching an effective and sustainable settlement of the conflict, within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The Council

also commends the efforts of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and those of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of neighbouring States in support of the Lusaka talks, and encourages them to continue these efforts.

The Council notes the progress made to date in the Lusaka talks, in particular the adoption of the general and specific principles, as well as the modalities, relating to all the military and police issues on the agenda. The Council calls upon the parties to renew their commitment to a peaceful settlement. It demands that they redouble their efforts in the Lusaka talks, with the aim of urgently attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire and completing work on the remaining points on the agenda and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination.

The Council is deeply concerned at the intensification of hostilities and, in particular, at the recent outbreak of serious military activity at several locations in Angola, particularly at Kuito-Bie. It deplores the great loss of life and destruction of property.

The Council stresses that the only way to achieve an effective, verifiable and sustainable cease-fire is for the parties to conclude and sign a comprehensive peace agreement. It calls upon them to honour the commitments they have already voluntarily agreed to in Lusaka, to exercise maximum restraint, to stop immediately all offensive military actions, and to commit themselves to the urgent conclusion of the Lusaka talks.

The Council welcomes the improvement in the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance to the affected population in Angola, while acknowledging that the overall situation remains serious. It urges the parties to continue to cooperate with the United Nations agencies and the non-governmental organizations in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian relief supplies and the necessary security for its efficient distribution. It calls upon the international community to contribute generously to humanitarian aid efforts in Angola.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed on a timely basis of developments in the Lusaka peace talks. It reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General once an agreement has been concluded

between the parties. It also reaffirms its readiness to consider further action in accordance with its previous resolutions.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 903 (1994) **16 March 1994**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 10 February 1994 (S/PRST/1994/7),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/282 and Add.1) dated 9 March 1994,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance in current circumstances of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Welcoming the progress, described in the Secretary-General's report, in the talks being held between the Government of Angola and UNITA in Lusaka, under the auspices of the United Nations, and **urging** the parties to complete the negotiation process expeditiously,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Commending also the efforts of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and **encouraging** them to continue their efforts,

Stressing the importance it attaches to UNITA's acceptance without reservation of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Strongly urging both parties, and in particular UNITA, to exercise maximum flexibility and good faith at this crucial stage of the negotiations in Lusaka and to refrain from any acts which could delay their early and successful completion,

Stressing that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the continued demonstration by the parties of their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Noting that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

Expressing its concern at the continuing hostilities and their effect on the civilian population in terms of loss of life and property, which underlines the need for an effective and sustainable cease-fire,

Welcoming the improvement in the overall humanitarian situation in Angola, while **noting** that the situation remains serious in certain areas of the country,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 March 1994;

2. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka and **urges** them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire, and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

3. Expresses its deep concern at continued offensive military actions and **demands** the cessation of all such action immediately;

4. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until 31 May 1994;

5. Declares its readiness, in principle, to consider authorizing promptly, with a view to consolidating a

settlement in its initial and most critical stages, the increase of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level of 350 military observers, 126 police observers and 14 military medical staff with an appropriate number of international and local civilian staff, following a report from the Secretary-General that the parties have reached an agreement and that the conditions are right for deployment; and **invites** the Secretary-General to proceed with contingency planning to this effect;

6. Takes note of the preparations and contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, and **reaffirms** its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. Condemns any actions that threaten the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and put the lives of the humanitarian assistance workers at risk and **calls for** the full cooperation of all parties;

8. Strongly appeals to the international community to respond generously to the 1994 revised inter-agency appeal for Angola and **commends** those who have already contributed to humanitarian relief efforts in Angola;

9. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

10. Decides, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but **reiterates** its readiness to consider at any time further steps in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation by the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progress of the talks in Lusaka as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 4 April 1994;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 922 (1994) **31 May 1994**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the letter dated 14 April 1994 (S/1994/445) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/611) dated 24 May 1994,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Commending the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and those of the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process and of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States in particular Zambia, and **encouraging** them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recalling its readiness, in principle, in accordance with resolution 903 (1994), to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) to its previous level,

Noting, however, with grave concern the resurgence of military operations throughout the territory of Angola which cause continued suffering to the civilian population and hamper the effective implementation of the current mandate of UNAVEM II,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993),

Concerned also at the protracted duration of the Lusaka Peace Talks and **reaffirming** the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

Reiterating its strong appeal to the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNITA to show the good faith and flexibility needed to reach an early and comprehensive settlement at the Lusaka Peace Talks,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 24 May 1994;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of the UNAVEM II until 30 June 1994;

3. Stresses that its future decision concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace;

4. Welcomes the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, **urges** UNITA to do likewise and **encourages** both parties to finalize outstanding details without further procrastination to allow the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks;

5. Reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola in the event a comprehensive peace settlement is reached;

6. Declares its intention to reconsider the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of UNAVEM II;

7. Decides, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but reiterates its readiness to consider at any time further steps in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation by the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

8. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

9. Strongly deplores the resurgence of military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 903 (1994) and **reiterates** its demand that both parties cease immediately all offensive military operations;

10. Further deplores in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation and **condemns** acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts, and all actions which would inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief workers;

11. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and **strongly appeals** to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, as soon as there is progress, and in any case by 30 June 1994, a report on the Lusaka Peace Talks and on the continued political will of the parties to achieve a lasting peace, with recommendations for the future United Nations presence in Angola;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 932 (1994) **30 June 1994**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/740 and Add.1) dated 20 June 1994,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Stressing the importance it attaches to UNITA's acceptance without reservation of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Stressing also that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Strongly urging both parties, and in particular UNITA, to exercise maximum flexibility and good faith in the negotiations in Lusaka at this crucial stage and to refrain from any acts which could delay their early and successful completion,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and those of the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States in particular Zambia, and **encouraging** them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recalling its readiness, in principle, in accordance with resolution 922 (1994), to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) to its previous level,

Noting, however, with grave concern the intensification of military operations throughout the territory of Angola which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population, hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of UNAVEM II,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993),

Concerned also at the protracted duration of the Lusaka Peace Talks and **reaffirming** the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 June 1994;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 September 1994;

3. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka and **urges** them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable ceasefire, and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

4. Welcomes the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, and **strongly urges** UNITA to do likewise;

5. Declares its readiness to impose additional measures against UNITA as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) if by 31 July 1994 UNITA has not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States and **declares further** that in such case it will decide what further measures it will impose;

6. Welcomes the preparations and the contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, and **reaffirms** its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. Declares its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of UNAVEM II;

8. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864

(1993) and in that context **urges** the two neighbouring States which have so far failed to respond substantively to requests from the Committee established by resolution 864 (1993) for information required regarding alleged sanctions violations to do so promptly, and **requests** the Committee to provide a report to the Council, by 15 July 1994, on compliance with the sanctions regime and in particular on possible violations of the regime by those neighbouring States;

9. Strongly deplores the intensification of offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 922 (1994) and **reiterates** its demand that both parties cease immediately all military operations;

10. Further deplores in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation and **strongly condemns** acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts, and all actions which inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief workers;

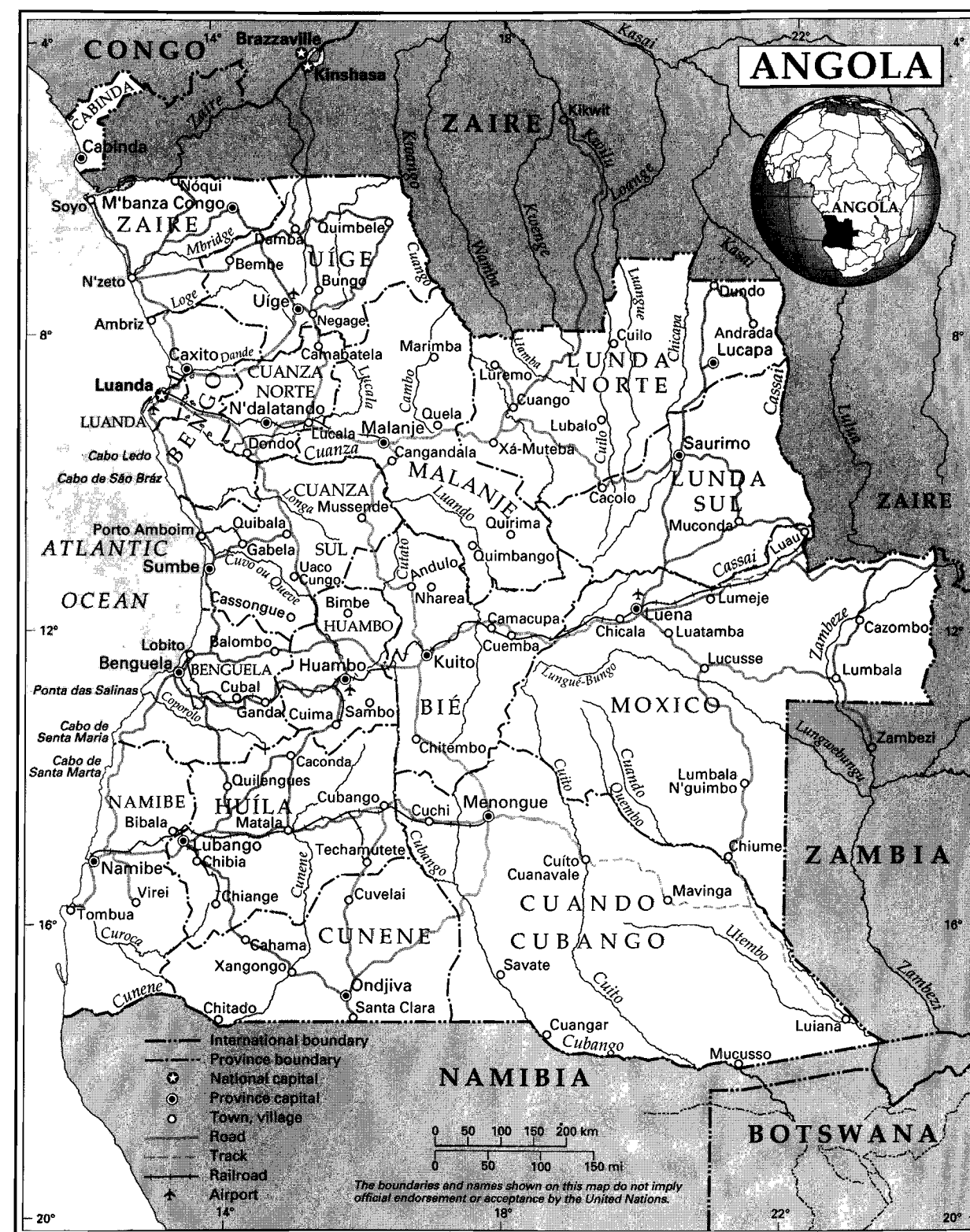
11. Strongly urges both parties to grant immediately security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries

to all locations, and to refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

12. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and **appeals** to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progress of the Lusaka Peace Talks as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 July 1994;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



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**Proposed programme budget
for the biennium 1996-1997******Part II Political affairs and peace-keeping****Section 3
Peace-keeping operations and special missions****Contents**

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** The present document contains section 3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1)*.



Section 3

Peace-keeping operations and special missions

Overview

- 3.1 In its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990, by which it adopted the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/45/6/Rev.1), the General Assembly noted that one of the priority areas was the maintenance of international peace and security. The programme of activities carried out under this section corresponds to subprogramme 2, Peace-keeping operations, under programme 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection and analysis of information, and subprogramme 3, Field operations support, under programme 43, General services, in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1). These activities relate to the preparation, setting-up and direction of peace-keeping operations; liaison with Member States concerning participation in such operations; and coordination among Secretariat units involved and reporting to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
- 3.2 Under subsection A, provisions are made for the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, consisting of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, the Office of Operations and the Office of Planning and Support. The Field Administration and Logistics Division is organizationally under the responsibility of the latter Office.
- 3.3 Provisions are made under subsection B for two peace-keeping missions funded from the regular budget, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) and the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). Provision is also made under section B for the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories for which appropriations were approved by the General Assembly under section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions, of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.
- 3.4 In addition, as shown in table 3.1 below, ad hoc missions undertaken at the request of the Security Council and/or the General Assembly and Governments, or at the initiative of the Secretary-General in the exercise of his good offices related to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking are included under subsection C. The activities under the subsection will either have been completed by 1996 or are of an extraordinary nature and their extension cannot be foreseen at this stage. Accordingly, no provisions are being requested at this time.

Table 3.1 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Department of Peace-keeping Operations	10 786.7	12 229.3	3 138.7	25.6	15 368.0	904.6	16 272.6
B. Peace-keeping operations and special missions	63 280.9	71 029.1	(6 299.9)	(8.8)	64 729.2	9 392.3	74 121.5
C. Ad hoc missions	35 201.1	48 963.5	(48 963.5)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	109 268.7	132 221.9	(52 124.7)	(39.4)	80 097.2	10 296.9	90 394.1

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	—	—	(a) Services in support of:	—
	13 081.1	36 792.5	(i) United Nations organizations	—
	—	—	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	—
	—	—	Peace-keeping operations	37 963.8
	—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	13 081.1	36 792.5		37 963.8
Total (1) and (2)	122 349.8	169 014.4		128 357.9

Table 3.2 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	71 878.6	77 502.2	(26 947.3)	(34.7)	50 554.9	6 406.9	56 961.8
Other staff costs	12 802.5	14 821.6	(3 330.2)	(22.4)	11 491.4	1 875.9	13 367.3
Consultants and experts	183.1	475.7	(335.1)	(70.4)	140.6	13.6	154.2
Travel	5 672.3	12 912.2	(8 669.4)	(67.1)	4 242.8	349.7	4 592.5
Contractual services	115.4	323.0	(277.4)	(85.8)	45.6	4.1	49.7
General operating expenses	12 144.7	15 078.4	(7 212.3)	(47.8)	7 866.1	1 155.2	9 021.3
Supplies and materials	2 057.1	2 390.6	(400.2)	(16.7)	1 990.4	165.2	2 155.6
Furniture	—	337.9	(337.9)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Equipment	4 414.5	8 051.3	(4 285.9)	(53.2)	3 765.4	326.3	4 091.7
Improvement of premises	—	329.0	(329.0)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Grants and contributions	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	109 268.7	132 221.9	(52 124.7)	(39.4)	80 097.2	10 296.9	90 394.1

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Object of expenditure	1996-1997 estimates
	10 811.2	35 387.6	Posts	36 294.0
	2 010.8	370.0	Other staff costs	500.0
	—	330.0	Travel	160.0
	—	704.9	Contractual services	1 009.8
	8.2	—	General operating expenses	—
	13.2	—	Supplies and materials	—
	237.7	—	Equipment	—
Total	13 081.1	36 792.5		37 963.8
Total (1) and (2)	122 349.8	169 014.4		128 357.9

Table 3.3 Post requirements

Programme: Peace-keeping operations and special missions

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget	1994-1995	Regular budget	1996-1997	Extrabudgetary resources	1994-1995	1996-1997	
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2
ASG	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
D-2	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
D-1	6	8	1	1	8	7	15	16
P-5	7	15	1	1	17	9	25	25
P-4/3	13	14	—	—	84	82	97	96
P-2/1	8	8	—	—	5	5	13	13
Total	43	54	3	3	114	103	160	160
General Service category								
Principal level	1	2	—	—	7	6	8	8
Other levels	22	29	1	1	135	128	158	158
Total	23	31	1	1	142	134	166	166
Other categories								
Local level	190	178	—	—	—	—	190	178
Field Service	180	148	—	—	—	—	180	148
Total	370	326	—	—	—	—	370	326
Grand total	436	411	4	4	256^a	237^a	696	652

^a Extrabudgetary posts in support of peace-keeping operations include 41 posts proposed for conversion from general temporary assistance (2 D-1, 2 P-5, 8 P-4, 7 P-3 and 22 General Service) and 12 additional posts proposed for 1995 (1 D-1, 4 P-5, 1 P-4 and 6 General Service), and exclude 10 posts transferred to the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts effective 14 February 1995 (1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2 and 5 General Service).

A. Department of Peace-keeping Operations

Overview

- 3.5 The Department of Peace-keeping Operations directs existing operations. It provides a full range of administrative support to ad hoc missions undertaken under the good offices of the Secretary-General, peace-keeping operations and other special and field missions. This support covers areas of logistics, communications, electronic data-processing, recruitment, deployment and administration of field personnel and the preparation of missions cost estimates. The Department is charged with planning new operations and modifying existing operations. It enhances the capacity and effectiveness of the United Nations in conducting peace-keeping operations and other field missions and provides technical support to Member States.
- 3.6 During recent years, there has been a vast increase in the number, scale and complexity of peace-keeping operations. The number of peace-keeping operations rose from 10 peace-keeping operations in 1990 to 18 operations each in 1993 and 1994. During the biennium 1990-1991, there was a total of 11 ad hoc missions undertaken by the good offices of the Secretary-General. That number compares to 18 missions undertaken by the end of the first year of the biennium 1994-1995. At present, nearly 80,000 military observers and about 12,000 civilian personnel serve in missions, the annualized budgets of which amount to over \$3 billion. In addition to this increase in the scale of operations, they have also undergone notable conceptual and practical changes in response to the many threats to international peace and security. Peace-keeping has increasingly moved beyond its traditional functions of monitoring, observing, reporting and supervising cease-fires. Currently, operations are more likely to be multifaceted. They verify peace agreements and cease-fires and may have the power of enforcement. Often military components monitor disarmament and demobilization while supporting other components responsible for political development and reconciliation. United Nations observer missions monitor elections or referendums, institution-building, human rights, humanitarian aid and relief or economic reconstruction and development.
- 3.7 The transformation of peace-keeping operations has greatly increased the demands on Headquarters to direct and support them.
- 3.8 In accordance with suggestions and recommendations made by Member States, the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Department has been reorganized as follows:
- (a) The Office of the Under-Secretary-General consists of the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, the Military Adviser's Office, the Policy and Analysis Unit, the Situation Centre and the Executive Office;
 - (i) The Under-Secretary-General is responsible for the overall management, direction and coordination of all peace-keeping activities;
 - (ii) The Military Adviser advises the Secretary-General, through the Under-Secretary-General, on the military implications of United Nations resolutions, formulates plans and proposals for operations in the field, provides advice to Force Commanders on the implementation of those plans and proposals and provides guidance to all military officers of the Department on military matters;
 - (iii) The Policy and Analysis Unit provides in-depth research and analysis of emerging policy questions and gathers information on related activities undertaken by intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as research institutions, and assists and coordinates with other organizational units in the Department in the formulation of policies and procedures. The Unit is also responsible for the preparation of pre-session documentation for the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and for its technical and substantive servicing, and provides related services during sessions of the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly as well as for various other ad hoc intergovernmental committees on issues relating to peace-keeping;

- (iv) The Situation Centre serves as a communications centre with links to all missions, thereby accelerating and increasing the flow of information and guidance between Headquarters and the field;
 - (b) The Office of Operations consists of regional divisions: the Africa Division; the Asia and Middle East Division; and the Europe and Latin America Division. It serves as the executive arm of the Under-Secretary-General to direct and control peace-keeping missions on behalf of the Secretary-General, including those related to military operational matters required for the effective exercise of the Department's responsibilities for command and control of the operations in the field;
 - (c) The Office of Planning and Support consists of two Divisions: the Planning Division, consisting of several organizational units (the Mission Planning Service, the Civilian Police Unit, the De-mining Unit and the Training Unit) and the Field Administration and Logistics Division, consisting of three Services (the Finance Management and Support Service, the Logistics and Communications Service and the Personnel Management and Support Service);
 - (i) The Planning Division is responsible for the development of comprehensive operational plans for new peace-keeping operations and other field missions and the revision and modification of plans for ongoing operations, including the closure of those missions. The Civilian Police Unit provides advice and develops guidelines for the utilization, training and administration of civilian police; maintains contact with Governments concerning the provision of police for service with the United Nations; advises officers in the Department and field missions on operational police matters; and establishes stand-by arrangements for mobilization and rotation of civilian police. The De-mining Unit advises on and plans mine-clearing activities carried out under the United Nations auspices and maintains contacts with Governments and organizations participating in mine-clearing activities. The Training Unit formulates training guidelines, including the preparation of manuals and training materials, in order to assist Member States in preparing their civilian, police and military personnel for peace-keeping operations. It serves as a focal point for the exchange of information among Member States on training for peace-keeping operations;
 - (ii) The Field Administration and Logistics Division is responsible for finance, personnel, management, logistics, and communications. Its activities are detailed under field operations support below.
- 3.9 It is anticipated that the current level of peace-keeping operations and ad hoc missions will continue during the biennium 1996-1997 and that the Organization will continue to be involved in the maintenance of peace and security. Accordingly, the United Nations must have a permanent capacity to assume its responsibilities for the planning and orderly and timely launching of peace-keeping operations in order to ensure the carrying out of the core functions associated with the management of key policy issues and organizational performance, strategic planning and start-up capacity. In the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peace-keeping operations (A/49/717), the Secretary-General expressed the view that core functions relating to peace-keeping should be funded from the regular budget. Proposals are therefore included for funding a number of posts considered to be core posts (one D-1, eight P-5, two P-3 and eight General Service, one at the Principal level) as regular budget posts during 1996. The redeployment of a D-1 post from the Department of Political Affairs to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations is also being proposed. With this conversion of 19 posts and the redeployment of a post from section 2, Political affairs, the total complement of 20 additional posts required by the Department to perform core functions, as outlined in paragraph 30 of the above-mentioned report, will be achieved.
- 3.10 The distribution by organizational unit of regular budget posts and of the 20 additional core posts are indicated below:

	Professional category and above									General Service category			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Principal level	Other levels	Total	Grand total
Office of the Under-Secretary-General													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	1	—	1	3	1	2	3	2	13	—	3	3	16
Redeployed to Field Administration and Logistics Division	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	—	—	—	(4)
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	5
Subtotal 1996-1997	1	—	1	2	3	1	2	1	11	1	5	6	17
Office of Operations													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	1	9	—	4	4	13
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	3
Subtotal 1996-1997	—	1	2	—	4	3	—	1	11	—	5	5	16
Office of Planning and Support													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	4
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Subtotal 1996-1997	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	2	5
Planning Division													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Subtotal 1996-1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
Field Administration and Logistics Division													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	3	9	—	11	11	20
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	6	—	3	3	9
Redeployment from other offices in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	4
Redeployment from the Department of Political Affairs	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Subtotal 1996-1997	—	—	1	4	5	3	3	4	20	—	14	14	34*
Total, regular budget for 1994-1995	1	2	4	4	5	7	4	7	34	—	20	20	54
Additional for 1996-1997	—	—	—	2	8	—	2	—	12	1	7	8	20
Total 1996-1997	1	2	4	6	13	7	6	7	46	1	27	28	74

* Excludes eight posts under the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa (six Local level and two Field Service).

Table 3.4 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Programme	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
1. Peace-keeping operations							
(a) Office of the Under-Secretary-General	3 911.2	7 402.0	(2 707.1)	(36.5)	4 694.9	253.4	4 948.3
(b) Office of Operations	566.2	794.0	2 186.5	275.3	2 980.5	173.9	3 154.4
(c) Office of Planning and Support (Planning Division)	—	—	1 128.5	—	1 128.5	58.7	1 187.2
2. Field operations support							
(a) Field Administration and Logistics Division	5 195.2	2 808.4	2 630.4	93.6	5 438.8	308.8	5 747.6
(b) United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa	1 114.1	1 224.9	(99.6)	(8.1)	1 125.3	109.8	1 235.1
Total	10 786.7	12 229.3	3 138.7	25.6	15 368.0	904.6	16 272.6

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
			(a) Services in support of:	
			(i) United Nations organizations	—
			(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	
	13 081.1	36 792.5	Peace-keeping operations	37 963.8
	—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	13 081.1	36 792.5		37 963.8
Total (1) and (2)	23 867.8	49 021.8		54 236.4

Table 3.5 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	10 122.2	10 875.1	2 592.4	23.8	13 467.5	804.0	14 271.5
Other staff costs	203.6	432.6	19.0	4.3	451.6	21.7	473.3
Travel	76.0	281.3	(0.1)	—	281.2	13.7	294.9
Contractual services	—	—	7.5	—	7.5	0.4	7.9
General operating expenses	257.8	412.6	484.7	117.4	897.3	49.6	946.9
Supplies and materials	47.5	67.1	16.0	23.8	83.1	5.0	88.1
Equipment	79.6	160.6	19.2	11.9	179.8	10.2	190.0
Total	10 786.7	12 229.3	3 138.7	25.6	15 368.0	904.6	16 272.6

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	1996-1997 estimates
Posts	10 811.2	35 387.6	36 294.0
Other staff costs	2 010.8	370.0	500.0
Travel	—	330.0	160.0
Contractual services	—	704.9	1 009.8
General operating expenses	8.2	—	—
Supplies and materials	13.2	—	—
Equipment	237.7	—	—
Total	13 081.1	36 792.5	37 963.8
Total (1) and (2)	23 867.8	49 021.8	54 236.4

Table 3.6 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Department of Peace-keeping Operations

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
D-2	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
D-1	4	6	—	—	8	7	12	13
P-5	5	13	—	—	17	9	22	22
P-4/3	11	13	—	—	84	82	95	95
P-2/1	7	7	—	—	5	5	12	12
Total	34	46	—	—	114	103	148	149
General Service category								
Principal level	—	1	—	—	7	6	7	7
Other levels	20	27	—	—	135	128	155	155
Total	20	28	—	—	142	134	162	162
Other categories								
Local level	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Field Service	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Grand total	62	82	—	—	256*	237*	318	319

* Extrabudgetary posts in support of peace-keeping operations include 41 posts proposed for conversion from general temporary assistance (2 D-1, 2 P-5, 8 P-4, 7 P-3 and 22 General Service) and 12 additional posts proposed for 1995 (1 D-1, 4 P-5, 1 P-4 and 6 General Service), and exclude 10 posts transferred to the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts effective 14 February 1995 (1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2 and 5 General Service).

1. Peace-keeping operations

Table 3.7 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	4 166.5	7 216.4	(32.3)	(0.4)	7 184.1	408.5	7 592.6
Other staff costs	142.3	398.8	23.6	5.9	422.4	20.5	442.9
Travel	69.5	276.2	5.0	1.8	281.2	13.7	294.9
Contractual services	—	—	7.5	—	7.5	0.4	7.9
General operating expenses	55.7	161.3	558.4	346.1	719.7	34.2	753.9
Supplies and materials	4.2	31.4	16.0	50.9	47.4	1.9	49.3
Equipment	39.2	111.9	29.7	26.5	141.6	6.8	148.4
Total	4 477.4	8 196.0	607.9	7.4	8 803.9	486.0	9 289.9

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
			(a) Services in support of:	
			(i) United Nations organizations	—
	2 732.6	15 297.0	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	16 394.2
	—	—	Peace-keeping operations	—
	—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	2 732.6	15 297.0		16 394.2
Total (1) and (2)	7 210.0	23 493.0		25 684.1

Table 3.8 Post requirements

Organizational units: Office of the Under-Secretary-General, Operations Office and Office of Planning and Support (excluding Field Administration and Logistics Division)

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		1994-1995	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
D-2	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
D-1	3	2	—	—	5	5	8	7
P-5	4	8	—	—	10	6	14	14
P-4/3	8	7	—	—	38	37	46	44
P-2/1	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	3
Total	25	26	—	—	53	48	78	74
General Service category								
Principal level	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	2
Other levels	9	13	—	—	40	36	49	49
Total	9	14	—	—	42	37	51	51
Grand total	34	40	—	—	95*	85*	129	125

* Extrabudgetary posts in support of peace-keeping operations include 21 posts proposed for conversion from general temporary assistance (1 P-5, 4 P-4, 4 P-3 and 12 General Service posts) and 8 additional posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 5 General Service).

- 3.11 The legislative authority for the programme derives from those resolutions and decisions, particularly those of the Security Council, which relate to specific operations, as well as annual General Assembly resolutions on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, most recently resolution 49/37 of 9 December 1994.

Activities

1. International cooperation (regular budget/extrabudgetary)

Support, through the Field Administration and Logistics Division, of settlement of disputes, special missions, good offices, fact-finding, emergency and humanitarian relief services, and legal services. The activities planned to be undertaken include the preparation of resource assessments, operational concepts and plans and directives, the monitoring of ongoing operations and provision of day-to-day guidance to these missions, as well as the maintenance of liaison with Member States concerning participation in such operations. The specific activities to be carried out in 1996-1997 will by nature depend on political developments and related mandates from the competent intergovernmental bodies. Specific activities could include supervision of peace-keeping operations and special missions around the world; provision of guidance and operational directives to the Secretary-General's special representatives, force commanders and chiefs of mission in the field; planning of possible new operations and recommendations regarding the concept of operations for Security Council authorization; negotiations and other contacts with parties to the conflicts and the members of the Security Council; liaison with Member States concerning participation in peace-keeping operations and special missions, including provision of advice and briefings and negotiation of the details of their participation; and resolving issues and problems arising from the implementation of mission mandates.

2. Parliamentary services (regular budget)

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* The activities planned to be undertaken include the preparation of periodic reports to the Security Council on each peace-keeping operation and special mission, generally issued at the time of the renewal or completion of the relevant mandate; other reports on special topics upon the request of the Security Council or of the General Assembly on various issues related to peace-keeping; reports to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; and frequent special reports and daily situation reports for the Security Council;
- (b) *Substantive services.* Provision of substantive services to the Security Council, the General Assembly and its Special Political Committee; provision of secretariat services to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; and hosting of meetings of troop-contributing countries.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

- 3.12 The resources requested under the regular budget do not encompass the full requirements for the activities to be carried out by the Department, and the Secretary-General will continue to seek additional staffing through the support account for peace-keeping operations. This approach also recognizes that the nature of the activities to be undertaken and the number, range and scope of the mandates which the Department is responsible for implementing cannot be predicted well in advance.

Posts

- 3.13 An estimate of \$7,184,100 would provide for the posts indicated in table 3.8 above. The net reduction of \$32,300 reflects (a) additional requirements of \$861,200 owing to the proposed transfer to the regular budget of 10 posts funded from the support account for peace-keeping operations (four P-5, one P-3 and five General Service, one at the Principal level); (b) the redeployment of four posts to the Field Administration and Logistics Division (one D-1, two at the P-4/P-3 level and one P-2); (c) resources inadvertently appropriated in 1994-1995 (\$893,500).

Other staff costs

- 3.14 The provision of \$422,400 relates to general temporary assistance (\$217,300) and overtime (\$205,100). The resources requested under general temporary assistance would meet needs arising from maternity leave, extended sick leave or emergency situations that may arise. Provisions for overtime and night differential relate to the continuing need for secretarial assistance beyond normal working hours and during emergency situations. The resource growth of \$23,600 results mainly from the transfer of appropriations (\$23,100) under general temporary assistance from the Field Administration and Logistics Division to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General in order to manage these resources centrally.

Travel

- 3.15 Resources requested of \$281,200 relate to travel requirements of the Under-Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General, of de-mining experts to explore techniques and conditions for mine clearance, of training experts to consult and discuss United Nations requirements with Governments and relevant institutions in various aspects of peace-keeping, of police advisers to discuss police programmes and to negotiate contributions by Member States to United Nations undertakings.

Contractual services

- 3.16 A new provision of \$7,500 is requested to cover the cost of the external translation of documents and correspondence required by the Department.

General operating expenses

- 3.17 The provision of \$719,700 would cover the cost of communications (\$553,900), rental and maintenance of equipment, including office automation equipment (\$161,100) and official functions (\$4,700). The resource growth relates mostly to additional requirements under communications and reflects the need for constant contact with various peace-keeping operations and other offices in the field.

Supplies and materials

- 3.18 A provision of \$47,400 is requested. It relates to basic needs for office supplies and materials, particularly for office automation supplies. The growth of \$16,000 relates to anticipated needs resulting from the additional 20 posts for the Department, which have been proposed to be funded from the regular budget.

Equipment

- 3.19 The amount of \$141,600 would cover the cost of acquisition and replacement of office automation equipment.

2. Field operations supportTable 3.9 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)*(1) Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	5 955.7	3 658.7	2 624.7	71.7	6 283.4	395.5	6 678.9
Other staff costs	61.3	33.8	(4.6)	(13.6)	29.2	1.2	30.4
Travel	6.5	5.1	(5.1)	(100.0)	—	—	—
General operating expenses	202.1	251.3	(73.7)	(29.3)	177.6	15.4	193.0
Supplies and materials	43.3	35.7	—	—	35.7	3.1	38.8
Equipment	40.4	48.7	(10.5)	(21.5)	38.2	3.4	41.6
Total	6 309.3	4 033.3	2 530.8	62.7	6 564.1	418.6	6 982.7

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	—	—	(a) Services in support of:	—
	10 348.5	21 495.5	(i) United Nations organizations	—
	—	—	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	21 569.6
	—	—	Peace-keeping operations	—
	—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	10 348.5	21 495.5		21 569.6
Total (1) and (2)	16 657.8	25 528.8		28 552.3

Table 3.10 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Field Administration and Logistics Division

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	1	4	—	—	3	2	4	6
P-5	1	5	—	—	7	3	8	8
P-4/3	3	6	—	—	46	45	49	51
P-2/1	3	4	—	—	5	5	8	9
Total	9	20	—	—	61	55	70	75
General Service category								
Principal level	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5
Other levels	11	14	—	—	95	92	106	106
Total	11	14	—	—	100	97	111	111
Other categories								
Local level	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Field Service	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Grand total	28	42	—	—	161*	152*	189	194

* Extrabudgetary posts in support of peace-keeping operations include 20 posts proposed for conversion from general temporary assistance (2 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 3 P-3 and 10 General Service posts) and 4 additional posts (3 P-5 and 1 General Service) and exclude 10 posts transferred to the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts effective 14 February 1995 (1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2 and 5 General Service).

- 3.20 The Field Administration and Logistics Division, in close cooperation and coordination with relevant offices, is responsible for providing a full range of administrative support to peace-keeping operations, good offices missions, special missions and such other field missions as may be authorized by the legislative bodies or by the Secretary-General. This support encompasses the areas of logistics, communications, field personnel administration, travel, finance, budget and electronic data-processing. Its activities include the development, implementation and monitoring of policies, procedures and guidelines governing the support of field operations. It is called upon to play a key role at all stages of the conception, planning and deployment of new missions, as well as handling residual functions in respect of missions that have been completed. It should be pointed out that a majority of the Division's activities are financed from the support account for peace-keeping operations.
- 3.21 Included under the requirements of the Division, is the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa. The Depot serves as a collecting, reconditioning, storage and disposal point for communications, transport and other general supplies for peace-keeping operations.

Activities

1. Finance management and support

- 3.22 The Finance Management and Support Service provides financial management support and planning services for field missions from start-up through withdrawal. It prepares, for review by the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, proposals for resource requirements of field missions; reviews and analyses field requirements; provides support to substantive departments and field missions to ensure effective resource management and control, and provides day-to-day guidance on the application of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations; reviews, verifies and certifies claims from Governments for supplies and services, death and disability, as well as for the reimbursement for use of contingent-owned equipment; administers financial arrangements in consultation with field missions and Headquarters operational units, including certification of payments for the following: global vehicle insurance arrangements in conjunction with the Insurance Unit, commercial satellite communications, freight forwarding charges, aircraft operations, and other commercial services; administers financial liquidation of closing missions and prepares, in cooperation with all concerned, reports pertaining to the disposal of equipment, supplies and other assets; prepares reports reflecting overall financial performance, including the financial liquidation of missions and proposals for the redistribution of assets; serves as focal point in the Department for compliance with internal control procedures as well as for audit matters relating to the field missions; makes recommendations for improvements to existing management systems procedures; and requests revisions to the current financial policy and procedures from the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts and the Financial Management Office in light of their application in field missions. In close consultation with the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, provides direct support to the field through the temporary assignment of Finance Officers who act as trouble shooters/advisers.

2. Logistical support and communications

- 3.23 The Logistics and Communications Service, in coordination with the Mission Planning Service, formulates logistic support plans for field missions, specifying equipment, supply and service requirements. It assists in determining respective financial implications. It produces instructions to carry out those plans and monitors their implementation. It participates in technical survey teams to gather relevant local data to develop logistic support plans for new or expanded missions. It periodically reassesses the logistics support concepts of field missions and reviews the efficiency of supply arrangements and effectiveness of services provided to the field. In coordination with the Mission Planning Service, it determines mission start-up requirements and, on the basis of contingency planning activities, assembles, maintains and arranges the deployment of start-up equipment and supplies. It prepares detailed generic technical and contractual specifications and proposals for the supply of required goods and services. It determines the method of supply and ensures that the requirements identified are met through raising of requisitions for commercial procurement action through the Purchase and Transportation Service of Support Services or through the issuance of letters of assist for direct supply by Member States. It determines the need for construction projects, including accommodation facilities, roads and bridges, and renovation and development of military and civilian living and office sites and sanitation facilities in field missions. It evaluates bids and

proposals based on technical criteria, timeliness of delivery and other relevant logistic support aspects. It manages technical aspects of contracts by establishing suitable procedures, monitoring the contractors' compliance with the terms and conditions of contracts and recommending payment for services received. It provides technical advice to field missions. It conducts product research on commonly requisitioned items and market research for logistics supply services. It manages field missions, properties and stock holdings and maintains updated records for all field missions. It monitors expenditures by object of expenditure and mandate period and recommends transfer of allotted funds to the Finance Management and Support Service to meet priority support demands. It prepares property survey cases, reviews cases submitted by field missions and submits cases that are supported by the Service to the Headquarters Property Survey Board for consideration and subsequent approval by the Controller. It determines the need for computer hardware and software, arranges for their supply and for field communications and international systems through utilization of satellites, electronic data-processing, radio communications and encryption equipment. It prepares specifications, evaluates bids and supervises installation. It manages movement of contingent personnel and equipment for deployment, rotation and redeployment to field missions. It prepares guidelines for purchase and maintenance of ground and air transport facilities and safety standards for equipment. It investigates and follows up on aircraft accidents and ensures compliance of civilian aircraft operations within United Nations standards. It assists in the elaboration of guidelines concerning the disposition of United Nations equipment upon the termination of a peace-keeping operation or other field mission and manages their implementation.

3. Personnel management and support

- 3.24 The Personnel Management and Support Service determines staffing requirements for the civilian component of field missions within the framework of established operational plans. It administers the Staff Regulations and Rules for field staff and consultants under delegated authority and ensures consistency in the application of personnel policies and practices in the field. It monitors the various authorities delegated to the field and implements and follows up decisions made regarding separations, promotions, benefits and disciplinary measures of staff in the field. It serves as the parent department of staff in the Field Service category. It advises on the selection of senior staff for field assignments and identifies personnel resources including through contractual and civilian stand-by arrangements. It appoints or assigns staff to missions and makes arrangements for their briefing, medical clearance and travel. It reviews staffing levels in field missions and proposes modifications in the categories and numbers of staff. It arranges for travel of military observers, police monitors and government-provided personnel to the missions in liaison with the concerned Permanent Missions to the United Nations and handles all administrative issues related to their assignment. It maintains records of field staff and consultants, controls staffing tables and prepares the analytical material necessary to manage staff resources.

Resources requirements (at current rates)

Posts

- 3.25 The estimated requirements of \$6,283,400 reflect the cost of posts indicated in table 3.10 above. Resource growth of \$2,624,700 reflects the transfer to the regular budget of nine posts (one D-1, four P-5, one P-3 and three General Service) from the support account for peace-keeping operations and the redeployment of four posts (one D-1, one P-4, one P-3 and one P-2) from the programme on peace-keeping operations and one D-1 from the Department of Political Affairs.

Other staff costs

- 3.26 The resources requested (\$29,200) are related to overtime requirements that regularly arise given the nature of peace-keeping operations, particularly in connection with the establishment of new missions. The negative growth of \$4,600 reflects the redeployment of all resources (\$23,100) under general temporary assistance to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General in order to consolidate all resources under that Office and a growth of \$18,500 under overtime in order to meet exigencies of the Division.

General operating expenses

- 3.27 All of the requested provisions of \$177,600 relate to the requirements of the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa and include rental and maintenance of premises (\$83,400), communications (\$31,400), official functions (\$4,000), maintenance of furniture and equipment (\$12,100) and miscellaneous services (\$46,900). The negative growth proposed reflects past experience.

Supplies and materials

- 3.28 The provision of \$35,700 would cover the cost of stationery and other office supplies, including reproduction materials, office automation and other miscellaneous supplies for the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa.

Equipment

- 3.29 The requested amount of \$38,200 would provide for the replacement of transportation equipment (\$36,200) and miscellaneous equipment (\$2,000) at the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa.

B. Peace-keeping operations and special missionsTable 3.11 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
1. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	52 851.4	54 908.1	(8 614.5)	(15.6)	46 293.6	7 239.4	53 533.0
2. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	10 429.5	12 878.9	(1 050.2)	(8.1)	11 828.7	1 552.1	13 380.8
3. United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories	—	3 242.1	3 364.8	103.7	6 606.9	600.8	7 207.7
Total	63 280.9	71 029.1	(6 299.9)	(8.8)	64 729.2	9 392.3	74 121.5

Table 3.12 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	39 236.8	42 219.0	(5 131.6)	(12.1)	37 087.4	5 602.9	42 690.3
Other staff costs	11 104.0	10 706.0	333.8	3.1	11 039.8	1 854.2	12 894.0
Consultants and experts	—	56.3	84.3	149.7	140.6	13.6	154.2
Travel	3 732.0	3 829.9	131.7	3.4	3 961.6	336.0	4 297.6
Contractual services	—	31.0	7.1	22.9	38.1	3.7	41.8
General operating expenses	5 269.0	7 674.8	(706.0)	(9.1)	6 968.8	1 105.6	8 074.4
Supplies and materials	1 428.5	1 539.6	367.7	23.8	1 907.3	160.2	2 067.5
Equipment	2 510.6	4 643.5	(1 057.9)	(22.7)	3 585.6	316.1	3 901.7
Improvement of premises	—	329.0	(329.0)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	63 280.9	71 029.1	(6 299.9)	(8.8)	64 729.2	9 392.3	74 121.5

Table 3.13 Post requirements

Programme: Peace-keeping operations and special missions

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
P-5	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
P-4/3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
P-2/1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	9	8	3	3	—	—	12	11
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other levels	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
Total	3	3	1	1	—	—	4	4
Other categories								
Local level	184	172	—	—	—	—	184	172
Field Service	178	146	—	—	—	—	178	146
Total	362	318	—	—	—	—	362	318
Grand total	374	329	4	4	—	—	378	333

- 3.30 As indicated in paragraph 3.3 above, provisions are made under subsection B for two peace-keeping missions funded from the regular budget (UNTSO and UNMOGIP) and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories.

1. United Nations Truce Supervision OrganizationTable 3.14 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	33 396.1	34 884.0	(5 700.1)	(16.3)	29 183.9	4 596.9	33 780.8
Other staff costs	10 194.7	8 636.5	(1 996.1)	(23.1)	6 640.4	1 362.7	8 003.1
Travel	2 902.8	2 682.8	(37.7)	(1.4)	2 645.1	235.5	2 880.6
General operating expenses	3 430.9	4 790.7	(721.0)	(15.0)	4 069.7	702.2	4 771.9
Supplies and materials	1 069.6	831.3	89.1	10.7	920.4	81.3	1 001.7
Equipment	1 857.3	3 082.8	(248.7)	(8.0)	2 834.1	260.8	3 094.9
Total	52 851.4	54 908.1	(8 614.5)	(15.6)	46 293.6	7 239.4	53 533.0

Table 3.15 Post requirements

Organizational unit: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
P-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-4/3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
P-2/1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	7	6	—	—	—	—	7	6
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other levels	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other categories								
Local level	141	129	—	—	—	—	141	129
Field Service	148	116	—	—	—	—	148	116
Total	289	245	—	—	—	—	289	245
Grand total	299	254	—	—	—	—	299	254

3.31 UNTSO was the first United Nations peace-keeping operation, originally established under the provisions of Security Council resolution 50 (1948) for the purpose of supervising the truce in Palestine as called for by the Council. Since then, UNTSO has been entrusted a variety of tasks by the Council, including the supervision of the application and observance of the 1949 General Armistice Agreements between Israel and its four neighbouring Arab countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic), which continues up to this day. Following the 1967 war, UNTSO established two cease-fire observation operations in the Israel-Syria sector and in the Suez Canal Zone, and in 1972, a similar operation was established in southern Lebanon. UNTSO observers were attached to United Nations peace-keeping forces deployed in the Sinai in 1973, on the Golan Heights in 1974 and in southern Lebanon in 1978. At present, UNTSO observers continue to assist and cooperate with UNDOF in the Golan Heights and with UNIFIL and to maintain a presence in Egypt.

3.32 During the current biennium, at the initiative of the Secretary-General, a streamlining of the administrative structure and activities of UNTSO was undertaken with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing operational costs. The resource requirements described below, showing a net reduction of \$8,614,500, reflect the result of the streamlining efforts of the Secretariat.

Resource requirements (at current rates)**Posts**

3.33 The estimates of \$29,183,900 would cover the cost of posts indicated in table 3.15 above. The negative growth of \$5,700,100 reflects the following:

(a) Owing to enhanced communications, it is anticipated that the functions of the Information Officer could be performed from the overall level of posts proposed, and that functions previously performed by staff at the Field Service level would be performed by Local level staff. Accordingly, the abolition

of the P-3 post of Information Officer and the conversion of seven Field Service posts into the Local level category are proposed.

(b) A reassessment of current and future needs will make it possible to close a number of outposts. A reduction of 25 Field Service and 19 Local level posts is, therefore, proposed.

Other staff costs

3.34 Provisions of \$6,640,400 would cover the cost of mission subsistence allowance for 174 military observers. The negative growth (\$1,996,100) reflects the closure of the least needed outposts, resulting in a reduction in the number of military observers by 51.

Travel

3.35 Resources requested totalling \$2,645,100, reflecting a negative growth of \$37,700, would provide for travel of military observers (\$2,617,000) and international staff (\$28,100).

General operating expenses

3.36 The total provision of \$4,069,700 would cover the cost of rental and maintenance of premises throughout the mission area (\$1,434,800), utilities (\$332,700), rental of furniture and equipment, including rental of aircraft (\$1,264,100), communications (\$691,900), official functions (\$7,700) and miscellaneous services (\$338,500). The negative growth of \$721,000 reflects the closure of outposts (\$366,200) and the review of the pattern of expenditures during previous bienniums (\$654,800).

Supplies and materials

3.37 Provisions of \$920,400 relate to stationery and other office supplies, particularly office automation equipment, communications supplies, uniforms for Field Service officers and miscellaneous supplies. Based on the pattern of expenditures during the previous biennium and also taking into account the closure of a number of outposts, a resource growth of \$89,100 is proposed.

Equipment

3.38 The estimates of \$2,834,100 relate to regular replacement of office equipment and accommodation equipment, including kitchen equipment (\$39,200), office automation equipment (\$618,800), internal reproduction equipment (\$55,000), and communications equipment (\$467,900), and the replacement of other equipment (\$394,300), such as air-conditioners, generators, refrigerators and security and safety and medical equipment. It is also proposed to replace 40 vehicles at an estimated cost of \$1,220,000. Provisions of \$38,900 are also made for miscellaneous equipment, such as air compressors, cleaners, waste oil heaters, sheet metal bender and cleaner tanks.

2. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

Table 3.16 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	5 840.7	7 054.4	(142.2)	(2.0)	6 912.2	898.2	7 810.4
Other staff costs	909.3	1 133.5	(275.0)	(24.2)	858.5	150.8	1 009.3
Travel	829.2	939.4	32.3	3.4	971.7	86.2	1 057.9
General operating expenses	1 838.1	2 312.7	(492.2)	(21.2)	1 820.5	305.5	2 126.0
Supplies and materials	358.9	670.3	106.3	15.8	776.6	68.9	845.5
Equipment	653.3	768.6	(279.4)	(36.3)	489.2	42.5	531.7
Total	10 429.5	12 878.9	(1 050.2)	(8.1)	11 828.7	1 552.1	13 380.8

Table 3.17 Post requirements

Organizational unit: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997		
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997		
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other categories								
Local level	43	43	—	—	—	—	43	43
Field Service	30	30	—	—	—	—	30	30
Total	73	73	—	—	—	—	73	73
Grand total	75	75	—	—	—	—	75	75

3.39 UNMOGIP was established in 1949 by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 39 (1948) and 47 (1948), to supervise the cease-fire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Security Council, by resolution 91 (1951), decided that the Military Observer Group should continue to supervise the cease-fire in the State. Following the 1971 hostilities, the Council, by resolution 307 (1971), demanded that a durable cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities in all areas of conflict be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as practicable, of all armed forces to their respective territories and to positions which fully respect the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir supervised by UNMOGIP.

3.40 At present, UNMOGIP exercises functions along the "line of control" agreed upon by India and Pakistan at Simla in July 1972, which, with certain modifications, generally follows the cease-fire line established by the Karachi Agreement of July 1949. UNMOGIP military observers are deployed at six field stations on the Indian side of the line of control and at seven on the Pakistani side. Headquarters are at Srinagar from May to October and at Rawalpindi from November to April. International United Nations staff assisted by local staff provide administrative and logistical support.

3.41 The role of UNMOGIP is to observe and report on developments pertaining to the observance of the cease-fire pursuant to Security Council resolution 307 (1971), to investigate, to the extent possible, complaints of violations of the cease-fire and to provide its good offices to assist both sides in keeping the peace.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

3.42 Resources requested of \$6,912,200 will provide for the continuation of 75 posts (1 D-2, 1 P-5, 30 Field Service and 43 Local level) (\$6,835,600) and for mission subsistence allowance for international staff (\$76,600). The negative growth of \$142,200 relates to daily subsistence allowance and reflects the reduced number of staff required to go to Srinagar.

Other staff costs

3.43 The resources requested (\$858,500) relate to the daily subsistence allowance of military observers. The current number of military observers is 45, but recent experience indicates that on the average only about 40 are on board during the biennium. The estimates are based, therefore, on the lower number of observers and the fewer observers stationed in New Delhi, resulting in a reduction of \$275,000.

Travel

3.44 Provisions are included for travel of military observers (\$959,500) and for official travel by international staff (\$12,200). The resource growth of \$32,300 relates to the higher cost experienced for the travel of military observers.

General operating expenses

3.45 Resource estimates of \$1,820,500, reflecting a negative growth of \$492,200, would provide for rental and maintenance of premises (\$251,900), utilities (\$166,800), rental of furniture and equipment (\$1,094,900), communications (\$71,200), official functions (\$2,600), maintenance of transport equipment (\$116,200) and miscellaneous services (\$116,900). A reduction of \$492,200 is estimated owing largely to the lower leasing cost of the rental of aircraft than originally anticipated.

Supplies and materials

3.46 The provision of \$776,600 is requested for a wide range of stationery and office supplies, including supplies and materials (\$77,600), petrol, oil and lubricants (\$347,200), telecommunications and supplies and spare parts (\$245,500) and other miscellaneous supplies (\$106,400). The resource growth of \$106,300 reflects the higher requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants.

Equipment

3.47 The estimated requirements of \$489,200, reflecting a negative growth of \$279,400, relate to the acquisition and installation of accommodation equipment and medical equipment (\$106,400), data-processing equipment (\$21,700), the replacement of vehicles (\$109,200), radio network equipment (\$167,900) and generators (\$84,000).

3. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories

Table 3.18 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	—	280.6	710.7	253.2	991.3	107.8	1 099.1
Other staff costs	—	936.0	2 604.9	278.3	3 540.9	340.7	3 881.6
Consultants and experts	—	56.3	84.3	149.7	140.6	13.6	154.2
Travel	—	207.7	137.1	66.0	344.8	14.3	359.1
Contractual services	—	31.0	7.1	22.9	38.1	3.7	41.8
General operating expenses	—	571.4	507.2	88.7	1 078.6	97.9	1 176.5
Supplies and materials	—	38.0	172.3	453.4	210.3	10.0	220.3
Equipment	—	792.1	(529.8)	(66.8)	262.3	12.8	275.1
Improvement of premises	—	329.0	(329.0)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	—	3 242.1	3 364.8	103.7	6 606.9	600.8	7 207.7

Table 3.19 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
D-1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
P-5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
General Service category								
Other levels	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Grand total	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4

3.48 Following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 48/213 of 21 December 1993, in which the Secretary-General was requested to ensure the coordinated work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the needs of the Palestinian people and to mobilize financial, technical, economic and other assistance, the Secretary-General appointed the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories on 24 May 1994. The Special Coordinator serves as the focal point for all United Nations economic, social and other assistance in the occupied territories; provides overall guidance to and facilitates coordination among the respective United Nations programmes and agencies operating in the areas in order to ensure an integrated and unified approach towards economic and social development; and coordinates international efforts in the occupied territories in order to ensure delivery of international assistance to the Palestinian people and to help formulate programmes that will build up long-term capacity while addressing urgent needs in the peace process. He represents the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Coordination of International Assistance to the Palestinians and related bodies established to follow up the Conference to Support Middle East Peace and maintains contacts with relevant regional organizations and financial institutions on the issues within his mandate.

3.49 In addition, the Special Coordinator supports the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes. In that context, other responsibilities in the occupied territories which may be entrusted to the United Nations but fall outside the sectoral briefs of United Nations agencies and programmes will be the direct responsibility of the Special Coordinator.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

3.50 The resource growth of \$3,364,800 reflects the biennial cost of the operation.

Posts

3.51 The resources requested (\$991,300) relate to the continuation of the four temporary posts indicated in table 3.19 above. The growth of \$710,700 reflects the full cost of those posts.

Other staff costs

3.52 The estimates of \$3,540,900 under this heading would cover the cost of continuation of the provision, under general temporary assistance, for the 29 posts approved by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, namely, 3 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 General Service, 4 Field Service, 4 Security Officers and 14 Local level posts.

Consultants and experts

3.53 The resources requested (\$140,600) relate to consultancy services and would cover the cost of expert advice required on specific conditions in the occupied territories in areas such as the establishment and governance of civil society; human development, including higher education, social protection and poverty alleviation; environmental protection; infrastructure, trade and investment, including special economic zones; macroeconomic reforms; and regional cooperation.

Travel

3.54 The estimated requirements under this heading (\$344,800) would cover the cost of travel of the Special Coordinator and his staff within the occupied territories (\$199,200) and elsewhere, including to the United States of America, Europe, the Middle East and northern Africa, in the context of his mandate (\$145,600).

Contractual services

3.55 Provisions of \$38,100 are made for the local training of staff in areas such as office automation, stress management, first-aid, media relations and negotiating skills and environmental management.

General operating expenses

3.56 The estimated resources of \$1,078,600 relate to the following expenditures:

- Rental of premises (\$154,300) would cover the cost of rented premises in Gaza and Jericho, including miscellaneous services required for those premises, and the rental of land located next to office premises to improve security conditions;
- Alterations to premises (\$368,800). Provisions relate to the refurnishing of sub-offices outside Gaza, the installation of an alarm system, cameras and monitors, surrounding wall and security doors, and other minor alterations required in the office premises;
- Utilities (\$29,800). The estimated requirements would cover the cost of electricity, water and gas;
- Communications (\$365,400). The estimated requirements would cover the cost of telephone, telexes, postage and pouches (\$245,400) and the rental of a satellite earth station (\$120,000);
- Official functions (\$14,000). Provisions are made for hosting functions during meetings and seminars of representatives of donor countries, the Local Aid Coordinating Committee, the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Coordination of International Assistance to the Palestinians and ad hoc sectoral working groups;
- Maintenance of furniture and equipment (\$97,500). The estimates relate to the maintenance of vehicles (\$52,000), office automation equipment (\$39,500) and other miscellaneous equipment (\$6,000);
- Miscellaneous maintenance services (\$48,800). Provisions under this heading would cover freight and related costs, vehicle insurance and bank charges.

Supplies and materials

3.57 The estimated requirements of \$210,300 would provide for stationery and supplies (\$33,400), petrol, oil and lubricants (\$49,700), subscriptions for newspapers and magazines (\$4,400), communications supplies (\$111,600) and other miscellaneous supplies (\$11,200).

Equipment

3.58 The estimated requirements relate to the acquisition of office automation equipment and related software and the replacement of vehicles.

C. Ad hoc missions

- 3.59 As shown in table 3.1 above, ad hoc missions undertaken at the request of the Security Council and/or the General Assembly and Governments, or at the initiative of the Secretary-General in the exercise of his good offices related to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking are included under subsection C. The activities under the subsection will either have been completed by 1996 or are of an extraordinary nature and their extension cannot be foreseen at this stage. Accordingly, no provisions are being requested at this time.


**Proposed programme budget
for the biennium 1996-1997***
Part II Political affairs
**Section 2
Political affairs**
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2. General Assembly affairs	26
3. Security Council affairs	32
4. Disarmament	35
5. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections	44
6. Question of Palestine	47
7. Other programmes	51
D. Programme support	54

* The present document contains section 2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1)*.



Part II

Political affairs

Section 2

Political affairs

Overview

- 2.1 The Department of Political Affairs was established in order to enhance the Organization's capacity to provide good offices and for preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. The Department was initially headed by two Under-Secretaries-General, each with geographically defined responsibilities and functions. As a further step towards streamlining and consolidation, the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/231 of 23 December 1993, approved the Secretary-General's proposal to merge the two parts of the Department under the direction of a single Under-Secretary-General supported by two Assistant Secretaries-General. The merger was implemented in March 1994. The Department is entrusted with three basic functions. The first function is to support the Secretary-General in the discharge of his global responsibilities for preventive diplomacy and peacemaking in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter and under the mandates given him by the General Assembly and the Security Council. This involves the collection of information about actual or potential disputes and conflicts, analysis of that information to identify situations in which the United Nations could usefully take action, advising the Secretary-General on what form that action should take, preparing the necessary reports to the relevant intergovernmental bodies and implementing the approved policy. Through the provision of briefing notes, background papers and other services, the Department also assists the Secretary-General in his relations with Member States. Responsibility for this function, which also involves cooperation with regional organizations, is entrusted to six regional divisions of the revised structure of the Department, following its merger (two for Africa, two for Asia, one for the Americas and one for Europe). Each division is headed by a director who reports to one of the two Assistant Secretaries-General in the Department.
- 2.2 The second function of the Department is the provision of secretariat services to the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council and a number of related intergovernmental bodies. This function is entrusted to two divisions, one for the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council and related bodies, and the other for the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, each headed by a director reporting to one of the two Assistant Secretaries-General.
- 2.3 The third function is the implementation of the programme on disarmament, and it is carried out by the Centre for Disarmament Affairs, headed by a director who reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General. The Centre provides secretariat services to the Conference on Disarmament, the Disarmament Commission and the First Committee of the General Assembly. It includes staff stationed in New York, Geneva and three regional disarmament centres at Kathmandu, Lima and Lomé.
- 2.4 The activities carried out under the present section of the budget fall under subprogrammes 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, and 3, Research, collection and analysis of information of programme 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection and analysis of information; and programmes 2, Political and Security Council affairs, 3, General Assembly affairs, 4, Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization, 5, Question of Palestine, and 7, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1). The adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 48/258 A on 23 June 1994, by which it terminated the mandate of the Special Committee against Apartheid, gave rise to the termination of activities relating to programme 6, Elimination of apartheid, which was also carried out by the Department of Political Affairs. The Committee for Programme and Coordination, in its report (A/49/16 (Part II)), has recommended approval by the Assembly of the termination of programme 6.

- 2.5 The proposals under this section reflect a reduction resulting basically from the disposition of the remainder of the resources approved in 1994-1995 for activities relating to apartheid, and, consistent with the Secretary-General's view (see A/49/388) that because of the improving situation in Lebanon the continuation of the Office of the Coordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon (UNARDOL) in its present form is no longer necessary, the elimination of resources for that office is proposed. Activities relating to UNARDOL will be entrusted to the Resident Coordinator of UNDP. Following the determination by the Security Council in its resolution 956 (1994) that the applicability of the trusteeship agreement had terminated with respect to the last Trust Territory, the Trust Territory of the Pacific islands (Palau), the relinquishing of resources provided for activities by the Trusteeship Council is also proposed.
- 2.6 The estimated percentage distribution of resources in 1996-1997 under section 2 of the budget would be as follows:

	Regular budget (percentage)	Extra- budgetary
A. Policy-making organs		
1. Security Council	0.6	—
2. Trusteeship Council	—	—
3. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	0.9	—
4. Special Committee against Apartheid and other bodies	—	—
5. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	0.2	—
6. Conference on Disarmament	0.1	—
Subtotal A	1.8	—
B. Executive direction and management	6.7	—
C. Programme of work		
1. Preventive diplomacy and peacemaking	29.3	—
2. General Assembly affairs	7.5	—
3. Security Council affairs	15.1	—
4. Disarmament	23.3	74.7
5. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections	3.9	25.3
6. Question of Palestine	6.8	—
7. Other programmes	—	—
Subtotal C	85.9	100.0
D. Programme support	5.6	—
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 2.1 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Policy-making organs	3 050.9	2 263.1	(1 239.4)	(54.7)	1 023.7	49.7	1 073.4
B. Executive direction and management	5 441.1	5 603.6	(1 753.4)	(31.2)	3 850.2	173.5	4 023.7
C. Programme of work	42 432.8	49 551.3	(1 262.5)	(2.5)	48 288.8	2 647.3	50 936.1
D. Programme support	2 768.2	4 741.7	(1 590.6)	(33.5)	3 151.1	146.2	3 297.3
Total	53 693.0	62 159.7	(5 845.9)	(9.4)	56 313.8	3 016.7	59 330.5

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
			(a) Services in support of:	
			(i) Other United Nations organizations	—
	416.7	571.7	(ii) Extrabudgetary programmes	142.3
Total (a)	416.7	571.7		142.3
			(b) Substantive activities	
	1 021.1	217.9	Trust Fund for the United Nations	233.0
	194.8	390.7	Disarmament Information Programme	410.2
	801.8	234.6	Trust Fund for Public Awareness on Disarmament Issues	254.0
	500.0	608.2	Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	400.0
	208.0	6 370.4	Trust Fund for Interest on the Contribution to the United Nations Special Account	1 333.0
	6.3	186.0	United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation	—
Total (b)	2 732.0	8 007.8	Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid	—
				2 732.0

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
			(c) Operational projects	
	323.5	142.3	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa	133.8
	154.9	99.3	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	145.3
	396.7	40.0	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific	40.0
	1 433.7	2 187.3	Trust Fund for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	2 187.3
	4 330.0	2 130.5	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	—
	11 138.6	5 000.0	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	—
	1 534.7	255.0	United Nations Fund for Namibia	—
Total (c)	19 312.1	9 854.4		2 506.4
Total (a), (b) and (c)	22 460.8	18 433.9		5 278.9
Total (1) and (2)	76 153.8	80 593.6		64 609.4

Table 2.2 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	40 869.3	49 465.7	(3 824.4)	(7.7)	45 641.3	2 524.0	48 165.3
Other staff costs	2 778.4	1 216.1	228.9	18.8	1 445.0	69.5	1 514.5
Consultants and experts	1 119.9	1 694.3	(296.4)	(17.4)	1 397.9	67.4	1 465.3
Travel	3 077.6	3 193.6	(461.9)	(14.4)	2 731.7	131.8	2 863.5
Contractual services	512.4	1 090.8	(177.4)	(16.2)	913.4	44.2	957.6
General operating expenses	1 371.9	1 672.3	(260.0)	(15.5)	1 412.3	67.3	1 479.6
Supplies and materials	180.9	202.8	(6.9)	(3.4)	195.9	10.0	205.9
Equipment	894.4	1 583.6	(596.2)	(37.6)	987.4	46.8	1 034.2
Fellowships, grants, contributions	2 888.2	2 040.5	(451.6)	(22.1)	1 588.9	55.7	1 644.6
Total	53 693.0	62 159.7	(5 845.9)	(9.4)	56 313.8	3 016.7	59 330.5

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Object of expenditure	1996-1997 estimates
	317.0	467.4	Posts	177.0
	1 913.7	1 953.7	Other staff costs	1 771.1
	80.9	645.7	Consultants and experts	626.0
	1 647.9	1 691.7	Travel	1 398.2
	538.6	629.7	Contractual services	543.7
	1 342.1	320.5	General operating expenses	309.9
	0.7	34.0	Supplies and materials	32.7
	100.0	139.4	Equipment	111.1
	16 432.1	12 489.3	Fellowships, grants, contributions	309.2
	87.8	62.5	Other expenditures	—
Total	22 460.8	18 433.9		5 278.9
Total (1) and (2)	76 153.8	80 593.6		64 609.4

Table 2.3

Post requirements

Organizational unit: Department of Political Affairs

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
D-2	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
D-1	21	17	1	1	—	—	22	18
P-5	41	38	4	3	—	—	45	41
P-4/3	71	68	3	2	—	—	74	70
P-2/1	16	13	—	—	—	—	16	13
Total	162	149	8	6	—	—	170	155
General Service category								
Principal level	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	12
Other levels	108	106	14	8	2	2	124	116
Total	120	118	14	8	2*	2*	136	128
Other categories								
Local level	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Total	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Grand total	282	267	26	14	2*	2*	310	283

* Extrabudgetary source: Trust Fund for United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

A. Policy-making organs

Overview

2.7 Provision is made under this subsection for requirements relating to policy-making organs, the servicing of which is the responsibility of the Department of Political Affairs and which are deemed to require specific provisions.

Table 2.4 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
1. Security Council	279.8	768.1	(431.8)	(56.2)	336.3	16.5	352.8
2. Trusteeship Council	136.8	112.3	(112.3)	(100.0)	—	—	—
3. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	396.5	517.2	4.3	0.8	521.5	25.2	546.7
4. Special Committee against Apartheid and other bodies	2 005.3	689.1	(689.1)	(100.0)	—	—	—
5. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	60.1	106.5	(10.5)	(9.8)	96.0	4.7	100.7
6. Conference on Disarmament	172.4	69.9	—	—	69.9	3.3	73.2
Total	3 050.9	2 263.1	(1 239.4)	(54.7)	1 023.7	49.7	1 073.4

Table 2.5 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	105.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other staff costs	—	5.9	—	—	5.9	0.2	6.1
Travel	1 061.3	934.3	(317.3)	(33.9)	617.0	29.7	646.7
Contractual services	288.0	769.6	(433.3)	(56.3)	336.3	16.5	352.8
General operating expenses	112.9	97.5	(37.2)	(38.1)	60.3	3.0	63.3
Supplies and materials	2.9	4.2	—	—	4.2	0.3	4.5
Grants and contributions	1 480.5	451.6	(451.6)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	3 050.9	2 263.1	(1 239.4)	(54.7)	1 023.7	49.7	1 073.4

1. Security Council

Table 2.6 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Travel	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractual services	275.8	768.1	(431.8)	(56.2)	336.3	16.5	352.8
General operating expenses	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	279.8	768.1	(431.8)	(56.2)	336.3	16.5	352.8

2.8 The Security Council, one of the principal organs of the United Nations, was established under Article 7 of the Charter of the United Nations and is charged with the primary responsibility for maintenance of world peace and international security. As specified in Article 28 of the Charter, the Council is so organized as to be able to function continuously. The Council is authorized, under Article 29 of the Charter, to establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. Such bodies, of either fixed or indeterminate duration, meet as required.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Contractual services

2.9 A provision of \$336,300 is requested for external printing requirements for issuance of the *Official Records of the Security Council* and reports of its subsidiary organs in the six official languages of the United Nations. The requirements reflect a decrease of \$431,800 attributable to the introduction of the use of computer workstations and text-processing software which will permit a greater proportion of the reports of the Security Council and those of its subsidiary organs to be printed internally.

2. Trusteeship Council

Table 2.7 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Travel	127.1	97.2	(97.2)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Contractual services	0.2	1.5	(1.5)	(100.0)	—	—	—
General operating expenses	9.2	13.6	(13.6)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Supplies and materials	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	136.8	112.3	(112.3)	(100.0)	—	—	—

2.10 The Trusteeship Council, composed of five Member States, is a principal organ of the United Nations established under Article 7 of the Charter of the United Nations. Its function is to assist the General Assembly and the Security Council in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the international trusteeship system. On 2 November 1994, the Security Council, by its resolution 956 (1994), determined that the applicability of the trusteeship agreement had terminated with respect to the last Trust Territory, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau). Consequently, it is proposed to eliminate the resources specifically earmarked for the Council.

- 2.11 In accordance with its amended rules of procedure "the Trusteeship Council shall meet as and where occasion may require, by decision of the Trusteeship Council, or by decision of its President, or at the request of a majority of its members, or at the request of the General Assembly, or at the request of the Security Council acting in pursuance of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations". If the need arises, in the future, for the Trusteeship Council to meet, the Department of Political Affairs would provide it with the required substantive servicing. It is anticipated at this stage that this could be met within the level of resources made available for the Department.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

- 2.12 In view of the current circumstances, it is proposed to eliminate provision for the Trusteeship Council. Should requirements arise in future, it is estimated that they would be met within resources available to the Department.

3. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Table 2.8 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Other staff costs	—	5.9	—	—	5.9	0.2	6.1
Travel	350.3	451.1	—	—	451.1	21.7	472.8
General operating expenses	43.6	56.0	4.3	7.6	60.3	3.0	63.3
Supplies and materials	2.6	4.2	—	—	4.2	0.3	4.5
Total	396.5	517.2	4.3	0.8	521.5	25.2	546.7

- 2.13 The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, composed of 24 Member States, is the principal subsidiary organ of the General Assembly charged with examining the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. It has one subcommittee and a working group.
- 2.14 The Committee's mandate includes:
- Seeking suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and formulating specific proposals to that end;
 - Making concrete suggestions to the Security Council with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;
 - Examining the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;
 - Studying the conditions in the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the dispatch of visiting missions, and reporting thereon to the General Assembly;
 - Enlisting world-wide support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration;
 - Reviewing the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies and making specific proposals to the General Assembly to that end.
- 2.15 In pursuance of its mandate the Special Committee may hold meetings, including some away from Headquarters, to examine the implementation of the Declaration and may send visiting missions to

Non-Self-Governing Territories. It may also hold appropriate consultations and contacts with Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Its members may participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization sponsored by non-governmental organizations as well as by the United Nations bodies concerned. In accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee promotes an international campaign for the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and reports thereon to the Assembly.

- 2.16 There are currently 17 Territories on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The programme of work of the Special Committee is decided upon on an annual basis, taking into account relevant decisions of the General Assembly. On the basis of the scope of the Special Committee's responsibilities and its programme of work approved by the Assembly for 1995, it is anticipated that the Special Committee may carry out the following activities during the biennium 1996-1997:

- Sending a maximum of two visiting missions per year of two and one half weeks' duration to the Territories;
- Dispatching missions of representation to conferences and holding consultations and contacts on the question of decolonization with Governments, United Nations bodies, particularly specialized agencies, and international institutions associated with the United Nations (up to six missions of consultation of one week's duration each year); OAU (one mission of consultation of one week's duration each year); and the President of the Economic and Social Council during regular sessions of the Council; OAS; CARICOM and other regional institutions in the Caribbean region (up to two missions); and the South Pacific Forum and other regional institutions in the Pacific region (up to two missions);
- Participating each year in three conferences, seminars and other special events dealing with decolonization sponsored by non-governmental organizations and the United Nations bodies concerned;
- Making arrangements, in consultation with the Administering Powers and the regional organizations concerned, for the appearance before the Committee of representatives from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

- 2.17 Responsibility for the substantive servicing of the Special Committee, its subsidiary bodies and its visiting and other missions as required rests with the Department of Political Affairs. Requirements in that respect are reflected under section 2C below.

- 2.18 Without prejudice to the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions on the programme of work of the Special Committee for 1996 and 1997, the estimates are based on the level of activities approved for the year 1995.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Other staff costs

- 2.19 The provision of \$5,900 relates to the cost of the services of an interpreter that may be required during missions of the Committee.

Travel

- 2.20 Provision of \$451,100 is proposed for the travel of representatives (\$217,900) to undertake the activities outlined in paragraph 2.16, as well as attendance at two regional seminars (one per year) to be held in the Caribbean and the Pacific regions, within the context of the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism; travel of representatives of national bodies and others (\$77,300) to participate in its work and for attendance at the aforementioned seminars; and travel of staff (\$155,900) to assist the Committee in carrying out the activities outlined in paragraph 2.16 and with the two regional seminars.

General operating expenses

- 2.21 Provision of \$60,300 is proposed for the rental of premises (\$8,400), rental of furniture and equipment (\$23,600), communications (\$6,900) and miscellaneous services (\$17,100) arising during the Committee's missions and the proposed regional seminars referred to in paragraph 2.20. The increase of \$4,300 would provide for hospitality expenditures of the Committee, which have hitherto been included under executive direction and management of the Department.

Supplies and materials

- 2.22 The provision of \$4,200 would cover various supply requirements arising during missions of the Committee and the aforementioned seminars.

4. Special Committee against Apartheid and other bodies

Table 2.9 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Travel	512.1	209.6	(209.6)	(100.0)	—	—	—
General operating expenses	12.7	27.9	(27.9)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Grants and contributions	1 480.5	451.6	(451.6)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	2 005.3	689.1	(689.1)	(100.0)	—	—	—

- 2.23 Following the decision by the General Assembly in resolution 48/258 A to terminate the mandate of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Secretary-General submitted proposals for winding down activities relating to the elimination of apartheid and the disposition of related resources (A/C.5/49/44). These were acted upon by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/219 of 23 December 1994 after it considered the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/49/7/Add.10).
- 2.24 In his report (A/C.5/49/44), the Secretary-General outlined the budgetary effects of the winding down of activities relating to the elimination of apartheid, for which resources had been approved under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. The remaining appropriation in 1994-1995 (\$689,100) will no longer be required.

5. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Table 2.10 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Travel	5.1	106.5	(10.5)	(9.8)	96.0	4.7	100.7
Contractual services	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
General operating expenses	43.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	60.1	106.5	(10.5)	(9.8)	96.0	4.7	100.7

- 2.25 The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was established in 1976 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The Committee's membership was increased from 20 to 23 by the Assembly at its thirty-first session. At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 49/62 A of 14 December 1994, considered that the Committee could continue to make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and to mobilize international support and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; endorsed the Committee's recommendations contained in its report to the forty-ninth session of the Assembly (A/49/35); requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate; authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it may consider appropriate and necessary in light of developments, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize support for and assistance to the Palestinian people and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session and thereafter; and requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their informational and assistance-related activities, and to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work. It is envisaged that the Committee will remain in existence until a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine has been achieved.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

- 2.26 The proposed estimate (\$96,000) would cover the anticipated travel costs of Committee members and observers to meetings organized by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies and other international conferences and meetings that the Committee considers appropriate to attend, as well as the sending of delegations on other missions and outreach efforts the Committee may undertake in the discharge of its mandate. Provision is also made for the travel of prominent personalities, experts and others whom the Committee decides to invite to participate in special events relating to the question of Palestine or for consultations with the Committee whenever it is considered appropriate.

6. Conference on Disarmament

Table 2.11 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	105.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel	63.6	69.9	—	—	69.9	3.3	73.2
General operating expenses	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	172.4	69.9	—	—	69.9	3.3	73.2

- 2.27 The Conference on Disarmament is open to the 5 nuclear-weapon States and 35 other States, and is based at Geneva. In addition, 50 States not members of the Conference are regularly invited to participate in the work of the Conference, as well as its subsidiary bodies. The Conference divides its annual session into three parts and continues its negotiations on priority issues during its inter-sessional periods. Therefore, meetings take place during seven to nine months each year.
- 2.28 Pursuant to paragraph 120 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, following consultations with the Conference on Disarmament, appoints the Secretary-General of the Conference, who also acts as his Personal Representative, to assist the Conference and its President in organizing the Conference. As requested by the Assembly in its resolution

34/83 L of 11 December 1979 the Secretary-General provides the staff, as well as the assistance and services needed by the Conference on Disarmament and any subsidiary bodies that it might establish, in accordance with the arrangements contained in its rules of procedure. The secretariat of the Conference comprises officers of the Geneva Branch of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Department of Political Affairs.

- 2.29 The General Assembly has again urged all States participating in the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to negotiate intensively, as a high-priority task, and to conclude a universal and multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty which contributes to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, called for the conclusion of the negotiations for the treaty without delay, and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the provision to the Conference of adequate administrative, substantive and conference support services for these negotiations (resolution 49/70 of 15 December 1994).
- 2.30 At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly also recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question of prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements; to consider continuing its work in the field of transparency in armaments; to develop a comprehensive set of practical, verifiable measures for possible negotiation in the next 5- and 10-year periods in order to reduce the nuclear threat; and to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control (resolutions 49/73, 49/74 and 49/75 C, E and O of 15 December 1995).

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Travel

- 2.31 The resources requested (\$69,900) relate to travel and subsistence costs for staff of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs detailed from Headquarters to Geneva to provide substantive servicing to the Conference on Disarmament (\$27,900), as well as for staff based at Geneva to attend consultative meetings in New York with respect to the activities of the Conference on Disarmament (\$42,000).

B. Executive direction and management

Overview

- 2.32 Provision is made under this subsection for requirements relating to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the offices of the two Assistant Secretaries-General, which render necessary support.

Table 2.12 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Executive direction and management	5 441.1	5 603.6	(1 753.4)	(31.2)	3 850.2	173.5	4 023.7

Table 2.13 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	4 236.7	4 767.9	(1 318.4)	(27.6)	3 449.5	154.4	3 603.9
Other staff costs	138.6	154.7	(119.9)	(77.5)	34.8	1.6	36.4
Consultants and experts	88.9	95.0	(28.6)	(30.1)	66.4	3.2	69.6
Travel	574.8	422.5	(230.9)	(54.6)	191.6	9.2	200.8
Contractual services	1.0	0.8	(0.8)	(100.0)	—	—	—
General operating expenses	282.4	162.7	(54.8)	(33.6)	107.9	5.1	113.0
Supplies and materials	30.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment	88.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5 441.1	5 603.6	(1 753.4)	(31.2)	3 850.2	173.5	4 023.7

Table 2.14 Post requirements

Programme: Executive direction and management

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
D-1	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
P-5	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2
P-4/3	5	4	—	—	—	—	5	4
P-2/1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	10	—	—	—	—	14	10
General Service category								
Principal level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other levels	14	11	1	—	—	—	15	11
Total	14	11	1	—	—	—	15	11
Grand total	28	21	1	—	—	—	29	21

- 2.33 The Office of the Under-Secretary-General provides overall policy direction, supervision and management of the Department. In the exercise of his responsibilities, he is assisted by two assistant secretaries-general. One Assistant Secretary-General supervises the General Assembly Affairs Division and assists the Under-Secretary-General in discharging his responsibilities in the field of preventive diplomacy and peacemaking in the Americas, East Asia and the Pacific and Europe relating to subprogramme 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, and 3, Research, collection and analysis of information, of programme 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection and analysis of information, programme 3, General Assembly affairs, programme 4, Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization, and programme 5, Question of Palestine. The other Assistant Secretary-General assists the Under-Secretary-General in discharging his responsibilities in the political field, including preventive diplomacy and peacemaking in Africa and West Asia, supervises the Security Council Affairs Division and is responsible for the implementation of the activities that fall under

subprogrammes 1 and 3 of programme 1, programme 2, Political and Security Council affairs, and programme 4, Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization.

- 2.34 The newly consolidated Department consists of 13 major organizational units, as follows: the Office of the Under-Secretary-General; the two Offices of the Assistant Secretaries-General; the Africa I Division; the Africa II Division; the Americas Division; the East Asia and the Pacific Division; the Europe Division; the West Asia Division; the Centre for Disarmament Affairs; the General Assembly Affairs Division; the Security Council Affairs Division; and the Executive Office.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

- 2.35 The estimated requirements would provide for the continuation in 1996-1997 of the current staffing structure of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General, namely, one USG, one D-1, one P-4, one P-3 and five General Service (Other level) posts; and, for each of the two Offices of the Assistant Secretaries-General, one ASG, one P-5, one P-3 and three General Service (Other level) posts.
- 2.36 Following the consolidation during 1994-1995 of the two parts of the Department under a single Under-Secretary-General, a further streamlining has been possible which would result in the following redeployments from executive direction and management: one D-1 and two General Service (Other level) posts to the Africa II Division; one D-1 post to the Security Council Affairs Division for the chief of the Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch; one General Service (Other level) post to the West Asia Division to strengthen its secretarial support; one P-4 post to the General Assembly Affairs Division to provide secretariat services to various working groups established by the General Assembly; one P-4 post to the Division for Palestinian Rights; and one General Service (Other level) temporary post to the Security Council Affairs Division. At the same time, a P-3 post is proposed for redeployment from programme support. Resources approved for its former Coordination and Report Unit, subsumed within these requirements, were redeployed as follows: one P-5 post to the Africa II Division; one General Service (Other level) post to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General; and one General Service (Other level) temporary post to the Security Council Affairs Division.

Other staff costs

- 2.37 Provision is proposed for general temporary assistance (\$11,200) and overtime (\$23,600). The reduction of \$119,900 relates to the proposed redeployment of resources for general temporary assistance to General Assembly affairs (\$43,800) and Security Council affairs (\$34,400), and overtime (\$41,700) to General Assembly affairs.

Consultants and experts

- 2.38 The proposed provision of \$66,400 relates to expertise required in connection with the ongoing upgrade of the Department's information technology requirements.

Travel

- 2.39 The estimated requirements of \$191,600 relate to travel required in connection with the Department's work in the fields of preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, including obtaining on-the-spot information, participating in fact-finding and other missions, accompanying special representatives/envoys of the Secretary-General, attendance at meetings of regional organizations and participation in conferences and seminars.

General operating expenses

- 2.40 The estimated requirements of \$107,900 would provide for hospitality (\$5,200) and communications (\$102,700).

C. Programme of work

Overview

- 2.41 The merger of the two parts of the Department of Political Affairs, implemented in 1994-1995 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/231, resulted in further streamlining of the Department, enabling the Under-Secretary-General to direct and supervise the work of the Department in a more efficient manner. The reorganization has improved programme delivery in the following ways:
- (a) It ensures clear and consistent chains of command and a more systematic and focused exercise by the Secretariat of its preventive and peacemaking functions;
 - (b) It allows, through the two Africa Divisions, for more adequate coverage of the fast-developing and dramatic changes taking place in Africa and for more effective political support to the United Nations peace-keeping operations deployed in that continent;
 - (c) It ensures a clear allocation of responsibility for each country, regional organization and situation, thus facilitating the Department's interaction with other units in the Secretariat (especially the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs), the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, representatives of Member States and the non-governmental organizations and academic communities, all of which are important sources of the information and analysis required by the Department;
 - (d) It provides for an adequate number of officials to handle the considerable volume of consultations with Member States at the senior level, which are an important and necessary part of preventive diplomacy and peacemaking;
 - (e) It permits, through a "desk" structure organized on a country-by-country basis, in-depth analysis of situations, which in turn facilitates the preparation of comprehensive briefing material for the Secretary-General;
 - (f) It enhances the quality and consistency of the secretariat services being provided to the General Assembly, the Security Council and other relevant intergovernmental bodies;
 - (g) It increases the efficiency of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs and furthers the integration of its activities with those of the other divisions in the Department dealing with preventive diplomacy and peacemaking.
- 2.42 The estimated percentage distribution of resources under this subsection in 1996-1997 would be as reflected below:

	Regular budget	Extra- budgetary
	(percentage)	
1. Preventive diplomacy and peacemaking	34.1	—
2. General Assembly affairs	8.8	—
3. Security Council affairs	17.6	—
4. Disarmament	27.1	74.7
5. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections	4.5	25.3
6. Question of Palestine	7.9	—
7. Other programmes	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 2.15 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
1. Preventive diplomacy and peacemaking	5 573.4	8 357.3	8 075.4	96.6	16 432.7	957.3	17 390.0
2. General Assembly affairs	3 847.2	1 708.3	2 534.5	148.3	4 242.8	229.4	4 472.2
3. Security Council affairs	6 663.8	7 020.5	1 496.0	21.3	8 516.5	413.2	8 929.7
4. Disarmament	11 951.4	12 990.8	88.0	0.6	13 078.8	741.6	13 820.4
5. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections	688.7	1 969.0	198.9	10.1	2 167.9	124.0	2 291.9
6. Question of Palestine	3 809.5	4 429.3	(579.2)	(13.0)	3 850.1	181.8	4 031.9
7. Other programmes							
(a) Research and collection of information	676.4	1 070.2	(1 070.2)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(b) Special political questions (UNARDOL)	—	893.8	(893.8)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(c) Special political questions	1 631.1	2 624.5	(2 624.5)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(d) Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking	167.3	971.1	(971.1)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(e) Regional political and security cooperation and trusteeship and decolonization	3 034.4	3 646.8	(3 646.8)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(f) Elimination of apartheid	4 389.6	3 869.7	(3 869.7)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	42 432.8	49 551.3	(1 262.5)	(2.5)	48 288.8	2 647.3	50 936.1

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	—	—	(a) Services in support of:	—
	416.7	571.7	(i) Other United Nations organizations	—
			(ii) Extrabudgetary programmes	142.3
Total (a)	416.7	571.7		142.3
	1 021.1	217.9	(b) Substantive activities	
	194.8	390.7	Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme	233.0
	801.8	234.6	Trust Fund for Public Awareness on Disarmament Issues	410.2
	500.0	608.2	Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	254.0
	208.0	6 370.4	Trust Fund for Interest on the Contribution to the United Nations Special Account	400.0
	6.3	186.0	United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation	1 333.0
			Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid	—
Total (b)	2 732.0	8 007.8		2 630.2
	323.5	142.3	(c) Operational projects	
	154.9	99.3	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa	133.8
	396.7	40.0	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	145.3
	1 433.7	2 187.3	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific	40.0
	4 330.0	2 130.5	Trust Fund for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	2 187.3
	11 138.6	5 000.0	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	—
	1 534.7	255.0	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	—
			United Nations Fund for Namibia	—
Total (c)	19 312.1	9 854.4		2 506.4
Total (a), (b) and (c)	22 460.8	18 433.9		5 278.9
Total (1) and (2)	64 893.6	67 985.2		56 215.0

Table 2.16 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	34 439.0	41 791.1	(1 440.4)	(3.4)	40 350.7	2 286.1	42 636.8
Other staff costs	2 520.3	866.8	406.5	46.8	1 273.3	61.4	1 334.7
Consultants and experts	1 023.0	1 599.3	(267.8)	(16.7)	1 331.5	64.2	1 395.7
Travel	1 425.0	1 750.3	172.8	9.8	1 923.1	92.9	2 016.0
Contractual services	223.3	294.5	(10.1)	(3.4)	284.4	13.8	298.2
General operating expenses	556.5	1 001.9	(214.7)	(21.4)	787.2	37.1	824.3
Supplies and materials	96.6	135.6	(39.2)	(28.9)	96.4	4.9	101.3
Equipment	741.4	522.9	130.4	24.9	653.3	31.2	684.5
Fellowships, grants, contributions	1 407.7	1 588.9	—	—	1 588.9	55.7	1 644.6
Total	42 432.8	49 551.3	(1 262.5)	(2.5)	48 288.8	2 647.3	50 936.1

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	1996-1997 estimates
Posts	317.0	467.4	177.0
Other staff costs	1 913.7	1 953.7	1 771.1
Consultants and experts	80.9	645.7	626.0
Travel	1 647.9	1 691.7	1 398.2
Contractual services	538.6	629.7	543.7
General operating expenses	1 342.1	320.5	309.9
Supplies and materials	0.7	34.0	32.7
Furniture	—	—	—
Equipment	100.0	139.4	111.1
Fellowships, grants, contributions	16 432.1	12 489.3	309.2
Other expenditures	87.8	62.5	—
Total	22 460.8	18 433.9	5 278.9
Total (1) and (2)	64 893.6	67 985.2	56 215.0

Table 2.17 Post requirements

Programme of work

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-2	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
D-1	17	16	1	1	—	—	18	17
P-5	36	35	4	3	—	—	40	38
P-4/3	63	62	3	2	—	—	66	64
P-2/1	15	12	—	—	—	—	15	12
Total	141	135	8	6	—	—	149	141
General Service category								
Principal level	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	9
Other levels	82	88	13	8	2	2	97	98
Total	91	97	13	8	2	2	106	107
Other categories								
Local level	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Total	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Grand total	232	232	25	14	2	2	259	248

1. Preventive diplomacy and peacemaking

Table 2.18 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	5 236.4	8 021.0	7 375.6	91.9	15 396.6	906.8	16 303.4
Other staff costs	202.3	132.6	82.0	61.8	214.6	10.5	225.1
Consultants and experts	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel	67.1	13.0	446.1	3 331.5	459.1	22.2	481.3
Contractual services	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General operating expenses	—	190.7	—	—	190.7	9.4	200.1
Equipment	44.7	—	171.7	—	171.7	8.4	180.1
Fellowships, grants, contributions	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5 573.4	8 357.3	8 075.4	96.6	16 432.7	957.3	17 390.0

Table 2.19 Post requirements

Programme: Preventive diplomacy and peacemaking

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-2	4	6	—	—	—	—	4	6
D-1	4	7	—	—	—	—	4	7
P-5	8	13	—	2	—	—	8	15
P-4/3	14	25	—	1	—	—	14	26
P-2/1	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	5
Total	32	56	—	3	—	—	32	59
General Service category								
Other levels	14	32	—	—	—	—	14	32
Total	14	32	—	—	—	—	14	32
Grand total	46	88	—	3	—	—	46	91

- 2.43 Under the direct supervision of the Under-Secretary-General, supported by the two Assistant Secretaries-General, the six regional divisions in the Department of Political Affairs, the Africa I Division, the Africa II Division, the Americas Division, the East Asia and the Pacific Division, the Europe Division and the West Asia Division, are responsible for activities implemented under this subsection, relating to subprogrammes 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, and 3, Research, collection and analysis of information, of programme 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection and analysis of information, as well as subprogrammes 1, Special political questions, and 2, Regional, political and security cooperation, of programme 4, Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised.
- 2.44 The Africa I and Africa II divisions were created as a result of the merger of the two parts of the Department in March 1994. The consolidation placed activities carried out by various units of the former structure relating to subprogrammes 1 and 3 of programme 1 as well as subprogrammes 1 and 2 of programme 4 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, under the Divisions. The establishment of the two new regional divisions increased the number of regional divisions in the Department to six.
- 2.45 The work of the Divisions is distributed as follows: (a) the Africa I Division has responsibilities relating to 23 countries and territories in eastern and southern Africa; (b) the Africa II Division carries out activities relating to 31 countries and territories in northern, western and central Africa; (c) the Americas Division implements activities relating to 36 countries and territories in North and South America and the Caribbean; (d) the East Asia and the Pacific Division carries out activities relating to 37 countries and territories in east Asia and the Pacific; (e) the Europe Division carries out activities relating to 48 countries and territories in Europe; and (f) the West Asia Division carries out activities relating to 19 countries and territories in west and central Asia. The Divisions also monitor and maintain close cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, as described in the activities below.

Programme 1

Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information

Subprogramme 1

Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking

- 2.46 Guided by the objectives set out in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, including Assembly resolutions 47/120 A and B of 18 December 1992 and 20 September 1993 on An Agenda for Peace, the orientation of this subprogramme is:
- To provide the Secretary-General with information and political analysis on developing situations that could have an adverse effect on international peace and security or could otherwise require the Secretary-General's attention;
 - To advise the Secretary-General on action that he might take on his own initiative or recommend for the approval of the General Assembly or the Security Council in order to prevent or contain adverse consequences resulting from a given situation;
 - To assist the Secretary-General in implementing such action taken on his own initiative or mandated by the General Assembly or the Security Council.

Activities*1. International cooperation**Settlement of disputes, special missions, good offices and fact-finding*

- Identification of potential crisis areas and provision of early warning to the Secretary-General on developments and situations affecting international peace and security;
- Monitoring of potential conflict areas, collecting, updating and analysing related information;
- Maintenance and expansion of links with other United Nations offices and departments and other relevant institutes and experts;
- Preparation of and participation in fact-finding, peacemaking and other missions to areas of actual or potential conflict where the Secretary-General's preventive and peacemaking efforts may be needed or are already engaged;
- Provision of political guidance and support to Special Representatives and other persons appointed by the Secretary-General to assist his preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping efforts.

2. Parliamentary services

- Parliamentary documentation (including official records).* Reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council on various peace and security questions;
- Substantive services.* Provision of substantive background information and advice to the President of the General Assembly and to the representative of the Secretary-General in the Security Council, as required.

3. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

- Liaison, consultations and, as required, negotiations with Member States at their permanent missions at Headquarters or in their capitals;
- Maintenance of contacts with non-governmental organizations and academic institutions world wide and participation in seminars and academic meetings relevant to the regions and to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking;
- Maintenance of contacts and consultations with representatives of regional and subregional organizations concerned, with a view to strengthening cooperative relations with them;

- (d) Preparation of analytical briefs and in-depth studies focused on emerging trends bearing on peace and security and draft reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as briefing notes, background papers, personal profiles and talking points and assessments on relevant political questions for official visits by the Secretary-General and senior United Nations officials and for high-level meetings at Headquarters for the Secretary-General.

Subprogramme 3 Research, collection and analysis of information

Activities

1. *International cooperation*
 - (a) *Settlement of disputes, special missions, good offices and fact-finding*
 - (i) Monitoring developments on a daily basis, collecting and analysing information on the following categorizations: situations in which the United Nations is actively involved; situations of armed conflict with no United Nations involvement; situations of high-level tension; situations of low-level tension; and situations of relatively stable countries with emerging elements of instability;
 - (ii) Bringing promptly to the attention of the Secretary-General and his senior officials developments in any situation that pose a threat to peace and security, and recommending appropriate responses in exercising preventive diplomacy;
 - (iii) Provision of up-to-date information and analyses on all situations in support of the peacemaking efforts of the Secretary-General and his senior officials;
 - (iv) Research and reports on issues that affect peace and security, including the issuance of periodic reports on the trend and state of conflict situations in relevant African countries and on the continent as a whole;
 - (v) Maintenance of an up-to-date database in support of preventive diplomacy and peacemaking;
 - (vi) Undertaking of fact-finding missions aimed at supporting research and analysis for early warning and preventive diplomacy, particularly with respect to decisions on policy options;
 - (b) *External relations*
 - (i) Focal point for contacts with institutions engaged in conflict resolution and research on early warning and preventive diplomacy;
 - (ii) Participation and/or organization of seminars on early warning and preventive diplomacy.
2. *Parliamentary services*
Parliamentary documentation. Reports to the General Assembly and Security Council as requested on various questions.
3. *Information materials and services*
 - (a) Briefing notes, background papers and talking points for the Secretary-General's official visits and for his meetings at Headquarters;
 - (b) Lectures and seminars at Headquarters and elsewhere as required.
4. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*
 - (a) Coordination and liaison with other units in the Secretariat;
 - (b) Liaison and, as required, negotiations with the permanent missions of Member States;
 - (c) Establishment and maintenance of contacts with regional organizations, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and members of the academic community interested in the regions concerned; and participation in seminars and other events and activities organized by them.

Programme 4 Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization

Subprogramme 1 Special political questions

- 2.47 The activities carried out under subprogramme 1 of programme 4 cover a broad range of special questions of a political nature with particular emphasis on Africa, in the context of Chapter VI of the Charter, relative to pacific settlement of disputes. Activities carried out include monitoring political and other developments and rendering assistance to the Secretary-General with regard to his responsibilities relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the political aspects of peace-keeping operations.
- 2.48 Close contact and cooperation will be monitored with regional, interregional and subregional organizations, associations and conferences having observer status or other recognized status with the United Nations, notably OAU, the front-line States and SADC, on matters of concern to the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolutions.

Activities

1. *International cooperation*
 - (a) *Good offices, fact-finding, peacemaking and conflict resolution*
 - (i) Monitoring developments and preparing critical analyses on specific political issues relating to pacific settlement procedures;
 - (ii) Responsibility for political aspects of peace-keeping operations;
 - (iii) Maintenance and development of cooperation with OAU, SADC and the front-line States through joint meetings, consultations, liaison and attendance at meetings held by them, particularly the meetings of the Council of Ministers and summit meetings of OAU;
 - (b) *External relations.* Liaison functions with regional and interregional organizations, associations and conferences regarding political matters of importance to the United Nations will include:
 - (i) Maintenance and development of cooperation with the secretariats of regional and interregional organizations, associations and conferences as well as with non-governmental organizations. Cooperation will be carried out through joint meetings, consultations and other forms of liaison with their respective secretariats and through exchange of information and data;
 - (ii) Advice to United Nations organizations and agencies on African issues, particularly with regard to new initiatives called for in relevant United Nations resolutions;
 - (iii) Attendance at the annual ministerial and summit meetings of African regional and subregional organizations.
2. *Parliamentary services*
 - (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* Although the specific reporting requirements in the biennium might vary in accordance with developments, it is anticipated that reports of the Secretary-General required for submission to the General Assembly will include cooperation between the United Nations and various regional and interregional organizations. Preparation of reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on key African questions will also be carried out;
 - (b) *Substantive services*
 - (i) Organization and preparation of background documentation on general or interorganizational meetings as called for under relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly in the context of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU;
 - (ii) Preparation of pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation, including working papers and reports concerning the meetings between the United Nations system and regional organizations, particularly OAU.

3. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*

- (a) Liaison with the departments entrusted with responsibility for political, peace-keeping and humanitarian questions, as well as with delegations;
- (b) Liaison with departments responsible for international economic cooperation with reference to political aspects of regional, economic and social issues in Africa.

Subprogramme 2**Regional, political and security cooperation**

- 2.49 The objective of subprogramme 2 of programme 4 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, continues to be the promotion of the implementation of the relevant provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, entitled "Regional arrangements". In that respect, maintenance of effective general cooperation will continue with the secretariats of the regional and interregional organizations, associations and conferences dealing with political matters of concern to the United Nations.
- 2.50 Activities will also include in particular: monitoring the work of subregional, regional and interregional organizations, associations and conferences having observer status or other recognized status with the United Nations; and maintaining close cooperation with them, notably OSCE, LAS, OIC, OAS and others, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Activities1. *International cooperation*

- (a) *Settlement of disputes, special missions, good offices and fact-finding.* Monitoring the activities of regional organizations and preparing political analysis of those activities;
- (b) *External relations.* Maintaining and developing cooperation with the secretariats of regional and interregional organizations, notably OSCE, LAS and all its related organizations, OIC and OAS, as well as organizations operating in the Caribbean, including CARICOM and CDCC, the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission and related organizations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Commonwealth. Cooperation will be maintained through joint meetings, consultations and other forms of liaison with their respective secretariats; and attendance at their annual meetings of Foreign Ministers and summit meetings, where appropriate.

2. *Parliamentary services*(a) *Parliamentary documentation*

- (i) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE;
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General on a zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;
- (iii) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;
- (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on cooperation between the United Nations and LAS; the general meeting between the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; and the sectoral meeting between the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations;
- (v) Reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on cooperation between the United Nations and OIC; the general meeting between the United Nations system and OIC and its specialized institutions; the meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations system and OIC and its specialized institutions; the sectoral meeting between the United Nations system and OIC and its specialized institutions;
- (vi) Five reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on cooperation between the United Nations and OAS;

- (vii) Reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the general meeting between the United Nations and OAS and on the sectoral meetings between the United Nations and OAS;

(b) *Substantive services*

- (i) One general meeting and two sectoral meetings between the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations;
- (ii) One meeting of the Focal Points of the Lead Agencies and one general meeting and two sectoral meetings between the United Nations system and OIC and its specialized institutions;
- (iii) General meeting between the United Nations and OAS;
- (c) Technical (secretariat) services are provided for the meetings mentioned in 2 (b) above.

3. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*

The implementation of subprogramme 2 requires permanent coordination with United Nations specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations, as they often contribute in their respective fields of competence to most schemes of cooperation with regional organizations.

Resource requirements (at current rates)*Posts*

- 2.51 The staffing table of the six regional divisions devoted to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking would include 56 Professional and above (6 D-2, 7 D-1, 13 P-5, 25 P-4/3 and 5 P-2) and 32 General Service (Other level) established posts as well as 3 temporary Professional (2 P-5 and 1 P-4/3) posts consisting of posts redeployed within the Department following its further restructuring in March 1994 (with the exception of 1 D-1 and 1 General Service (Other level) post proposed for abolition from the Africa I and Africa II Divisions, respectively), and released from the termination of apartheid-related activities. One P-3 and four General Service (Other level) temporary posts are proposed for conversion to established posts in view of the continuing nature of the activities. The distribution of posts by Division would be as follows:

	<i>Africa I Division</i>	<i>Africa II Division</i>	<i>Americas Division</i>	<i>East Asia and Pacific Division</i>	<i>Europe Division</i>	<i>West Asia Division</i>
Professional category and above						
D-2	1	1	1	1	1	1
D-1	1	1	1	1	2	1
P-5	2	4	4	1	2	2
P-4/3	4	5	3	4	5	5
P-2/1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Subtotal	9	12	9	8	11	10
General Service category						
Other levels	6	6	5	4	5	6
Total	15	18	14	12	16	16

Other staff costs

- 2.52 A provision of \$214,600, reflecting an increase of \$82,000, is proposed in connection with continued requirements for overtime (\$132,600) owing to the nature of the activities which frequently requires work to be done outside normal working hours, and for general temporary assistance (\$82,000) for temporary replacement of staff on maternity and extended sick leave and for supplementary staff during peak workload periods.

Travel

- 2.53 The proposed provision of \$459,100, which reflects an increase of \$446,100 redeployed in part from executive direction and management (\$230,900) and programme support (\$86,500), relates to travel of

staff attending meetings of regional organizations and participating in conferences and seminars in the area of preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, undertaking fact-finding and other missions, as well as accompanying special representatives/envoys of the Secretary-General.

General operating expenses

- 2.54 Requirements of \$190,700 are estimated for communications, owing to the volume of long-distance telephone calls and facsimiles required for work in the preventive diplomacy and peacemaking fields, and for access to various electronic news services.

Equipment

- 2.55 A provision of \$171,700 for 1996-1997 would cover the acquisition of office automation equipment such as specialized workstations to provide instant access to information on events around the world, specialized laptop computers for use during assignments or fact-finding missions away from Headquarters, where maintenance of contact through E-mail and access to information on databases within the Department is necessary, and the upgrade of existing equipment.

2. General Assembly affairs

Table 2.20 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	2 849.0	1 634.9	2 320.4	141.9	3 955.3	215.4	4 170.7
Other staff costs	954.2	73.4	86.7	118.1	160.1	7.9	168.0
Consultants and experts	16.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel	4.7	—	8.4	—	8.4	0.4	8.8
Contractual services	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
General operating expenses	14.3	—	27.5	—	27.5	1.3	28.8
Supplies and materials	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment	0.1	—	91.5	—	91.5	4.4	95.9
Fellowships, grants, contributions	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3 847.2	1 708.3	2 534.5	148.3	4 242.8	229.4	4 472.2

Table 2.21 Post requirements

Programme: General Assembly affairs

	<i>Established posts</i>		<i>Temporary posts</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Regular budget</i>		<i>Regular budget</i>		<i>Extrabudgetary resources</i>			
	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
P-5	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
P-4/3	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	7
P-2/1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	5	13	—	—	—	—	5	13
General Service category								
Principal level	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other levels	3	11	—	—	—	—	3	11
Total	5	13	—	—	—	—	5	13
Grand total	10	26	—	—	—	—	10	26

- 2.56 This subsection covers activities relating to programme 3, General Assembly affairs, and subprogramme 3, Trusteeship and decolonization, of programme 4, Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization, of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997, as revised, and implemented by the General Assembly Affairs Division. Activities and resources relating to programme 5, Question of Palestine, for which responsibility also rests with the Division, are discussed in section 2.C.6 below.
- 2.57 The General Assembly Affairs Division provides secretariat services to the plenary meetings of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee and other intergovernmental bodies concerned with issues of decolonization, as well as the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. It also serves as secretariat for various ad hoc bodies such as the Open-ended Working Group on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council.
- 2.58 The pattern of General Assembly meetings has changed dramatically. Although it continues to perform most of its work during its regular sessions, from September to December, the Assembly now meets with increasing frequency during the rest of the year. A precedent was set when, for the first time since the establishment of the United Nations, the Assembly met every month during its forty-seventh session. This pattern was repeated with its forty-eighth session, during which approximately 20 per cent of its meetings were held from January to September 1994, with a record of six meetings during July.
- 2.59 The increase in the number of items on the agenda of the General Assembly is due mainly to items relating to budgetary and administrative matters. There has also been an increase in the volume of work of its formal and informal working groups, which the Assembly mandates its President to establish.

Programme 3**General Assembly affairs****Subprogramme****General Assembly affairs**

- 2.60 The activities under this subprogramme are carried out by the General Assembly Secretariat Services Branch. The Office of the Director of the General Assembly Affairs Division is responsible for supervising and coordinating all the activities of the subprogramme.

Activities**1. Parliamentary services**

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* Preparation and submission for issuance of all documents relating to the organization of the General Assembly and its provisional and final agendas — the preliminary list of items, the provisional agenda, the supplementary list of items, the list of additional items, the memorandum of the Secretary-General on the organization of the work of the Assembly, reports of the General Committee to the Assembly, the state of preparation of Assembly documentation; the list of resolutions and texts of decisions adopted by the Assembly and the annotated preliminary list and its addendum; preparation and submission for issuance of all documents relating to ad hoc working groups and conferences, such as reports and draft resolutions of the working groups on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and on An Agenda for Peace, as well as the high-level meeting on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations;
- (b) *Substantive services.* Meetings and consultations of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly; the working groups on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, on An Agenda for Peace, and on revitalization of the General Assembly; high-level meetings on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations; and meetings of the International Conference on New or Restored Democracies;
- (c) *Technical (secretariat) services.* Planning and organization of activities and services related to the sessions of the General Assembly; assistance to the President of the Assembly on all matters relating to the conduct of the Assembly, including the work of the Main Committees and subsidiary organs; advice to Member States and other delegations, as well as to the President of the Assembly and to officials of other Secretariat units concerned with the work of the Assembly; planning, establishment and coordination of lists of speakers for the general debate and the consideration of agenda items by the Assembly; advice to those responsible for documentation for the Assembly on matters relating to the *Official Records of the General Assembly*; ensuring that Assembly documents prepared by the Secretariat and those emanating from Member States or subsidiary bodies of the Assembly are clear, comprehensible and correct; approval of documents for issuance in accordance with the appropriate legislative mandate; advice to permanent missions on communications distributed as official parliamentary documents; provision of secretariat services to subsidiary bodies and working groups of the Assembly and special conferences and meetings; and identifying Secretariat units and United Nations programmes responsible for implementation of General Assembly resolutions and decisions.

2. Published material

Recurrent publications. Annual *Information for Delegations* handbook in connection with regular sessions of the General Assembly; and preparation of relevant sections of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*.

3. Conference services

Maintenance of a reference system on General Assembly practices, precedents, rules of procedure and subsidiary organs, and maintenance of a reference library.

4. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

- (a) Coordination of activities and services related to the organization of sessions of the General Assembly within the Secretariat, *inter alia*, with the Office of Conference and Support Services, as well as between the Secretariat and delegations, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies; coordination with substantive units and the secretariats of the Main Committees on questions related to the servicing of the Assembly, including scheduling; coordination with substantive units on the establishment and appointment of members to subsidiary organs of the Assembly; coordination of production of Assembly documents by the Secretariat, including the establishment and maintenance of the schedule of documentation for current and future sessions; and coordination with author departments and offices and with the Office of Conference and Support Services to ensure timely submission, processing and issuance of documentation;
- (b) Coordination of activities and services related to the organization of sessions of ad hoc working groups of the General Assembly and conferences;
- (c) Maintenance of contacts with regional organizations, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and members of the academic community on issues within the purview of the Division, and participation in seminars and other activities organized by them;
- (d) Liaison with the permanent missions of Member States.

Programme 4**Special political questions, trusteeship and decolonization****Subprogramme 3****Trusteeship and decolonization**

- 2.61 Activities to be carried out under this subprogramme will depend on the programme of work of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its subsidiary bodies, which is approved annually by the General Assembly. Subject to any directives that the Assembly may give at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions in respect of the Special Committee's programme of work, the General Assembly Subsidiary Organs Secretariat Services Branch will continue to assist the Special Committee in the implementation of its mandate.
- 2.62 The Branch will also continue to provide substantive services to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) of the General Assembly and to the Trusteeship Council, should it meet.

Activities**1. International cooperation**

External relations. Consultation and exchange of information between the United Nations, OAU, OAS, other organizations operating in CARICOM, including CDCC, the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Forum and related organizations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Commonwealth on matters relating to the implementation of various resolutions on decolonization; and liaison with non-governmental organizations in the field of decolonization.

2. Parliamentary services**(a) Parliamentary documentation (including official records)**

- (i) Annual reports to the General Assembly on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations; implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories; action taken during the International Decade for the Eradication

of Colonialism (1995), as well as suggestions and trends that emerge from the deliberations of United Nations organs and the specialized agencies on implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;

- (ii) Annual reports for the Special Committee on the political, economic and social conditions in each of the following Non-Self-Governing Territories: American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, East Timor, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Gibraltar, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands and Western Sahara; on activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination in the following Territories: Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands; and on military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration in the following Territories: Bermuda, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands;

- (iii) Contribution to the annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the question of Western Sahara;

(b) *Substantive services*

- (i) Substantive servicing of one session each year of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) of the General Assembly; of meetings of the Special Committee, including regional seminars away from Headquarters, the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance and the working groups of the Special Committee (approximately 30 official meetings and about 15 informal meetings each year); and visiting missions of the Special Committee to the Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- (ii) Organization and substantive servicing of one regional seminar per year (1996 and 1997) in the Caribbean and the Pacific regions, respectively, in accordance with the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

3. *Published material*

Recurrent publications. Preparation and publication of studies and monographs in the field of decolonization in a series entitled *Decolonization*.

4. *Information materials and services*

Substantive assistance to and organization in cooperation with the Department of Public Information of various information projects and publications relating to decolonization as follows: booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits — briefings on matters relating to decolonization to delegations and organizations; exhibits and other visual materials — periodic exhibits of visual displays and posters on decolonization; production of documentary films and slide sets; and radio programmes on decolonization.

5. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*

- (a) Cooperation with the Department of Public Information in the dissemination of information on decolonization of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- (b) Liaison throughout the biennium with permanent missions of the administering Powers on matters relating to Territories under their administration, particularly in respect of the provision of documents called for by Article 73 *e* of the Charter;
- (c) Liaison with specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations on issues relating to decolonization;
- (d) Coordination, when appropriate, of assistance by the specialized agencies to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- (e) Official transmission to all United Nations Member States and members of the Special Committee, as appropriate, on issues relating to decolonization;

- (f) The receipt, classification and indexing of all documents relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, and responses to requests for information from delegations and organizations on matters relating to the work of the Department (throughout the biennium).

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

- 2.63 The estimated requirements of \$3,955,300 relate to the Office of the Director and the General Assembly Secretariat Services Branch, and the General Assembly Subsidiary Organs Secretariat Services Branch of the General Assembly Affairs Division, created following the consolidation of the Department in 1994-1995. The distribution of posts among these three units would be as follows:

	Office of the Director	General Assembly Secretariat Services Branch	General Assembly Subsidiary Organs Secretariat Services Branch
Professional category and above			
D-2	1	—	—
D-1	—	1	1
P-5	—	1	1
P-4/3	—	4	3
P-2/1	—	1	—
Subtotal	1	7	5
General Service category	1	8	4
Total	2	15	9

- 2.64 The net increase in posts reflects essentially the revised structure of the Division proposed by the Secretary-General in annex III of his report (A/C.5/49/44) and subsequently approved by the General Assembly. Although it was proposed in that report that the Office of the Director, the General Assembly Secretariat Services Branch and the General Assembly Subsidiary Organs Secretariat Services Branch (formerly the Decolonization Secretariat Services Branch) would consist of a total of 15 posts in the Professional category and above and 13 General Service posts, for reasons of efficiency and upon further review, it is proposed that one P-5 and one P-4 be abolished from the former Decolonization Secretariat Services Branch and one P-3 post redeployed from the Division for Palestinian Rights in exchange for a P-2 post to the Security Council Affairs Division.

Other staff costs

- 2.65 The provision of \$160,100, redeployed in part from the Offices of the Under-Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General, would provide for general temporary assistance (\$82,000) and overtime (\$78,100) during peak workload periods.

Travel

- 2.66 The estimated requirements of \$8,400 would provide for travel of staff for consultations concerning the work of the General Assembly.

General operating expenses

- 2.67 The proposed estimates of \$27,500, redeployed from the Security Council Affairs Division, relate to communications requirements in connection with long-distance telephone calls and facsimiles in relation to the activities of the General Assembly.

Equipment

- 2.68 The estimated requirements (\$91,500) relate to acquisition of office automation equipment, including specialized workstations, specialized laptop computers for use during assignments away from Headquarters and attendance at meetings, and printers. The Division is expected to benefit from expanded connections between its offices in the Secretariat and the General Assembly Hall.

3. Security Council affairs

Table 2.22 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	6 239.5	6 872.7	1 274.6	18.5	8 147.3	395.7	8 543.0
Other staff costs	371.2	74.8	101.6	135.8	176.4	8.2	184.6
Consultants and experts	—	—	28.6	—	28.6	1.5	30.1
Travel	23.1	16.8	(8.4)	(50.0)	8.4	0.4	8.8
Contractual services	29.5	1.2	(1.2)	(100.0)	—	—	—
General operating expenses	—	55.0	(27.5)	(50.0)	27.5	1.3	28.8
Supplies and materials	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment	—	—	128.3	—	128.3	6.1	134.4
Total	6 663.8	7 020.5	1 496.0	21.3	8 516.5	413.2	8 929.7

Table 2.23 Post requirements

Programme: Security Council affairs

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
D-1	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3
P-5	6	6	1	1	—	—	7	7
P-4/3	11	11	1	1	—	—	12	12
P-2/1	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	22	24	2	2	—	—	24	26
General Service category								
Principal level	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other levels	14	18	4	7	—	—	18	25
Total	17	21	4	7	—	—	21	28
Grand total	39	45	6	9	—	—	45	54

- 2.69 The Security Council Affairs Division is responsible for implementing programme 2, Political and Security Council affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised. The Division provides secretariat services to the Security Council and its subsidiary organs and consists of three branches: the

Security Council Secretariat Services Branch, the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Secretariat Services Branch and the Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch.

- 2.70 The Security Council, one of the principal organs of the United Nations, was established under Article 7 of the Charter and is charged with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. As specified in Article 28 of the Charter, it is so organized as to be able to function continuously. It is authorized, under Article 29 of the Charter, to establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. Such bodies, of either fixed or indeterminate duration, meet as required. During recent years there has been a substantial increase in the frequency of meetings of the Council and its various subsidiary organs.
- 2.71 Because of the expansion in the work of the Security Council, resulting in daily meetings and consultations on a continuous basis, and of the sanctions committees, the Division's workload has increased substantially. The secretariat of the Council services the meetings and consultations of the Council and of its working groups for the greater part of the day and often beyond normal working hours. Following the conclusion of the Council's activities on any given day, its secretariat also dedicates another four to six hours to related work. It is proposed, therefore, to continue the temporary posts approved in the biennium 1994-1995, namely one P-5, one P-4 and four General Service (Other level).
- 2.72 The continuing expansion in the work of the Security Council is demonstrated in the following table:

Activity of the Security Council, 1988-1994

	1988	1990	1992	1994
Formal meetings	55	70	133	165
Informal consultations	62	80	188	273
Resolutions	20	37	74	77
Presidential statements	8	32	94	82

- 2.73 During the biennium 1996-1997, the Security Council Affairs Division will continue to provide substantive services to the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, including any subsidiary organ that may be created during the plan period; provide, as required, substantive services for missions and meetings of the Security Council away from Headquarters; maintain necessary liaison with delegations and with other United Nations bodies as well as other intergovernmental organizations; and prepare the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and other reports and studies called for by decisions of the deliberative bodies concerned.

**Subprogramme
Security Council affairs****Activities**1. *Parliamentary services*

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* (i) Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly; and (ii) reports of subsidiary organs of the Security Council to the Council, as required;
- (b) *Substantive services.* (i) Meetings and consultations of the Council as a whole, meetings of informal working groups of the Council and bilateral and group consultations, as required, the frequency of meetings and consultations being determined by the Council itself; (ii) meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Council, of which there are currently nine, namely, the Security Council Committee of Experts; the Committee on the Admission of New Members; the Security Council Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters; the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait; the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia; the Security Council Committee

established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia; the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola; and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda.

2. Published material

Recurrent publications. Completion of drafting of the eleventh supplement to the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, covering the period 1989-1992.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

- 2.74 The estimated provision for posts (\$8,147,300) covers 24 posts in the Professional category and above (1 D-2, 3 D-1, 6 P-5, 11 P-4/3 and 3 P-2) and 24 General Service posts (3 Principal level and 18 Other level established posts and 3 temporary posts). That level of posts reflects the abolition of one P-5 post from the Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch and includes the proposed continuation of the six temporary posts (1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 4 General Service (Other level)) approved in the biennium 1994-1995 for the servicing of the Security Council sanctions committees.

- 2.75 The distribution of posts among the units of the Security Council Affairs Division would be as follows:

	Office of the Director	Security Council Secretariat Services Branch	Security Council Subsidiary Organs Secretariat Services Branch	Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch	Military Staff Committee Secretariat
Professional category and above					
D-2	1	—	—	—	—
D-1	—	1	1	1	—
P-5	—	2	4	1	—
P-4/3	—	4	4	3	1
P-2/1	—	1	2	—	—
Total	1	8	11	5	1
General Service category	1	9	15	2	1
Grand total	2	17	26	7	2

Other staff costs

- 2.76 The estimated requirements of \$176,400, which reflect a growth of \$101,600, would provide for general temporary assistance (\$82,000) and overtime (\$94,400). This provision is proposed in connection with the exceptional increase in the activities of the Security Council, including the extensive servicing of the sanctions committees.

Consultants and experts

- 2.77 A provision of \$28,600 is proposed in connection with specialized services required in connection with the backlog of work in the Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch and work related to the publication of the supplements of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*

Travel

- 2.78 The estimated requirements of \$8,400 would provide for travel by staff for consultations concerning the work of the Security Council.

General operating expenses

- 2.79 The proposed estimates of \$27,500 relate to communications and would be required in connection with long-distance telephone calls and facsimiles in relation to the activities of the Security Council.

Equipment

- 2.80 The estimated requirements of \$128,300 would provide for acquisition of various items of office automation equipment, such as specialized workstations, specialized laptop computers for use during assignments away from Headquarters and attendance at meetings and printers, and the upgrading of existing equipment.

4. Disarmament

Table 2.24 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	7 325.0	8 154.2	392.7	4.8	8 546.9	543.9	9 090.8
Other staff costs	779.7	457.7	163.8	35.7	621.5	30.3	651.8
Consultants and experts	978.7	1 475.0	(235.6)	(15.9)	1 239.4	60.0	1 299.4
Travel	459.1	431.4	(14.3)	(3.3)	417.1	20.2	437.3
Contractual services	138.5	257.2	—	—	257.2	12.5	269.7
General operating expenses	167.0	167.7	(2.1)	(1.2)	165.6	7.8	173.4
Supplies and materials	54.7	68.2	—	—	68.2	3.1	71.3
Equipment	641.5	390.5	(216.5)	(55.4)	174.0	8.1	182.1
Fellowships, grants, contributions	1 407.2	1 588.9	—	—	1 588.9	55.7	1 644.6
Total	11 951.4	12 990.8	88.0	0.6	13 078.8	741.6	13 820.4

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
			(a) Services in support of:	
	—	—	(i) Other United Nations organizations	—
	80.9	106.7	(ii) Extrabudgetary programmes	142.3
Total (a)	80.9	106.7		142.3
			(b) Substantive activities	
	1 021.1	217.9	Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme	233.0
	194.8	390.7	Trust Fund for Public Awareness on Disarmament Issues	410.2
	801.8	234.6	Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities	254.0
	500.0	608.2	Trust Fund for Interest on the Contribution to the United Nations Special Account	400.0
Total (b)	2 517.7	1 451.4		1 297.2

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
			(c) Operational projects	
	323.5	142.3	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa	133.8
	154.9	99.3	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	145.3
	396.7	40.0	Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific	40.0
	1 433.7	2 187.3	Trust Fund for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	2 187.3
Total (c)	2 308.8	2 468.9		2 506.4
Total (a), (b) and (c)	4 907.4	4 027.0		3 945.9
Total (1) and (2)	16 858.8	17 017.8		17 766.3

Table 2.25 Post requirements

Programme: Disarmament

	<i>Established posts</i>		<i>Temporary posts</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Regular budget</i>		<i>Regular budget</i>		<i>Extrabudgetary resources</i>			
					<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
P-5	10	11	—	—	—	—	10	11
P-4/3	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
P-2/1	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	27	28	—	—	—	—	27	28
General Service category								
Principal level	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Other levels	15	16	—	—	2	2	17	18
Total	19	20	—	—	2	2	21	22
Grand total	46	48	—	—	—	—	48	50

- 2.81 The promotion of arms limitation and disarmament at the global level remains an essential element in the international community's efforts to strengthen international peace and security. These efforts are still focused on weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear ones, but are becoming increasingly concerned with the growth and proliferation of various types of conventional weapons. In this connection, there is wide support for greater openness and transparency in military matters and for the prohibition of the use of particularly inhumane weapons. At the same time, the upsurge of regional conflicts has further demonstrated the value of regional approaches to arms limitation and confidence-building.

- 2.82 Considerable progress has been achieved in the negotiation of disarmament measures in various fields over the last several years. The issues that continue to demand the Organization's close attention fall into three categories: prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, as well as of the destabilizing accumulation of conventional arms; continuation of the dialogue to find solutions to the issues associated with the transfer of dual-purpose technologies; and promotion of confidence-building measures, openness and transparency in all spheres of military activities of States at the global, regional and subregional levels.
- 2.83 Guided by the overall objective of the programme in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, the Department of Political Affairs, through its Centre for Disarmament Affairs, has placed increased emphasis on the servicing of United Nations disarmament bodies, the Conference on Disarmament and its subsidiary bodies, as well as various review conferences and other meetings of parties to multilateral disarmament agreements; promotion of dialogue between Governments, researchers, scientists and other experts and non-governmental organizations, through the organization of meetings and conferences at both the international and the regional level; the monitoring, analysis and study of specific aspects of disarmament in order to promote a more thorough understanding of the complex factors involved in the process of disarmament; continued development of the disarmament computer database for electronic collection, storage and retrieval of information for use by the Centre, as well as by delegations and other relevant users.
- 2.84 During the biennium 1996-1997, the Centre will continue on this course. However, some additional demands will be placed on it by (a) the 1997 special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and its follow-up; (b) more intensive negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear-weapons purposes, in addition to ongoing efforts in the fields of negative security assurances, prevention of an arms race in outer space and transparency in armaments; and (c) the follow-up to the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
- 2.85 Another aspect of the Centre's activities that may place additional demands on its resources is its regional centres.

Subprogramme 1

Deliberation and negotiation

- 2.86 The objectives set out in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, have continued to guide the activities conducted under this subprogramme. Within that context, emphasis will be placed on:
- Provision of assistance to States parties to multilateral disarmament agreements, as required, and to Governments and intergovernmental bodies in their deliberative and negotiating efforts aimed at advancing the process of arms limitation and disarmament;
 - Follow-up action on the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and other bodies, and multilateral agreements, as may be necessary;
 - Further rationalization of the documentation needed for the various disarmament bodies.

Activities

1. International cooperation

- Depositary services.* Activities for the administration of depositary formalities in connection with (i) the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and its Preparatory Committee; (ii) the Ad Hoc Group mandated to draft measures to strengthen the biological weapons Convention; (iii) the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of

Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof and its Preparatory Committee; (iv) follow-up activities related to the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects; (v) follow-up activities related to the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and (vi) other conferences related to multilateral disarmament agreements for which the Secretary-General is a depositary and/or which are requested by the General Assembly, in particular the convening of a conference of the Consultative Committee of Experts as provided for under paragraph 2 of article V of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques;

- (b) *External relations.* (i) Maintaining liaison with States parties of various multilateral disarmament agreements and monitoring the process of signature and ratification of those agreements, as required; and (ii) maintaining liaison with intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations active in the field of disarmament.

2. Parliamentary services

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* (i) Reports of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly and a special report to the fourth special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament; (ii) reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to the Assembly; (iii) reports to the Assembly with respect to the follow-up and implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and other legislative bodies, including compilation and evaluation of replies received from Member States (approximately 30 reports); (iv) preparation of reports of the First Committee to the Assembly on each agenda item; (v) special reports to the Assembly, as may be required, in connection with the fourth special session devoted to disarmament; (vi) special reports and necessary background documentation prepared at the request of States parties for submission to review or special conferences on multilateral disarmament agreements; (vii) reports mandated by relevant resolutions of the Assembly (approximately 56 reports); and (viii) technical reports on disarmament matters of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly;
- (b) *Substantive services.* (i) Annual sessions of the First Committee of the General Assembly; (ii) fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and its preparatory committee; (iii) Disarmament Commission, sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and consultation groups, as required, and year-round consultations, as necessary; (iv) Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; (v) Conference on Disarmament (three sessions); and (vi) ad hoc committees established as subsidiary bodies of the Conference and inter-sessional negotiations and other disarmament meetings held at Geneva, as requested;
- (c) *Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work.* Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events (one session per year).

3. Operational activities

Advisory services. Provision of expert advice to the deliberative bodies in the field of disarmament, to review conferences of multilateral disarmament agreements and other international conferences, to Member States and to senior officials of the Organization, as required.

4. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Coordination and liaison with the General Assembly Affairs Division, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of Conference and Support Services, the International Atomic Energy Agency, OAU and the South Pacific Forum, in connection with servicing of intergovernmental bodies and implementation of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Subprogramme 2

Publications and United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

- 2.87 The two broad mandates of this subprogramme are in response to (a) General Assembly resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976 in which the Assembly endorsed the proposals of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament, which made specific reference to publication of a yearbook and periodical; and (b) the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (A/S-12/32), which launched the World Disarmament Campaign, renamed the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/53 D of 9 December 1992. The Centre for Disarmament Affairs database continues to assist in the production and dissemination aspects of the information programme.

Activities

1. Parliamentary services

Parliamentary documentation. Annual reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

2. Published material

- (a) *Recurrent publications.* (i) *United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*; (ii) *Disarmament: A Periodic Review by the United Nations*; (iii) *Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements*; (iv) topical papers, pursuant to requests of Member States to host conferences on particular issues; (v) *Disarmament Newsletter*; and (vi) expert studies/reports;
- (b) *Non-recurrent publications.* Ad hoc publications to respond to developments and requests as they occur.

3. Information materials and services

- (a) *Press releases.* Approximately 10 per year;
- (b) *Special events.* (i) Special meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly commemorating Disarmament Week; (ii) pledging conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, held during Disarmament Week; (iii) panel discussions and symposia for diplomatic and academic communities, as well as non-governmental organizations, on current disarmament issues during the spring session of the Disarmament Commission and during Disarmament Week in October; and (iv) meetings, panel discussions and symposia, held in cooperation with the Non-governmental Organizations Committee on Disarmament, on selected disarmament topics.

Subprogramme 3

Monitoring, analysis and studies

- 2.88 During the biennium 1996-1997, activities to be carried out will concentrate on (a) operating and maintaining the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, established by the Secretary-General on 1 January 1992 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991; (b) operating and maintaining a computerized database for the purpose of the Register, as well as for facilitating the exchange of data and information on various aspects of armaments, arms limitation and disarmament; (c) analysing international security- and disarmament-related developments within and outside the United Nations system; (d) follow-up to the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; (e) preparation and follow-up to the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; (f) provision of substantive services to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters; and (g) provision of substantive services to expert groups established to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of studies on arms limitation and disarmament issues.

Activities

1. *Parliamentary services*

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* Annual reports to the General Assembly (i) containing the data provided by Member States for the Register of Conventional Arms; (ii) on scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security; (iii) on the relationship between disarmament and development; and (iv) background papers in connection with the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
- (b) *Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work.* (i) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters and report to the General Assembly; (ii) expert group on the continuing operation of the Register of Conventional Arms and its further development, and report to the General Assembly; and (iii) other ad hoc expert groups mandated by the General Assembly.

2. *Published material*

Non-recurrent publications. Studies on verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, and other studies that might be mandated by the General Assembly.

3. *Information materials and services*

- (a) Maintenance of the disarmament reference library;
- (b) Continued implementation and maintenance of electronic collection, storage and retrieval of international security and disarmament affairs information.

4. *Operational activities*

- (a) *Advisory services.* Provision of expertise on arms limitation and disarmament issues to subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations;
- (b) *Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships.* Organization of expert meetings and workshops on specialized issues in the field of disarmament and international security.

5. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*

- (a) Analytical writings; preparing political assessments, research papers and compilations; and preparation of background materials, statements, talking points and briefing notes for the Secretary-General;
- (b) Coordination with other organs/agencies of the United Nations system on follow-up to recommendations for further work with respect to study reports of ad hoc expert groups mandated by the General Assembly;
- (c) Implementation of decisions involving inter-agency and interdepartmental issues, such as those taken by the high-level task force on disarmament and development;
- (d) Maintaining cooperation with research institutes working in the field of arms limitation and disarmament matters, and more specifically with UNIDIR.

Subprogramme 4

**Assistance to developing countries on disarmament issues:
regional centres; fellowships, training and advisory services**

- 2.89 Regional and subregional issues have acquired additional importance in the field of disarmament and international security. The regional centres should be able to focus on the organization of regional conferences, meetings and seminars and on promoting cooperation among Member States and other constituencies to facilitate the exchange of ideas and initiatives. The mandates of the regional centres envisaged that their programmes of work would be carried out locally. However, voluntary contributions have been insufficient to allow any of the centres to attain the level of activity envisaged. In the

circumstances, some of the centres' activities are carried out at Headquarters, including, in particular, support for the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, whose purpose is to promote confidence-building measures and arms restraint in the central African subregion.

- 2.90 Within the context of this subprogramme, the disarmament fellowship, training and advisory programme will continue to strengthen the ability of government officials and diplomats, particularly from developing countries, to participate more fully and effectively in current disarmament efforts, with attention being given to the participation of newly independent States. It will also continue to provide advisory services as requested by Governments or intergovernmental regional organizations and organize training workshops on specific disarmament and security issues, to complement the fellowship programme, which is global in scope.

Activities

1. *International cooperation*

Settlement of disputes, special missions, good offices and fact-finding. (i) Organizing and implementing, at the request of Member States, special and fact-finding missions related to arms limitation and disarmament; and (ii) participation in the Arms Control and Regional Security Working Group of the multilateral track of the Middle East peace process (two meetings per year).

2. *Parliamentary services*

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* (i) Reports to the General Assembly on the activities of the regional centres; (ii) special reports on the activities of the regional centres and the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme to the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and (iii) reports to the General Assembly on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
- (b) *Substantive services.* (i) Regional conferences to provide for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament; (ii) expert and ministerial meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

3. *Published material*

- (a) *Recurrent publications.* (i) Newsletter for the African region; (ii) *study series on African security*; (iii) *El Boletín*; and (iv) newsletter for the Asia and Pacific region;
- (b) Topical papers reflecting the results of regional meetings organized by the regional centres (approximately two per year for each region).

4. *Information materials and services*

- (a) Maintenance of the reference libraries at the regional centres; organizing exhibits on the occasion of Disarmament Week in each region; disseminating information on arms limitation and disarmament within the Asia-Pacific region; and maintaining and updating training materials and a directory of disarmament fellows;
- (b) Bulletins, study series, ad hoc publications, maintenance of reference libraries and dissemination of information materials to constituents in the respective regions.

5. *Operational activities*

- (a) *Advisory services.* (i) Provision of expert advice to Member States, at their request, on their initiatives in confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, as well as on other security-related activities; and (ii) provision of expert advice and support to governmental and non-governmental organizations, at their request, for the formulation and implementation of their programmes related to disarmament, peace and security;
- (b) *Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships.* (i) Promoting cooperation among Member States through the holding of regional conferences/seminars; (ii) workshop and training programme on peace education for teachers in the African region and for journalists and editors in the Asia-Pacific region;

- (c) *Field projects.* Providing advice and assistance to special and fact-finding missions related to arms limitation and disarmament;
- (d) Disarmament fellowship programme, composed of about 30 fellows;
- (e) Training workshops at the regional or subregional level for government officials (advisory services), particularly from developing countries (one each year).
- 6. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*
 - (a) Fund-raising activities through contacts with Member States, non-governmental organizations and foundations;
 - (b) Consultations with Member States on the activities to be carried out by the regional centres;
 - (c) Coordination on follow-up in the field to relevant recommendations on the work of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;
 - (d) Maintaining cooperation with research institutes working in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

Resource requirements (at current rates)*Posts*

- 2.91 The staffing of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs would consist of 28 posts in the Professional category and above (1 D-2, 3 D-1, 11 P-5, 10 P-4/P-3 and 3 P-2) and 20 General Service (4 Principal level and 16 Other level) established posts funded under the regular budget, located at New York, Geneva and three regional centres at Kathmandu, Lomé and Lima. The redeployment of 1 P-5 post from preventive diplomacy and peacemaking (Europe Division) and one General Service (Other level) post from the former Research and Data Analysis Unit, proposed in document A/C.5/49/44, is reflected in these proposals.

Other staff costs

- 2.92 Requirements of \$621,500 are estimated for the following: (a) general temporary assistance, including an increase of \$131,600, to cover 12 work-months of secretarial support rendered to disarmament bodies, including review conferences and special meetings of parties to multilateral disarmament agreements, in relation to activities of subprogramme 1, 36 work-months for activities related to subprogramme 2, 24 work-months of secretarial support to various ad hoc expert groups referred to under the activities of subprogramme 3, and 24 work-months for bilingual secretarial support in connection with the work of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa falling under subprogramme 4 (\$528,700); and (b) \$92,800, including an increase of \$32,200, for overtime requirements, particularly for support to the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and various study groups.

Consultants and experts

- 2.93 The proposed provision of \$1,239,400 under this heading reflects a decrease of \$235,600 and would cover the following:
- (a) Consultants required in connection with the preparation of background papers for the various ad hoc expert groups under subprogramme 3, Monitoring, analysis and studies (\$58,100);
 - (b) *Ad hoc expert groups.* Requirements in connection with the 24 members of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters; sessions of the Group of Experts on the Register of Conventional Arms; and members of the Standing Advisory Committee for Central Africa for whom travel and subsistence are provided (\$1,181,300).

Travel

- 2.94 The total provision proposed (\$417,100), including a decrease of \$14,300, would cover (i) travel of governmental and non-governmental participants to regional conferences and seminars planned for the biennium (\$166,600); and (ii) travel of staff pertaining to substantive servicing of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters; the disarmament fellowship programme; special and fact-finding missions related to arms limitation and disarmament and activities in cooperation with specialized agencies (for example, with IAEA concerning

illicit trafficking in nuclear material) and regional organizations (for example, OAU in dealing with regional security matters); travel of the Director in a representational capacity on behalf of the Secretary-General; travel of other staff, particularly in connection with attendance at disarmament seminars, workshops and regional conferences; and the implementation of disarmament studies (\$250,500).

Contractual services

- 2.95 It is proposed that \$257,200 be provided for external printing in connection with the publications programme outlined under subprogramme 2, Publications and United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

General operating expenses

- 2.96 The proposed requirements of \$165,600 would cover official hospitality extended by members of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs (\$5,700), rental and maintenance of office and data-processing equipment (\$61,400), and communications (\$98,500).

Supplies and materials

- 2.97 The proposed provision of \$68,200 would meet requirements for (a) stationery and office supplies (\$14,900); (b) purchase of library books and subscriptions to periodicals for the disarmament library (\$14,800); and (c) public information supplies necessary for dissemination of information on disarmament matters (\$38,500).

Equipment

- 2.98 The provision of \$174,000 relates to the acquisition of equipment, hardware, software and other related electronic data-processing equipment in connection with the operation of the United Nations Disarmament Information System (UNDAIS) and the Register of Conventional Arms, as well as of a communications server to allow expanded connections to Geneva and provide services to the Conference on Disarmament (\$108,100), and replacement of current data-processing equipment (\$65,900).

Fellowships, grants, contributions

- 2.99 The requirements of \$1,588,900 include provisions for the disarmament fellowships programme (\$1,148,900) and the subvention to UNIDIR (\$440,000). The requirements for the disarmament fellowship programme relate to (a) lecturers' fees and travel (\$39,600); (b) travel, stipends and terminal allowance for 30 fellows (\$892,100); (c) travel of programme coordinator and assistants (\$64,500); (d) other resource requirements, such as interpretation and production of training materials and books (\$39,600); (e) consultant services and temporary assistance during peak periods (\$33,700); and (f) implementation of the training courses at the regional and subregional levels (\$79,400).

5. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

Table 2.26 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	676.5	1 829.9	198.9	10.8	2 028.8	117.8	2 146.6
Other staff costs	7.0	—	12.0	—	12.0	0.5	12.5
Consultants and experts	5.2	55.7	—	—	55.7	2.3	58.0
Travel	—	59.7	(12.0)	(20.1)	47.7	2.2	49.9
Equipment	—	23.7	—	—	23.7	1.2	24.9
Total	688.7	1 969.0	198.9	10.1	2 167.9	124.0	2 291.9

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	Object of expenditure	1996-1997 estimates
	56.8	242.4	Other staff costs	—
	—	241.2	Consultants and experts	241.2
	149.0	499.4	Travel	499.0
	—	362.0	Contractual services	362.0
	2.2	142.8	General operating expenses	142.8
	—	2.0	Supplies and materials	2.0
	—	24.0	Equipment	24.0
	—	4 856.6	Fellowships, grants, contributions	62.0
Total	208.0	6 370.4		1 333.0
Total (1) and (2)	896.7	8 339.4		3 624.9

Table 2.27 Post requirements

Programme: Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
P-5	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
P-4/3	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3
Total	5	6	1	1	—	—	6	7
General Service category								
Other levels	4	4	1	1	—	—	5	5
Total	4	4	1	1	—	—	5	5
Grand total	9	10	2	2	—	—	11	12

Subprogramme 4

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

- 2.100 The central activity carried out under subprogramme 4 of programme 4 is the coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of electoral assistance. The channelling of requests follows the guidelines established in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/49/675 and Corr.1). Requests relating to technical assistance are channelled to implementing agencies, the Department for Development Support and Management Services and the Centre for Human Rights. Requests by Member States to organize and conduct, supervise or verify an electoral process are transmitted by the Secretary-General to the appropriate political organs. Other categories of electoral assistance have also been carried out directly.
- 2.101 In response to General Assembly resolution 46/137 of 17 December 1991, and as indicated in paragraph 4.39 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, the activities of the subprogramme are carried out by the Electoral Assistance Division. The United Nations has since received requests for assistance from some 65 countries. Experience since 1992 has demonstrated the need for additional resources in the area of needs-assessment missions and consultancies.
- 2.102 The conduct of fact-finding or needs-assessment missions to requesting countries has proved very useful and cost effective in ensuring the provision of appropriate and timely assistance. With respect to missions of great complexity, the organization and conduct, supervision or verification of elections is usually required; hence it becomes necessary to send preparatory missions to prepare the terms of reference and the operational plan of the electoral component, which constitute the basis of subsequent reports of the Secretary-General to the respective political organ. On the other hand, in missions with limited United Nations involvement, undertaking needs-assessment missions ensures that assistance required is tailored to the specific needs of the country and that cooperation can be arranged.
- 2.103 Electoral assistance provided directly by the Electoral Assistance Division takes several forms, with which form to be followed being determined in each case following the conduct of needs-assessment missions.

In some cases the Division provides coordination and support to the activities of international observers who have been invited by requesting Governments. In such cases, the Electoral Assistance Division sends a team to the requesting country to establish an electoral assistance secretariat for the observers, which carries out functions related to the preparation of briefing materials, organization of the observation and performance of all other duties necessary for an effective performance by the observer group. In other cases, the United Nations may be requested to provide support for the creation of a national observer network. In this context, the United Nations sends a small team of technical experts to the requesting country in order to identify and train appropriate nationals who would constitute a domestic network. In less frequent cases, the Secretary-General may choose to send a single observer to follow an election process and prepare a general report. Such assistance, which is in response to a request from the country, is justified only in special circumstances.

- 2.104 The number of requests for electoral assistance depends on the evolution of the political situation in the respective Member States, and it is therefore difficult to predict future needs. On the basis of the number of requests received to date and the use of consultants as necessary, it is anticipated that current staffing resources will be sufficient.

Activities

1. Parliamentary activities

Parliamentary documentation. Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the activities of the United Nations to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (1996 and 1997).

2. Operational activities

- Coordination, consideration and channelling to the appropriate agencies of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, ensuring careful consideration of the requests. Coordination and support to the activities of other international observers, financing in whole or in part of electoral verification and preliminary or fact-finding missions through requests for electoral assistance from the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation;
- Establishment of an institutional memory on the basis of experience to ensure consistency in the assistance rendered to Member States organizing elections. The activities will be carried out through (i) the retrieval of information; (ii) the evaluation and analysis of information; (iii) the dissemination of information on the basis of experience for possible use in future missions, in the form of guidelines and training materials, covering the different approaches employed by the United Nations; and (iv) field visits to missions;
- Development and maintenance of a roster of international experts who could provide technical assistance, as well as assistance in the verification of electoral processes. The roster is available to other units in the system that require such information. It is also expected that travel will be undertaken for consultations with other organizations that maintain similar rosters and for participation in annual meetings by organizations of electoral officers to help identify potential candidates for the roster, to keep abreast with developments in the electoral field and to maintain contacts with electoral institutions.

3. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

- Maintenance of contact with regional and other intergovernmental organizations to ensure appropriate working arrangements with them and to avoid duplication of efforts;
- Development of regional networks of electoral organizations as instruments for coordination of activities and for exchange of expertise at the regional level. Networks of electoral institutions exist in Latin America, eastern Europe and the United States of America, but not in Africa. In 1994, the United Nations co-sponsored a conference for African election administrators along with the African-American Institute, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the National Democratic Institute. The conference also served as a basis for initial discussion aimed at the creation of an African association of election administrators. The activities proposed for the biennium 1996-1997 would include two workshops, one to evaluate international experience in the observation of elections

and the other the experience with technical assistance and its impact on the sustainability of electoral institutions.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

- 2.105 The staffing table of the Electoral Assistance Division would consist of seven posts in the Professional category and above (one D-2, two P-5 and three P-4/P-3 established posts and one D-1 temporary post) and five General Service (Other level) (four established and one temporary) posts. The increase of \$198,900 reflects the redeployment from apartheid-related activities of one P-4 post to strengthen the Division, as proposed in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/49/44) and approved by the General Assembly.

Other staff costs

- 2.106 Other staff costs (\$12,000) relate to provision for overtime requirements of the Division.

Consultants and experts

- 2.107 Requirements of \$55,700 would cover specialized outside expertise during the biennium to assist with training materials for electoral observers and electoral verification missions.

Travel

- 2.108 The provision of \$47,700, which includes a decrease of \$12,000, would cover travel related to provision of technical support to existing verification missions and for follow-up.

Equipment

- 2.109 The estimated requirements (\$23,700) would provide for office automation equipment for the Division, such as specialized workstations, laptop computers and additional software.

6. Question of Palestine

Table 2.28 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	2 473.4	2 571.6	(295.8)	(11.5)	2 275.8	106.5	2 382.3
Other staff costs	79.7	88.7	—	—	88.7	4.0	92.7
Consultants and experts	—	15.5	(7.7)	(49.6)	7.8	0.4	8.2
Travel	861.0	1 206.9	(224.5)	(18.6)	982.4	47.5	1 029.9
Contractual services	11.4	27.2	—	—	27.2	1.3	28.5
General operating expenses	305.0	427.1	(51.2)	(11.9)	375.9	17.3	393.2
Supplies and materials	31.8	28.2	—	—	28.2	1.8	30.0
Equipment	47.2	64.1	—	—	64.1	3.0	67.1
Total	3 809.5	4 429.3	(579.2)	(13.0)	3 850.1	181.8	4 031.9

Table 2.29 Post requirements

Programme: Question of Palestine

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-4/3	8	6	—	—	—	—	8	6
Total	10	8	—	—	—	—	10	8
General Service category								
Other levels	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Total	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Grand total	17	15	—	—	—	—	17	15

Subprogramme**Question of Palestine: exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights**

- 2.110 Responsibility for the overall strategy of programme 5, Question of Palestine, rests with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The Committee's initial mandate, as set out in General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, was to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights. The Division for Palestinian Rights, established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, was mandated to undertake, in consultation with and under the guidance of the Committee, a programme of studies, publications and dissemination of information, as well as the organization of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The Committee's mandates, and that of the Division, have been reaffirmed each year by the General Assembly and progressively enlarged to include monitoring developments, organizing seminars, symposia and meetings of non-governmental organizations, cooperating with non-governmental organizations, and establishing a United Nations computer-based information system on the question of Palestine (UNISPAL).
- 2.111 The mandates and programmes of work of the Committee and Division have continued to evolve in response to developments in the peace process, particularly since the mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO, the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in September 1993, and the subsequent implementing agreements between the parties, which have partially changed the situation on the ground and led to the establishment of a self-governing Palestinian Authority in the Gaza Strip and Jericho area.
- 2.112 The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/62 A of 14 December 1994, *inter alia*, considered that the Committee could make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles and to mobilize international support and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; endorsed the Committee's recommendations contained in its report; and requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate.

- 2.113 Activities under this subprogramme are carried out by the Division for Palestinian Rights in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance. During 1996-1997, the programme of work that the Committee is expected to adopt will require the Division to continue to organize regional seminars, as well as non-governmental organization symposia and international meetings. In the light of recent practice and decisions already taken by the Committee, it is envisaged that several of the regional meetings will be partially combined and will be of shorter duration and involve fewer experts invited at United Nations expense than in the past, thus making savings possible. The Division will also continue to monitor the situation on the ground and prepare and disseminate studies and publications on various aspects of the question of Palestine, the Middle East peace process, the programmes of assistance to the Palestinian people and the objectives of the Committee. In response to the interest generated by UNISPAL within and outside the United Nations system and in order to discharge its informational functions more effectively, the Division will continue to implement and expand UNISPAL.

Activities**1. International cooperation**

External relations. Consultation, liaison and expansion of contacts with non-governmental organizations, including accreditation procedures, planning, organization and substantive servicing of seven regional non-governmental organization symposia, two international non-governmental organization meetings and four preparatory meetings, which involves issuing invitations and making all other necessary arrangements for the participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, experts, government representatives, Committee members and observers and representatives of organs and organizations of the United Nations system and of other intergovernmental organizations, as well as the preparation of notes and working papers for and reports of these meetings.

2. Parliamentary services

Substantive services. Substantive servicing of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, its Working Group and its bureau, which meet throughout the year, including the preparation of the Committee's annual report, working papers, notes and statements for the members of the Committee and the Working Group.

3. Published material

- (a) **Recurrent publications.** Monthly bulletin on international action relating to the question of Palestine; monthly chronological review of relevant events monitored from the news media; a periodic compilation of documents and statements related to the Middle East peace process; a special bulletin on the commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People; and reports of seminars, symposia and meetings of non-governmental organizations;
- (b) **Non-recurrent publications.** Various studies, reports and information notes on subjects to be determined;
- (c) **Technical material.** Operation and development of UNISPAL, which contains databases on various current legal, political, economic, social and historical aspects, including publications of the Division, as well as a database concerning non-governmental organizations, experts and resource persons interested in the programme of work of the Committee.

4. Information materials and services

- (a) **Booklets, pamphlets and fact sheets.** Provision, through UNISPAL, of information on various aspects of the question of Palestine; provision of information notes and documentation to the Committee, Member States, non-governmental organizations, experts and others interested in the question of Palestine, and dissemination of documentation in accordance with world-wide mailing lists;
- (b) Planning, organization and substantive servicing of seven regional seminars, including issuing invitations and making all other necessary arrangements for the participation of experts, parliamentarians, government representatives, Committee members and observers and representatives of organs and organizations of the United Nations system and of other intergovernmental organizations, and preparation of notes and working papers for and reports of these seminars;

- (c) *Lectures and seminars.* Lectures and briefings to the public, non-governmental organizations and others, and substantive assistance to other departments of the Secretariat in response to queries and in the preparation of documentation related to the question of Palestine, as well as assistance with regard to UNISPAL;
- (d) *Exhibits and special events.* Arrangements for a Palestinian exhibit, film showings, a reception and meetings in New York and at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna for the annual commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November.

5. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

In implementing its programme, in particular with regard to certain publications and UNISPAL, the Division liaises with relevant departments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and exchanges information and cooperates with them as appropriate. In addition, the Division cooperates with those involved in assistance to the Palestinian people and consults with them as needed in connection with the preparation of seminars and non-governmental organization meetings dealing with assistance-related issues.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

- 2.114 It is proposed to redeploy one P-3 post to the General Assembly Secretariat Services Branch and another P-3 to the General Assembly Subsidiary Organs Secretariat Services Branch. Following these redeployments, the Division would consist of one D-1, one P-5 and six P-4/P-3 posts and seven General Service (Other level) posts.

Other staff costs

- 2.115 Requirements are proposed for general temporary assistance (\$76,100) for meetings organized by the Division for Palestinian Rights away from Headquarters, as well as during periods of maternity and extended sick leave of General Service staff members. Many meetings are held away from established headquarters without being hosted by Governments, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985. An amount of \$12,600 is proposed for overtime requirements relating to work performed beyond normal working hours, particularly during preparations for the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, and peak workload periods.

Consultants and experts

- 2.116 The estimated requirements (\$7,800), including a decrease of \$7,700, relate to consultancy services required for the preparation of studies and publications requested by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for which the required expertise is not available in the Secretariat and for expert assistance to develop UNISPAL further.

Travel

- 2.117 A provision of \$982,400, which reflects a decrease of \$224,500, would cover:
- (a) The cost of travel and subsistence for members of the Committee and experts attending meetings organized by the Division (\$721,500), including a decrease of \$171,200 as a result of economy measures. It is anticipated that five members of the Committee, including the Chairman, would travel in their official capacity to attend a total of seven regional seminars, seven regional non-governmental organization symposia, two international non-governmental organization meetings and four preparatory meetings;
- (b) The cost of travel of staff (\$260,900), including a decrease of \$53,300, to provide substantive services for seminars, symposia and meetings organized by the Division, and of staff who accompany delegations of the Committee, attend meetings and conferences on the question of Palestine and undertake planning missions for future meetings.

Contractual services

- 2.118 Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, the publications of the Division are translated into languages other than the official languages of the United Nations. The

Committee has requested that each year three publications be translated into three languages to be determined by it. Requirements of \$19,400 are estimated in this connection. Other requirements (\$7,800) would provide for printing of invitations and other miscellaneous items required in relation to the programme of seminars, non-governmental organization symposia and international meetings organized by the Division.

General operating expenses

- 2.119 Regional seminars, symposia and meetings of non-governmental organizations are not as a rule hosted by Governments. Provision for the holding of meetings away from an established office, estimated at \$202,800, including a decrease of \$51,200, would cover rental of space and, as necessary, rental of interpretation and office equipment, communications and other similar expenses. Other requirements (\$173,100) would provide for (a) receptions for local officials and all participants in the meetings hosted by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People on the occasion of the seminars, symposia and meetings of non-governmental organizations organized by the Division (\$63,200); (b) maintenance of office automation equipment (\$18,800); (c) communications (\$14,400); and (d) miscellaneous support services required on site during the holding of regional seminars, non-governmental organization symposia and meetings and expenditures arising during the annual Palestinian rights exhibit in New York under the auspices of the Committee (\$76,700).

Supplies and materials

- 2.120 Requirements of \$28,200 are estimated for supplies and materials required on site for seminars, non-governmental organization symposia and meetings organized by the Division and for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals and on-line services required for the monitoring of political and other relevant developments affecting the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people (\$21,900) and purchase of library books and supplies (\$6,300).

Equipment

- 2.121 A provision of \$64,100 would cover the continued development of UNISPAL (\$47,800) and the replacement of office automation equipment (\$16,300).

7. Other programmes

Table 2.30 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
(a) Research and collection of information	676.4	1 070.2	(1 070.2)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(b) Special political questions (UNARDOL)	—	893.8	(893.8)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(c) Special political questions (other)	1 631.1	2 624.5	(2 624.5)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(d) Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking	167.3	971.1	(971.1)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(e) Regional political and security cooperation and trusteeship and decolonization	3 034.4	3 646.8	(3 646.8)	(100.0)	—	—	—
(f) Elimination of apartheid	4 389.6	3 869.7	(3 869.7)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	9 898.8	13 076.1	(13 076.1)	(100.0)	—	—	—

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	—	—	(a) Services in support of:	—
	335.8	465.0	(i) Other United Nations organizations	—
			(ii) Extrabudgetary programmes	—
Total (a)	335.8	465.0		—
	6.3	186.0	(b) Substantive activities	—
			Trust Fund for Publicity against	
			Apartheid	—
Total (b)	6.3	186.0		—
	4 330.0	2 130.5	(c) Operational projects	—
			United Nations Trust Fund for	
			South Africa	—
	11 138.6	5 000.0	United Nations Educational and Training	—
			Programme for Southern Africa	
	1 534.7	255.0	United Nations Fund for Namibia	—
Total (c)	17 003.3	7 385.5		—
Total (a), (b) and (c)	17 345.4	8 036.5		—
Total (1) and (2)	27 244.2	21 112.6		—

Table 2.31 Post requirements

Programme: Other programmes

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
D-1	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
P-5	8	—	3	—	—	—	11	—
P-4/3	17	—	2	—	—	—	19	—
P-2/1	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Total	40	—	5	—	—	—	45	—
General Service category								
Other levels	25	—	8	—	—	—	33	—
Total	25	—	8	—	—	—	33	—
Other categories								
Local level	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Total	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Grand total	65	—	17	—	—	—	82	—

Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking

Research and collection of information

Special political questions (other)

Regional political and security cooperation and trusteeship and decolonization

- 2.122 The activities carried out in implementation of subprogramme 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, of programme 1 were in 1994-1995 initially the responsibility of the Unit on the Peaceful Settlement Process in the Middle East. Responsibility for the implementation of activities under subprogramme 3, Research, collection and analysis of information, of programme 1 rested with the Research and Data Collection Unit. Activities in implementation of subprogramme 2, Regional, political and security cooperation, and subprogramme 3, Trusteeship and decolonization, of programme 4 were implemented by the former Division for Regional Cooperation and Self-determination. The merger of the two parts of the Department of Political Affairs in March 1994 placed responsibility for these activities under the six regional divisions falling under preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, except for those relating to subprogramme 3, which were placed under the General Assembly Affairs Division.
- 2.123 The related resources have been redeployed.

Special Political Questions (Office of the Coordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon)

- 2.124 The Secretary-General, in his report to the General Assembly (A/49/388), expressed his determination that the United Nations system should continue to play a role in support of national objectives and programmes of national reconstruction and sustained development in Lebanon. He noted that the overall situation in Lebanon had shown considerable improvement, making the continuation of the programme in its present form no longer necessary. Consequently, the Secretary-General recommended that the programme be concluded at the end of 1994 and any residual functions related to UNARDOL be entrusted to the UNDP resident coordinator. The related resources are therefore being relinquished.

Elimination of apartheid

- 2.125 Following the decision by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/258 A of 23 June 1994 to terminate the mandate of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly proposals for the disposition of resources appropriated for activities related to the elimination of apartheid (see A/C.5/49/44), including the redeployment of 11 posts and the abolition of 13 posts. At its resumed forty-ninth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General. It is proposed to formalize these redeployments and abolitions through the present budget and relinquish all other resources under this programme.

D. Programme supportTable 2.32 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	2 088.3	2 906.7	(1 065.6)	(36.6)	1 841.1	83.5	1 924.6
Other staff costs	119.5	188.7	(57.7)	(30.5)	131.0	6.3	137.3
Consultants and experts	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel	16.5	86.5	(86.5)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Contractual services	0.1	25.9	266.8	1 030.1	292.7	13.9	306.6
General operating expenses	420.1	410.2	46.7	11.3	456.9	22.1	479.0
Supplies and materials	51.2	63.0	32.3	51.2	95.3	4.8	100.1
Equipment	64.5	1 060.7	(726.6)	(68.5)	334.1	15.6	349.7
Total	2 768.2	4 741.7	(1 590.6)	(33.5)	3 151.1	146.2	3 297.3

Table 2.33 **Post requirements***Programme: Programme support*

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
P-5	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
P-4/3	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2
P-2/1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	7	4	—	—	—	—	7	4
General Service category								
Principal level	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other levels	12	7	—	—	—	—	12	7
Total	15	10	—	—	—	—	15	10
Grand total	22	14	—	—	—	—	22	14

- 2.126 Programme support activities previously carried out by two executive offices are consolidated under this subsection as a result of the merger of the two parts of the Department of Political Affairs in March 1994. The consolidated Executive Office provides services in connection with personnel administration, financial administration and the utilization of common service resources. By combining the two offices, it has been possible to streamline activities along functional lines, thereby improving overall efficiency.

Resource requirements (at current rates)*Posts*

- 2.127 The merger of the Department made it possible to redeploy one P-4 post to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General, one P-3 post to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, one General Service (Other level) post to the General Assembly Secretariat Services Branch, and another to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking.

- 2.128 It is proposed to further streamline the Office through the abolition of one D-1 post and one General Service (Other level) post and the redeployment of one P-5, one P-2 and one General Service (Other level) post to the Security Council Affairs Division in exchange for one P-4 post.

Other staff costs

- 2.129 Other staff costs relate to the following:

- (a) General temporary assistance (\$49,800) provides for the hiring of temporary staff to assist with special meetings of intergovernmental bodies serviced by the Department and the temporary replacement of staff on sick and maternity leave;
- (b) Overtime of \$81,200 in connection with servicing the Department and during peak workload periods.

Travel

- 2.130 Requirements of \$86,500 are proposed for redeployment to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking to provide for travel in connection with follow-up missions and with other activities.

Contractual services

- 2.131 A provision of \$292,700 would cover the external printing requirements of the Department (\$26,700) and requirements related to commercial information database services, which provide access to world events (\$266,000).

General operating expenses

- 2.132 A provision of \$456,900 is proposed to provide for (a) rental and maintenance of data-processing equipment (\$29,600); (b) communications requirements (\$102,700); (c) maintenance of existing and additional office automation equipment (\$285,100); and (d) miscellaneous services that may arise in connection with monitoring missions (\$39,500). The requirements are offset in part by the redeployment of hospitality to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General (\$2,400).

Supplies and materials

- 2.133 The estimated requirements (\$95,300) relate to the cost of subscriptions to newspapers, periodicals, journals and reference and other materials. The growth results from increased activities carried out by the Department.

Equipment

- 2.134 The provision of \$334,100, including a decrease of \$726,600, relates to the acquisition of office automation equipment in 1996-1997, including a photocopying machine and personal computers and related software (\$115,200), replacement of office automation equipment (\$124,700) and the acquisition of other equipment (\$94,200).

**Proposed programme budget
for the biennium 1996-1997*****Part IV International cooperation for development****Section 7B
Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and
development****Contents**

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* The present document contains section 7B of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1)*.



Section 7B

Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development

Overview

- 7B.1 The legislative authority for the activities under this section is derived from programme 45, Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1). The activities fall under one of five overall priorities of the medium-term plan. The activities will focus on implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development in Africa in the 1990s. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, the Secretary-General was entrusted with responsibilities to follow up, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the New Agenda. The activities under this heading also relate to implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 1990). The Secretary-General will ensure, in close cooperation with UNCTAD, the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action. He will also provide overall leadership and political support to UNCTAD in efforts to reach out to the international community for the successful implementation of the Programme.
- 7B.2 It will be recalled that in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly, acting upon the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirtieth session, in 1990, established a separate programme in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, programme 45, Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development. In the same resolution, the Assembly designated the programme as one of the five overall priorities of the medium-term plan. In its resolution 46/185 B of 20 December 1991 on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, the Assembly, acting upon the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session, approved the proposal to establish a separate, identifiable and visible unit for Africa within the former Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and also approved the proposal that the implementation of a number of specific activities under the programme be assigned to ECA and the Department of Public Information. Initially, the Office of the Director-General provided overall coordination and leadership. Following the restructuring of the Secretariat, that responsibility is now assumed by the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development through the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries. ECA exercises team leadership and responsibility for coordination and cooperation at the regional level in the implementation of the programme. The Department of Public Information is responsible for a special programme highlighting Africa's economic concerns.
- 7B.3 Following the adoption in December 1991 of the New Agenda, contained in annex II to General Assembly resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, programme 45 was revised to integrate fully all elements of the New Agenda. The broad priority of the programme in the context of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised, was further reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolutions 48/214 of 23 December 1993 and 49/142 of 23 December 1994.
- 7B.4 A new dimension to the United Nations responsibilities in coordinating the efforts of the international community in the development of Africa has been added in the System-wide Plan of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/214 of

23 December 1992 on programme planning. In the context of its review of the draft framework for a revised System-wide Plan of Action at its thirty-fourth session, in May 1994, the Committee for Programme and Coordination, *inter alia*, underscored the need for urgent and concerted action to address the grave economic situation in Africa (see A/49/16 (Part I)). In September 1994, the Committee approved the revised System-wide Plan of Action (see *ibid.*, part II).

- 7B.5 Activities under the programme are presented in a separate section pursuant to resolution 49/219, section (V), of 23 December 1994, whereby the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft budget section containing his proposals for the implementation during the biennium 1996-1997 of activities mandated under programme 45 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997.

Programme of work

Table 7B.1 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	1 491.2	2 260.2	277.5	12.2	2 537.7	153.7	2 691.4
Other staff costs	130.2	269.6	25.3	9.3	294.9	25.1	320.0
Consultants and experts	61.4	426.4	—	—	426.4	23.2	449.6
Travel	106.2	200.3	(2.3)	(1.1)	198.0	14.9	212.9
Contractual services	157.7	275.3	20.0	7.2	295.3	14.2	309.5
General operating expenses	10.7	15.2	—	—	15.2	0.8	16.0
Supplies and materials	15.3	20.1	—	—	20.1	0.9	21.0
Total	1 972.7	3 467.1	320.5	9.2	3 787.6	232.8	4 020.4

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	—	—	(a) Services in support of:	—
	—	—	(i) United Nations organizations	—
	—	—	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	—
Total (a)	—	—		—
			(b) Substantive activities	
			Trust Fund for Support of the	
			Implementation of the New Agenda	
			for Development of Africa in the	
			1990s and the Tokyo Declaration	
			on African Development	350.0
			Trust Fund for Information Support	
			for African Economic Recovery and	
			Development	228.1
	435.3	302.1		
Total (b)	435.3	552.1		578.1
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total (c)	—	—		—
Total	435.3	552.1		578.1
Total (1) and (2)	2 408.0	4 019.2		4 598.5

Table 7B.2 Post requirements

Programme: Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development

	<i>Established posts</i>		<i>Temporary posts</i>					
					<i>Extrabudgetary resources</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Regular budget</i>		<i>Regular budget</i>					
	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-5	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
P-4/3	3	5	—	—	1	1	4	6
Total	8	10	—	—	1	1	9	11
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other levels	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	5
Total	5	6	—	—	—	—	5	6
Grand total	13	16	—	—	1	1	14	17

- 7B.6 Distribution of the regular budget requirements by subprogramme and implementing unit is detailed in the table below:

Structure of programme 45	Implementing unit	Posts	Other objects of expenditure (thousands of United States dollars)	Distribution of resources (percentage)
Subprogramme 1. Mobilization of resources	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	One D-2, one D-1, one P-5, one P-4, two P-3, four General Service	574.0	58.0
Subprogramme 2. Monitoring, assessment and follow-up of the implementation of action programmes, including their financial aspects	Economic Commission for Africa	One P-5, one P-3	254.2	15.2
Subprogramme 3. The campaign for global awareness of the critical economic situation in Africa	Department of Public Information	One P-5, one P-3, two General Service	421.7	26.8
Total		Ten Professional, six General Service	1 249.9	100.0

- 7B.7 During the biennium the activities under the programme will be aimed at assisting the Secretary-General to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to him to follow up, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the New Agenda, and to coordinate the implementation of the System-wide Plan of Action. Particular emphasis will continue to be placed on the mobilization of financial resources for the continent and highlighting new issues on Africa's economic and social development.
- 7B.8 The activities under subprogramme 1 of this section will be implemented by the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries. That Office was established in response to a recommendation by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session, in the course of the restructuring of the Secretariat during the biennium 1992-1993, with a view to strengthening the institutional structure for the programme. The Office is headed by a Secretariat official at the D-2 level who reports to the Head of the Department. This arrangement provides, through the Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, effective high-level leadership and coordination of the activities within the United Nations system, including regional commissions, UNDP and other programmes, funds and agencies of the system and the Bretton Woods institutions.
- 7B.9 In discharging their responsibilities, the Under-Secretary-General and the Special Coordinator will work closely with ECA and the Department of Public Information, which are responsible for implementation of the activities described below under subprogrammes 2 and 3, respectively.

Subprogramme 1 Mobilization of resources

- 7B.10 During the biennium 1994-1995, the Office of the Special Coordinator, under the overall supervision of the Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, has continued to provide policy advice and leadership on African development issues. The activities of the Office focused,

in particular, on promoting the inclusion of the priorities of the New Agenda in major international development policies and strategies; coordinating responses by the United Nations system at the policy and operational levels, encouraging the international community to translate its commitment into concrete actions, particularly regarding increased financial flows to assist Africa; providing the necessary support for intergovernmental deliberations on African economic recovery and development; providing assistance and support in the organization, preparation, reporting and follow-up of ad hoc group meetings such as the Panel of High-level Personalities on African Development and inter-institutional meetings, such as the OAU/United Nations system meetings; and establishing innovative and effective working relations with non-governmental organizations concerned with African economic recovery and development. Within the terms of its mandate the Office also carried out an evaluation of the follow-up to the Tokyo Declaration adopted by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, in accordance with resolutions 48/214 of 23 December 1993 and 49/142 of 23 December 1994; and organized a number of workshops/round-table conferences on the priority elements of the New Agenda and on financial intermediation and mobilization of domestic resources for the development of the informal and private sectors in Africa.

- 7B.11 In the biennium 1996-1997, the activities under this subprogramme will concentrate on providing effective substantive support to the intergovernmental bodies, including the ad hoc mechanisms for the mid-term review of the New Agenda. They will also include follow-up to the consideration of the implementation of the New Agenda by the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1995, the in-depth evaluation of programme 45 by the Joint Inspection Unit and the Committee for Programme and Coordination in 1996, and the evaluation of the progress in the implementation of the System-wide Plan of Action. Steps will be taken to highlight the African development situation through the publication of *Comprehensive Overview of Africa*. In close cooperation with UNCTAD, increased efforts for the full mobilization and coordination of the United Nations system for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries will also continue.

Activities

1. International cooperation

External relations. Cooperation with international, regional and subregional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on a wide range of issues related to the African economic situation, recovery and development. That would include, *inter alia*, substantive discussions, policy advice, information and data collection, participation in and contribution to meetings, workshops, seminars, symposia and conferences addressing Africa's concerns such as the meetings of the OAU Council of Ministers and summits of Heads of State and Government, the OAU/United Nations annual meetings, the Annual Assembly of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank, the Annual Consultative Meeting of SADC; support to consultations of Member States, United Nations organizations and relevant financial institutions, including the World Bank, the African Development Bank, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP and the Common Fund for Commodities on the issues relating to the diversification of African economies; and contribution to four meetings of the Programme Committee overseeing the implementation of the Tokyo Declaration on African Development.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documents

- Three reports to the General Assembly on the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda and the conclusions and recommendations of the Panel of High-level Personalities on African Development;
- Two reports to the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the implementation of the System-wide Plan of Action and the second revision to it;

- (b) *Substantive services.* Substantive support to the plenary of the General Assembly for open-ended consultations on African development issues such as the establishment of a diversification facility for Africa's commodities and to the ad hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the mid-term review of the New Agenda;

- (c) *Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work.* Four meetings of the Secretary-General's Panel of High-level Personalities on African Development and assistance to the Panel, including the preparation of its reports and about 12 discussion papers on various subjects for consideration by the Panel; and one expert consultation meeting on South-South cooperation (in cooperation with UNCTAD and UNDP).

3. Published material

- (a) *Four recurrent publications.* *Comprehensive Overview of Africa*; update of the Secretary-General's report on financial resource flows to Africa; and an annual update on African debt;
- (b) *Technical material.* A data bank on critical development issues in African countries; compilation of brief country profiles; and information data on issues under the subprogramme taken up by international and non-governmental organizations.

4. Information material and services

Annual booklet on the conclusions and recommendations of the Panel of High-level Personalities on African Development; briefing notes to delegations on emerging and current issues such as the results of the Uruguay Round of negotiations for Africa, diversification of Africa's commodities, financial intermediation systems and practices; and press releases and articles in newspapers and magazines prepared in collaboration with the Department of Public Information.

5. Operational activities

Preparation and organization in cooperation with ECA and other regional organizations of (a) subregional workshops on the implementation of the New Agenda and the operationalization of the principles of the Tokyo Declaration; (b) the second meeting of the Asia-Africa forum; and (c) a one-day annual seminar on issues of poverty alleviation through informal sector development and investment in human resources, especially entrepreneurial development.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Contribution to activities of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Africa's Critical Economic Situation, Recovery and Development and its working group, including preparation of reports; participation in and contribution to the annual meeting on cooperation between OAU and the United Nations system; liaison with relevant specialized agencies and programmes on the implementation of the System-wide Plan for Africa; and coordination within the United Nations system of the monitoring and review of the implementation of the Tokyo Declaration.

Subprogramme 2

Monitoring, assessment, and follow-up of the implementation of action programmes, including their financial aspects

- 7B.12 During the biennium 1994-1995, the subprogramme addressed the issues of coordination and harmonization at the regional level of the contributions of various United Nations organizations to the implementation of the New Agenda, in the framework of activities of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Africa's Critical Economic Situation, Recovery and Development. It has also focused on the monitoring of and follow-up to the achievements by African countries in the implementation of the New Agenda and the evolution of key factors pertaining to African economic recovery and development, including the resource aspects, and debt and commodity issues.
- 7B.13 In the biennium 1996-1997, the thrust of the subprogramme will be in further strengthening system-wide and regional consultations with a view to operationalizing the United Nations System-wide Plan of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, supporting and contributing to the preparation of the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda, and monitoring and assessing the support of

the international community to African economic recovery and development. Special attention will be accorded to the needs of the least developed countries in Africa.

Activities

1. International cooperation

External relations. Cooperation with African regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of the New Agenda and the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

2. Parliamentary services

Parliamentary documents. Two reports to the ECA Conference of Ministers on the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda and the outcome of the Asia-Africa forum on exchange of experience.

3. Published materials

Non-recurrent publication. Analysis and assessment of technical assistance to African countries.

4. Operational activities

Advisory services on the monitoring of the implementation of the New Agenda; and contribution in the organization of (a) subregional workshops on the implementation of the New Agenda; (b) the second meeting of the Asia-Africa forum; and (c) an annual one-day seminar on issues of poverty alleviation through informal sector development and investment in human resources, especially entrepreneurial development.

5. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Preparation of and substantive contribution to activities of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Africa's Critical Economic Situation, Recovery and Development (four meetings) and its working group (five meetings).

Subprogramme 3

The campaign for global awareness of the critical economic situation in Africa

- 7B.14 During the biennium 1994-1995 activities have continued to highlight the critical situation in Africa as a major feature of the ongoing international agenda by disseminating information materials for the purpose of increasing awareness of the situation in the continent. The publication of the quarterly periodical *Africa Recovery* and other information materials continued and efforts were made to maintain liaison with non-donor target groups, such as parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations, media representatives, trade unions and academic institutions in order to enlist support for actions that were being undertaken or that needed to be undertaken.
- 7B.15 In the biennium 1996-1997 emphasis will continue to be placed on raising global awareness of the situation in Africa and on actions needed by Africa and the international community to revive the economic situation of the continent. Actions taken by the international community and progress achieved in implementation of the New Agenda will also be highlighted.

Activities

1. Published material

Eight issues of the recurrent publication *Africa Recovery*.

2. Information material and services

Information kit on progress made in the New Agenda to be issued in connection with the mid-term review of the New Agenda in 1996; media liaison and speaking engagements relating to the United Nations

concerns and actions affecting African development; and briefing papers and notes on specific issues of African economies.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

7B.16 In addition to the existing resources, two new P-3 posts are proposed to be established as follows:

- (a) One P-3 post would be for a Programme Officer to strengthen the coordinating capacity of the Office of the Special Coordinator on inter-agency issues regarding African development;
- (b) One P-3 post would be for an Economic Affairs Officer at ECA in order to strengthen the capacity of the Commission in providing substantive support to the Inter-Agency Task Force on African Economic Recovery and Development in the context of implementation of subprogramme 2. The incumbent would be responsible for research and analysis of the data and other information on regional developments and for preparation of reports to the ECA Conference of Ministers, and would also assist the Secretary of the Inter-Agency Task Force in the substantive servicing of the meetings of the Task Force and its working group.

7B.17 It is also proposed to redeploy one General Service post to the Office of the Special Coordinator from the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (section 7A) in order to strengthen secretarial support to the Office.

Other staff costs

7B.18 A provision in the amount of \$294,900, including a resource growth of \$25,300, is proposed under this heading, broken down as follows:

- (a) An amount of \$192,700, including a resource growth of \$30,000, is proposed under general temporary assistance for the Office of the Special Coordinator (\$59,600) and ECA (\$133,100) to cope with additional workload during the preparation of the mid-term review of the New Agenda in 1996 at the global and regional levels;
- (b) An amount of \$102,200, reflecting a negative growth of \$4,700, would be required under external expertise for research, writing and design of information material in relation to the publication of *Africa Recovery* by the Department of Public Information.

Consultants and experts

7B.19 The estimated requirements (\$426,400) relate to expert advice and specialized assistance required for the implementation of subprogrammes 1 and 2, including \$260,900 under consultants and \$165,500 for holding the expert group meetings listed under subprogramme 1.

Travel

7B.20 The estimated requirements (\$198,000) relate to travel of the Special Coordinator, his staff and the ECA and Department of Public Information staff in connection with consultations and participation in inter-agency and other meetings and also for collection of data and information required under the programme of work.

Contractual services

7B.21 The estimated requirements of \$295,300 cover the costs of translation, printing and other production costs of the quarterly periodical *Africa Recovery*, production of other recurrent publications and contractual translation of documents required for the meetings under the work programme to be held outside established United Nations locations.

General operating expenses and supplies and materials

7B.22 The estimated requirements of \$35,300 relate to the cost of freight and other services in connection with the production of *Africa Recovery*, and supplies in relation to information activities under the programme.

**Proposed programme budget
for the biennium 1996-1997*****Part II Political affairs and peace-keeping****Section 3
Peace-keeping operations and special missions****Contents**

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* The present document contains section 3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1)*.



Section 3

Peace-keeping operations and special missions

Overview

- 3.1 In its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990, by which it adopted the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/45/6/Rev.1), the General Assembly noted that one of the priority areas was the maintenance of international peace and security. The programme of activities carried out under this section corresponds to subprogramme 2, Peace-keeping operations, under programme 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, research and the collection and analysis of information, and subprogramme 3, Field operations support, under programme 43, General services, in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1). These activities relate to the preparation, setting-up and direction of peace-keeping operations; liaison with Member States concerning participation in such operations; and coordination among Secretariat units involved and reporting to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
- 3.2 Under subsection A, provisions are made for the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, consisting of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, the Office of Operations and the Office of Planning and Support. The Field Administration and Logistics Division is organizationally under the responsibility of the latter Office.
- 3.3 Provisions are made under subsection B for two peace-keeping missions funded from the regular budget, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) and the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). Provision is also made under section B for the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories for which appropriations were approved by the General Assembly under section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions, of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.
- 3.4 In addition, as shown in table 3.1 below, ad hoc missions undertaken at the request of the Security Council and/or the General Assembly and Governments, or at the initiative of the Secretary-General in the exercise of his good offices related to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking are included under subsection C. The activities under the subsection will either have been completed by 1996 or are of an extraordinary nature and their extension cannot be foreseen at this stage. Accordingly, no provisions are being requested at this time.

Table 3.1 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Department of Peace-keeping Operations	10 786.7	12 229.3	3 138.7	25.6	15 368.0	904.6	16 272.6
B. Peace-keeping operations and special missions	63 280.9	71 029.1	(6 299.9)	(8.8)	64 729.2	9 392.3	74 121.5
C. Ad hoc missions	35 201.1	48 963.5	(48 963.5)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	109 268.7	132 221.9	(52 124.7)	(39.4)	80 097.2	10 296.9	90 394.1

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	—	—	(a) Services in support of:	—
	—	—	(i) United Nations organizations	—
	13 081.1	36 792.5	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	37 963.8
	—	—	Peace-keeping operations	—
	—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	13 081.1	36 792.5		37 963.8
Total (1) and (2)	122 349.8	169 014.4		128 357.9

Table 3.2 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	71 878.6	77 502.2	(26 947.3)	(34.7)	50 554.9	6 406.9	56 961.8
Other staff costs	12 802.5	14 821.6	(3 330.2)	(22.4)	11 491.4	1 875.9	13 367.3
Consultants and experts	183.1	475.7	(335.1)	(70.4)	140.6	13.6	154.2
Travel	5 672.3	12 912.2	(8 669.4)	(67.1)	4 242.8	349.7	4 592.5
Contractual services	115.4	323.0	(277.4)	(85.8)	45.6	4.1	49.7
General operating expenses	12 144.7	15 078.4	(7 212.3)	(47.8)	7 866.1	1 155.2	9 021.3
Supplies and materials	2 057.1	2 390.6	(400.2)	(16.7)	1 990.4	165.2	2 155.6
Furniture	—	337.9	(337.9)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Equipment	4 414.5	8 051.3	(4 285.9)	(53.2)	3 765.4	326.3	4 091.7
Improvement of premises	—	329.0	(329.0)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Grants and contributions	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	109 268.7	132 221.9	(52 124.7)	(39.4)	80 097.2	10 296.9	90 394.1

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Object of expenditure	1996-1997 estimates
	10 811.2	35 387.6	Posts	36 294.0
	2 010.8	370.0	Other staff costs	500.0
	—	330.0	Travel	160.0
	—	704.9	Contractual services	1 009.8
	8.2	—	General operating expenses	—
	13.2	—	Supplies and materials	—
	237.7	—	Equipment	—
Total	13 081.1	36 792.5		37 963.8
Total (1) and (2)	122 349.8	169 014.4		128 357.9

Table 3.3 Post requirements

Programme: Peace-keeping operations and special missions

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2
ASG	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
D-2	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
D-1	6	8	1	1	8	7	15	16
P-5	7	15	1	1	17	9	25	25
P-4/3	13	14	—	—	84	82	97	96
P-2/1	8	8	—	—	5	5	13	13
Total	43	54	3	3	114	103	160	160
General Service category								
Principal level	1	2	—	—	7	6	8	8
Other levels	22	29	1	1	135	128	158	158
Total	23	31	1	1	142	134	166	166
Other categories								
Local level	190	178	—	—	—	—	190	178
Field Service	180	148	—	—	—	—	180	148
Total	370	326	—	—	—	—	370	326
Grand total	436	411	4	4	256*	237*	696	652

* Extrabudgetary posts in support of peace-keeping operations include 41 posts proposed for conversion from general temporary assistance (2 D-1, 2 P-5, 8 P-4, 7 P-3 and 22 General Service) and 12 additional posts proposed for 1995 (1 D-1, 4 P-5, 1 P-4 and 6 General Service), and exclude 10 posts transferred to the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts effective 14 February 1995 (1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2 and 5 General Service).

A. Department of Peace-keeping Operations

Overview

- 3.5 The Department of Peace-keeping Operations directs existing operations. It provides a full range of administrative support to ad hoc missions undertaken under the good offices of the Secretary-General, peace-keeping operations and other special and field missions. This support covers areas of logistics, communications, electronic data-processing, recruitment, deployment and administration of field personnel and the preparation of missions cost estimates. The Department is charged with planning new operations and modifying existing operations. It enhances the capacity and effectiveness of the United Nations in conducting peace-keeping operations and other field missions and provides technical support to Member States.
- 3.6 During recent years, there has been a vast increase in the number, scale and complexity of peace-keeping operations. The number of peace-keeping operations rose from 10 peace-keeping operations in 1990 to 18 operations each in 1993 and 1994. During the biennium 1990-1991, there was a total of 11 ad hoc missions undertaken by the good offices of the Secretary-General. That number compares to 18 missions undertaken by the end of the first year of the biennium 1994-1995. At present, nearly 80,000 military observers and about 12,000 civilian personnel serve in missions, the annualized budgets of which amount to over \$3 billion. In addition to this increase in the scale of operations, they have also undergone notable conceptual and practical changes in response to the many threats to international peace and security. Peace-keeping has increasingly moved beyond its traditional functions of monitoring, observing, reporting and supervising cease-fires. Currently, operations are more likely to be multifaceted. They verify peace agreements and cease-fires and may have the power of enforcement. Often military components monitor disarmament and demobilization while supporting other components responsible for political development and reconciliation. United Nations observer missions monitor elections or referendums, institution-building, human rights, humanitarian aid and relief or economic reconstruction and development.
- 3.7 The transformation of peace-keeping operations has greatly increased the demands on Headquarters to direct and support them.
- 3.8 In accordance with suggestions and recommendations made by Member States, the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Department has been reorganized as follows:
- (a) The Office of the Under-Secretary-General consists of the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, the Military Adviser's Office, the Policy and Analysis Unit, the Situation Centre and the Executive Office;
 - (i) The Under-Secretary-General is responsible for the overall management, direction and coordination of all peace-keeping activities;
 - (ii) The Military Adviser advises the Secretary-General, through the Under-Secretary-General, on the military implications of United Nations resolutions, formulates plans and proposals for operations in the field, provides advice to Force Commanders on the implementation of those plans and proposals and provides guidance to all military officers of the Department on military matters;
 - (iii) The Policy and Analysis Unit provides in-depth research and analysis of emerging policy questions and gathers information on related activities undertaken by intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as research institutions, and assists and coordinates with other organizational units in the Department in the formulation of policies and procedures. The Unit is also responsible for the preparation of pre-session documentation for the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and for its technical and substantive servicing, and provides related services during sessions of the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly as well as for various other ad hoc intergovernmental committees on issues relating to peace-keeping;

- (iv) The Situation Centre serves as a communications centre with links to all missions, thereby accelerating and increasing the flow of information and guidance between Headquarters and the field;
 - (b) The Office of Operations consists of regional divisions: the Africa Division; the Asia and Middle East Division; and the Europe and Latin America Division. It serves as the executive arm of the Under-Secretary-General to direct and control peace-keeping missions on behalf of the Secretary-General, including those related to military operational matters required for the effective exercise of the Department's responsibilities for command and control of the operations in the field;
 - (c) The Office of Planning and Support consists of two Divisions: the Planning Division, consisting of several organizational units (the Mission Planning Service, the Civilian Police Unit, the De-mining Unit, the Training Unit and the Mission Information Unit) and the Field Administration and Logistics Division, consisting of three Services (the Finance Management and Support Service; the Logistics and Communications Service and the Personnel Management and Support Service);
 - (i) The Planning Division is responsible for the development of comprehensive operational plans for new peace-keeping operations and other field missions and the revision and modification of plans for ongoing operations, including the closure of those missions. The Civilian Police Unit provides advice and develops guidelines for the utilization, training and administration of civilian police; maintains contact with Governments concerning the provision of police for service with the United Nations; advises officers in the Department and field missions on operational police matters; and establishes stand-by arrangements for mobilization and rotation of civilian police. The De-mining Unit advises on and plans mine-clearing activities carried out under the United Nations auspices and maintains contacts with Governments and organizations participating in mine-clearing activities. The Training Unit formulates training guidelines, including the preparation of manuals and training materials, in order to assist Member States in preparing their civilian, police and military personnel for peace-keeping operations. It serves as a focal point for the exchange of information among Member States on training for peace-keeping operations. The Mission Information Unit, which is planned to be established in 1996-1997, would, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, backstop information programmes in the field, with a view to mobilizing public opinion in those countries hosting peace-keeping operations;
 - (ii) The Field Administration and Logistics Division is responsible for finance, personnel, management, logistics, and communications. Its activities are detailed under field operations support below.
- 3.9 It is anticipated that the current level of peace-keeping operations and ad hoc missions will continue during the biennium 1996-1997 and that the Organization will continue to be involved in the maintenance of peace and security. Accordingly, the United Nations must have a permanent capacity to assume its responsibilities for the planning and orderly and timely launching of peace-keeping operations in order to ensure the carrying out of the core functions associated with the management of key policy issues and organizational performance, strategic planning and start-up capacity. In the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peace-keeping operations (A/49/717), the Secretary-General expressed the view that core functions relating to peace-keeping should be funded from the regular budget. Proposals are therefore included for funding a number of posts considered to be core posts (one D-1, eight P-5, two P-3 and eight General Service, one at the Principal level) as regular budget posts during 1996. The redeployment of a D-1 post from the Department of Political Affairs to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations is also being proposed. With this conversion of 19 posts and the redeployment of a post from section 2, Political affairs, the total complement of 20 additional posts required by the Department to perform core functions, as outlined in paragraph 30 of the above-mentioned report, will be achieved.
- 3.10 The distribution by organizational unit of regular budget posts and of the 20 additional core posts are indicated below:

	Professional category and above									General Service category			Grand total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Principal level	Other levels	Total	
Office of the Under-Secretary-General													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	1	—	1	3	1	2	3	2	13	—	3	3	16
Redeployed to Field Administration and Logistics Division	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	—	—	—	(4)
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	5
Subtotal 1996-1997	1	—	1	2	3	1	2	1	11	1	5	6	17
Office of Operations													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	1	9	—	4	4	13
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	3
Subtotal 1996-1997	—	1	2	—	4	3	—	1	11	—	5	5	16
Office of Planning and Support													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	4
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Subtotal 1996-1997	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	2	5
Planning Division													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Subtotal 1996-1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
Field Administration and Logistics Division													
Regular budget posts for 1994-1995	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	3	9	—	11	11	20
Conversion from the support account for peace-keeping operations	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	6	—	3	3	9
Redeployment from other offices in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	4
Redeployment from the Department of Political Affairs	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Subtotal 1996-1997	—	—	1	4	5	3	3	4	20	—	14	14	34*
Total, regular budget for 1994-1995	1	2	4	4	5	7	4	7	34	—	20	20	54
Additional for 1996-1997	—	—	—	2	8	—	2	—	12	1	7	8	20
Total 1996-1997	1	2	4	6	13	7	6	7	46	1	27	28	74

* Excludes eight posts under the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa (six Local level and two Field Service).

Table 3.4 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Programme	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
1. Peace-keeping operations							
(a) Office of the Under-Secretary-General	3 911.2	7 402.0	(2 707.1)	(36.5)	4 694.9	253.4	4 948.3
(b) Office of Operations	566.2	794.0	2 186.5	275.3	2 980.5	173.9	3 154.4
(c) Office of Planning and Support (Planning Division)	—	—	1 128.5	—	1 128.5	58.7	1 187.2
2. Field operations support							
(a) Field Administration and Logistics Division	5 195.2	2 808.4	2 630.4	93.6	5 438.8	308.8	5 747.6
(b) United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa	1 114.1	1 224.9	(99.6)	(8.1)	1 125.3	109.8	1 235.1
Total	10 786.7	12 229.3	3 138.7	25.6	15 368.0	904.6	16 272.6

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
			(a) Services in support of:	
			(i) United Nations organizations	—
	13 081.1	36 792.5	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	
	—	—	Peace-keeping operations	37 963.8
	—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	13 081.1	36 792.5		37 963.8
Total (1) and (2)	23 867.8	49 021.8		54 236.4

Table 3.5 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	10 122.2	10 875.1	2 592.4	23.8	13 467.5	804.0	14 271.5
Other staff costs	203.6	432.6	19.0	4.3	451.6	21.7	473.3
Travel	76.0	281.3	(0.1)	—	281.2	13.7	294.9
Contractual services	—	—	7.5	—	7.5	0.4	7.9
General operating expenses	257.8	412.6	484.7	117.4	897.3	49.6	946.9
Supplies and materials	47.5	67.1	16.0	23.8	83.1	5.0	88.1
Equipment	79.6	160.6	19.2	11.9	179.8	10.2	190.0
Total	10 786.7	12 229.3	3 138.7	25.6	15 368.0	904.6	16 272.6

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	1996-1997 estimates
Posts	10 811.2	35 387.6	36 294.0
Other staff costs	2 010.8	370.0	500.0
Travel	—	330.0	160.0
Contractual services	—	704.9	1 009.8
General operating expenses	8.2	—	—
Supplies and materials	13.2	—	—
Equipment	237.7	—	—
Total	13 081.1	36 792.5	37 963.8
Total (1) and (2)	23 867.8	49 021.8	54 236.4

Table 3.6 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Department of Peace-keeping Operations

Professional category and above	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
D-2	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
D-1	4	6	—	—	8	7	12	13
P-5	5	13	—	—	17	9	22	22
P-4/3	11	13	—	—	84	82	95	95
P-2/1	7	7	—	—	5	5	12	12
Total	34	46	—	—	114	103	148	149
General Service category								
Principal level	—	1	—	—	7	6	7	7
Other levels	20	27	—	—	135	128	155	155
Total	20	28	—	—	142	134	162	162
Other categories								
Local level	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Field Service	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Grand total	62	82	—	—	256*	237*	318	319

* Extrabudgetary posts in support of peace-keeping operations include 41 posts proposed for conversion from general temporary assistance (2 D-1, 2 P-5, 8 P-4, 7 P-3 and 22 General Service) and 12 additional posts proposed for 1995 (1 D-1, 4 P-5, 1 P-4 and 6 General Service), and exclude 10 posts transferred to the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts effective 14 February 1995 (1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2 and 5 General Service).

1. Peace-keeping operations

Table 3.7 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	4 166.5	7 216.4	(32.3)	(0.4)	7 184.1	408.5	7 592.6
Other staff costs	142.3	398.8	23.6	5.9	422.4	20.5	442.9
Travel	69.5	276.2	5.0	1.8	281.2	13.7	294.9
Contractual services	—	—	7.5	—	7.5	0.4	7.9
General operating expenses	55.7	161.3	558.4	346.1	719.7	34.2	753.9
Supplies and materials	4.2	31.4	16.0	50.9	47.4	1.9	49.3
Equipment	39.2	111.9	29.7	26.5	141.6	6.8	148.4
Total	4 477.4	8 196.0	607.9	7.4	8 803.9	486.0	9 289.9

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	—	—	(a) Services in support of:	—
	2 732.6	11 627.7	(i) United Nations organizations	—
	—	—	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	—
	—	—	Peace-keeping operations	12 378.6
	—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	2 732.6	11 627.7		12 378.6
Total (1) and (2)	7 210.0	19 823.7		21 668.5

Table 3.8 Post requirements

Organizational units: Office of the Under-Secretary-General, Operations Office and Office of Planning and Support (excluding Field Administration and Logistics Division)

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
D-2	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
D-1	3	2	—	—	5	5	8	7
P-5	4	8	—	—	6	2	10	10
P-4/3	8	7	—	—	30	29	38	36
P-2/1	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	3
Total	25	26	—	—	41	36	66	62
General Service category								
Principal level	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other levels	9	13	—	—	30	25	39	38
Total	9	14	—	—	30	25	39	39
Grand total	34	40	—	—	71*	61*	105	101

* Extrabudgetary posts in support of peace-keeping operations include 21 posts proposed for conversion from general temporary assistance (1 P-5, 4 P-4, 4 P-3 and 12 General Service posts) and six additional posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 3 General Service).

- 3.11 The legislative authority for the programme derives from those resolutions and decisions, particularly those of the Security Council, which relate to specific operations, as well as annual General Assembly resolutions on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, most recently resolution 49/37 of 9 December 1994.

Activities

1. *International cooperation (regular budget/extrabudgetary)*

Support, through the Field Administration and Logistics Division, of settlement of disputes, special missions, good offices, fact-finding, emergency and humanitarian relief services, and legal services. The activities planned to be undertaken include the preparation of resource assessments, operational concepts and plans and directives, the monitoring of ongoing operations and provision of day-to-day guidance to these missions, as well as the maintenance of liaison with Member States concerning participation in such operations. The specific activities to be carried out in 1996-1997 will by nature depend on political developments and related mandates from the competent intergovernmental bodies. Specific activities could include supervision of peace-keeping operations and special missions around the world; provision of guidance and operational directives to the Secretary-General's special representatives, force commanders and chiefs of mission in the field; planning of possible new operations and recommendations regarding the concept of operations for Security Council authorization; negotiations and other contacts with parties to the conflicts and the members of the Security Council; liaison with Member States concerning participation in peace-keeping operations and special missions, including provision of advice and briefings and negotiation of the details of their participation; and resolving issues and problems arising from the implementation of mission mandates.

2. *Parliamentary services (regular budget)*

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* The activities planned to be undertaken include the preparation of periodic reports to the Security Council on each peace-keeping operation and special mission, generally issued at the time of the renewal or completion of the relevant mandate; other reports on special topics upon the request of the Security Council or of the General Assembly on various issues related to peace-keeping; reports to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; and frequent special reports and daily situation reports for the Security Council;
- (b) *Substantive services.* Provision of substantive services to the Security Council, the General Assembly and its Special Political Committee; provision of secretariat services to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; and hosting of meetings of troop-contributing countries.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

- 3.12 The resources requested under the regular budget do not encompass the full requirements for the activities to be carried out by the Department, and the Secretary-General will continue to seek additional staffing through the support account for peace-keeping operations. This approach also recognizes that the nature of the activities to be undertaken and the number, range and scope of the mandates which the Department is responsible for implementing cannot be predicted well in advance.

Posts

- 3.13 An estimate of \$7,184,100 would provide for the posts indicated in table 3.8 above. The net reduction of \$32,300 reflects (a) additional requirements of \$861,200 owing to the proposed transfer to the regular budget of 10 posts funded from the support account for peace-keeping operations (four P-5, one P-3 and five General Service, one at the Principal level); (b) the redeployment of four posts to the Field Administration and Logistics Division (one D-1, two at the P-4/P-3 level and one P-2); (c) resources inadvertently appropriated in 1994-1995 (\$893,500).

Other staff costs

- 3.14 The provision of \$422,400 relates to general temporary assistance (\$217,300) and overtime (\$205,100). The resources requested under general temporary assistance would meet needs arising from maternity leave, extended sick leave or emergency situations that may arise. Provisions for overtime and night differential relate to the continuing need for secretarial assistance beyond normal working hours and during emergency situations. The resource growth of \$23,600 results mainly from the transfer of appropriations (\$23,100) under general temporary assistance from the Field Administration and Logistics Division to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General in order to manage these resources centrally.

Travel

- 3.15 Resources requested of \$281,200 relate to travel requirements of the Under-Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General, of de-mining experts to explore techniques and conditions for mine clearance, of training experts to consult and discuss United Nations requirements with Governments and relevant institutions in various aspects of peace-keeping, of police advisers to discuss police programmes and to negotiate contributions by Member States to United Nations undertakings and of members of the Standby Forces Management Unit to negotiate agreements with Governments of troop-contributing countries.

Contractual services

- 3.16 A new provision of \$7,500 is requested to cover the cost of the external translation of documents and correspondence required by the Department.

General operating expenses

- 3.17 The provision of \$719,700 would cover the cost of communications (\$553,900), rental and maintenance of equipment, including office automation equipment (\$161,100) and official functions (\$4,700). The resource growth relates mostly to additional requirements under communications and reflects the need for constant contact with various peace-keeping operations and other offices in the field.

Supplies and materials

- 3.18 A provision of \$47,400 is requested. It relates to basic needs for office supplies and materials, particularly for office automation supplies. The growth of \$16,000 relates to anticipated needs resulting from the additional 20 posts for the Department, which have been proposed to be funded from the regular budget.

Equipment

- 3.19 The amount of \$141,600 would cover the cost of acquisition and replacement of office automation equipment.

2. Field operations support

Table 3.9 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	5 955.7	3 658.7	2 624.7	71.7	6 283.4	395.5	6 678.9
Other staff costs	61.3	33.8	(4.6)	(13.6)	29.2	1.2	30.4
Travel	6.5	5.1	(5.1)	(100.0)	—	—	—
General operating expenses	202.1	251.3	(73.7)	(29.3)	177.6	15.4	193.0
Supplies and materials	43.3	35.7	—	—	35.7	3.1	38.8
Equipment	40.4	48.7	(10.5)	(21.5)	38.2	3.4	41.6
Total	6 309.3	4 033.3	2 530.8	62.7	6 564.1	418.6	6 982.7

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	—	—	(a) Services in support of:	—
	10 348.5	25 164.8	(i) United Nations organizations	—
	—	—	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	25 585.2
	—	—	Peace-keeping operations	—
	—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	10 348.5	25 164.8		25 585.2
Total (1) and (2)	16 657.8	29 198.1		32 567.9

Table 3.10 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: Field Administration and Logistics Division

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	1	4	—	—	3	2	4	6
P-5	1	5	—	—	11	7	12	12
P-4/3	3	6	—	—	54	53	57	59
P-2/1	3	4	—	—	5	5	8	9
Total	9	20	—	—	73	67	82	87
General Service category								
Principal level	—	—	—	—	7	6	7	6
Other levels	11	14	—	—	105	103	116	117
Total	11	14	—	—	112	109	123	123
Other categories								
Local level	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Field Service	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Grand total	28	42	—	—	185*	176*	213	218

* Extrabudgetary posts in support of peace-keeping operations include 20 posts proposed for conversion from general temporary assistance (2 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 3 P-3 and 10 General Service posts) and six additional posts (3 P-5 and 3 General Service) and exclude 10 posts transferred to the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts effective 14 February 1995 (1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2 and 5 General Service).

- 3.20 The Field Administration and Logistics Division, in close cooperation and coordination with relevant offices, is responsible for providing a full range of administrative support to peace-keeping operations, good offices missions, special missions and such other field missions as may be authorized by the legislative bodies or by the Secretary-General. This support encompasses the areas of logistics, communications, field personnel administration, travel, finance, budget and electronic data-processing. Its activities include the development, implementation and monitoring of policies, procedures and guidelines governing the support of field operations. It is called upon to play a key role at all stages of the conception, planning and deployment of new missions, as well as handling residual functions in respect of missions that have been completed. It should be pointed out that a majority of the Division's activities are financed from the support account for peace-keeping operations.
- 3.21 Included under the requirements of the Division, is the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa. The Depot serves as a collecting, reconditioning, storage and disposal point for communications, transport and other general supplies for peace-keeping operations.

Activities*1. Finance management and support*

- 3.22 The Finance Management and Support Service provides financial management support and planning services for field missions from start-up through withdrawal. It prepares, for review by the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, proposals for resource requirements of field missions; reviews and analyses field requirements; provides support to substantive departments and field missions to ensure effective resource management and control, and provides day-to-day guidance on the application of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations; reviews, verifies and certifies claims from Governments for supplies and services, death and disability, as well as for the reimbursement for use of contingent-owned equipment; administers financial arrangements in consultation with field missions and Headquarters operational units, including certification of payments for the following: global vehicle insurance arrangements in conjunction with the Insurance Unit, commercial satellite communications, freight forwarding charges, aircraft operations, and other commercial services; administers financial liquidation of closing missions and prepares, in cooperation with all concerned, reports pertaining to the disposal of equipment, supplies and other assets; prepares reports reflecting overall financial performance, including the financial liquidation of missions and proposals for the redistribution of assets; serves as focal point in the Department for compliance with internal control procedures as well as for audit matters relating to the field missions; makes recommendations for improvements to existing management systems procedures; and requests revisions to the current financial policy and procedures from the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts and the Financial Management Office in light of their application in field missions. In close consultation with the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, provides direct support to the field through the temporary assignment of Finance Officers who act as trouble shooters/advisers.

2. Logistical support and communications

- 3.23 The Logistics and Communications Service, in coordination with the Mission Planning Service, formulates logistic support plans for field missions, specifying equipment, supply and service requirements. It assists in determining respective financial implications. It produces instructions to carry out those plans and monitors their implementation. It participates in technical survey teams to gather relevant local data to develop logistic support plans for new or expanded missions. It periodically reassesses the logistics support concepts of field missions and reviews the efficiency of supply arrangements and effectiveness of services provided to the field. In coordination with the Mission Planning Service, it determines mission start-up requirements and, on the basis of contingency planning activities, assembles, maintains and arranges the deployment of start-up equipment and supplies. It prepares detailed generic technical and contractual specifications and proposals for the supply of required goods and services. It determines the method of supply and ensures that the requirements identified are met through raising of requisitions for commercial procurement action through the Purchase and Transportation Service of Support Services or through the issuance of letters of assist for direct supply by Member States. It determines the need for construction projects, including accommodation facilities, roads and bridges, and renovation and development of military and civilian living and office sites and sanitation facilities in field missions. It evaluates bids and

proposals based on technical criteria, timeliness of delivery and other relevant logistic support aspects. It manages technical aspects of contracts by establishing suitable procedures, monitoring the contractors' compliance with the terms and conditions of contracts and recommending payment for services received. It provides technical advice to field missions. It conducts product research on commonly requisitioned items and market research for logistics supply services. It manages field missions, properties and stock holdings and maintains updated records for all field missions. It monitors expenditures by object of expenditure and mandate period and recommends transfer of allotted funds to the Finance Management and Support Service to meet priority support demands. It prepares property survey cases, reviews cases submitted by field missions and submits cases that are supported by the Service to the Headquarters Property Survey Board for consideration and subsequent approval by the Controller. It determines the need for computer hardware and software, arranges for their supply and for field communications and international systems through utilization of satellites, electronic data-processing, radio communications and encryption equipment. It prepares specifications, evaluates bids and supervises installation. It manages movement of contingent personnel and equipment for deployment, rotation and redeployment to field missions. It prepares guidelines for purchase and maintenance of ground and air transport facilities and safety standards for equipment. It investigates and follows up on aircraft accidents and ensures compliance of civilian aircraft operations within United Nations standards. It assists in the elaboration of guidelines concerning the disposition of United Nations equipment upon the termination of a peace-keeping operation or other field mission and manages their implementation.

3. Personnel management and support

- 3.24 The Personnel Management and Support Service determines staffing requirements for the civilian component of field missions within the framework of established operational plans. It administers the Staff Regulations and Rules for field staff and consultants under delegated authority and ensures consistency in the application of personnel policies and practices in the field. It monitors the various authorities delegated to the field and implements and follows up decisions made regarding separations, promotions, benefits and disciplinary measures of staff in the field. It serves as the parent department of staff in the Field Service category. It advises on the selection of senior staff for field assignments and identifies personnel resources including through contractual and civilian stand-by arrangements. It appoints or assigns staff to missions and makes arrangements for their briefing, medical clearance and travel. It reviews staffing levels in field missions and proposes modifications in the categories and numbers of staff. It arranges for travel of military observers, police monitors and government-provided personnel to the missions in liaison with the concerned Permanent Missions to the United Nations and handles all administrative issues related to their assignment. It maintains records of field staff and consultants, controls staffing tables and prepares the analytical material necessary to manage staff resources.

Resources requirements (at current rates)*Posts*

- 3.25 The estimated requirements of \$6,283,400 reflect the cost of posts indicated in table 3.10 above. Resource growth of \$2,624,700 reflects the transfer to the regular budget of nine posts (one D-1, four P-5, one P-3 and three General Service) from the support account for peace-keeping operations and the redeployment of four posts (one D-1, one P-4, one P-3 and one P-2) from the programme on peace-keeping operations and one D-1 from the Department of Political Affairs.

Other staff costs

- 3.26 The resources requested (\$29,200) are related to overtime requirements that regularly arise given the nature of peace-keeping operations, particularly in connection with the establishment of new missions. The negative growth of \$4,600 reflects the redeployment of all resources (\$23,100) under general temporary assistance to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General in order to consolidate all resources under that Office and a growth of \$18,500 under overtime in order to meet exigencies of the Division.

General operating expenses

- 3.27 All of the requested provisions of \$177,600 relate to the requirements of the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa and include rental and maintenance of premises (\$83,400), communications (\$31,400), official functions (\$4,000), maintenance of furniture and equipment (\$12,100) and miscellaneous services (\$46,900). The negative growth proposed reflects past experience.

Supplies and materials

- 3.28 The provision of \$35,700 would cover the cost of stationery and other office supplies, including reproduction materials, office automation and other miscellaneous supplies for the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa.

Equipment

- 3.29 The requested amount of \$38,200 would provide for the replacement of transportation equipment (\$36,200) and miscellaneous equipment (\$2,000) at the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa.

B. Peace-keeping operations and special missions

Table 3.11 **Summary of requirements by programme**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
1. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	52 851.4	54 908.1	(8 614.5)	(15.6)	46 293.6	7 239.4	53 533.0
2. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	10 429.5	12 878.9	(1 050.2)	(8.1)	11 828.7	1 552.1	13 380.8
3. United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories	—	3 242.1	3 364.8	103.7	6 606.9	600.8	7 207.7
Total	63 280.9	71 029.1	(6 299.9)	(8.8)	64 729.2	9 392.3	74 121.5

Table 3.12 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	39 236.8	42 219.0	(5 131.6)	(12.1)	37 087.4	5 602.9	42 690.3
Other staff costs	11 104.0	10 706.0	333.8	3.1	11 039.8	1 854.2	12 894.0
Consultants and experts	—	56.3	84.3	149.7	140.6	13.6	154.2
Travel	3 732.0	3 829.9	131.7	3.4	3 961.6	336.0	4 297.6
Contractual services	—	31.0	7.1	22.9	38.1	3.7	41.8
General operating expenses	5 269.0	7 674.8	(706.0)	(9.1)	6 968.8	1 105.6	8 074.4
Supplies and materials	1 428.5	1 539.6	367.7	23.8	1 907.3	160.2	2 067.5
Equipment	2 510.6	4 643.5	(1 057.9)	(22.7)	3 585.6	316.1	3 901.7
Improvement of premises	—	329.0	(329.0)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	63 280.9	71 029.1	(6 299.9)	(8.8)	64 729.2	9 392.3	74 121.5

Table 3.13 **Post requirements***Programme: Peace-keeping operations and special missions*

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
P-5	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
P-4/3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
P-2/1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	9	8	3	3	—	—	12	11
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other levels	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
Total	3	3	1	1	—	—	4	4
Other categories								
Local level	184	172	—	—	—	—	184	172
Field Service	178	146	—	—	—	—	178	146
Total	362	318	—	—	—	—	362	318
Grand total	374	329	4	4	—	—	378	333

- 3.30 As indicated in paragraph 3.3 above, provisions are made under subsection B for two peace-keeping missions funded from the regular budget (UNTSO and UNMOGIP) and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories.

1. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Table 3.14 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	33 396.1	34 884.0	(5 700.1)	(16.3)	29 183.9	4 596.9	33 780.8
Other staff costs	10 194.7	8 636.5	(1 996.1)	(23.1)	6 640.4	1 362.7	8 003.1
Travel	2 902.8	2 682.8	(37.7)	(1.4)	2 645.1	235.5	2 880.6
General operating expenses	3 430.9	4 790.7	(721.0)	(15.0)	4 069.7	702.2	4 771.9
Supplies and materials	1 069.6	831.3	89.1	10.7	920.4	81.3	1 001.7
Equipment	1 857.3	3 082.8	(248.7)	(8.0)	2 834.1	260.8	3 094.9
Total	52 851.4	54 908.1	(8 614.5)	(15.6)	46 293.6	7 239.4	53 533.0

Table 3.15 Post requirements

Organizational unit: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
P-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-4/3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
P-2/1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	7	6	—	—	—	—	7	6
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other levels	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other categories								
Local level	141	129	—	—	—	—	141	129
Field Service	148	116	—	—	—	—	148	116
Total	289	245	—	—	—	—	289	245
Grand total	299	254	—	—	—	—	299	254

3.31 UNTSO was the first United Nations peace-keeping operation, originally established under the provisions of Security Council resolution 50 (1948) for the purpose of supervising the truce in Palestine as called for by the Council. Since then, UNTSO has been entrusted a variety of tasks by the Council, including the supervision of the application and observance of the 1949 General Armistice Agreements between Israel and its four neighbouring Arab countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic), which continues up to this day. Following the 1967 war, UNTSO established two cease-fire observation operations in the Israel-Syria sector and in the Suez Canal Zone, and in 1972, a similar operation was established in southern Lebanon. UNTSO observers were attached to United Nations peace-keeping forces deployed in the Sinai in 1973, on the Golan Heights in 1974 and in southern Lebanon in 1978. At present, UNTSO observers continue to assist and cooperate with UNDOF in the Golan Heights and with UNIFIL and to maintain a presence in Egypt.

3.32 During the current biennium, at the initiative of the Secretary-General, a streamlining of the administrative structure and activities of UNTSO was undertaken with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing operational costs. The resource requirements described below, showing a net reduction of \$8,614,500, reflect the result of the streamlining efforts of the Secretariat.

Resource requirements (at current rates)**Posts**

3.33 The estimates of \$29,183,900 would cover the cost of posts indicated in table 3.15 above. The negative growth of \$5,700,100 reflects the following:

(a) Owing to enhanced communications, it is anticipated that the functions of the Information Officer could be performed from the overall level of posts proposed, and that functions previously performed by staff at the Field Service level would be performed by Local level staff. Accordingly, the abolition

of the P-3 post of Information Officer and the conversion of seven Field Service posts into the Local level category are proposed.

(b) A reassessment of current and future needs will make it possible to close a number of outposts. A reduction of 31 Field Service and 12 Local level posts is, therefore, proposed.

Other staff costs

3.34 Provisions of \$6,640,400 would cover the cost of mission subsistence allowance for 174 military observers. The negative growth (\$1,996,100) reflects the closure of the least needed outposts, resulting in a reduction in the number of military observers by 47.

Travel

3.35 Resources requested totalling \$2,645,100, reflecting a negative growth of \$37,700, would provide for travel of military observers (\$2,617,000) and international staff (\$28,100).

General operating expenses

3.36 The total provision of \$4,069,700 would cover the cost of rental and maintenance of premises throughout the mission area (\$1,434,800), utilities (\$332,700), rental of furniture and equipment, including rental of aircraft (\$1,264,100), communications (\$691,900), official functions (\$7,700) and miscellaneous services (\$338,500). The negative growth of \$721,000 reflects the closure of outposts (\$366,200) and the review of the pattern of expenditures during previous bienniums (\$654,800).

Supplies and materials

3.37 Provisions of \$920,400 relate to stationery and other office supplies, particularly office automation equipment, communications supplies, uniforms for Field Service officers and miscellaneous supplies. Based on the pattern of expenditures during the previous biennium and also taking into account the closure of a number of outposts, a resource growth of \$89,100 is proposed.

Equipment

3.38 The estimates of \$2,834,100 relate to regular replacement of office equipment and accommodation equipment, including kitchen equipment (\$39,200), office automation equipment (\$618,800), internal reproduction equipment (\$55,000), and communications equipment (\$467,900), and the replacement of other equipment (\$394,300), such as air-conditioners, generators, refrigerators and security and safety and medical equipment. It is also proposed to replace 40 vehicles at an estimated cost of \$1,220,000. Provisions of \$38,900 are also made for miscellaneous equipment, such as air compressors, cleaners, waste oil heaters, sheet metal bender and cleaner tanks.

2. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

Table 3.16 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	5 840.7	7 054.4	(142.2)	(2.0)	6 912.2	898.2	7 810.4
Other staff costs	909.3	1 133.5	(275.0)	(24.2)	858.5	150.8	1 009.3
Travel	829.2	939.4	32.3	3.4	971.7	86.2	1 057.9
General operating expenses	1 838.1	2 312.7	(492.2)	(21.2)	1 820.5	305.5	2 126.0
Supplies and materials	358.9	670.3	106.3	15.8	776.6	68.9	845.5
Equipment	653.3	768.6	(279.4)	(36.3)	489.2	42.5	531.7
Total	10 429.5	12 878.9	(1 050.2)	(8.1)	11 828.7	1 552.1	13 380.8

Table 3.17 Post requirements

Organizational unit: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other categories								
Local level	43	43	—	—	—	—	43	43
Field Service	30	30	—	—	—	—	30	30
Total	73	73	—	—	—	—	73	73
Grand total	75	75	—	—	—	—	75	75

3.39 UNMOGIP was established in 1949 by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 39 (1948) and 47 (1948), to supervise the cease-fire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Security Council, by resolution 91 (1951), decided that the Military Observer Group should continue to supervise the cease-fire in the State. Following the 1971 hostilities, the Council, by resolution 307 (1971), demanded that a durable cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities in all areas of conflict be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as practicable, of all armed forces to their respective territories and to positions which fully respect the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir supervised by UNMOGIP.

3.40 At present, UNMOGIP exercises functions along the "line of control" agreed upon by India and Pakistan at Simla in July 1972, which, with certain modifications, generally follows the cease-fire line established by the Karachi Agreement of July 1949. UNMOGIP military observers are deployed at six field stations on the Indian side of the line of control and at seven on the Pakistani side. Headquarters are at Srinagar from May to October and at Rawalpindi from November to April. International United Nations staff assisted by local staff provide administrative and logistical support.

3.41 The role of UNMOGIP is to observe and report on developments pertaining to the observance of the cease-fire pursuant to Security Council resolution 307 (1971), to investigate, to the extent possible, complaints of violations of the cease-fire and to provide its good offices to assist both sides in keeping the peace.

Resource requirements (at current rates)*Posts*

3.42 Resources requested of \$6,912,200 will provide for the continuation of 75 posts (1 D-2, 1 P-5, 30 Field Service and 43 Local level) (\$6,835,600) and for mission subsistence allowance for international staff (\$76,600). The negative growth of \$142,200 relates to daily subsistence allowance and reflects the reduced number of staff required to go to Srinagar.

Other staff costs

3.43 The resources requested (\$858,500) relate to the daily subsistence allowance of military observers. The current number of military observers is 45, but recent experience indicates that on the average only about 40 are on board during the biennium. The estimates are based, therefore, on the lower number of observers and the fewer observers stationed in New Delhi, resulting in a reduction of \$275,000.

Travel

3.44 Provisions are included for travel of military observers (\$959,500) and for official travel by international staff (\$12,200). The resource growth of \$32,300 relates to the higher cost experienced for the travel of military observers.

General operating expenses

3.45 Resource estimates of \$1,820,500, reflecting a negative growth of \$492,200, would provide for rental and maintenance of premises (\$251,900), utilities (\$166,800), rental of furniture and equipment (\$1,094,900), communications (\$71,200), official functions (\$2,600), maintenance of transport equipment (\$116,200) and miscellaneous services (\$116,900). A reduction of \$492,200 is estimated owing largely to the lower leasing cost of the rental of aircraft than originally anticipated.

Supplies and materials

3.46 The provision of \$776,600 is requested for a wide range of stationery and office supplies, including supplies and materials (\$77,600), petrol, oil and lubricants (\$347,200), telecommunications and supplies and spare parts (\$245,500) and other miscellaneous supplies (\$106,400). The resource growth of \$106,300 reflects the higher requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants.

Equipment

3.47 The estimated requirements of \$489,200, reflecting a negative growth of \$279,400, relate to the acquisition and installation of accommodation equipment and medical equipment (\$106,400), data-processing equipment (\$21,700), the replacement of vehicles (\$109,200), radio network equipment (\$167,900) and generators (\$84,000).

3. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied TerritoriesTable 3.18 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	—	280.6	710.7	253.2	991.3	107.8	1 099.1
Other staff costs	—	936.0	2 604.9	278.3	3 540.9	340.7	3 881.6
Consultants and experts	—	56.3	84.3	149.7	140.6	13.6	154.2
Travel	—	207.7	137.1	66.0	344.8	14.3	359.1
Contractual services	—	31.0	7.1	22.9	38.1	3.7	41.8
General operating expenses	—	571.4	507.2	88.7	1 078.6	97.9	1 176.5
Supplies and materials	—	38.0	172.3	453.4	210.3	10.0	220.3
Equipment	—	792.1	(529.8)	(66.8)	262.3	12.8	275.1
Improvement of premises	—	329.0	(329.0)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	—	3 242.1	3 364.8	103.7	6 606.9	600.8	7 207.7

Table 3.19 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories

	<i>Established posts</i>		<i>Temporary posts</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Regular budget</i>		<i>Regular budget</i>		<i>Extrabudgetary resources</i>			
	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>	<i>1994-1995</i>	<i>1996-1997</i>
Professional category and above								
USG	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
D-1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
P-5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
General Service category								
Other levels	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Grand total	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4

3.48 Following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 48/213 of 21 December 1993, in which the Secretary-General was requested to ensure the coordinated work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the needs of the Palestinian people and to mobilize financial, technical, economic and other assistance, the Secretary-General appointed the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories on 24 May 1994. The Special Coordinator serves as the focal point for all United Nations economic, social and other assistance in the occupied territories; provides overall guidance to and facilitates coordination among the respective United Nations programmes and agencies operating in the areas in order to ensure an integrated and unified approach towards economic and social development; and coordinates international efforts in the occupied territories in order to ensure delivery of international assistance to the Palestinian people and to help formulate programmes that will build up long-term capacity while addressing urgent needs in the peace process. He represents the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Coordination of International Assistance to the Palestinians and related bodies established to follow up the Conference to Support Middle East Peace and maintains contacts with relevant regional organizations and financial institutions on the issues within his mandate.

3.49 In addition, the Special Coordinator supports the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes. In that context, other responsibilities in the occupied territories which may be entrusted to the United Nations but fall outside the sectoral briefs of United Nations agencies and programmes will be the direct responsibility of the Special Coordinator.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

3.50 The resource growth of \$3,364,800 reflects the biennial cost of the operation.

Posts

3.51 The resources requested (\$991,300) relate to the continuation of the four temporary posts indicated in table 3.19 above. The growth of \$710,700 reflects the full cost of those posts.

Other staff costs

3.52 The estimates of \$3,540,900 under this heading would cover the cost of continuation of the provision under general temporary assistance, for the 29 posts approved by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, namely three P-4, one P-3, three General Service, four Field Service, four Security Officers and 14 Local level (\$2,990,400) posts and general temporary assistance equivalent to six national officers (\$550,500).

Consultants and experts

3.53 The resources requested (\$140,600) relate to consultancy services and would cover the cost of expert advice required on specific conditions in the occupied territories in areas such as the establishment and governance of civil society; human development, including higher education, social protection and poverty alleviation; environmental protection; infrastructure, trade and investment, including special economic zones; macroeconomic reforms; and regional cooperation.

Travel

3.54 The estimated requirements under this heading (\$344,800) would cover the cost of travel of the Special Coordinator and his staff within the occupied territories (\$199,200) and elsewhere, including to the United States of America, Europe, the Middle East and northern Africa, in the context of his mandate (\$145,600).

Contractual services

3.55 Provisions of \$38,100 are made for the local training of staff in areas such as office automation, stress management, first-aid, media relations and negotiating skills and environmental management.

General operating expenses

3.56 The estimated resources of \$1,078,600 relate to the following expenditures:

- Rental of premises (\$154,300) would cover the cost of rented premises in Gaza and Jericho, including miscellaneous services required for those premises, and the rental of land located next to office premises to improve security conditions;
- Alterations to premises (\$368,800). Provisions relate to the refurbishing of sub-offices outside Gaza, the installation of an alarm system, cameras and monitors, surrounding wall and security doors, and other minor alterations required in the office premises;
- Utilities (\$29,800). The estimated requirements would cover the cost of electricity, water and gas;
- Communications (\$365,400). The estimated requirements would cover the cost of telephone, telexes, postage and pouches (\$245,400) and the rental of a satellite earth station (\$120,000);
- Official functions (\$14,000). Provisions are made for hosting functions during meetings and seminars of representatives of donor countries, the Local Aid Coordinating Committee, the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Coordination of International Assistance to the Palestinians and ad hoc sectoral working groups;
- Maintenance of furniture and equipment (\$97,500). The estimates relate to the maintenance of vehicles (\$52,000), office automation equipment (\$39,500) and other miscellaneous equipment (\$6,000);
- Miscellaneous maintenance services (\$48,800). Provisions under this heading would cover freight and related costs, vehicle insurance and bank charges.

Supplies and materials

3.57 The estimated requirements of \$210,300 would provide for stationery and supplies (\$33,400), petrol, oil and lubricants (\$49,700), subscriptions for newspapers and magazines (\$4,400), communications supplies (\$111,600) and other miscellaneous supplies (\$11,200).

Equipment

3.58 The estimated requirements relate to the acquisition of office automation equipment and related software and the replacement of vehicles.

C. Ad hoc missions

- 3.59 As shown in table 3.1 above, ad hoc missions undertaken at the request of the Security Council and/or the General Assembly and Governments, or at the initiative of the Secretary-General in the exercise of his good offices related to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking are included under subsection C. The activities under the subsection will either have been completed by 1996 or are of an extraordinary nature and their extension cannot be foreseen at this stage. Accordingly, no provisions are being requested at this time.

**Proposed programme budget
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* The present document contains section 21 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1)*.



Part VI

Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Section 21

Human rights

Overview

- 21.1 The human rights programme of the United Nations is founded on the implementation of various Articles of the Charter of the United Nations (Art. 1, para. 3, Art. 13, para. 1 (b), and Arts. 55 and 56), which provide for achieving international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and for promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.
- 21.2 The programme of work is derived from programme 35, Promotion and protection of human rights, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1), and subsequent legislation. It is based on the preparation of international standards, the implementation of those standards through a variety of monitoring, fact-finding and complaints mechanisms; provision of assistance in the creation or strengthening of the infrastructures of human rights through technical cooperation activities; and the promotion of human rights through education and public information. In approaching these activities, the human rights programme is guided by the following principles: the need to ensure equality and non-discrimination in the enjoyment of human rights and to combat effectively racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and gender bias; the need to promote the enjoyment of all human rights, economic, social, cultural, civil and political; the independent and mutually reinforcing character of all human rights; the importance of development to the enjoyment of human rights and conversely the important role that respect of human rights plays in successful development; and the need to provide special protection for vulnerable groups such as the extremely poor, children, indigenous populations, migrant workers and minorities.
- 21.3 During the past biennium, there has been a significant expansion of the scope of the United Nations human rights programme for effective action in the field of human rights. The General Assembly in its resolution 48/121 of 20 December 1993 endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, which suggested ways of reinforcing and increasing the effectiveness of United Nations action in the field of human rights. It adopted an integrated, holistic and universal approach to the promotion and protection of all human rights based on the equal dignity and importance of all human rights, civil, cultural, economic, political and social, and the interdependent and interrelated nature of human rights. The General Assembly acted on a number of specific suggestions of the Conference and decided on the launching of the decades for three activities, one related to indigenous people, one for human rights education and one against racism and racial discrimination.
- 21.4 Furthermore, the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993 established the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as the United Nations official with principal responsibility for United Nations human rights activities, under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General. The High Commissioner ensures the overall supervision of the Centre for Human Rights, which remains the principal unit of the Secretariat dealing with human rights matters. The High Commissioner and the Centre represent a unity of action whereby the High Commissioner sets the policy directions and the implementation of those policies is carried out by the Centre.
- 21.5 The High Commissioner is responsible for promoting and protecting the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The High Commissioner is also responsible for

enhancing international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights; promoting and protecting the realization of the right to development and enhancing support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for that purpose; coordination of the human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system; rationalization, adaptation, strengthening and streamlining of the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness; and overall supervision of the Centre for Human Rights.

- 21.6 In 1994-1995, the establishment of 43 new posts (27 Professional and 16 General Service) was approved initially. With the adoption of the Vienna Declaration of Human Rights and the creation of the post of the High Commissioner, new and expanded demands were addressed to the United Nations to find efficient ways to prevent violations of human rights, to intervene to bring to an end widespread violations and to integrate human rights concerns into economic and social development activities. In order to enable the High Commissioner and the Centre for Human Rights to respond effectively and efficiently to the new challenges and demands and to carry out in full and on time the substantially expanded mandates, the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session approved an additional 21 posts (15 Professional and 6 General Service) for the High Commissioner for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and for the continuing United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia.
- 21.7 The activities of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus established to resolve the situation in Cyprus through the good offices of the Secretary-General are described in section D.
- 21.8 The estimated percentage distribution of the total resources of the Centre for Human Rights and the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus would be as follows:

	Regular budget (percentage)	Extra- budgetary
A. Policy-making organs	9.3	—
B. Executive direction and management	9.9	—
C. Programme of work		
1. Centre for Human Rights	79.4	100.0
2. Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus	1.4	—
Total	100.0	100.0

- 21.9 Within the programme of work of the Centre for Human Rights, the estimated percentage distribution of resources among subprogrammes would be as follows:

	Regular budget (percentage)	Extra- budgetary
Subprogramme 1. Implementation of international instruments and procedures	61.7	15.3
Subprogramme 2. Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups	12.3	58.2
Subprogramme 3. Advisory services and technical cooperation	18.5	26.5
Subprogramme 4. Research, studies and standard-setting	7.5	—
Total	100.0	100.0

- 21.10 Among the subprogrammes, subprogramme 1 has been designated high priority by the General Assembly.

Table 21.1 **Summary of requirements by programme**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Policy-making organs	2 442.6	4 333.5	—	—	4 333.5	212.3	4 545.8
B. Executive direction and management	1 421.9	3 552.7	1 061.8	29.8	4 614.5	289.7	4 904.2
C. Programme of work of the Centre for Human Rights	19 495.5	34 907.9	2 209.3	6.3	37 117.2	2 438.3	39 555.5
D. Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus	623.8	914.1	(237.2)	(25.9)	676.9	35.3	712.2
Total	23 983.8	43 708.2	3 033.9	6.9	46 742.1	2 975.6	49 717.7

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Source of funds	1996-1997 estimates
	449.5	1 150.0	(a) Services in support of: Extrabudgetary activities	1 387.0
	49.5	32.0	(b) Substantive activities Trust Fund for the Programme of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	34.0
	3 227.6	7 564.0	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	7 866.0
	369.0	830.0	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	834.0
	13.5	30.0	Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery	35.0
	324.9	1 035.3	Trust Fund for Support of the Activities of the Centre for Human Rights	1 076.6
	2 588.0	3 033.8	(c) Operational projects United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights	3 155.0
	—	815.0	Trust Fund for Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia	846.0
	—	2 500.0	Trust Fund for Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda	2 500.0
Total	7 022.0	16 990.1		17 733.6
Total (1) and (2)	31 005.8	60 698.3		67 451.3

Table 21.2 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	15 178.1	28 754.9	4 696.7	16.3	33 451.6	2 180.7	35 632.3
Other staff costs	2 609.1	4 814.1	(1 938.8)	(40.2)	2 875.3	225.0	3 100.3
Consultants and experts	434.0	181.0	(37.4)	(20.6)	143.6	7.2	150.8
Travel	4 808.4	7 529.9	969.2	12.8	8 499.1	462.2	8 961.3
Contractual services	429.2	560.9	41.1	7.3	602.0	21.9	623.9
General operating expenses	326.2	1 516.0	(674.0)	(44.4)	842.0	57.6	899.6
Supplies and materials	42.9	95.5	(4.4)	(4.6)	91.1	5.8	96.9
Equipment	155.6	235.3	(59.8)	(25.4)	175.5	11.9	187.4
Fellowships, grants, contributions	0.3	20.6	41.3	200.4	61.9	3.3	65.2
Total	23 983.8	43 708.2	3 033.9	6.9	46 742.1	2 975.6	49 717.7

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	1996-1997 estimates
Posts	683.4	949.8	1 120.6
Other staff costs	275.1	2 324.9	3 704.4
Consultants and experts	470.9	778.1	814.7
Travel	674.7	861.5	870.8
Contractual services	220.2	97.0	98.9
General operating expenses	87.5	270.0	274.6
Supplies and materials	20.8	21.5	21.6
Furniture	—	1.5	—
Equipment	60.5	1 608.2	383.9
Fellowships, grants, contributions	4 528.9	10 077.6	10 444.1
Total	7 022.0	16 990.1	17 733.6
Total (1) and (2)	31 005.8	60 698.3	67 451.3

Table 21.3 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Centre for Human Rights

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
D-1	4	6	1	—	—	—	5	6
P-5	8	13	4	—	—	—	12	13
P-4/3	55	65	9	—	—	1	64	66
P-2/1	15	15	—	—	1	16	16	—
Total	84	101	15	—	1	2	100	103
General Service category								
Principal level	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other levels	53	58	6	—	5	6	64	64
Total	53	59	6	—	5	6	64	65
Grand total	137	160	21	—	6	8	164	168

A. Policy-making organs

Table 21.4 Summary of requirements by programme
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Policy-making organs							
1. Commission on Human Rights	149.1	356.3	(165.1)	(46.3)	191.2	9.9	201.1
2. Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	666.3	674.6	49.1	7.2	723.7	36.9	760.6
3. Human Rights Committee	1 044.4	1 088.4	159.9	14.6	1 248.3	58.2	1 306.5
4. Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	183.9	297.5	(21.0)	(7.0)	276.5	13.9	290.4
5. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	398.9	390.7	—	—	390.7	19.9	410.6
6. Committee on the Rights of the Child	—	453.8	197.8	43.5	651.6	30.2	681.8
7. Committee against Torture	—	303.0	(20.8)	(6.8)	282.2	14.2	296.4
8. Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination	—	519.0	—	—	519.0	26.5	545.5
9. Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	—	250.2	(250.2)	(100.0)	—	—	—
10. Chairpersons of human rights bodies	—	—	50.3	—	50.3	2.6	52.9
Total	2 442.6	4 333.5	—	—	4 333.5	212.3	4 545.8

Table 21.5 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Other staff costs	36.6	154.4	20.6	13.3	175.0	8.7	183.7
Travel	2 229.9	3 795.1	107.7	2.8	3 902.8	199.3	4 102.1
Contractual services	112.0	264.0	(88.0)	(33.3)	176.0	—	176.0
General operating expenses	56.1	110.2	(40.8)	(37.0)	69.4	3.7	73.1
Supplies and materials	8.0	9.8	0.5	5.1	10.3	0.6	10.9
Total	2 442.6	4 333.5	—	—	4 333.5	212.3	4 545.8

- 21.11 The main body dealing with human rights issues is the Commission on Human Rights. Established by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission has 53 members and meets annually for a period of six weeks. The Commission provides overall guidance to the work of the Centre, from which it receives both substantive and technical services. To assist in its work, the Commission has established a number of subsidiary bodies, including the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (26 members, one session a year) and its three subsidiary bodies, namely, the Working Group on Communications, the Working Group on Slavery and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The Subcommission may establish sessional working groups, which meet during its annual sessions to consider particular agenda items. In addition, the Commission has set up the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of Persons, the Working Group to Study Situations which Reveal a Consistent Pattern of Gross Violations of Human Rights, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on the Right to Development. There are also a number of bodies established to oversee and monitor the implementation of relevant human rights instruments, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (18 members, two sessions a year), the Human Rights Committee (18 members, three sessions a year), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (18 members, one session a year), the Committee against Torture (10 members, two sessions a year), the Committee on the Rights of the Child (10 members, three sessions a year in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/211) and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (14 members, one session a year). Furthermore, the Centre for Human Rights also provides substantive and technical services to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (three members, three sessions a year). There is also a meeting of the persons chairing human rights treaty-monitoring bodies (one meeting a year in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/178 of 23 December 1994).

Other staff costs

- 21.12 The estimated requirements of \$175,000 relate to temporary assistance required to service the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (\$118,800), overtime related to servicing the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and field activities of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (\$11,800) and translation of documents for the Special Committee (\$44,400).
- 21.13 The growth of \$20,600 is due mainly to resources for translation of documents for the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices (\$44,400), which were previously budgeted under miscellaneous expenses, and overtime (\$3,500), offset in part by the reduction under general temporary assistance (\$27,300).

Travel

- 21.14 A provision totalling \$3,902,800 would be required for travel of the members of the following organs:
- The Commission on Human Rights (\$121,900);
 - The Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and its working groups (\$666,600);
 - The Human Rights Committee (\$1,136,300), including travel of members of the Committee and of its working groups (\$1,048,400), and travel of staff to service two sessions of the Committee in New York (\$87,900);
 - The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (\$148,200), including travel of members of the Committee (\$95,800) and travel of staff to service field activities of the Committee (\$52,400);
 - The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its working groups (\$390,700);
 - The Committee on the Rights of the Child and its working groups (\$587,600). The growth of \$197,800 is due to the increase in the number of regular sessions of the Committee from two to three per annum as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/211 of 23 December 1994;
 - The Committee against Torture (\$282,200), including travel of members of the Committee (\$278,300) and travel of staff to service the field activities of the Committee (\$3,900);
 - The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (\$519,000);
 - The meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty-monitoring bodies (\$50,300), on an annual basis as requested in General Assembly resolution 49/178.

- 21.15 With regard to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, it is not expected that the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families will enter into force in 1996-1997. The provision of \$162,200 may therefore be surrendered.

Contractual services

- 21.16 A provision totalling \$176,000 would be required for honoraria payable to the members of the following Committees:
- Eighteen members of the Human Rights Committee (\$112,000);
 - Ten members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (\$64,000).

- 21.17 The reduction of \$88,000 relates to the elimination of the provision for the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

General operating expenses and supplies and materials

- 21.18 A provision of \$79,700, reflecting a decrease of \$40,300, is proposed to cover the costs of communications and miscellaneous services (\$69,400) and supplies (\$10,300) related to the activities of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories. The reduction is due to the redeployment of resources explained in paragraph 21.13 above.

B. Executive direction and management

Table 21.6 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	1 371.2	3 016.9	1 061.8	35.1	4 078.7	241.7	4 320.4
Other staff costs	11.1	106.0	(43.0)	(40.5)	63.0	7.5	70.5
Consultants and experts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel	37.4	332.8	38.3	11.5	371.1	32.2	403.3
General operating expenses	2.2	67.5	21.6	32.0	89.1	7.5	96.6
Supplies and materials	—	4.0	8.6	215.0	12.6	0.8	13.4
Equipment	—	25.5	(25.5)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	1 421.9	3 552.7	1 061.8	29.8	4 614.5	289.7	4 904.2

Table 21.7 **Post requirements**

Programme: Executive direction and management

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
D-1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
P-5	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	3
P-4/3	2	4	1	—	—	—	3	4
Total	4	10	5	—	—	—	9	10
General Service category								
Principal level	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other levels	6	9	4	—	—	—	10	9
Total	6	10	4	—	—	—	10	10
Grand total	10	20	9	—	—	—	19	20

- 21.19 Executive direction and management includes the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the New York Liaison Office.
- 21.20 The post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was established in 1994 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/141. The activities of the High Commissioner are described in paragraphs 21.4 and 21.5 above.
- 21.21 In January 1993 the responsibility for the human rights programme, including the overall direction, supervision and management of the Centre for Human Rights, was separated from the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva. The Centre for Human Rights, under the overall supervision of the High Commissioner, ensures substantive servicing of the Commission on Human Rights, its subsidiary organs and the bodies established under human rights treaties; provides substantive support to the High Commissioner in terms of policy analysis and research; assists in the development of policies and initiatives for system-wide coordination of human rights matters; identifies obstacles to the full realization of all human rights and makes policy recommendations to the High Commissioner; and establishes and maintains contacts with Governments of the States members of the Commission on Human Rights and related legislative bodies, as may be required for the implementation of the mandated programme of work of the Centre.
- 21.22 The New York Liaison Office represents the High Commissioner and the Centre at Headquarters; assists in the coordination of activities with New York-based organizations and departments, liaises with representatives of Member States at Headquarters as well as with United Nations organizations and departments of the Secretariat, ensures the substantive services of meetings of policy-making bodies dealing with human rights issues at Headquarters and provides information on the United Nations activities in the field of human rights to non-governmental organizations, the media and academic institutions.

Resource requirements (at current rates)*Posts*

- 21.23 The estimated requirements of \$4,078,700 reflect a growth of \$1,061,800 due to (a) the proposed establishment of a P-5 post to strengthen the Administrative Unit of the Centre in order to provide better support to the human rights programme and one P-3 to assist the High Commissioner (\$265,600); (b) the delayed impact of the establishment of the new Office of the High Commissioner (one Under-Secretary-General, one D-1, two P-5, one P-4 and four General Service temporary posts) funded partially in 1994-1995 (\$1,100,500); (c) the proposed reclassification of a General Service (Other level) post to the Principal level (\$33,700); and (d) the redeployment to the programme of work of a D-2 post proposed for downgrading to D-1 (\$338,000). Nine posts were approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/219, section III, of 23 December 1994, on a temporary basis. Since the functions of these posts, including that of the High Commissioner, are of a recurrent nature, it is proposed that they be provided for on an established basis.

Other staff costs

- 21.24 The estimated requirements of \$63,000, reflecting a decrease of \$43,000, relate to overtime relating to the activities of the High Commissioner.

Travel

- 21.25 It is estimated that a provision of \$371,100, reflecting a growth of \$38,300, would be required for attendance at meetings, consultations with Governments and carrying out the tasks entrusted to the High Commissioner under resolution 48/141.

General operating expenses

- 21.26 A provision of \$89,100, reflecting a growth of \$21,600, is proposed, including rental of furniture and equipment (\$49,900), communications (\$20,700), official functions (\$13,200) and miscellaneous services (\$5,300). The increase relates to additional requirements for the High Commissioner under communications and miscellaneous services.

C. Programme of work of the Centre for Human Rights

Table 21.8 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	13 806.9	25 738.0	3 634.9	14.1	29 372.9	1 939.0	31 311.9
Other staff costs	2 034.4	3 781.2	(1 594.6)	(42.1)	2 186.6	185.3	2 371.9
Consultants and experts	434.0	181.0	(37.4)	(20.6)	143.6	7.2	150.8
Travel	2 540.8	3 400.7	824.5	24.2	4 225.2	230.7	4 455.9
Contractual services	309.6	285.8	136.0	47.5	421.8	21.7	443.5
General operating expenses	185.8	1 241.9	(770.0)	(62.0)	471.9	35.4	507.3
Supplies and materials	28.1	69.5	(11.7)	(16.8)	57.8	3.8	61.6
Equipment	155.6	209.8	(34.3)	(16.3)	175.5	11.9	187.4
Fellowships, grants, contributions	0.3	—	61.9	—	61.9	3.3	65.2
Total	19 495.5	34 907.9	2 209.3	6.3	37 117.2	2 438.3	39 555.5

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates		1996-1997 estimates
(a) Services in support of: Extrabudgetary activities	449.5	1 150.0		1 387.0
(b) Substantive activities				
Trust Fund for the Programme of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	49.5	32.0		34.0
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	3 227.6	7 564.0		7 866.0
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	369.0	830.0		834.0
Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery	13.5	30.0		35.0
Trust Fund for Support of the Activities of the Centre for Human Rights	324.9	1 035.3		1 076.6
(c) Operational projects				
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights	2 588.0	3 033.8		3 155.0
Trust Fund for Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia	—	815.0		846.0
Trust Fund for Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda	—	2 500.0		2 500.0
Total	7 022.0	16 990.1		17 733.6
Total (1) and (2)	26 517.5	51 898.0		57 289.1

Table 21.9 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	13 806.9	25 738.0	3 634.9	14.1	29 372.9	1 939.0	31 311.9
Other staff costs	2 034.4	3 781.2	(1 594.6)	(42.1)	2 186.6	185.3	2 371.9
Consultants and experts	434.0	181.0	(37.4)	(20.6)	143.6	7.2	150.8
Travel	2 540.8	3 400.7	824.5	24.2	4 225.2	230.7	4 455.9
Contractual services	309.6	285.8	136.0	47.5	421.8	21.7	443.5
General operating expenses	185.8	1 241.9	(770.0)	(62.0)	471.9	35.4	507.3
Supplies and materials	28.1	69.5	(11.7)	(16.8)	57.8	3.8	61.6
Equipment	155.6	209.8	(34.3)	(16.3)	175.5	11.9	187.4
Fellowships, grants, contributions	0.3	—	61.9	—	61.9	3.3	65.2
Total	19 495.5	34 907.9	2 209.3	6.3	37 117.2	2 438.3	39 555.5

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 estimates	Object of expenditure	1996-1997 estimates
	683.4	949.8	Posts	1 120.6
	275.1	2 324.9	Other staff costs	3 704.4
	470.9	778.1	Consultants and experts	814.7
	674.7	861.5	Travel	870.8
	220.2	97.0	Contractual services	98.9
	87.5	270.0	General operating expenses	274.6
	20.8	21.5	Supplies and materials	21.6
	—	1.5	Furniture	—
	60.5	1 608.2	Equipment	383.9
	4 528.9	10 077.6	Fellowships, grants, contributions	10 444.1
Total	7 022.0	16 990.1		17 733.6
Total (1) and (2)	26 517.5	51 898.0		57 289.1

Table 21.10 Post requirements

Programme: Promotion and protection of human rights

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
					Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget					
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
D-1	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	5
P-5	8	10	2	—	—	—	10	10
P-4/3	53	61	8	—	—	1	61	62
P-2/1	15	15	—	—	1	1	16	16
Total	80	91	10	—	1	2	91	93
General Service category								
Other levels	47	49	2	—	5	6	54	55
Total	47	49	2	—	5	6	54	55
Grand total	127	140	12	—	6	8	145	148

Subprogramme 1

Implementation of international instruments and procedures

21.27 Efforts will be directed at:

- Ensuring the continuing implementation of existing international norms and treaties in the field of human rights; responding to the recommendations of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action concerning the strengthening of the international legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights; and improving the functioning of treaty bodies, including their monitoring tasks;
- Dealing with the right of individuals and groups to address their human rights concerns to the United Nations (in the form of complaints, appeals or petitions) as an important part of the protection mechanisms of the Organization to ensure full and effective implementation of the right to petition the United Nations under established confidential procedures, prompt and effective reaction to requests for advice, assistance or intercession, including good offices actions on a humanitarian basis, carrying out of confidential studies and fact-finding missions, as mandated by legislative bodies or as delegated by the Secretary-General to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the implementation of his mandate;
- Dealing with extra-conventional procedures and mechanisms (special procedures) to carry out fact-finding and investigations into reported situations and cases, either through an issue-oriented or country-oriented approach. Such fact-finding or investigatory mandates are usually entrusted to qualified independent experts (special rapporteurs/representatives/experts, working groups, committees) or, in certain cases, to the Secretary-General. In recent years, the number and scope of such procedures and mechanisms has been considerably enlarged and their mandates have been broadened and amplified, in particular through the establishment of field monitoring operations. The special procedures system currently comprises the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs in the Occupied Territories, the Working Group to Study Situations which Reveal a Constant Pattern of Gross Violations of Human Rights, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Working

Group on Arbitrary Detention, 10 special rapporteurs/representatives on thematic issues, 12 special rapporteurs/representatives on country situations and 17 other mandates dealing with violations conferred directly on the Secretary-General. The activities of human rights field monitoring operations in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda are also addressed by this subprogramme.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) Settlement of disputes, special missions, good offices, fact-finding, emergency and humanitarian relief services, legal services

- (i) Assisting special rapporteurs, representatives or other designees (thematic and country-oriented) dealing with human rights violations and investigations or fact-finding into reported situations and cases and reporting to the Commission on Human Rights or the General Assembly;
- (ii) Assisting ad hoc working groups set up to investigate and report on human rights problems in specific countries and territories, as well as on thematic situations. At present, the following groups exist: the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Working Group to Study Situations which Reveal a Consistent Pattern of Gross Violations of Human Rights and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention;
- (iii) Gathering of factual information and undertaking confidential studies and good offices missions or other mandated exercises, including the organization of meetings, hearings, consultations and field visits, to assist policy-making organs in considering situations of alleged violations of human rights;

(b) Depositary services

- (i) Handling of approximately 100,000 communications (complaints, petitions, appeals) concerning alleged gross violations of human rights as governed by the procedures of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1503 (XLVIII) and 277 (X) and relevant international instruments. This includes classifying, indexing, preparing summaries and corresponding with the complainants and the States parties concerned and preparation of documentation, including country dossiers, for the use of implementing bodies;
 - (ii) Handling of approximately 20,000 communications (complaints, petitions, appeals) concerning alleged gross violations of human rights that fall outside existing procedures;
 - (iii) Handling of 250 reports of States parties and 100 reports from specialized agencies and UNICEF, as well as from non-governmental organizations, concerning human rights;
 - (iv) Handling of 1,000 communications (case files) submitted to treaty bodies under individual complaint procedures;
- (c) *General legal advice and services.* Providing legal advice, including up-to-date case law briefings to all human rights bodies as requested;
- (d) *External relations.* Consultations with regional intergovernmental organizations (Council of Europe, OAU, OAS) in respect of individual complaints submitted to United Nations treaty bodies, and with non-governmental organizations on various issues brought to the attention of the implementing bodies under existing procedures for dealing with complaints.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation. Two hundred reports:

- (i) Nineteen reports to the General Assembly: report of the Human Rights Committee (annual); report of the Committee of the Rights of the Child; report of the Committee against Torture (annual); report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (annual); report on the meeting of chairpersons of treaty bodies (annual); activities of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (annual); 2 reports on the study on the effect of armed

conflict on children; 3 reports of the Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (annual);

- (ii) Twenty-one reports, mandated by policy-making organs, to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly on fact-finding or other procedures dealing with alleged violations of human rights, including gathering and analysis of materials, consultations and field missions (1 thematic, 14 country-oriented, 6 on mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General);
- (iii) Sixty-three reports to the Commission on Human Rights: confidential reports and statistical data concerning the contents of all communications handled under the 1,503 procedures (annual); monthly summaries of contents of communications about alleged gross violations of human rights (24); and 37 reports, mandated by policy-making organs on fact-finding or other procedures dealing with alleged violations of human rights, including gathering and analysis of materials, consultations and field missions (18 thematic, 7 country-oriented, 12 on mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General);
- (iv) Ninety-seven reports to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on measures taken by States to ratify or accede to international human rights instruments to which they are not yet parties (9); analytical studies for the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child on initial and periodic reports submitted by States parties under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (80); and statistical information relevant to the consideration by the treaty bodies of States parties' reports (8);

(b) Technical services

- (i) Servicing of the sessions of treaty bodies, their working groups and of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;
- (ii) Processing and submission to the relevant committees of reports of the States parties to international human rights instruments.

3. Published materials

Twenty-seven recurrent publications: *Official Records of the Human Rights Commission* (12 issues); database for the work of the treaty bodies; reports on the status of international human rights instruments (11); *Human Rights Committee Selected Decisions under the Optional Protocol*, volumes 3 and 4; and manual on human rights reporting.

4. Information materials and services

- (a) One hundred twenty press releases issued in connection with visits by special rapporteurs and groups as well as in connection with incidents of a particularly critical nature;
- (b) One hundred four lectures and seminars relating to international human rights instruments for Governments, non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and professional associations; and assistance to visitors wishing to discuss their human rights problems.

5. Operational activities

Conduct of human rights activities in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Two meetings of the chairpersons of bodies established to supervise the implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights; and promoting coordination of activities of treaty bodies with human rights programmes of the specialized agencies.

Subprogramme 2**Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups**

- 21.28 Emphasis will continue to be placed on the following activities: (a) those envisaged under the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; (b) those aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination and new forms of racism and xenophobia and their consequences, including activities aimed at promoting tolerance; (c) those aimed at the protection of indigenous populations; (d) those aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups, such as children, women, victims of slavery and slavery-like practices, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, conscientious objectors, the extreme poor and the mentally ill; and (e) those aimed at supporting programmes of education and institution-building.
- 21.29 In addition, the Centre will continue to provide assistance to working groups engaged in the elaboration of draft instruments, principles and guidelines aimed at the protection of the heritage of indigenous people. The Centre will also continue its activities in human rights and scientific and technological developments, in particular the elaboration of new standards relating to scientific development that can affect the mental condition or genetic structure of human beings. Regarding human rights and disability, substantive support will be required from the Centre to participate in the newly established monitoring mechanism for the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons. With respect to prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, the Centre will have to provide substantive and logistic support for activities relating to peaceful and constructive solutions to situations involving minorities.

Activities**1. Parliamentary services**

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* Sixteen reports: 6 reports to the General Assembly on implementation of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (annual), the right to development (annual), and the problems and causes of discrimination against HIV-infected people or people with AIDS (annual); and 10 reports to the Commission on Human Rights on human rights and extreme poverty (annual), population transfer (annual), forced evictions (annual), indigenous people (annual) and treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded between States and indigenous people (annual);
- (b) *Technical services.* Servicing of the session of the Commission on Human Rights and sessions of its working groups; the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations; two meetings of the working group on the draft declaration of the rights of indigenous populations and two technical meetings on indigenous people.

2. Published materials

Seven recurrent publications on the programme of action to combat racism, studies on minorities (annual), obstacles to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (annual) and adequate housing (annual).

3. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Liaison with agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and meetings with the non-governmental organizations involved in human rights questions.

Subprogramme 3**Advisory services and technical cooperation**

- 21.30 During the biennium 1996-1997 activities will be carried out at the request of Member States and will focus on the establishment and strengthening of regional and national infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights under the rule of law. They will focus, as well, on the furtherance of the goals of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, through the production of human rights publications and information materials, meetings, seminars and observances, and external relations and outreach activities.

Activities**1. International cooperation**

External relations. Distribution of information and reference materials on a regular basis to national authorities, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the media, regional and national institutions, academic institutions and interested individuals.

2. Parliamentary services

Parliamentary documentation. Twenty-four reports: 18 reports to the Commission on Human Rights and General Assembly; 6 reports on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (2 to the General Assembly and 4 to the Commission on Human Rights); 1 report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice to the General Assembly; 3 reports on the world public information campaign on human rights (1 to the General Assembly and 2 to the Commission on Human Rights); 4 reports of the special representative on Cambodia (2 to the General Assembly, 2 to the Commission on Human Rights); 4 reports of the special representative on Somalia (2 to the General Assembly, 2 to the Commission on Human Rights); 6 reports to the Commission on Human Rights: reports of the independent expert on Guatemala (2); reports of the independent experts on El Salvador (2); and reports of the Secretary-General on advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights (2).

3. Published materials

Twenty-nine recurrent publications. Four issues of the *United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights*; four issues of the *Status of Human Rights International Instruments*; four *Study Series*; eight *Fact Sheets on human rights*; four issues of proceedings of conferences and workshops; two issues of a general report on the substantive activities of the Commission on Human Rights; one issue of the *Compilation of Human Rights Teaching Curricula*; and two issues of the *Journal on Human Rights*.

4. Information materials and services

- (a) Forty press releases in connection with visits of independent experts or special representatives on visits *in situ*;
- (b) One hundred formal briefings, lectures and seminars relating to the international human rights instruments, directed to Governments, non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and the public;
- (c) Handling of 4,000 individual requests for information from Governments, national institutions, human rights institutions, universities, non-governmental organizations and the general public;
- (d) Establishment of a resource library, documentation and information service within the Centre for Human Rights to service members of policy-making bodies, the secretariat and the public.

5. Operational activities

- (a) Advisory services at the request of Member States on implementation of international human rights standards and norms at the national level, including specific human rights issues such as elaboration of civil and criminal codes, the phenomenon of enforced or involuntary disappearances, torture, human rights education and reporting obligations, needs assessment and preparation of country programmes;

- (b) *Group training.* Thirty-two seminars, workshops and training courses on strengthening national institutions and attitudes in favour of human rights and enhancing the ability of nations to ensure the largest possible promotion and protection of human rights; annual fellowship programme; and annual internship programme;

- (c) *Field projects.* Twenty-five technical cooperation projects.

6. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*

Two meetings of all specialized agencies and other United Nations organs to review and discuss ongoing activities in the areas of information education, technical assistance and training in the field of human rights.

Subprogramme 4

Research, studies and standard-setting

- 21.31 The objectives of this subprogramme are to study human rights issues for United Nations human rights organs, to elaborate international human rights standards for adoption by those organs and to review the implementation of certain standards.
- 21.32 During the last two years, a number of new studies were initiated upon the decision of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including studies relating to economic, social and cultural rights, the question of contemporary forms of slavery and related issues, and certain issues concerning the administration of justice. In addition, the Working Group on the Right to Development and two informal open-ended working groups relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child were established in the context of standard-setting activities.
- 21.33 Based on the decision taken by the human rights organs, in particular the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, efforts will continue to further the study of human rights issues to elaborate international human rights standards for adoption by those organs and to review the implementation of certain standards. These studies, reviews and standard-setting activities will deal with issues in the field of administration of justice, the right to development, contemporary forms of slavery and economic, social and cultural rights.

Activities

1. *Parliamentary services*

- (a) *Parliamentary documentations.* Forty-two reports: five reports to the General Assembly on genuine elections (annual), national institutions and self-determination (annual); 23 reports to the Commission on Human Rights on the draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture (annual), the draft declaration on rights and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms (annual), the draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in armed conflicts (annual), draft guidelines for a possible optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (annual), computerized personal data files (annual), application of international standards concerning the human rights of detained juveniles (annual), national institutions (annual), programme of action on child labour (annual), state of emergency (annual); unilateral coercive measures (annual), environment (annual) and science and technology; 14 reports to the Subcommission on Prevention and Protection of Minorities on child labour and debt bondage (annual), compensation of victims (annual), gross and large-scale violation of human rights (annual), human rights and humanitarian assistance (annual), impunity (annual), contemporary forms of slavery (annual), and states of emergency (annual).
- (b) *Technical services.* Servicing the international workshop of the national institutions for promotion and protection of human rights; meetings of the national institutions coordinating committees; meetings of the seminar of experts on states of emergency; the sessions of five working groups of the

Commission on Human Rights; the open-ended working group on the rationalization of the work of the Commission; the open-ended working group on the draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms; the open-ended working groups on the draft protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and the sessions of three working groups of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the working group on contemporary forms of slavery; the working group on administration of justice and compensation to the victims of violation of human rights; and the working group on fair trial.

2. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*

Liaison with the representatives of Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations involved in human rights questions.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

- 21.34 The estimated requirements of \$29,372,900 reflect a growth of \$3,634,900 due to (a) delayed impact (\$3,321,100) of the establishment of 24 new posts in 1994-1995 and of 12 temporary posts (8 for Cambodia field office and 4 in connection with the Vienna Programme of Action) approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/219, section III; and (b) redeployment to this programme from executive direction and management of one D-2 post, which is also proposed for downgrading to D-1, in order to head the International Instruments Branch (\$313,800). This would ensure that each of the five branches of the Centre is headed at the D-1 level. It is also proposed to convert the 12 temporary posts approved in 1994-1995 into established posts, since the functions of those posts are of a recurrent nature.

Other staff costs

- 21.35 The requirements of \$2,186,600, reflecting a decrease of \$1,594,600, include provisions for general temporary assistance (\$2,111,100) and overtime (\$75,500). Under general temporary assistance, a provision of \$2,111,100 would be required for (a) fact-finding and special procedures, including the activities mandated by the Economic and Social Council; (b) the Cambodia field office for locally recruited personnel; (c) human rights activities in Rwanda for the monitors; and (d) assistance during peak periods in connection with the preparation of secretariat studies, reports, summaries and analyses. The reduction of \$1,594,600 relates to funds that were provided initially in connection with the human rights programme in Cambodia and the Vienna Programme of Action before the General Assembly decided to approve the related posts. The provision for overtime (\$75,500) relates to secretarial support during peak periods of work of the Centre for Human Rights.

Consultants and experts

- 21.36 The provision proposed (\$143,600) would be required for specialized outside expertise relating to preparation of studies and reports in the following areas: (a) activities mandated by the Economic and Social Council (\$73,200); (b) the Cambodia field office (\$40,400); and (c) standard-setting and advisory services (\$30,000).

Travel

- 21.37 It is estimated that a provision of \$4,225,200 (including \$2,856,700 for travel of representatives and \$1,368,500 for travel of staff), reflecting a growth of \$824,500 (\$811,200 for travel of representatives and \$13,300 for travel of staff), would be required. This would cover travel of special rapporteurs and special representatives as mandated by the legislative organs; travel of staff accompanying special rapporteurs and special representatives and other bodies in investigative and fact-finding missions as approved by the Economic and Social Council; and implementation of advisory services and technical assistance programmes and attendance at seminars and workshops organized by the Centre. The proposed growth relates to the increased requirements resulting from the mandates of the Economic and Social Council.
- 21.38 This overall provision for travel is distributed as follows: (a) activities mandated by the Economic and Social Council: \$3,347,900 (including \$2,518,800 for travel of representatives and \$829,100 for travel

of staff); (b) the Cambodia field office: \$160,100 (including \$63,000 for travel of the special rapporteur and \$97,100 for travel of staff); (c) human rights activities in Rwanda: \$276,200 (including \$120,000 for travel of the special rapporteur and \$156,200 for travel of staff); (d) travel in connection with the programmed activities of the Centre: \$310,000 (including \$23,900 for travel of representatives and \$286,100 for travel of staff); and (e) activities relating to the Vienna Programme of Action: \$131,000 for travel of representatives.

Contractual services

- 21.39 It is estimated that \$421,800, reflecting a growth of \$136,000, would be required for (a) external printing in connection with the publication programme of the Centre for Human Rights, which includes 12 issues of the *Official Records of the Human Rights Committee*; 11 reports on the status of international human rights instruments; 2 volumes of *Human Rights Committee Selected Decisions under the Optional Protocol*; 4 issues of *United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights*; 8 *Fact Sheets*, and a number of other recurrent and non-recurrent publications (\$283,700); (b) contractual external translation under activities mandated by the Economic and Social Council (\$2,100); and (c) data-processing services in connection with the computerization programme of the Centre for Human Rights (\$136,000).

General operating expenses

- 21.40 The total estimated provision (\$471,900) includes \$120,500 for rental of premises; \$40,000 for utilities; \$7,500 for rental of data-processing equipment; \$97,100 for communications; \$24,000 for maintenance of furniture and office equipment; \$33,000 for maintenance of office automation equipment; and \$149,800 for miscellaneous services. The reduction of \$770,000 is due mainly to the reduction of requirements for the activities of the Centre mandated by the Economic and Social Council relating to the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (\$803,000), offset in part by an additional provision of \$33,000 for the maintenance of office automation equipment.

Supplies and materials

- 21.41 The estimated requirements (\$57,800), reflecting a decrease of \$11,700, would cover the cost of supplies for data-processing equipment and office supplies in the Cambodia field office (\$40,600) and in the Centre for Human Rights (\$17,200).

Equipment

- 21.42 The estimated requirements under this heading (\$175,500) would cover the cost of equipment for the Cambodia field office (\$59,800) and of the data-processing equipment under computerization programme of the Centre for Human Rights (\$115,700).

Fellowships, grants, contributions

- 21.43 A provision of \$61,900 is proposed for three seminars on the right to food, social security and trade unions.

D. Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus

Table 21.11 Summary by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expenditures	1994-1995 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Other staff costs	527.0	772.5	(321.8)	(41.6)	450.7	23.5	474.2
Travel	0.3	1.3	(1.3)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Contractual services	7.6	11.1	(6.9)	(62.1)	4.2	0.2	4.4
General operating expenses	82.1	96.4	115.2	119.5	211.6	11.0	222.6
Supplies and materials	6.8	12.2	(1.8)	(14.7)	10.4	0.6	11.0
Fellowships, grants, contributions	—	20.6	(20.6)	(100.0)	—	—	—
Total	623.8	914.1	(237.2)	(25.9)	676.9	35.3	712.2

- 21.44 The Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus was established in April 1981 by agreement between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in Cyprus. The Committee is composed of a member appointed by each of the two communities and a third member selected by the International Committee of the Red Cross and appointed by the Secretary-General. The decisions of the Committee on Missing Persons are taken by consensus to the extent possible. In case of disagreement, the third member consults the other two members in an attempt to bridge their views and reach consensus.
- 21.45 By its resolutions 36/164 of 16 December 1981 and 37/181 of 17 December 1982, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the Committee on Missing Persons and urged the Committee to proceed without delay in carrying out its mandate.
- 21.46 The Committee did not begin its work until May 1984 after having agreed on its procedural rules. Since then, however, differences of view on the basis for concluding the cases has prevented the Committee from making progress. The Secretary-General has on a number of occasions expressed his concern to both communities about the lack of progress and has made specific proposals for overcoming the existing difficulties.
- 21.47 As indicated above, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus consists of one representative of each of the two communities and a third member. Each of the members is entitled to have up to two assistants and the United Nations is responsible only for the expenses of the third member, his two assistants and the miscellaneous operating expenses of their office. At its fifty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to postpone the debate under agenda item 12 (a) entitled "Question on human rights in Cyprus" to its fifty-second session, it being understood that action required by previous resolutions of the Commission on that subject would continue to remain operative (decision 1995/113).

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Other staff costs

- 21.48 A provision of \$450,700, reflecting a decrease of \$321,800, is proposed for other personnel costs relating to the fees, travel costs and subsistence allowance of the third member to spend up to 190 working days with the Committee each year, primarily in Cyprus, but also in Geneva and New York, and his two assistants. The third member is paid a daily fee for each working day plus subsistence allowance. The two assistants are paid fixed monthly fees at approximately the equivalent of Geneva-based staff members (one at the P-4 and one at the P-3 level), plus subsistence allowance when in Cyprus. The decrease of \$321,800 results from the elimination of the provision for general temporary assistance relating to General Service staff to assist the Committee and the reduction of time spent by the third member and the assistants in Cyprus (\$260,300), and the lower number of trips of the third member between Larnaca and Geneva and to New York for consultations (\$61,500).

Contractual services

- 21.49 The provision under this heading of \$4,200, reflecting a decrease of \$6,900, relates to the services of a précis writer engaged on a contractual basis for a limited number of hours each month to service the meetings of the Committee.

General operating expenses

- 21.50 The estimated requirements of \$211,600, reflecting a growth of \$115,200, would cover the rental and maintenance costs of the premises occupied by the Committee in Cyprus (\$22,600); the costs of utilities for premises (\$6,800); the rental of furniture and equipment (\$33,000); the costs of communications (\$37,800); official functions (\$1,800); and miscellaneous services (\$109,600). The increase of \$115,200 is due mainly to an increase under communications (\$17,100) and miscellaneous services (\$98,100) to provide for the locally recruited personnel previously financed under temporary assistance.

Supplies and materials

- 21.51 The estimated requirements of \$10,400 relate to stationery and office supplies and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals for the Committee.

**Proposed programme budget
for the biennium 1996-1997****Part VI Human rights and humanitarian affairs****Section 22
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Refugees****Contents**

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* The present document contains section 22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1)*.



Section 22

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Overview

- 22.1 The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 319 A (IV) of 3 December 1949 and its statute was approved by the Assembly in resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950. Subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Committee of UNHCR have called on the Office, in the context of its basic mandate, to assist other groups of persons regarded as falling within the competence of the High Commissioner.
- 22.2 The overall objective of UNHCR is to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions to refugee problems. On the one hand, UNHCR is required to safeguard the fundamental principles of asylum and non-refoulement and to ensure that the basic rights of refugees are respected and that they are treated in a decent and humane manner. On the other hand, UNHCR has had to develop, at the request of the General Assembly and the Governments concerned, substantial material assistance programmes to meet refugee needs. In complex humanitarian emergencies UNHCR also contributes to the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- 22.3 The UNHCR programme of work during the biennium 1996-1997, in varying and largely unpredictable situations, can be summarized as follows: (a) to promote further accession to international instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees; (b) to ensure the effective implementation of refugee rights, especially those of women and children, through the widest possible observance by States of internationally accepted standards for the treatment of refugees; (c) to promote and disseminate the principles of refugee law; (d) to develop contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response capabilities so as to respond effectively to refugee situations and to be able to contribute effectively to the United Nations coordinated response to complex humanitarian situations; and (e) to search for durable solutions to refugee situations.
- 22.4 The Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957 to advise the High Commissioner in the exercise of his/her functions and to approve the use of extrabudgetary funds made available to the High Commissioner, meets annually and consists of representatives of 55 member countries. The Committee is assisted by the Subcommittee of the Whole on the International Protection of Refugees, in the analysis of technical and legal aspects of the protection of refugees, and by the Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters in its consideration of the managerial, financial and administrative aspects of its work. Reports on the sessions of the Executive Committee are submitted to the General Assembly as addenda to the reports of the High Commissioner.
- 22.5 UNHCR provides overall direction, supervision and management in the implementation of the activities outlined below. The Office is responsible for the implementation of five subprogrammes of programme 36, International protection of and assistance to refugees, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1).
- 22.6 Within the programme of work, the estimated percentage distribution of resources among subprogrammes would be as follows:

	Regular budget (percentage)	Extra- budgetary (percentage)
Subprogramme 1		
International instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees	0.5	0.2
Subprogramme 2		
Effective implementation of refugee rights	0.6	0.2
Subprogramme 3		
Promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law	0.5	0.2
Subprogramme 4		
Emergency response and relief, care and maintenance	68.1	69.4
Subprogramme 5		
Durable solutions	30.3	30.0
Total	100.0	100.0

22.7 Owing to the nature of the programme, no designation of priority was given by the General Assembly.

Table 22.1 Summary of requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

Object of expenditure	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 appropri- ations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1996-1997 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	41 655.1	48 572.7	—	—	48 572.7	3 484.5	52 057.2
Total	41 655.1	48 572.7	—	—	48 572.7	3 484.5	52 057.2

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	1992-1993 expendi- tures	1994-1995 estimates	Object of expenditure	1996-1997 estimates
	79 173.2	116 222.0	Posts	119 182.8
	4 110.9	3 660.0	Other staff costs	8 459.4
	1 258.7	4 379.1	Consultants and experts	4 063.0
	9 124.2	16 253.0	Travel	17 291.4
	6 302.3	7 438.4	Contractual services	8 580.6
	13 532.5	19 894.5	General operating expenses	22 076.8
	2 173.6	2 915.9	Supplies and materials	3 073.8
	4 618.3	11 304.9	Furniture	6 313.8
	10 114.6	17 005.6	Other expenditure	17 660.6
	2 248 507.7	2 271 250.5	Operational activities	2 210 183.6
Total	2 378 916.0	2 470 323.9		2 416 885.8
Total (1) and (2)	2 420 571.1	2 518 896.6		2 468 943.0

Table 22.2 Post requirements

Organizational unit: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

	Established posts		Temporary posts				Total	
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources			
	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997	1994-1995	1996-1997
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	2	2	—	—	13	16	15	18
D-1	10	10	—	—	45	49	55	59
P-5	19	19	—	—	118	128	137	147
P-4/3	41	41	—	—	808	972	849	1 013
P-2/1	15	15	—	—	190	204	205	219
Total	89	89	—	—	1 174	1 369	1 263	1 458
General Service category								
Principal level	4	4	—	—	42	42	46	46
Other levels	151	151	—	—	251	283	402	434
Total	155	155	—	—	293	325	448	480
Other categories								
Local level	—	—	—	—	2 501	3 303	2 501	3 303
Total	—	—	—	—	2 501	3 303	2 501	3 303
Grand total	244	244	—	—	3 968	4 997	4 212	5 241

22.8 The programme of work is implemented at UNHCR headquarters by the Executive Office, the Divisions of International Protection; External Relations; Controller and Management Services; Programmes and Operational Support; Human Resources Management; and five regional bureaux. In the field, the programme is implemented by some 210 offices. Fourteen regional representatives and 103 country representatives act on behalf of the High Commissioner in all aspects of the Office's activities in the country or countries to which they are accredited.

Programme of work

International protection

Subprogramme 1

International instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees

- 22.9 The objectives of this subprogramme are to promote further acceptance of the existing documents; to elaborate new international or regional instruments; and to encourage and review the inclusion of provisions favourable to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in general international and regional instruments as well as in national legislation.
- 22.10 Progress towards the achievement of the above objectives is reflected in the number of States that have acceded to the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol, which increased to 127 as at 30 November 1994. At the same date, 18 States had acceded to the European Agreement of 20 April 1959 on the abolition of visas for refugees, and 10 States to the European Agreement of 16 October 1980 on the transfer of responsibility for refugees. While the accession rate to those instruments could be considered satisfactory, accessions to other instruments such as the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen require further efforts.

Activities

1. International cooperation

- (a) Promotion of a wider acceptance by States of the basic refugee instruments and related international conventions beneficial to the protection of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and, where applicable, the withdrawal of the geographical limitation and other reservations made by States upon becoming parties to the 1951 Convention;
- (b) Elaboration of additional international instruments for the benefit of refugees. There is also a continuing need for consultations between UNHCR and Governments to encourage and review initiatives to include provisions favourable to refugees and returnees in general international and regional instruments as well as in national legislation.

2. Parliamentary services

Substantive services: substantive and technical services will be provided to the annual sessions of the Executive Committee and meetings of the Subcommittee of the Whole on the International Protection of Refugees.

3. Published material

An estimated 1,600 pages of treaty texts and explanatory documentation in the form of a revised new edition of the collection of international instruments, including the management of a database for the maintenance and publication of records of accession, declarations and reservations made by States to the international instruments concerning refugees, as well as promotional material.

Subprogramme 2

Effective implementation of refugee rights

- 22.11 Through this subprogramme UNHCR will continue to pursue the effective implementation by States of the provisions contained in the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol together with efforts undertaken in accordance with subprogramme 1. Where refugee problems arise in countries not parties to either the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol, UNHCR action will be directed towards ensuring that refugees receive

as favourable a legal status as possible, that they are treated in accordance with relevant principles of general international law and established principles of human rights, and that, at the minimum, they are protected against refoulement.

- 22.12 Other related objectives will aim at improving the protection of refugee women and refugee children. As regards refugee women, in addition to assuring their better protection, one goal continues to be promoting their participation, as agents and as beneficiaries, in the planning and implementation of protection programmes. Concerning refugee children, the objective is to ensure that their special protection needs, particularly those of unaccompanied minors, are met.

Activities

1. International cooperation

- (a) In States not parties to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees that face large-scale influxes of refugees and displaced persons, UNHCR efforts include the protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons. Work will also aim to encourage States to adopt legislation for the protection of refugees, to strengthen existing laws, policies and programmes in that regard and to ensure their full implementation;
- (b) At the invitation of the Governments of refugees' countries of origin, UNHCR works through legal assistance, mediation, dialogue and monitoring to facilitate the successful reintegration of returnees;
- (c) Seeking the participation of Governments, UNHCR will take initiatives for refugee women in the areas of leadership and skills training, legal awareness, education, and, in particular, in the area of reproductive health;
- (d) Efforts will also be addressed to the special needs of refugee children, particularly in relation to their health, nutrition and education, and for the prompt registration, tracing and family reunion of unaccompanied children, as well as to safeguard the security of refugee children and to ensure that they are not recruited into the military or other forces.

2. Published material

- (a) Parliamentary documentation: two reports to the Executive Committee;
- (b) Elaboration and dissemination of guidelines on the prevention of and response to sexual violence against refugees; and care of refugee children;
- (c) Issuance of travel documents in various languages to assist Governments in implementing the rights of refugees under the existing international instruments, and of refugee identity cards to assist in refugee census and identification operations of resident refugee populations; and the facilitation of national documentation for returnees.

3. Operational activities

UNHCR will continue to provide legal counselling and representation facilities so as to ensure that refugees are able to benefit from the standards laid down in international instruments and from the relevant provisions of national legislation, and will intervene, as appropriate, with national authorities to prevent violations of those standards.

Subprogramme 3

Promotion and dissemination of principles of refugee law

- 22.13 The objectives of this subprogramme are (a) to enhance the understanding for human rights law and the causes for displacement; (b) to promote an increased understanding of the special position of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; (c) to create a climate of opinion favourable to the strengthening of their legal status; and (d) to promote a wider knowledge of the principles of international protection, with particular emphasis on the refugee law training of staff of Governments and non-governmental organizations.

- 22.14 Although there has been an increased awareness of refugee problems, further efforts are still required to disseminate as widely as possible information concerning those problems and knowledge of refugee law, law teaching to take into account the new area of prevention, particularly in view of the recent large-scale influxes and intercontinental movements of refugees, as well as repatriations of other groups of refugees. By enhancing understanding for refugee and human rights law as well as the causes for displacement through training courses in the country of origin, the compulsion for persons to leave their country of origin might be reduced. In addition, with the progressive development of refugee law as a branch of international law, it is important to promote further the teaching of refugee law and international protection principles as a field of academic study.

Activities

1. Published material

- (a) Issuance of approximately 20 publications and studies in various languages in the field of refugee law, including reports of seminars and meetings; lectures and background papers; and assistance in the publication of an independent international journal of refugee law;
- (b) *Technical material.* Establishment and maintenance of databases on international and national legislation and case law.

2. Information materials and services

Particular attention will be given to the production and dissemination of booklets, films and video tapes, press releases, radio broadcasts and tapes of news and documentary and feature programmes, as well as the organization of exhibits, guided tours, lectures, seminars and special events.

3. Operational activities

- (a) *Group training, including seminars and workshops.* About 80 seminars at the national, regional and international level for the in-depth examination of new legal problems in the field of international protection and/or for the review and development of existing standards; special priority will be given to training workshops at the regional and national levels for government officials responsible for the legal/protection aspects of refugee problems, particularly in those States which have more recently, or not yet, become parties to the international refugee instruments;
- (b) One annual course on refugee law, in coordination with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (San Remo, Italy);
- (c) A series of regional protection seminars conducted for UNHCR staff in order to follow up on the findings and recommendations of the report of the Working Group on International Protection;
- (d) Six conferences and round tables in cooperation with other institutions on specific topics.

4. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

- (a) Cooperation and liaison with other United Nations bodies will be strengthened with a view to sharing ideas, information, experience and documentation. Cooperation with non-governmental organizations will also be strengthened in order to stimulate and strengthen their interest in refugee law and international protection. Joint efforts in training refugee advocacy lawyers and other refugee law practitioners will be particularly important in that respect;
- (b) Consultations will be held with ministries of education and officials of institutions of higher learning with a view to promoting the introduction of courses on refugee law in the relevant curricula.

Subprogramme 4

Emergency response and relief, care and maintenance

- 22.15 The objectives of the subprogramme fall into two general categories:

- (a) To provide relief to refugees in emergency situations and, in particular, to focus on the special needs of women and children through projects, organization of special seminars and research programmes, and provision of guidance at the policy level to ensure that women's and children's needs are integrated into assistance and protection programmes; to promote efficiency and effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response to new refugee situations; and to participate, at the invitation of the Secretary-General, in special humanitarian operations for which UNHCR has particular expertise and experience;
- (b) To promote the development and implementation of intermediate assistance measures, pending the identification of durable solutions, with the ultimate aim of enabling refugee groups and individuals to become self-supporting in the country of first asylum in order to contain the need for prolonged care and maintenance programmes and to lessen the financial burden on the host Government and on the international community.

- 22.16 The activities addressed in this subprogramme embrace refugees in an initial emergency influx and those in ongoing refugee situations. In the first category, there are the large numbers of asylum-seekers, either individuals or groups, who have been forced to flee from their countries of origin. Usually these persons leave in conditions of severe personal and family deprivation, including loss of or separation from family members, property and means of livelihood, and they therefore find themselves in a destitute state in countries of first asylum. The provision of basic relief assistance to such persons, with special attention given to the specific needs of women and children, is of paramount importance in the initial phase of a refugee crisis.

- 22.17 After the emergency phase has passed, the role of UNHCR is to provide ongoing care and maintenance to refugees while searching for durable solutions to their situation. Such assistance may include the provision of food, transportation, shelter, water, health services, sanitation, clothing, household utensils and basic education. Whenever feasible, programmes also include vocational training or small income-generating activities to prepare refugees for a more productive life and promote a reasonable degree of self-reliance. The aim, then, is greater refugee participation in programmes aimed at self-sufficiency and preparation for the anticipated durable solutions. In these programmes, the potential contribution of refugee women as agents in their planning and implementation is emphasized. Such protection and assistance may also be extended to displaced persons where appropriate and in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Activities

1. International cooperation

During past bienniums and in cooperation with Governments of asylum or donor countries, UNHCR has responded to emergency refugee situations and has implemented care and maintenance programmes. In the biennium 1996-1997, UNHCR will continue such activities and will also enhance its capacities so as to be able to make an effective contribution in addressing refugee situations.

2. Parliamentary services

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* Two reports on the overall results of operations to the General Assembly at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions, through the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;
- (b) *Substantive services.* Substantive and technical services will be provided to the meetings of the Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters in analysing the activities of the subprogramme.

3. *Operational activities*

Continued provision of emergency management training to participating Governments and non-governmental organizations acting as implementing partners, and to UNHCR staff; and the improvement of core materials for the emergency management training programme.

4. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*

Cooperation and liaison with the various working groups convened by the United Nations Emergency Coordinator, in particular with the Inter-agency Standing Committee, and with WFP in providing food for refugee/returnee situations and other situations in which UNHCR involvement is requested. Means of greater cooperation are being addressed with UNICEF, UNDP, and the International Organization for Migration in matters relating to the movement of refugees and relevant public information programmes.

Subprogramme 5 Durable solutions

- 22.18 The objectives of the subprogramme are to promote the durable solutions of voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement, and, in relation to the two preferred solutions of voluntary repatriation and local integration, to encourage an appropriate contribution on the part of development agencies in assuring those solutions.
- 22.19 The most appropriate durable solution to large-scale refugee situations continues to be voluntary repatriation. Voluntary repatriation usually requires assistance to satisfy the immediate needs of returnees as well as short-term rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives to enable the returnees to attain a standard of living and self-sufficiency comparable to that of the local population. In addition, long-term development assistance may be needed in the country of origin to facilitate the reintegration of returnees. Appropriate development projects and initiatives, implemented by the host Government with development agencies' support and UNHCR involvement, aim at facilitating the integration of returnees in their country of origin.
- 22.20 As long as voluntary repatriation is not possible, local integration in the country of first asylum is the next preferred durable solution, which implies a full integration of the refugees in the host country. UNHCR assists host countries in identifying, appraising, planning and developing local integration schemes, both rural and urban, to create socio-economically viable communities where refugees can meet their basic needs and fully integrate into local economies.
- 22.21 Resettlement in third countries continues to be the durable solution resorted to for individual refugees or refugee groups for whom neither voluntary repatriation nor local integration in the country of first asylum will guarantee a secure, stable and dignified future. These criteria derive not only from conditions in the country of origin but also from those in the country of first asylum where temporary asylum may be granted on condition that resettlement to a third country will be undertaken as soon as possible or ethnic, political or economic reasons may render local integration impossible. Of all the three durable solutions, resettlement invariably involves the greatest upheaval and poses the greatest challenge in readjustment terms for the individuals concerned.

Activities

1. *International cooperation*

- (a) In the case of voluntary repatriation, UNHCR seeks to establish tripartite commissions made up of representatives of the country of asylum, the country of origin and UNHCR so as to work out the conditions under which a voluntary repatriation will take place;
- (b) In the search for solutions through local integration, UNHCR will continue to assist host countries in identifying, appraising, planning and developing local rural and urban settlement schemes, the ultimate objective being to assist refugees so that their basic needs can be met and so that they can thus be fully integrated into local communities;

- (c) In relation to resettlement, UNHCR consults with Governments and international and national organizations in establishing refugee resettlement quotas and in preparing and arranging the movement of refugees to countries of permanent asylum, and of assessing the professional and socio-economic potential of the refugees to be resettled in order to facilitate their integration in resettlement countries.

2. *Parliamentary services*

- (a) *Parliamentary documentation.* Two reports on the overall results in achieving durable solutions to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;
- (b) *Substantive services.* Substantive and technical services will be provided to the meetings of the Subcommittee on Administrative and Financial Matters in examining matters relating to durable solutions.

3. *Coordination, harmonization and liaison*

Of the durable solutions, voluntary repatriation to developing countries of origin needs to be facilitated by developmental efforts in the areas to which refugees return. The High Commissioner has played a catalytic role in cooperating with development agencies to complement ongoing assistance or in phasing out her assistance once durable solutions have been reached.

Resource requirements (at current rates)

- 22.22 In accordance with article 20 in the statute of UNHCR, no expenditure other than administrative expenditures relating to the functioning of the Office of the High Commissioner is borne by the budget of the United Nations and all other expenditures relating to the activities of the High Commissioner are financed by voluntary contributions. While the statute does not define what is meant by "administrative expenditures", the term, based on a definition offered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in a report submitted to the Assembly at its seventh session (see A/2157, part III), has been interpreted to mean expenses other than operational expenses and the related management costs.
- 22.23 The proposals for the biennium 1996-1997 reflect the continuation of the current arrangement whereby the regular budget would finance 244 posts, 89 in the Professional category and above and 155 at the General Service level, as detailed in table 22.2.