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Summary of report.

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GENERAL
S/1995/297
9 April

ORIGINAL:

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

1. The present report is submitted in response to Security Council resolution 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months, until 9 June 1995. Under that resolution, the Council requested me to report by 9 February and 9 April 1995 on the implementation of UNAMIR's mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards the repatriation of refugees. The present report covers developments since my report of 6 February (S/1995/107).
2. During the reporting period, a mission of Security Council members visited Rwanda on 12 and 13 February 1995 and submitted its findings to the Council in a report of 28 February (S/1995/164). The Mission stressed that, as long as 2 million Rwandese remained in camps in or outside their country, the situation in Rwanda would remain inherently unstable. In this connection, it underlined the interrelated issues facing the Government: repatriation, reconciliation, reconstruction and the need for justice. It called on the Government to intensify its efforts to create favourable conditions and an auspicious climate inside the country to encourage and facilitate repatriation.

3. It has been a year since Rwanda was engulfed in a genocide that left at least 500,000 people dead. In the message I sent to the Government and people of Rwanda on the first anniversary of those horrors, I conveyed my deepest sympathy

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and stressed that never again should the perpetrators of such crimes be permitted to get away with impunity. I also pledged the continued support of the United Nations to the building of a new Rwandese society based on tolerance, harmony and justice.

4. In the nine months since the new Government of Rwanda assumed office, the overall situation in the country has improved considerably. The private sector has revived in an atmosphere of relative security; markets, shops and small

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businesses have sprung up, agricultural activities have restarted and schools have reopened.

5. Radio UNAMIR commenced broadcasting on 16 February and is on the air seven days a week in three languages, in an effort to present objective information to the Rwandese people at home and in refugee camps abroad. Plans are in hand to increase Radio UNAMIR's broadcast time.

6. In my report of 6 February, I noted that, while Rwanda continued to face problems in regard to repatriation, reconciliation and rebuilding its administrative structures, the overall situation was evolving positively. Over the past two months, however, tensions and frustrations have surfaced and the security situation in the country has deteriorated. The Prefect of Butare was murdered in an ambush on 4 March; armed saboteurs have reportedly entered Rwanda; and more and more people are being detained by the Government.

7. These developments have contributed to a considerable decline in the repatriation of Rwandese refugees from Zaire, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. In addition, over 200,000 internally displaced persons remain in camps because they fear insecure conditions in their home communes or because of intimidation by extremist elements in the camps.

8. There are reports that the armed forces of the former Rwandese Government are training and rearming. Over the past two months, soldiers of the forces of the former Government have reportedly been apprehended in Rwanda, carrying arms, grenades and anti-personnel mines. As a result, the Rwandese Patriotic Army has tightened security and strengthened its border patrols.

9. These measures against possible infiltrators have also led to incidents involving United Nations and international staff. United Nations vehicles and staff have been searched and supplies of goods and equipment have been stopped at Kigali airport. In addition, government authorities at the middle and lower levels are often uncooperative. Last month, Radio Rwanda initiated a propaganda campaign of surprising virulence and broadcast unfounded allegations of misconduct by UNAMIR personnel. After a protest by my Special Representative, however, Radio Rwanda has reverted to a more balanced attitude towards UNAMIR.

10. The relationship between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Patriotic Army has been discussed by my Special Representative with the President of Rwanda, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, and with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame. Both the President and the Vice-President reaffirmed

their Government's support for UNAMIR and said minor incidents should be cleared up at fortnightly joint staff meetings. The Vice-President added that some of the frustrations, especially at the lower level, were the result of the perception that the Government could not exercise complete sovereign authority in Rwanda as long as there was a large UNAMIR military presence in the country. In this connection, both the President and the Vice-President felt that, at an appropriate time, UNAMIR's mandate and its possible phase-out from Rwanda should be discussed.

III. LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

11. In response to the rise in tension in parts of the country, the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda strengthened its monitoring activities during the reporting period. As of 1 April 1995, the Field Operation was composed of 113 staff in 11 field offices, including 55 short-term staff; 30 United Nations Volunteers (UNVs); 12 human rights officers from the European Union and 8 experts provided by the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. It is expected that a further contingent of some 28 human rights officers contributed by the European Union, as well as additional UNVs, will be deployed on 19 April.

12. The human rights officers work directly with the population, as well as with government officials and civic leaders throughout the country. They seek to promote respect for the rights of individual citizens and a sense of confidence and stability.

13. The establishment of an effective judicial system is one of the most pressing problems facing the Government. Although efforts are often made by the Government and its security forces to follow correct procedures, arrests are sometimes arbitrary. Many individuals are held without hope of timely trial proceedings. There are approximately 27,000 people in Rwanda's desperately overcrowded prisons. Kigali prison, for example, built to accommodate 1,500 detainees, currently houses over 7,000. On 16 March, 24 people died in a police detention cell.

14. The Technical Cooperation Unit of the Field Operation recently issued a comprehensive programme addressing the needs of the Government in establishing a civil society based on respect for human rights. This programme, which was developed in close consultation with the relevant government ministries, includes recommendations on measures to facilitate the prosecution of suspects accused of serious human rights violations. It also proposes a strategy for introducing human rights education in Rwandese schools and government institutions.

15. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Jose Ayala-Lasso, has launched an international appeal with a view to assisting the Government of Rwanda to re-establish the judicial system. He has also appealed for funds to recruit more human rights monitors who, as part of their duties, would work closely with the judiciary. During his visit to Rwanda from 1 to 3 April, the High Commissioner had the opportunity to discuss many of the above issues with government officials.

IV. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

16. By its resolution 977 (1995) of 22 February 1995, the Security Council decided that the International Tribunal for Rwanda would have its seat at Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania). A team composed of experts from the United Nations Secretariat and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia will visit the United Republic of Tanzania shortly to secure premises for the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to negotiate the necessary agreements with the Tanzanian authorities.

17. On 7 March, I addressed a letter to all States Members of the United Nations, as well as to non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, inviting them to nominate judges for the Tribunal. I requested that these nominations be made by 7 April 1995.

18. The Office of the Prosecutor for the International Tribunal was established in Kigali in January 1995 and the Deputy Prosecutor, Mr. Rakotomanana, took office on 20 March. In a statement issued by the Chief Prosecutor, Judge Goldstone, on 5 April, it was announced that the Tribunal was processing about 400 cases and that the first case for trial was expected in the second half of the year. Since January, Tribunal staff have been gathering information and evidence in Rwanda and other countries. In view of the importance and volume of the work involved, more expert personnel are required and efforts to secure the necessary staff are under way. I welcome the voluntary contributions pledged by some Member States to support the activities of the Tribunal and I appeal for more such assistance to enable the Tribunal to carry out its tasks.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

19. As at 1 April, UNAMIR's force strength stood at 5,529 troops and 297 military observers (see annex). Since my report of 6 February, an Indian signals company has been deployed, the inter-African battalion has been replaced by a Senegalese battalion of 241 all ranks, the Malawi company of 181 and the Australian medical support group of 293 have both been rotated and the Canadian logistics support group of 95 has been fully deployed.

20. UNAMIR has been working under additional pressure as a result of the recent deterioration in security. Instances of harassment and intimidation directed at UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel, property and installations have, as noted earlier, increased during the reporting period.

21. On 15 February, UNAMIR headquarters at Mutura, east of Gisenyi, where the Tunisian battalion is located, was hit by grenades and small arms fire in a deliberate and unprovoked attack against a UNAMIR signals installation. The following day, while investigating the circumstances surrounding the attack, eight members of a UNAMIR patrol were injured by a land-mine probably planted by the attackers. On 5 March, three grenades were thrown at the Nigerian contingent's guardpost at Byumba, injuring two soldiers, one of them seriously.

22. These are the first incidents since the end of the civil

war in which United Nations troops appear to have been
deliberately targeted. My Special Representative and the
Force Commander have informed the authorities of their serious
concern and members of the Government have expressed regret
for these attacks, indicating that they were isolated acts.
Investigations are under way to determine the circumstances
and the identities of those involved.
23. Mechanisms have been put in place to enable UNAMIR and the
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Rwandese Patriotic Army to liaise and exchange views at both the command and the staff officer levels. These arrangements facilitate the resolution of complaints and enhance cooperation and coordination. However, the worsening security situation has strained relations between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Patriotic Army. Indeed, the Rwandese Patriotic Army has frequently restricted the movement of UNAMIR personnel and denied it access to certain areas. This has affected UNAMIR's ability to discharge its mandated tasks fully and effectively. 24. Difficulties have also been encountered on the occasion of troop rotations, when UNAMIR personnel have been held up or denied entry at Kigali airport. It should be recalled, in this connection, that the Model Status of Forces Agreement (A/45/594), which reflects the customary principles and practices of United Nations peace-keeping operations, contains provisions regulating the entry, residence and departure of personnel of peace-keeping operations. The agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its personnel, concluded on 5 November 1993, contains identical provisions. Following the modification of UNAMIR's mandate under Security Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and the installation of the present Government in July 1994, an exchange of letters to constitute an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda was initiated. The purpose of this was not to reaffirm the applicability of the agreement concluded on 5 November 1993, which in accordance with well-established principles of international law is not in doubt, but to supplement it by reflecting the changes in UNAMIR's mandate. However, despite several reminders, the Government has not yet replied. It is my hope that this matter will be promptly resolved and that the Government will agree to honour its obligations under the agreement.

25. There is a pressing need for a comprehensive mine-clearance programme. However, the Government of Rwanda has not yet responded to the offers of the United Nations for assistance in mine clearance and minefield survey and marking. Such a programme would, among other things, open up many areas to returnees, including agricultural fields. A team of mine experts from the United States Department of Defense recently visited Rwanda and held discussions with UNAMIR concerning a possible plan of action in this area. In the meantime, UNAMIR explosives demolition teams continue to carry out limited mine-clearing operations, especially in urban areas.

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VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. In my report of 6 February, I noted that UNAMIR was pursuing its efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in training a new integrated national police force. The training of 300 gendarmes and 20 instructors, which started on 19 December 1994, is expected to conclude by the end of April. The Government has requested that UNAMIR train an additional 400 gendarmes before beginning the training programme for 100 instructors, which was scheduled to commence in June.

27. Following a request from the Government, a UNAMIR civilian police observer has been assigned to assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie in determining operational requirements to ensure that, upon completion of their training, gendarmes are ready and properly equipped for deployment.

28. Owing to financial and material constraints, the training programme for communal police, which was scheduled to begin in February, has been delayed. The Government has informed UNAMIR that it is intensifying its efforts to obtain the necessary resources to permit training to begin at the earliest opportunity. Once funding is secured, UNAMIR will begin a training programme for approximately 1,500 communal police.

29. As part of its monitoring and investigatory activities, the UNAMIR civilian police component has teams of 3 to 4 observers in each of the 11 prefectures in the country. These observers work in close cooperation with local authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and assist human rights monitors and UNAMIR personnel in the performance of their respective duties.

30. UNAMIR continues to face an acute shortage of civilian police personnel, a situation which seriously impairs the discharge of its expanded tasks. While, in accordance with resolution 965 (1994), the strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component was increased to 120 police observers, only 58 are currently deployed. These observers are from Djibouti (7), Germany (9), Ghana (10), Guinea-Bissau (8), Mali (10), Nigeria (10) and Zambia (4).

31. As stressed in previous reports, there is a particularly urgent need for additional French-speaking civilian police observers. In this connection, on 22 February, I again approached Member States, including 13 French-speaking countries, to ascertain their interest in providing additional civilian police observers. I have not, so far, received any positive responses.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

32. At the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) round-table conference, held at Geneva on 18 and 19 January 1995, the international donor community pledged some \$587 million to support the Government's rehabilitation and reconstruction programme. The slow process of turning donor pledges into actual support, however, has led to problems and growing frustration on the ground.

33. The humanitarian programme in Rwanda maintains its emphasis on the provision of emergency relief to the affected population, as well as on activities aimed at enabling the

Government to function effectively. Progress in these areas, however, has been affected by the paucity of resources available. To date, a relatively small portion of the contributions pledged at the UNDP round-table conference has been converted into actual disbursements. This is also true of the response to the 1995 consolidated inter-agency humanitarian assistance appeal launched in January 1995. The Trust Fund for Rwanda totalled \$4,710,857 as at 1 April, most of it being disbursed to support the national judicial system.

34. There are substantial food shortages within the country and the subregion. The recent Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/World Food Programme (WFP) crop assessment indicates that the January 1995 harvest was significantly smaller than in previous years. If the threat of starvation and malnutrition is to be averted for some 3 million refugees and internally displaced persons from Rwanda and Burundi, rapid and substantial food aid from the international community is required. In the meantime, United Nations non-governmental organizations are distributing seeds and tools to the affected population. There is also a programme of seed and livestock protection for the benefit of vulnerable groups. The WFP food-for-work programmes seek to promote the rehabilitation of infrastructure and the strengthening of food security.

35. Problems affecting children continue to receive special attention. United Nations and non-governmental organizations are registering unaccompanied minors and attempting to reunite families. So far, approximately 3,000 children have been reunited with their families and psychosocial counselling and trauma recovery programmes are expected to be enlarged in the near future. Agreement has been reached with the Ministry of Justice to permit 400 children between the ages of 11 and 17, imprisoned for alleged involvement in the genocide, to be moved to a separate location for children only. As a result of consultations with the Ministry of Defence, some 4,000 "child soldiers" are expected to be demobilized shortly.

36. There have been some improvements in the health sector. Nearly half of the 280 vaccination centres which were operational before April 1994 have reopened and a programme to equip them has begun. Some 26 nutritional centres for unaccompanied children have reopened and receive supplementary food aid. It is planned to have 100 nutritional centres operational during 1995. Projects relating to family planning, maternal care and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are being promoted vigorously.

37. The humanitarian agencies have intensified their efforts to ensure wider access to education. This has included the distribution of basic classroom resources and supplies and an emergency curriculum for over 140,000 primary schoolchildren. Teacher emergency packages have been distributed to over 7,000 teachers serving about 600,000 children in Rwanda. Moves are under way to adapt the packages for young people in prisons and for literacy and basic skill-training programmes, especially for youth and women. A pilot project for implementing teacher emergency packages in refugee camps was

launched in February.

38. Activities are taking place, within the context of Operation Retour, to expedite the voluntary return of internally displaced persons. Six camps for internally displaced persons have been closed and some 40,000 people have been resettled in their home communities, where agencies are implementing rehabilitation projects. The remaining camps hold more than 200,000 displaced people. In certain quarters in Rwanda, these camps are viewed as breeding grounds for destabilization activities and the Government is anxious to close them as soon as possible.

39. The recent deterioration in the security situation, together with the lack of resources, has had a negative impact on the resettlement of returnees. The increased screening of them by the Rwandese authorities has also inhibited progress towards a faster rate of refugee repatriation. Recent arrangements made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, aimed at assuring security in Rwandese refugee camps in those countries, were expected to help reduce intimidation and thus permit a higher rate of repatriation. However, most of the estimated 60,000 refugees who returned to Rwanda during the first two months of the year were from the 1959 case-load. Most of the more recent refugees who have returned so far are women and children. United Nations organizations are facilitating their repatriation through reception and transport facilities.

40. Returnees from the 1959 case-load are currently estimated at over 600,000. Their resettlement has become a major problem for the authorities, since many of them have illegally occupied the homes and land of recently departed refugees, some of whom have also begun to return home. The Government urgently needs resources to accommodate both groups of returnees in a manner that ensures justice and promotes reconciliation. To facilitate their reintegration, returnees will have to be provided with assistance in education, housing and job training. A grave concern associated with the returnees from the 1959 case-load is the large number of cattle (estimated at 500,000) that they have brought with them. Lack of adequate grazing areas and water for these herds, combined with livestock diseases, threaten an ecological disaster.

41. Solutions to the humanitarian challenges faced by Rwanda are a vital element in international efforts to contribute to national reconciliation and economic recovery. Continued assistance is indispensable if progress is to be achieved, particularly in view of the disastrous consequences of the war and the continuing lack of resources available to the Government.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

42. The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/20 of 29 November 1994, authorized me to enter into commitments for a four-month period from 10 December 1994 to 9 April 1995, at a monthly rate not to exceed \$15 million gross, in connection with the maintenance of UNAMIR. This amount was based on the then authorized strength of 320 military observers, 5,500

troops, 90 civilian police and 398 civilian personnel.

Subsequently, the Security Council authorized an increase in the strength of the civilian police component from 90 to 120 police observers. My report on the financing of UNAMIR for the period from 10 December 1994 to 9 June 1995 and for the End of Part 2 of 3

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maintenance of the mission on a monthly basis after 9 June 1995 (A/49/375/Add.2) has been submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its current session.

43. As at March 1995, unpaid assessments to the UNAMIR Special Account amounted to \$46.5 million, and the total amount of outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations was \$1,662.8 million.

IX. OBSERVATIONS

44. The progress achieved in Rwanda over the past nine months is threatened by renewed tensions. It is incumbent on the Government and the international community to take the steps necessary to put Rwanda back on the road to stability, national reconciliation and reconstruction.

45. These goals are likely to remain elusive, however, as long as 2 million Rwandese remain in camps outside their country. The indignation and deep sense of injustice felt by many Rwandese after the genocide is certainly understandable, but it cannot be allowed to frustrate the healing process that must take place if Rwanda is to be restored to peace and harmony. The Government is therefore urged to make more determined efforts to foster a climate of trust and confidence and to create conditions that will encourage refugees and displaced persons not suspected of involvement in the genocide to believe that they can return to their homes in safety. At the same time, steps must be taken to bring to trial, at the earliest opportunity, those who are guilty of genocide.

46. I therefore welcome the adoption by the Security Council on 27 February of resolution 978 (1995), in which it called on Member States to arrest persons against whom sufficient evidence existed of criminal responsibility for genocide. It is my hope that Member States will take the necessary follow-up action and help ensure that the International Tribunal for Rwanda becomes operational as soon as possible. The need for such steps is underlined by the recent disturbing reports of military training and an arms build-up by elements of the armed forces of the former Government of Rwanda in neighbouring countries. The Governments on whose territory such activities may be taking place must ensure that their countries do not become bases for incursions into Rwanda.

47. Rwanda's needs with regard to the rehabilitation of its administrative structures and social and economic reconstruction are great. It is clear that limited resources mean that the Government cannot by itself address all the problems facing the country. It needs the assistance and cooperation of its neighbours and the international community. I therefore urge donors to do all they can to accelerate the

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flow of aid to Rwanda. In this connection, Member States may wish to consider channelling funds through the Trust Fund for Rwanda, which can disburse assistance quickly and effectively. 48. The increasing harassment of United Nations and international staff serving in Rwanda is another source of serious concern. UNAMIR remains an essential confidence-building mechanism and its presence adds an important dimension to the Government's efforts to promote a climate of stability, trust and security. UNAMIR's presence also helps to create conditions conducive to the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons and to the provision of reconstruction assistance. I therefore urge the Government to extend to UNAMIR the necessary cooperation without which the Mission will not be able to carry out its mandate and the international community will find it more difficult to respond to Rwanda's rehabilitation needs. I should also like to remind the Government of its responsibility for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel, as well as for ensuring that their freedom of movement and access throughout the country is respected.

49. UNAMIR's present mandate, as defined under Security Council resolutions 918 (1994) and 965 (1994), will expire on 9 June. Senior Rwandese officials have pointed out that the situation in the country has changed since last July and that, at the appropriate time, the mandate and role of UNAMIR should be reviewed. I have, accordingly, requested my Special Representative to consider, in consultation with the Government, adjustments which could be made to the Mission's mandate. On the basis of his advice, I will, in my next report, submit to the Security Council recommendations on the role which UNAMIR could play in Rwanda after 9 June 1995.

50. The Council has emphasized the need for an international conference on security, stability and peace in the region. In accordance with the Council's most recent call for States of the region to organize such a conference, I intend to carry out necessary consultations with those States with a view to determining the type of assistance they may require in this regard.

51. In closing, I should like to thank my Special Representative, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, the Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant, and all UNAMIR civilian, military and civilian police personnel, for their contribution to peace and stability in Rwanda under very trying circumstances.

Annex

Composition of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

as at 31 March 1995					
			Military personnel		Civilian
			Observer		
Grand	Country	Troops	s	Total	police
total					
1	Argentina		1	1	
	Australia	302		302	

302

Austria		15	15		
15					
Bangladesh	1	33	34		
34					
Canada	105	20	125		
125					
Chad	2		2		
2					
Djibouti			-		7
7					
Ethiopia	811		811		
811					
Fiji		1	1		
1					
Germany			-		9
9					
Ghana	842	35	877		10
887					
Guinea		17	17		
17					
Guinea-Bissau			-		5
5					
India	833	17	850		
850					
Jordan			-		3
3					
Malawi	185	14	199		
199					
Mali	199	31	230		10
240					
Nigeria	333	17	350		10
360					
Poland		2	2		
2					
Russian Federation		17	17		
17					
Senegal	241		241		
241					
Tunisia	840	10	850		
850					
United Kingdom	2		2		
2					
Uruguay		23	23		
23					
Zambia	833	20	850		4
857					
Zimbabwe		24	24		
24					
Total	5 529	297	5 826	58	5
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Committee on International
Criminal Court
First Session
13th Meeting (PM) and
Round-Up of Session

GA/8881
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3 April 1995

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
COURT ENDS FIRST SEGMENT OF INITIAL SESSION, NEW YORK, 3-13
APRIL

Among Issues Discussed Were Composition of Court, Its
Jurisdiction And Applicable Law, Methods of Proceedings;
Reconvenes from 14 to 25 August

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an
International Criminal Court this afternoon concluded the first
segment of its first session by approving the summary of its
proceedings during the period from 3 to 13 April. The Committee
is scheduled to reconvene for two weeks, from 14 August to 25
August, when a report to the Assembly is expected to be
finalized.

The Committee was established by General Assembly
resolution 49/53 of 9 December 1994, to review issues arising
from the International Law Commission's draft statute for an
international criminal court. In light of that review, the
Committee would consider arrangements for convening an
international conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt the
statute for such a court.

Discussions during the first segment included issues
relating to the establishment and composition of the court, its
jurisdiction and applicable law, methods of proceedings and the
relationship between States parties, non-State parties and the
court.

The draft statute envisages the court as a permanent
institution, established by treaty. It would not be a
full-time body, but would operate when required to consider a
particular case. The Commission considered a non-standing
permanent body more realistic than a full-time court, without
excluding the possibility that the court could remain
permanently in session if its caseload required. It would only
be available to States parties to its statute, and, in certain
situations, to the Security Council.

According to the draft, the court would provide a complementary international criminal justice system to enhance the effective prosecution and suppression of crimes of international concern by national criminal justice systems. Under draft article 20, the court would have jurisdiction over four crimes under general international law (genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and aggression), and exceptionally serious crimes of international concern defined by treaties listed in the draft statute's annex.

In addition to the draft statute, the Ad hoc Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing comments from Belarus, China, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela, as well as from the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; and a report of the Secretary-General containing estimates on the staffing, structure and costs of establishing and operating the court. The report also discusses organizational and financial arrangements for the court's presidency, chambers, procuracy and registry along with the question of the costs of establishing and operating the court.

Speaking this afternoon were the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, New Zealand, Romania, Russian Federation, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom and United States.

Overview of Discussions

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee expressed a wide measure of support for the establishment of an international criminal court which would insure that the perpetrators of serious international crimes were brought to justice and deter future occurrences of such crimes. A note of caution was struck by some representatives, however, who drew attention to the far-reaching legal and financial implications of the project.

The view was widely shared that the proposed court should be established as an independent judicial organ by means of a multilateral treaty, as recommended by the Commission. Such an approach, based on the expressed concern of States, was considered consistent with the principle of State sovereignty. Several participants expressed the view that that approach could avoid problems that might arise were the court to be set up by the Security Council or the General Assembly. It would also avoid the difficulties encountered by countries when they had tried to incorporate into their national laws the United Nations resolutions setting up the tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda.

Regarding the appointment of court officials, a number of speakers felt the provisions in the draft statute for qualification of judges were too rigid. Others were of the opinion that the requirement that judges possess both criminal trial experience and expertise in international law, would make

it difficult to find appropriately qualified judges. Concerning the appointment of the prosecutor, expertise in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases was considered an important requirement.

Regarding applicable law and the jurisdiction of the court, including such issues as the court's inherent areas of jurisdiction, the role of the Security Council, and statute of limitations for certain crimes within the purview of the court, a number of speakers saw the need for clear and precise definition of the crimes falling under the court's jurisdiction. Most speakers felt the Court's jurisdiction should be limited to the most serious types of crime of serious concern to the international community as a whole.

Some delegates felt that the role envisaged for the Security Council was consistent with its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The authority to be granted to the Council to refer cases to the court would ensure the independent and even-handed prosecution of the most serious crimes on a world-wide basis. It would also obviate the need for the Council to set up ad hoc tribunals. Others voiced concern that the authority would confer additional powers on the Council that were not provided for in the Charter, and would undermine the independence and impartiality of the court in the performance of its functions.

The Committee considered due process in regard to such measures as ensuring a fair trial, trials held in absentia and application of penalties. The requirement of the presence of the accused was endorsed as an essential guarantee of a fair trial. Some members said the rights of the accused should be fully respected even if he or she was not present during the trial.

A number of speakers felt that the statute should provide for dissenting opinions on the decisions of the court, to ensure the protection of the rights of the accused person in the appeals process. Other speakers felt that the statute should clearly stipulate the penalty a suspect could expect for an offence within the jurisdiction of the court.

The complementary roles of the international court and national laws were addressed by many representatives. It was stated that even those States that had accepted the jurisdiction of the court should have the right to decide whether to initiate judicial proceedings, extradite the suspect to requesting States or transfer him or her to the court. The view was expressed that once a person had been tried and found guilty of an offence in a national court, there was no need for that person to be tried again in the international court.

In regard to the funding of the court, many speakers felt that financing should come through the regular budget of the United Nations, so as to ensure the financial stability,

independence and universality of the court. Other speakers, however, suggested that if the court were established by a treaty, only parties to that treaty should be required to contribute to its financing.

Officers of Committee

The officers of the Ad Hoc Committee are: Adriaan Bos (Netherlands), Chairman; Silva A. Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina), Marek Mardej (Poland) and Cherif Bassiouni (Egypt), Vice-Chairmen; and Kuniko Saeki (Japan), Rapporteur.

END OF PRESS RELEASE
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FROM DPIIDS

HAB/93
12 April 1995

SECOND PREPARATORY MEETING FOR HABITAT II TO BE HELD IN NAIROBI
FROM 24 APRIL TO 5 MAY
Preparations for Second United Nations Conference on Human
Settlements
To Address Draft Plan of Action for Development of Cities,
Towns, Villages

NAIROBI, 12 April (HABITAT) -- The second session of the
Preparatory Committee for Habitat II will be held from 24 April
to 5 May in Nairobi, where the United Nations Centre for Human
Settlements (Habitat), the designated secretariat for the
Conference, is based. At this session the Preparatory
Committee will be deliberating upon the draft of a global plan
of action to guide the development of human settlements --
cities, towns and villages -- for the first two decades of the
twenty-first century. The Conference will be held in Istanbul
in 1996.

Today world peace, human development and the global
environment are threatened by deteriorating living conditions,
poverty, intolerance and unsustainable patterns of economic
growth. Never has international cooperation in finding
solutions to these problems seemed more critical than at
present. The decision of the General Assembly to hold Habitat
II confirms the fact that attention to human settlements is
becoming a major priority for national and international
policy-makers in the pursuit of sustainable development. A
shift of focus to urbanization and the performance of cities is
required to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

If present trends continue half of the world's population
-- nearly 3 billion people -- will be living in urban centres
by the turn of the century, two-thirds of them in the cities
and towns of the developing countries. Of the 1.1 billion
people added to the world's urban population between 1980 and
the year 2000, some 85 per cent will accrue to the urban
settlements of the developing world. This means that hundreds
of millions of new urban dwellers will need employment and
housing, as well as basic services and infrastructure. To
date, supply has fallen dangerously short of demand and the
trends have continued into the current decade.

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After years of implementing sectoral approaches to human settlements planning and development, the community of nations has demanded that the community of nations by integrating the social, economic and environmental agendas into human settlements development and by ensuring the active participation of all key actors of society, not just governments, in its deliberations and action plans. The mission of Habitat II is to mobilize countries, peoples, organizations and communities to arrest the social and environmental deterioration of the world's cities and communities. Its goal is to forge a positive vision of how an urbanized world can fulfil its economic promise without destroying the natural environment. As Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali put it at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat II in Geneva last year: "The impact of a global urban civilization on earth's natural resources must be understood if we are to enter the next century well prepared."

The draft global action plan, which has been developed by the secretariat in consultation with over 300 experts, political leaders and agency heads from around the world, draws on lessons from the past as well as current research to enhance understanding of the urbanization process. Some of the most important lessons should help to correct traditional biases against cities in developmental thinking and policy.

The draft action programme's controversial message is that cities are not growing out of control in most countries and that rates of population growth among many cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America are much slower than previous studies had predicted. Moreover, there is a strong link between growth in a country's level of urbanization and its economic growth. Even when developmental efforts are based on a strategy grounded in agriculture and most of the labour force is employed in the rural sector, most of the value added is generated in cities and towns of all sizes.

This calls into question the policies of national governments and international aid agencies over the last three decades, which, in the past, had deliberately sought to prevent or slow down rural to urban migration by boycotting urban development and instead focused their developmental efforts on rural settlements. The lack of housing, infrastructure and services, coupled with high levels of environmental degradation in many cities of the developing world are not so much the result of rapid urban growth but rather the failure of most governments and development agencies to adjust their policies and institutions to an urbanizing world.

Another important conclusion of the draft is that good governance can bring major economic and social gains, such as a 10 to 15 year increase in life expectancy above the average for low-income countries. Good governance can be assessed by the extent to which city, regional and national governments ensure that citizens have safe, sufficient water supplies, and make

provisions for sanitation, education and health care. If city authorities remain financially weak, technically incompetent or corrupt, that will be reflected in the living environment and the economic performance of that city.

The concentration of production and consumption in cities means a greater potential for efficient use of resources through materials reclamation, recycling and reuse, according to the draft. Cities are indeed the places where environmental abuse can best be controlled, unlike remote rural regions which are often defenceless against ruthless resource exploitation and industrial pollution.

A much higher population concentration in cities means a reduced demand for land relative to population. Migration of surplus rural populations to urban centres reduces migration to the so-called "rural frontier", into ecologically fragile ecosystems unsuited for agriculture but precious to the biological diversity of the planet. However, if urban growth is to be truly sustainable over the coming decades environmental considerations will have to be consciously taken into account by all levels of government, the private sector and citizens. Urban management and planning practices will have to minimize resource depletion, especially of land and water, in the urban expansion process and ensure that natural resources are used wisely and are conserved for future generations.

Those and other important facts cited in the draft global plan of action are not intended to discount the very real and urgent problems -- economic recession, social unrest, and lack of access to shelter, basic infrastructure and services -- that plague millions of people in cities around the world. However, they should put to rest the false notion that cities are bad and that developing countries would gain from keeping their populations from moving to urban areas.

The draft Global Plan of Action proposes three principles - civic engagement, sustainability and equity - as the basis for a strategy to create an enabling environment, where citizens join with their governments to identify problems, set goals and objectives, mobilize resources and achieve and evaluate results. In many cases, that will require a shift of both responsibility and authority to those individuals, institutions and governmental as well as non-governmental organizations that can be more effective in achieving sustainable and equitable human settlements. For cities to be involved in that global effort, their national governments must strengthen local authorities and enable them to reach out to citizens, individually and through interest groups, as partners in setting priorities and pursuing action.

Speaking at the closing session of the first Preparatory Committee meeting last year, Dr. Wally N'Dow, the Secretary-General of Habitat II, called on participants to move out in front of the problems of urbanization by aiming at a

positive vision and to achieve that vision through cooperation and good management, not through crisis response or damage control. "Cities and towns are growing faster than our institutions are evolving", Dr. N'Dow added. "Without learning and adopting the techniques of cooperation and good management, cities and towns will remain areas for social and economic disruption."

Habitat II will cap a series of United Nations conferences of this decade that began with the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and continued through the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the World Summit on Social Development held last month, looking towards the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in September. This unprecedented continuum of global meetings spans some of the most serious and pressing challenges that await the world community in the coming century. Cumulatively, the conferences already held and those still to take place have begun to deliver a more holistic, informed and humane message about our global problems and about the cooperative and creative solutions they require.

Over 150 States are expected to be represented at the upcoming Habitat II Preparatory Committee session, which will coincide with the fifteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements.

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FROM DPIIDS

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SUMMARY ONLY

Conference on Straddling and
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
80th Meeting (AM) and
Round-up of Session

SEA/1482
12 April 1995

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY
MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS CONCLUDES FIFTH SESSION

The United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks this afternoon concluded its fifth session after revising a draft agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of high seas fisheries. The agreement could lead to a legally binding treaty which would enter into force 30 days after its ratification by 40 countries.

The revised 48-article draft agreement was presented by Conference Chairman Satya N. Nandan (Fiji) based on negotiations which began in July 1993. It contains general principles to guide coastal and distant-water fishing States in fulfilling their conservation and management duties under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The duties include measures to eliminate over-fishing and ensure long-term sustainability of fish stocks.

The Conference was mandated by General Assembly resolution 47/192 to find solutions and improve cooperation among States on problems related to the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. In that resolution, the Assembly referred to provisions dealing with high seas fisheries in "Agenda 21" -- the programme of action of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

During the session, which began on 27 March, the Conference conducted an article-by-article review of the Chairman's revised text. Negotiations focused on the compatibility of conservation and management measures in the exclusive economic zones and on the high seas; provisions for compliance and enforcement; the rights of States to board and inspect vessels; and procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Chairman said the revised draft agreement aimed to

balance the rights of coastal States with those of distant-water fishing nations. It also took into account the international community's collective interests, in order to secure the sustainable use of high seas fisheries for present and future generations. He asked representatives to look for balance in the agreement's substantive content, and not to examine how often certain preferred words or phrases had been used. ..

The text was based on three essential pillars, he continued. First, it sought compatible conservation and management regimes both inside and outside areas of national jurisdiction, based on the precautionary approach and using the best scientific information available.

The second pillar was based on the need to ensure that conservation measures on the high seas were adhered to and not undermined. The right to fish on the high seas included the duty to cooperate in conservation efforts. The draft agreement must move beyond the traditional idea that flag States were the only authority to enforce conservation measures.

Effective enforcement on the high seas must rely on better cooperation among all States to promote community interests and protect the interests of flag States in a balanced way, he continued. There must be a globally recognized right to board and inspect vessels in support of subregionally, regionally or globally agreed conservation and management measures. Basic standards and principles must be set in a global agreement to create stability with respect to the oceans.

The third pillar of the draft agreement was the provision on the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Chairman went on. Mechanisms must be found not only to avoid conflicts but also to establish procedures for resolving disputes peacefully in a way that promoted the sustainable use of resources through improved cooperation among States.

Closing statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Peru, Estonia, Norway, Chile, United States, European Community, Japan, Indonesia, China, Australia (on behalf of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency), Argentina, Poland, Russian Federation, Uruguay, Republic of Korea, Canada, Iceland, Senegal, Morocco, Sri Lanka and Mexico. Representatives of Greenpeace and the Worldwide Fund for Nature also spoke.

The sixth session of the Conference will be held at Headquarters from 24 July to 4 August 1995.

END OF SUMMARY
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FROM DPIIDS

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DH/1871

12 April 1995

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

--- Special Envoy for Tajikistan secures agreement of Tajik parties to meet in Moscow within days; fighting intensifies in Gorno-Badakshan.

--- Executive Chairman of Special Commission briefs Security Council on ongoing monitoring of Iraqi capabilities; says Iraq has not accounted for some items in biological area.

--- UNHCR reports 33 people killed in attacks on Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire; Secretary-General deplores inflammatory speeches made against UNAMIR in Kigali; calls on all segments of Rwandese society to exercise restraint.

--- UNPROFOR calls for NATO air presence after Bosnian Serb forces shell Gorazde safe area; Abdic forces launch offensive in Bihac pocket.

--- United Kingdom and Nigeria present informal paper on conflict prevention and peace-keeping in Africa to United Nations and OAU.

--- Commission on Sustainable Development could mobilize extra resources for carrying out its mandate, Chairman says.

--- Preparatory Committee for Fiftieth Anniversary decides to give Heads of State precedence over Heads of government at General Assembly commemorative meeting.

The Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, has secured the agreement of the Tajik parties to meet in Moscow within days, Security Council President Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic) announced today. He told correspondents at Headquarters that the meeting might take place on 17 April. He expressed concern at the level of fighting in Tajikistan, but welcomed the Special Envoy's achievement.

A United Nations spokesman said fighting had intensified in the Gorno-Badakshan region, but the Special Envoy was working to restore the

cease-fire. Meanwhile, Russian border forces had been involved in two incidents in another region. However, a team from the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) had arranged a meeting between the Russian forces and the local opposition, at which they had agreed to stop fighting.

The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus, today briefed the Security Council on the ongoing monitoring of the country's

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capabilities. He later told correspondents that the monitoring system was operational and "humming along" satisfactorily. However, there were still some substantive shortcomings, as Iraq had not accounted for some items in the biological area.

The Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, said the monitoring system could not be substantively effective because Iraq had not yet cooperated in major areas. "The most disturbing fact is that Iraq may well have produced biological weapons which remain unaccounted for", she went on to say.

Ambassador Ekeus will continue his briefing of the Security Council tomorrow.

The United Nations High Commissioner for High Refugees (UNHCR) today reported that at least 31 people had been killed, and 49 wounded, when unidentified men attacked a Rwandese refugee camp on the edge of Lake Kivu near Bukavu in Zaire. An attack on another camp in the area left two people dead and five wounded. A United Nations spokesman noted that cross-border attacks into Rwanda had reportedly been launched from the same area in recent months. He also noted that the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) did not include border monitoring.

The spokesman went on to say that the UNHCR had worked out arrangements with the authorities in Zaire calling for the deployment of 1,500 troops to protect Rwandese refugees. Some 700 Zairean troops had been deployed in the Goma area, where there were 740,000 refugees. There were another 300,000 Rwandese refugees in the Bukavu area.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General has deplored inflammatory speeches made against the United Nations and UNAMIR at a demonstration outside the Mission's headquarters yesterday. He expressed particular regret that some responsible officials in Rwanda had attended the demonstration and were reported to have made unfortunate statements.

The Secretary-General called on all segments of Rwandese society to exercise restraint in order not to exacerbate tensions further. He expressed the hope that the Government of Rwanda would do everything possible to ensure that UNAMIR received the cooperation necessary for carrying out its mandate.

Bosnian Serb forces fired mortars into the safe area of Gorazde yesterday and again today, according to a United Nations spokesman. They had threatened to shell Bosnian Government positions if sniper activity in the area did not cease, and opened fire after a Bosnian Serb soldier was killed by a sniper. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) called for a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) air presence over the area, but did not request close air support.

Meanwhile, two people were injured when the Bosnian Serbs fired two shells into Sarajevo, the spokesman continued. Fighting intensified in north-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, while forces loyal to rebel Muslim leader Fikret Abdic launched an offensive along the northern confrontation line of the Bihac pocket.

The United Kingdom and Nigeria have presented an informal paper on ways to enhance conflict prevention and peace-keeping in Africa to the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and

the Organization of African Unity (OAU). At a press conference at Headquarters today, the Permanent Representatives of the two countries to the United Nations, Sir David Hannay and Ibrahim Gambari, said Africa had great potential for solving its own problems. However, it was difficult to realize that potential because of a shortage of resources and logistical difficulties, and because of obstacles to cooperation between African countries, including differences of language.

The working paper dealt with conflict prevention in terms of a much wider amassing and sharing of information on possible conflict situations, according to Ambassador Hannay. Possible preventive actions ranged from the dispatch of special representatives to the deployment of monitors or troops. The paper was not a quick fix, but a programme for several years. If followed through, it could bring about a qualitative change in the way African issues were addressed, he concluded.

Ambassador Gambari noted that Nigeria currently held the chairmanship of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. He stressed the importance of improving cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, particularly the OAU. He added that African countries had no shortage of peace-keepers to offer, but needed external logistical and financial support.

The Commission on Sustainable Development has the potential to mobilize additional resources for the +_Q%KOM{!-^_[ment, according to Chairman, Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti of Brazil. In his inaugural address yesterday, he said the Commission had an essentially political nature, and had a potentially wide sphere of influence in carrying out its mandate.

While the Commission had made real progress in the last two years, the awesome task of promoting and implementing Agenda 21 -- the programme of action adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit -- remained to be completed by 1997. He expressed confidence that the Commission's conclusions and recommendations would be instrumental in adapting present-day patterns to new standards of sustainability.

Heads of State will be given precedence over Heads of government in addresses at the special commemorative meetings of the General Assembly in October, the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations has decided. In taking that decision, the Committee agreed to adhere to the Assembly practice regarding addresses during the annual general debate. It also decided to draw up the speakers' list by random selection through a public ballot.

Gillian Martin Sorensen, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Public Policy, outlined plans for the commemorative events to be hosted by the city of San Francisco on 25 and 26 June. She also updated the Committee on arrangements for the commemorative meetings to be held at Headquarters in October.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 12 April 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, opened today's noon briefing with an account of the Secretary-General's activities. At 10:30 a.m. the Secretary-General had received a courtesy visit from General Faisal Panyung, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian armed forces. At that meeting Indonesia's role in United Nations peace-keeping operations had been discussed.

At 11 a.m., Mr. Fawzi continued, the Secretary-General had received the representative of Uruguay (Chairman of the Latin American Group), and the representatives of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela. At noon, he was scheduled to receive Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, Force Commander for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). At 12:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would attend the presentation ceremony of a gift to the United Nations from Armenia in the Visitors' Lobby, where he was expected to say a few words. (See Press Release SG/SM/5612-HQ/549 issued today.)

At 4 p.m., the Secretary-General would be receiving Yasushi Akashi, his Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia, and Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. That meeting, he reminded correspondents, had been postponed from yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Fawzi further recalled that the Secretary-General's activities yesterday had included two unscheduled meetings, the first with United States Congressman Benjamin A. Gilman, Chairman of the House Committee on International Relations; and the second with the Permanent Representatives Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria and Sir David Hannay of the United Kingdom.

The Security Council had informal consultations scheduled both for this morning and this afternoon, the Deputy Spokesman went on to say. This morning the Council had been briefed by Mr. Akashi, before going on to comment on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia report. The Council was also scheduled to discuss Tajikistan, with a draft presidential statement expected. This afternoon Mr. Ekeus would be briefing the Council, which was also slated to discuss the report on

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Western Sahara, Liberia (on which a draft resolution was being circulated), Angola and the proposal regarding the humanitarian situation in Iraq. The Council also had other matters on its programme, but Mr. Fawzi doubted that it would manage to cover the day's heavy agenda.

Also on the day's schedule, Mr. Fawzi told correspondents, was a press conference scheduled for 12:50 p.m. by Muhamad Sacirbeć, Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At 3 p.m. Satya Nandan (Fiji), Chairman of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, would brief correspondents on the outcome of the current session of the Conference. Mr. Fawzi informed his listeners that a revised text of the draft legal agreement, which was nearing completion, had been circulated last night. The Conference, he reminded them, would hold its last session from 24 July to 4 August.

At 3:30 p.m., the Deputy Spokesman said, there would be a second press conference on the outcome of the fisheries negotiations, this time by the Swedish delegation in cooperation with the non-governmental organization Greenpeace.

The briefing by Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, which had been tentatively scheduled for this afternoon, had been postponed until tomorrow, he went on. Mr. Ekeus would instead brief correspondents tomorrow morning at an hour to be announced, once the briefing had been coordinated with other scheduled events.

Mr. Fawzi then reminded correspondents that next Tuesday, 18 April, Alain Juppe, Foreign Minister of France, would hold a press conference at 11:30 a.m. in room 226 on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Yesterday, he reminded the correspondents, the Spokesman's Office had put out a statement (issued later in the afternoon as Press Release SG/SM/5611) by the Secretary-General, deploring the fact that speeches of a highly inflammatory nature had been made at a demonstration in Rwanda held outside the headquarters of the United Nations Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). The speeches had contained completely unfounded allegations against UNAMIR and the United Nations. The Secretary-General had particularly regretted that some responsible officials in Rwanda had attended the demonstration and were reported to have made unfortunate statements. The Secretary-General had called upon all segments of Rwandese society to exercise restraint and not exacerbate tensions further. He hoped that the Government of Rwanda would do everything possible to ensure that UNAMIR received at every level the cooperation necessary for carrying out its mandate.

In Tajikistan, said Mr. Fawzi, fighting had continued overnight in Gorno-Badakshan, in the eastern part of the country. Over the last two days there had been a sharp escalation of the situation, with numerous casualties reported, although this could not yet be confirmed. Two reports of helicopter-fire attacks by Russian border forces had been confirmed in the Khorog area. Yesterday, 11 April, the United Nations Mission of Observers for Tajikistan (UNMOT) in Khorog had succeeded in arranging the first meeting between Russian

border forces and the local opposition leader, where an agreement on a temporary halt in the fighting was reached.

Still on Tajikistan, the Deputy Spokesman told correspondents that Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Tajikistan, was still in Dushanbe, where he was seeking ways to restore and reinforce the cease-fire agreement. He was currently trying to arrange an early meeting between the Government and the Tajik opposition in Moscow for the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks. He had reportedly secured both sides' agreement to the idea of an early meeting.

Reporting on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office told correspondents that the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR) had reported an attack by unidentified men last night on a Rwandese refugee camp in Zaire, killing at least 31 and wounding 49 others, including women and children. The attack had taken place at the Birava camp on the edge of Lake Kivu some 30 kilometres north of Bukavu. There had been a separate attack on Iwinji island in the middle of Lake Kivu, leaving two dead and five wounded. It was from those two areas, said Mr. Eckhard, that recent cross-border attacks into Rwanda had reportedly been launched. Monitoring border security, he reminded correspondents, was not a part of UNAMIR's mandate.

Following yesterday's anti-UNAMIR demonstration in Kigali, he continued, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, had told the press today that he deplored that action and would be taking the matter up with the Rwandese Government.

Citing a report from UNPROFOR, Mr. Eckhard told correspondents that about 20 mortar shells had impacted in the safe area of Gorazde yesterday evening. No casualties had been reported. The firing had come from Bosnian Serb positions. Last Saturday, the Serbs had threatened the Government forces with shelling activity unless sniping on Serb positions was halted. Yesterday, a Serbian soldier had been killed by sniper fire. The shelling occurred some time after that incident, he said. Four more shells had fallen inside the safe area this morning. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) air presence had been called for at about 6 p.m., arriving on the scene about five minutes later, but no close air support action was requested.

In Sarajevo this morning, he said, two 82 millimetre rounds fired from Serb positions had impacted near the Holiday Inn. Two people were injured. Meanwhile, fighting in Bosnia had turned intense yesterday in the north and north-east at Doboj, Maglai, and the Majevica Hills north and east of Tuzla. In the Bihac pocket, the Abdic forces were on the offensive along the northern confrontation line, with UNHCR reporting significant civilian-population movement out of the town of Vrnograc.

Referring back to the attacks on the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, a correspondent asked who was responsible for security in the camps. He asked if Zairian troops been protectively deployed there.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

SUMMARY ONLY

Conference on Straddling and
Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
80th Meeting (AM) and
Round-up of Session

SEA/1482
12 April 1995

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY
MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS CONCLUDES FIFTH SESSION

The United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks this afternoon concluded its fifth session after revising a draft agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of high seas fisheries. The agreement could lead to a legally binding treaty which would enter into force 30 days after its ratification by 40 countries.

The revised 48-article draft agreement was presented by Conference Chairman Satya N. Nandan (Fiji) based on negotiations which began in July 1993. It contains general principles to guide coastal and distant-water fishing States in fulfilling their conservation and management duties under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The duties include measures to eliminate over-fishing and ensure long-term sustainability of fish stocks.

The Conference was mandated by General Assembly resolution 47/192 to find solutions and improve cooperation among States on problems related to the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. In that resolution, the Assembly referred to provisions dealing with high seas fisheries in "Agenda 21" -- the programme of action of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

During the session, which began on 27 March, the Conference conducted an article-by-article review of the Chairman's revised text. Negotiations focused on the compatibility of conservation and management measures in the exclusive economic zones and on the high seas; provisions for compliance and enforcement; the rights of States to board and inspect vessels; and procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Chairman said the revised draft agreement aimed to

balance the rights of coastal States with those of distant-water fishing nations. It also took into account the international community's collective interests, in order to secure the sustainable use of high seas fisheries for present and future generations. He asked representatives to look for balance in the agreement's substantive content, and not to examine how often certain preferred words or phrases had been used.

The text was based on three essential pillars, he continued. First, it sought compatible conservation and management regimes both inside and outside areas of national jurisdiction, based on the precautionary approach and using the best scientific information available.

The second pillar was based on the need to ensure that conservation measures on the high seas were adhered to and not undermined. The right to fish on the high seas included the duty to cooperate in conservation efforts. The draft agreement must move beyond the traditional idea that flag States were the only authority to enforce conservation measures.

Effective enforcement on the high seas must rely on better cooperation among all States to promote community interests and protect the interests of flag States in a balanced way, he continued. There must be a globally recognized right to board and inspect vessels in support of subregionally, regionally or globally agreed conservation and management measures. Basic standards and principles must be set in a global agreement to create stability with respect to the oceans.

The third pillar of the draft agreement was the provision on the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Chairman went on. Mechanisms must be found not only to avoid conflicts but also to establish procedures for resolving disputes peacefully in a way that promoted the sustainable use of resources through improved cooperation among States.

Closing statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Peru, Estonia, Norway, Chile, United States, European Community, Japan, Indonesia, China, Australia (on behalf of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency), Argentina, Poland, Russian Federation, Uruguay, Republic of Korea, Canada, Iceland, Senegal, Morocco, Sri Lanka and Mexico. Representatives of Greenpeace and the Worldwide Fund for Nature also spoke.

The sixth session of the Conference will be held at Headquarters from 24 July to 4 August 1995.

END OF SUMMARY
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 12 April 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Mr. Eckhard told his questioner that he would have to seek details from the UNHCR, which was the source of his own information. However, he recalled that the UNHCR's security arrangement with the Government of Zaire had called for the deployment of 1,500 Zairian troops around the refugee camps in Zaire. Some 700 of those troops had already been deployed, but only in the Goma region, where most disturbances had occurred and where there were an estimated 740,000 refugees. There were 300,000 refugees in the Bukavu area, where a first contingent of some 150 Zairian troops was due to be in place this week. Mr. Eckhard added that under the UNHCR-Zaire agreement, an international advisory group of about 50 people were to work with the soldiers on camp security. Sixteen advisors from the Netherlands were currently in the camps; five of those were at Birava along with UNHCR protection officers.

Asked by the correspondent whether "only 150 soldiers were expected to provide security for 300,000 people", Mr. Eckhard pointed out that the 150 were only the first contingent of some 700 more Zairian troops scheduled to be deployed. When the correspondent noted that the arrangement in question was two months old, and suggested that it was not meeting its goals, Mr. Eckhard urged his questioner to ask UNHCR for details about the obstacles that had been placed in the way of the agreed-upon Zairian troop deployment. He himself, however, was not in a position to do so. Answering further questions from the correspondent, Mr. Eckhard stated that survivors of the attacks had reported that their attackers were in uniform. He said that clearly the eight UNHCR relief workers would not have been armed; as for the international security personnel, they were there as advisers; he did not know whether they were armed or not.

Another correspondent, noting that "new information" on the dismissal of a Russian general from Sector East in Bosnia and Herzegovina had come in, asked Mr. Eckhard whether the report on the episode in today's New York Times was accurate.

Mr. Eckhard replied that he had no new information, beyond reporting that the transfer of command had taken place at noon

yesterday as scheduled. Zagreb had spoken with Sector East an hour before today's briefing and confirmed that the interim commander had assumed his responsibilities. However, Mr. Eckhard disputed some of the press accounts, which had erroneously linked two separate incidents on the Batina bridge. The first had involved the movement of military equipment and personnel, registered with the United Nations, across the bridge into another part of Sector East. For the purposes of that movement, the convoy had crossed from Croatia into Serbia, moved north, and then crossed back into Croatia. The second incident, unrelated to the first, had involved some disagreement among United Nations personnel over whether or not to move concrete obstacles from the Batina bridge. Press linkage of the two episodes was wrong. Mr. Eckhard added that he believed that there would be a full report on the matter to the Security Council in due course.

There was further confusion, he went on, in linking those two incidents to the letter from the Croatian Foreign Minister to the President of the Security Council, alleging that some 900 Yugoslav Army personnel and equipment had moved from Serbia into Sector East over the Batina bridge. The United Nations had no evidence at all of such a movement by a formed unit; as for the reported heavy equipment movement, that was probably another case of confusion with the Croatian Serb equipment movement mentioned earlier.

Questioned about the activities of the leader of the special mission to Afghanistan, Mahmoud Mestiri, Mr. Fawzi replied that Mr. Mestiri was going to northern Afghanistan, where he was meeting today with one of the militia leaders, General Doestom. He was still negotiating with the "working group of independent Afghan personalities", who were heading today for western Afghanistan, with the aim of securing the transition of power at the earliest possible time.

Asked whether Mr. Akashi would be returning to Zagreb this week, and whether there was any foundation to rumours that he had come to New York to resign, Mr. Eckhard said that Mr. Akashi was returning to Zagreb, as Special Representative, at the end of the week.

A correspondent quoted Congressman Gilman as stating that "Kashmir was a threat to peace, and he was going to ask the Secretary-General to play a role". She asked Mr. Fawzi if he could elaborate on the question. He replied that he had not seen details of the Congressman's meeting with the Secretary-General, but he would look into it and provide information on the meeting's duration and content.

Asked about the activities of Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, yesterday, Mr. Eckhard said he had held internal meetings with Mr. Akashi, General Janvier, Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General Kofi Annan and the peace-keeping staff. He had decided with the Secretary-General that it would be better not to brief the Security Council at this time, given the fact that he was still in the middle of his negotiations. That was why only Mr. Akashi had briefed the Council this morning. He might be expected back in New York when his final

report was ready.

Mr. Fawzi concluded the briefing by noting a complaint from a correspondent to the effect that it was proving difficult to obtain practical information on such matters as the agenda, and the speakers' lists for the forthcoming NPT Conference. Mr. Fawzi promised that he would look into the matter.

END OF PART 2 OF 2
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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 12 April 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, opened today's noon briefing with an account of the Secretary-General's activities. At 10:30 a.m. the Secretary-General had received a courtesy visit from General Faisal Fanyung, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian armed forces. At that meeting Indonesia's role in United Nations peace-keeping operations had been discussed.

At 11 a.m., Mr. Fawzi continued, the Secretary-General had received the representative of Uruguay (Chairman of the Latin American Group), and the representatives of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela. At noon, he was scheduled to receive Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, Force Commander for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). At 12:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would attend the presentation ceremony of a gift to the United Nations from Armenia in the Visitors' Lobby, where he was expected to say a few words. (See Press Release SG/SM/5612-HQ/549 issued today.)

At 4 p.m., the Secretary-General would be receiving Yasushi Akashi, his Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia, and Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. That meeting, he reminded correspondents, had been postponed from yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Fawzi further recalled that the Secretary-General's activities yesterday had included two unscheduled meetings, the first with United States Congressman Benjamin A. Gilman, Chairman of the House Committee on International Relations; and the second with the Permanent Representatives Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria and Sir David Hannay of the United Kingdom.

The Security Council had informal consultations scheduled both for this morning and this afternoon, the Deputy Spokesman went on to say. This morning the Council had been briefed by Mr. Akashi, before going on to comment on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia report. The Council was also scheduled to discuss Tajikistan, with a draft presidential statement expected. This afternoon Mr. Ekeus would be briefing the Council, which was also slated to discuss the report on

Western Sahara, Liberia (on which a draft resolution was being circulated), Angola and the proposal regarding the humanitarian situation in Iraq. The Council also had other matters on its programme, but Mr. Fawzi doubted that it would manage to cover the day's heavy agenda.

Also on the day's schedule, Mr. Fawzi told correspondents, was a press conference scheduled for 12:50 p.m. by Muhamad Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At 3 p.m. Satya Nandan (Fiji), Chairman of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, would brief correspondents on the outcome of the current session of the Conference. Mr. Fawzi informed his listeners that a revised text of the draft legal agreement, which was nearing completion, had been circulated last night. The Conference, he reminded them, would hold its last session from 24 July to 4 August.

At 3:30 p.m., the Deputy Spokesman said, there would be a second press conference on the outcome of the fisheries negotiations, this time by the Swedish delegation in cooperation with the non-governmental organization Greenpeace.

The briefing by Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, which had been tentatively scheduled for this afternoon, had been postponed until tomorrow, he went on. Mr. Ekeus would instead brief correspondents tomorrow morning at an hour to be announced, once the briefing had been coordinated with other scheduled events.

Mr. Fawzi then reminded correspondents that next Tuesday, 18 April, Alain Juppe, Foreign Minister of France, would hold a press conference at 11:30 a.m. in room 226 on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Yesterday, he reminded the correspondents, the Spokesman's Office had put out a statement (issued later in the afternoon as Press Release SG/SM/5611) by the Secretary-General, deploring the fact that speeches of a highly inflammatory nature had been made at a demonstration in Rwanda held outside the headquarters of the United Nations Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). The speeches had contained completely unfounded allegations against UNAMIR and the United Nations. The Secretary-General had particularly regretted that some responsible officials in Rwanda had attended the demonstration and were reported to have made unfortunate statements. The Secretary-General had called upon all segments of Rwandese society to exercise restraint and not exacerbate tensions further. He hoped that the Government of Rwanda would do everything possible to ensure that UNAMIR received at every level the cooperation necessary for carrying out its mandate.

In Tajikistan, said Mr. Fawzi, fighting had continued overnight in Gorno-Badakshan, in the eastern part of the country. Over the last two days there had been a sharp escalation of the situation, with numerous casualties reported, although this could not yet be confirmed. Two reports of helicopter-fire attacks by Russian border forces had been confirmed in the Khorog area. Yesterday, 11 April, the United Nations Mission of Observers for Tajikistan (UNMOT) in Khorog had succeeded in arranging the first meeting between Russian

border forces and the local opposition leader, where an agreement on a temporary halt in the fighting was reached.

Still on Tajikistan, the Deputy Spokesman told correspondents that Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Tajikistan, was still in Dushanbe, where he was seeking ways to restore and reinforce the cease-fire agreement. He was currently trying to arrange an early meeting between the Government and the Tajik opposition in Moscow for the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks. He had reportedly secured both sides' agreement to the idea of an early meeting.

Reporting on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office told correspondents that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had reported an attack by unidentified men last night on a Rwandese refugee camp in Zaire, killing at least 31 and wounding 49 others, including women and children. The attack had taken place at the Birava camp on the edge of Lake Kivu some 30 kilometres north of Bukavu. There had been a separate attack on Iwinji island in the middle of Lake Kivu, leaving two dead and five wounded. It was from those two areas, said Mr. Eckhard, that recent cross-border attacks into Rwanda had reportedly been launched. Monitoring border security, he reminded correspondents, was not a part of UNAMIR's mandate.

Following yesterday's anti-UNAMIR demonstration in Kigali, he continued, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, had told the press today that he deplored that action and would be taking the matter up with the Rwandese Government.

Citing a report from UNPROFOR, Mr. Eckhard told correspondents that about 20 mortar shells had impacted in the safe area of Gorazde yesterday evening. No casualties had been reported. The firing had come from Bosnian Serb positions. Last Saturday, the Serbs had threatened the Government forces with shelling activity unless sniping on Serb positions was halted. Yesterday, a Serbian soldier had been killed by sniper fire. The shelling occurred some time after that incident, he said. Four more shells had fallen inside the safe area this morning. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) air presence had been called for at about 6 p.m., arriving on the scene about five minutes later, but no close air support action was requested.

In Sarajevo this morning, he said, two 82 millimetre rounds fired from Serb positions had impacted near the Holiday Inn. Two people were injured. Meanwhile, fighting in Bosnia had turned intense yesterday in the north and north-east at Doboj, Maglai, and the Majevica Hills north and east of Tuzla. In the Bihac pocket, the Abdic forces were on the offensive along the northern confrontation line, with UNHCR reporting significant civilian-population movement out of the town of Vrnograc.

Referring back to the attacks on the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, a correspondent asked who was responsible for security in the camps. He asked if Zairian troops been protectively deployed there.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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12 April 1995

HENRIQUE CAVALCANTI OF BRAZIL ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti, of Brazil, was elected Chairman of the Commission for Sustainable Development, when the Commission began its third session, at Headquarters.

Mr. Cavalcanti was appointed Minister of the Environment and the Amazon in April 1994. He represented Brazil at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972, and at the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest.

Mr. Cavalcanti served as his country's Secretary-General and Interim Minister of the Interior from 1969 to 1974. From 1967 to 1969, he was Secretary-General and Interim Minister of Mines and Energy in Brazil. Between 1951 and 1967 he was an electrical and civil engineering executive in three major energy-related Brazilian corporations.

In 1975 and 1985, Mr. Cavalcanti was Executive Assistant to the President of ELETROBRAS, the national electricity authority. He was a board member of Brazil's National Housing Bank from 1969 to 1974, and a member of the Federal Environmental Council from 1974 to 1977. In 1977 he served on the Brazilian Commission on Metropolitan Regions and Urban Policy.

In addition to his Government and private professional activities, Mr. Cavalcanti was a lecturer in electric systems operations at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro between 1962 and 1964. Also, from 1960 to 1964, he lectured on energy economics and on economic aspects of nuclear energy at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Cavalcanti received his Bachelor of Engineering degree from McGill University in Montreal.

Born in Rio de Janeiro on 11 April 1929, Mr. Cavalcanti is married and has seven children.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

Background Release

DC/2491

12 April 1995

PARTIES TO TREATY ON NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO
HOLD REVIEW AND EXTENSION CONFERENCE AT HEADQUARTERS, 17
APRIL- 12 MAY

A proposal for an extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) will be the central question before the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, scheduled to take place from 17 April to 12 May at Headquarters.

The NPT is considered a landmark international treaty, designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology and to further the goal of general and complete disarmament. The Treaty establishes a safeguards system under the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and promotes cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear technology.

The Conference will serve both as a quinquennial review of the Treaty's operation and as a conference to determine whether the Treaty is to be extended indefinitely or for a fixed period or periods. Article VIII of the Treaty calls for a review conference every five years; article X states that a conference should be convened 25 years after the Treaty's entry into force to decide on its extension. That decision is to be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty, and will be binding on all Parties.

The NPT was signed in July 1968 and entered into force in March 1970 with 97 signatures and 47 ratifications. Today, there are 175 parties to the Treaty, including the five declared nuclear-weapon States.

Over 30 States have acceded to the Treaty since the last review conference in 1990. With the accession of China and France in 1992, all five nuclear-weapon States have committed to the Treaty's obligations. South Africa's accession as a non-nuclear weapons State in 1991 confirmed that its past nuclear-weapons programme had been abandoned.

The accession of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine as non-nuclear-weapon States to the Treaty allayed concerns about the tactical and strategic nuclear weapons which were left on

their territories after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The 1995 Review and Extension Conference is expected to place a renewed emphasis on the goal of achieving universality of the Treaty.

Recent incidents of alleged non-compliance with Treaty provisions have heightened the international community's awareness of the need to strengthen IAEA safeguards. Revelations unearthed by the IAEA and by the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq that that State had developed a nuclear-weapons programme contrary to its obligations under the Treaty led it to commit to cooperating with those bodies in the implementation of monitoring and verification.

International attention was drawn to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with that Government's objection to permitting the IAEA to carry out safeguards inspections and its announced intention to withdraw from the Treaty. In October 1994 an "Agreed Framework" was concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, providing a set of phased measures which would ultimately permit the IAEA to conduct full-scope safeguards activities.

Obligations

The Treaty establishes obligations on the part of both nuclear-weapons States and non-nuclear weapons States. Nuclear-weapon States commit not to transfer to other countries nuclear weapons, nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or devices. The Treaty does not prohibit the deployment of nuclear weapons in areas outside the territory of nuclear-weapon States if that activity is not precluded under existing international agreements.

Each party agrees to pursue negotiations on effective measures towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race, on nuclear disarmament and on a treaty for general and complete disarmament under international control. Non-nuclear-weapon States undertake not to receive or control nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices, nor to seek or receive assistance in manufacturing such weapons and devices. Those States also agree to accept full-scope safeguards of the IAEA with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to military purposes. That safeguards system provides for international inspection of nuclear plants.

All parties to the Treaty undertake not to provide source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material especially designed for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to any non-nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes, unless the source of that material is subject to NPT-mandated IAEA safeguards.

The Treaty sets out the right of all parties to develop, research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. They agree to facilitate a full exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technical information for the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to ensure that the benefits of any peaceful application of nuclear explosions are made available to all non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and at the lowest possible

cost.

The Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties to assure the absence of nuclear weapons. The 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) bound States parties to use nuclear technology for exclusively peaceful purposes and to prohibit the presence of nuclear weapons in their territories.

Protocols to the Tlatelolco Treaty guarantee the nuclear-weapon-free status of territories controlled by France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States; and further guarantee that the five declared nuclear-weapon States would respect Latin America's regional denuclearization and not threaten to use nuclear weapons against parties to the Treaty.

In August 1985, eight South Pacific States signed the Treaty of Rarotonga establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. A draft treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa is expected to be finalized later this year.

The 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space banned the placement of nuclear weapons in space; in 1971 similar arrangements were agreed in 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.

Preparations for Conference

Four review conferences have taken place since the Treaty entered into force; each has sought to assess implementation of the Treaty and recommend measures to strengthen it in a final document. Agreement on a final document was reached during the 1975 and 1985 Conferences, but not at the sessions in 1980 or 1990. Differences centred on the question of whether or not the nuclear-weapon States had sufficiently complied with their obligations regarding such issues as continued nuclear testing, qualitative nuclear-weapon developments and security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States regarding the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

The Preparatory Committee for the 1995 NPT Conference held four sessions between May 1993 and January 1995. At its final session, the Committee reached agreement on a provisional agenda for the 1995 Conference. It also recommended the establishment of three Main Committees for the Conference. Main Committee I will review the implementation of Treaty provisions relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security, and the use of security assurances. Main Committee II will address the implementation of Treaty provisions relating to non-proliferation, safeguards and nuclear-weapon-free zones; and Main Committee III will review implementation of the provisions relating to the inalienable right of all parties to the Treaty to conduct research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Conference is also expected to consider and adopt a final document.

Also at the final session, the Preparatory Committee carried out in-depth discussions on draft rules of procedure for the Conference. It was agreed to hold informal

consultations in New York on 14 and 15 April to reach agreement on the one outstanding rule, draft rule 28.3, dealing with the manner in which a decision on proposals regarding the Treaty's extension will be taken.

By draft rule 28, on the adoption of decisions, every effort should be made to reach agreement on substantive matters by means of consensus; there should be no voting on such matters until all efforts to achieve consensus have been exhausted. If the Conference does not reach consensus, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), is expected to be elected President of the Conference. The Preparatory Committee also recommended the following Chairmen of the Main Committees: Isaac E. Ayeway (Nigeria) for Main Committee I; Andre Erdos (Hungary) for Main Committee II; and Jaap Ramaker (Netherlands) for Main Committee III. It was also agreed to recommend Tadeus Strulak (Poland) as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and a representative from the Group of Non-Aligned and Other States as Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Parties to NPT

Parties to the Treaty are Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana and Haiti.

Also, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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237 Local Message

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

Special Committee on
Peace-keeping Operations
125th Meeting (AM)

GA/PK/129
12 April 1995

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS DISCUSSES
STRENGTHENING UNITED NATIONS CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO CRISIS
SITUATIONS

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, continuing its general debate, this morning heard views on strengthening the United Nations capacity to respond rapidly to crisis situations around the world.

The representative of Poland said that the concept of a rapid reaction force proposed by the Secretary General should be carefully considered given its complexity. He added that for the time being, the United Nations should continue to advance the concept of stand-by arrangements.

The representative of Norway said the instruments at the Organization's disposal to more readily respond to very complex situations should be further developed. Member States must do their utmost to allow future activities for peace and security to be focused on efforts that could solve problems before they deepened into crises. He said they must be willing to give the Organization the necessary resources, including financial means and qualified personnel, to contribute to conflict resolution and the promotion of peace.

Also addressing the Committee, the representative of Japan said that the training of civilian personnel involved in peace-keeping operations must be improved. The Secretariat should prepare a plan on the training needs, and measures to be taken of Member States. He called for a review of all recent major peace-keeping operations to help improve future missions.

Also this morning, the Committee granted the requests of the following countries to participate as observers in its work: Cuba, Greece, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Libya, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland.

The Committee will meet again at 3 p.m. today to continue its general debate.

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FROM DPIIDS

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Background Release

DC/2491

12 April 1995

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Obligations

The Treaty establishes obligations on the part of both nuclear-weapons States and non-nuclear weapons States. Nuclear-weapon States commit not to transfer to other countries nuclear weapons, nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or devices. The Treaty does not prohibit the deployment of nuclear weapons in areas outside the territory of nuclear-weapon States if that activity is not precluded under existing international agreements.

Each party agrees to pursue negotiations on effective measures towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race, on nuclear disarmament and on a treaty for general and complete disarmament under international control. Non-nuclear-weapon States undertake not to receive or control nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices, nor to seek or receive assistance in manufacturing such weapons and devices. Those States also agree to accept full-scope safeguards of the IAEA with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to military purposes. That safeguards system provides for international inspection of nuclear plants.

All parties to the Treaty undertake not to provide source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material especially designed for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to any non-nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes, unless the source of that material is subject to NPT-mandated IAEA safeguards.

The Treaty sets out the right of all parties to develop, research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. They agree to facilitate a full exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technical information for the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to ensure that the benefits of any peaceful application of nuclear energy are made available to all non-nuclear-weapon States. The Treaty is based on a non-discriminatory basis.

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The Treaty recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties to assure the absence of nuclear weapons. The 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) bound States parties to use nuclear technology for exclusively peaceful purposes and to prohibit the presence of nuclear weapons in their territories.

Protocols to the Tlatelolco Treaty guarantee the nuclear-weapon-free status of territories controlled by France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States; and further guarantee that the five declared nuclear-weapon States would respect Latin America's regional denuclearization and not threaten to use nuclear weapons against parties to the Treaty.

In August 1985, eight South Pacific States signed the Treaty of Rarotonga establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. A draft treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa is expected to be finalized later this year.

The 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space banned the placement of nuclear weapons in space; in 1971 similar arrangements were agreed in 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.

Preparations for Conference

Four review conferences have taken place since the Treaty entered into force; each has sought to assess implementation of the Treaty and recommend measures to strengthen it in a final document. Agreement on a final document was reached during the 1975 and 1985 Conferences, but not at the sessions in 1980 or 1990. Differences centred on the question of whether or not the nuclear-weapon States had sufficiently complied with their obligations regarding such issues as continued nuclear testing, qualitative nuclear-weapon developments and security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States regarding the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

The Preparatory Committee for the 1995 NPT Conference held four sessions between May 1993 and January 1995. At its final session, the Committee reached agreement on a provisional agenda for the 1995 Conference. It also recommended the establishment of three Main Committees for the Conference. Main Committee I will review the implementation of Treaty provisions relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security, and the use of security assurances. Main Committee II will address the implementation of Treaty provisions relating to non-proliferation, safeguards and nuclear-weapon-free zones; and Main Committee III will review implementation of the provisions relating to the inalienable right of all parties to the Treaty to conduct research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Conference is also expected to consider and adopt a final document.

Also at the final session, the Preparatory Committee carried out in-depth discussions on disarmament and security for the Conference. It was agreed that the Conference should

consultations in New York on 14 and 15 April to reach agreement on the one outstanding rule, draft rule 28.3, dealing with the manner in which a decision on proposals regarding the Treaty's extension will be taken.

By draft rule 28, on the adoption of decisions, every effort should be made to reach agreement on substantive matters by means of consensus; there should be no voting on such matters until all efforts to achieve consensus have been exhausted. If the Conference does not reach consensus, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), is expected to be elected President of the Conference. The Preparatory Committee also recommended the following Chairmen of the Main Committees: Isaac E. Ayeway (Nigeria) for Main Committee I; Andre Erdos (Hungary) for Main Committee II; and Jaap Ramaker (Netherlands) for Main Committee III. It was also agreed to recommend Tadeus Strulak (Poland) as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and a representative from the Group of Non-Aligned and Other States as Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Parties to NPT

Parties to the Treaty are Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana and Haiti.

Also, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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(PART II OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 11 April 1995

Mr. Eckhard said that he could not comment on the views thus ascribed to the Croatian Government, if indeed they were that Government's views. He had seen press reports of such views, but he was unaware of any official communications along those lines. The United Nations position, he reiterated, was that it was the Security Council's decision as to what troop contributions should be accepted. The Organization was committed to the principle of universality in recruitment. Its experience over many years in peace-keeping was that excellent military units had been made available from all over the world. There was no pattern to suggest that one part of the world produced better or more disciplined soldiers than another. The United Nations would be reviewing its troop requirements for the new mandate, once the mandate was defined, consistent with that principles.

A correspondent then noted that the statement on last Saturday's lunch for Prime Minister Bhutto had mentioned discussion of "everything except the number one question for Pakistanis -- Kashmir". She asked whether Pakistan had officially asked the Secretary-General to "do anything about Kashmir".

Mr. Fawzi said he could not go beyond what had been said in the statement.

A correspondent, referring to the expulsion "by UNPROFOR" of three Serbian liaison officers from Gornji Vakuf, recalled that those officers had been put in place by the terms of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. Did that mean that the agreement was "dead by United Nations standards?"

Mr. Eckhard said that the more important aspect of that agreement was of course that the two sides stop firing. So the current level of firing incidents clearly pointed to the ineffectiveness of the agreement -- not its total breakdown, perhaps, but something very close. The correspondent was correct in saying that the agreement called for the positioning of liaison officers, and it had been the United Nations intention to maintain them. But it had proved to be a very controversial aspect of the agreement, "and yes, we gave in to pressure from the Government side to move those officers out".

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(PART I OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 11 April 1995

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by recalling that the Spokesman's Office had reported late last night that the Secretary-General had decided to appoint Carol Bellamy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Prior to that decision, the Secretary-General had interviewed all eight candidates submitted by Belgium, Finland, United Kingdom and the United States. The Spokesman's Office had also put out a biographical note on Ms. Bellamy, and the event had of course been reported in the papers and on the wire services.

The Secretary-General's appointments for today, Mr. Fawzi went on, included a noon meeting with the Chairmen of the Regional Groups, the representatives of Mali, Cambodia, Romania, Uruguay and Ireland. That meeting was in the context of the Secretary-General's periodic meetings with the Regional Groups. He would be discussing his latest trip as well as forthcoming travel plans and other matters of interest.

At 4:15 p.m., the Secretary-General would be meeting Ambassador Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, as well as his Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi. (This meeting was later postponed to 4 p.m. tomorrow. The Secretary-General attended the formal Security Council meeting at 4 p.m. and received United States Congressman Benjamin A. Gilman, Chairman, House Committee on International Relations, later in the afternoon.)

At 6:30 p.m., the Secretary-General was scheduled to address the 1995 National Model United Nations opening ceremony in the General Assembly Hall.

Mr. Fawzi then read out the following statement issued yesterday (Press Release SG/SM/5610 of 10 April):

"Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has received alarming reports from his Special Envoy as well as the United Nations Mission of Observers for Tajikistan (UNMOT) about the serious deterioration of the situation in Tajikistan which threatens to derail the current extension of the cease-fire agreement and political dialogue between the Tajik parties concerned. The last few days were marked by an unfortunate loss of life and the escalation of violence. The

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Secretary-General appeals to the Tajik parties and other countries concerned to exercise restraint and to do their utmost to continue the political dialogue and to hold the next round of talks as soon as possible."

Still in the context of developments in Tajikistan, Mr. Fawzi referred correspondents back to yesterday's report by the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on mine damage to a convoy in that country. The truck blown up by the mine was not (as was originally reported) part of the convoy in which the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, was travelling. It had struck the mine on the same route the convoy was taking, but 15 minutes earlier. Mr. Piriz-Ballon had returned to Dushanbe today, and still planned to visit northern Afghanistan once the security situation there was guaranteed. He was still working with all sides, urging maximum restraint and trying to arrange an immediate cease-fire.

Turning to the day's Security Council proceedings, scheduled to begin at 11:30 a.m., the Deputy Spokesman said that the Council was discussing the proposal by the five permanent members on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States. Also on the Council's programme were Western Sahara, on which Council members envisaged a presidential statement, Georgia and Abkhazia and, if time permitted, Tajikistan. Following the adjournment of informal consultations, the Council would then proceed to a formal meeting, also on the question of security assurances.

Mr. Fawzi went on to tell correspondents that, with the completion of the report by Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, and its submission to the Security Council, members were considering the report and would probably be discussing it tomorrow. He reminded correspondents, however, that formal Council discussion of a report did not begin until that report was released formally. The report was currently in the process of being translated into the Organization's official languages: it was hoped that it would be issued in time for Ambassador Ekeus to introduce it to the Council tomorrow, but there was a chance that it might have to be moved to Friday.

After his presentation to the Council, Mr. Ekeus would meet with correspondents for a brief formal discussion in room 226 at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow, 12 April, Mr. Fawzi continued. With Mr. Ekeus at that briefing would be the leader of the International Atomic Energy Agency team established to implement the nuclear aspects of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). However, Mr. Fawzi reiterated that the scheduled meeting with correspondents remained contingent upon whether Mr. Ekeus had actually briefed the Security Council beforehand. He added that the Spokesman's Office would be in a position to confirm the meeting tomorrow morning.

In response to a question about last Saturday's New York luncheon for Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, put to Mr. Sills at yesterday's noon briefing, the Deputy Spokesman told the questioner that a list of the lunch guests was now available.

At 3:45 p.m. today, Mr. Fawzi said, Klaus Topfer, of Germany, outgoing Chairman of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and Henrique Cavalcanti of Brazil, who was elected Commission Chairman today, would give a press conference. The subject of their briefing would be the work of the Commission, which had begun its third session today.

Concluding, Mr. Fawzi told correspondents that the Secretary-General's report on Liberia was now available as document S/1995/279, pursuant to Security Council resolution 792 of 13 January. In paragraph 26 of that report, the Secretary-General recommended that the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) be extended from 13 April to 30 June; its current mandate expires on 13 April.

Reporting on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office informed correspondents that Mr. Akashi had addressed troop contributors at Headquarters this morning. Both Mr. Akashi and Ambassador Stoltenberg were expected to brief the Security Council tomorrow, 12 April, he reminded correspondents. Because of the timing of their visit, no formal press conference was scheduled. However, said Mr. Eckhard, that did not exclude the possibility that correspondents might ask a few questions of either man on his way out of the Council tomorrow.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, he said, fighting persisted on a number of fronts, including the Maglaj finger and the Majevica Hills, both in the north-eastern part of the country. There had been sniper incidents in Sarajevo yesterday, one of them resulting in a fatality. Sarajevo airport remained closed. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was trying to persuade the Serbs to open the airport tomorrow for the Contact Group, which was in Belgrade today and hoped to travel to Zagreb and Sarajevo tomorrow.

In a correction to yesterday's report to correspondents on the death of a Polish soldier in Sector North of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Eckhard said that the investigation had shown that it was not the result of gunfire from the Croatian side. The Spokesman's Office was awaiting further details, but it now appeared that the incident might have been caused by a disagreement among United Nations personnel.

In Rwanda, Mr. Eckhard went on, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was continuing to assist the Government in efforts to reduce overcrowding at prisons. To illustrate the extent of the overcrowding, he noted that the prison at Gitarama had been designed for 1,000 to 1,500 inmates but was now holding some 7,000. A total of about 2,400 prisoners now awaited evacuation to "somewhat less crowded" facilities; 120 had been moved yesterday, and about 400 were to be moved today. However, those moves would not solve the problem, merely alleviate conditions at some of the worst locations.

In Haiti, he said, distribution of election-registration materials to communal electoral bureaus throughout the country had been completed yesterday with the assistance of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

A correspondent noted that the two Americans being held by Iraq were reportedly "seething with anger" at the United

Nations because they believed that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) border guards could have prevented their seizure on Iraqi territory by Iraqi personnel. She asked Mr. Eckhard whether the Organization accepted the blame for the incident.

Mr. Eckhard replied that there was no change in the United Nations view of the matter. The two men had passed a Kuwaiti checkpoint in order to enter the demilitarized zone; when they approached the United Nations checkpoint close to the international border, UNIKOM personnel had assumed that they were already cleared. The United Nations had already acknowledged that its personnel should have stopped the two Americans and checked more carefully; however, that had regrettably not happened. The vehicle carrying the two men had then crossed the Iraqi checkpoint at the border. In order to approach that border they had been obliged to negotiate a left-hand turn which was conspicuously signposted in English as the approach to Iraqi territory. The first responsibility would thus seem to be theirs, although there had admittedly been failures at other checkpoints, including the failure already acknowledged by the United Nations. That was unfortunate, and the Organization had made every possible effort through its own channels to secure the release of the two men.

Mr. Eckhard added that the Iraqi border personnel had presumably been alerted to the situation by the "commotion" aroused when the two Americans, realizing their error, threw their vehicle into reverse gear and "high-tailed it" in an attempt to retrace their tracks. United Nations personnel had arrived on the scene as soon as the Iraqi guards stopped the men and drew their weapons. But the fact was that the men were by then in Iraq, without authorization, and that the United Nations agreement with Iraq and Kuwait was that their law-enforcement officials were responsible for enforcing laws on their respective sides of the border.

A correspondent stated that the Russian commander of Sector East in Bosnia and Herzegovina had been relieved of his post by the United Nations because of his alleged involvement in "corrupt practices". The questioner wondered whether Mr. Eckhard could say what those practices were.

Mr. Eckhard replied that investigations into the problems encountered in Sector East had been internal and confidential, and he could release no details. However, the problems there had also included morale and discipline, and while this was an administrative decision of the kind the United Nations did not normally reveal, he could confirm that as of noon today the Sector East commander had indeed been relieved of his duties. The deputy commander would take over as an interim measure. Kofi Annan, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, had kept the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation fully informed of those developments.

The same correspondent said it was his understanding that the Croatian Government did not consider African and Asian soldiers as disciplined as European and North American troops, nor as fit to serve as peace-keepers. Did the United Nations share that view, or would it "reject Croatia's demand that they

be moved out"? he asked.

END OF PART I OF II
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11 April 1995

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

--- Security Council adopts resolution on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States; urges all States to pursue negotiations in good faith on disarmament treaty, as provided for by NPT.

--- Secretary-General appoints Carol Bellamy of United States as Executive Director of UNICEF.

--- Security Council decides to maintain UNIKOM, as recommended by Secretary-General; notes Iraqi and Kuwaiti authorities have cooperated with Mission.

--- Secretary-General expresses alarm at deterioration of situation in Tajikistan; appeals to Tajik parties to exercise restraint and to hold next round of talks soon.

--- Overall situation in Liberia has deteriorated, but ECOWAS summit could catalyze peace process, Secretary-General says; UNOMIL mandate should be extended to 30 June.

--- United Nations has improved its ability to respond to conflict situations, Under-Secretary General Annan tells Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

--- United Nations relieves Major-General Alexander Perelyakin of command of UNCRO Sector East, citing severe shortcomings in his performance.

--- WFP says Rwandan officials are blocking passage of trucks carrying emergency food aid to refugees in Zaire.

--- Legal Committee of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concludes annual session.

The Security Council today adopted a resolution sponsored by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States. It took that action less than a week before the opening of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The Council had before it letters from the five permanent members offering "negative security assurances" to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty. They said they would not use nuclear weapons against such non-nuclear States except in the case of invasion or attack by them, in association or alliance with a nuclear-weapon State on the State making the assurance, its allies or other States towards which it had a security commitment.

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In unanimously adopting resolution 984 (1995), the Council noted the security assurances given by the nuclear-weapon States. It recognized the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the NPT to receive assurances that the Council would act immediately in the event that they were the victim of, or threatened with, an act of aggression with nuclear weapons. In such an event, any State might bring the matter immediately to the Council's attention, to enable it to take urgent action to provide assistance to the victim. The means of assistance would include an investigation into the situation and appropriate measures to settle the dispute and restore international peace and security.

The Council invited Member States to take appropriate measures in response to a request from the victim for technical, medical, scientific or humanitarian assistance. It expressed its intention to recommend appropriate procedures regarding compensation under international law from the aggressor for loss, damage or injury sustained as a result of the aggression.

The Council urged all States, as provided for in the NPT, to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament. It reaffirmed the inherent right, recognized in the United Nations Charter, of individual and collective self-defence if an armed attack occurred against a Member State, until the Council had taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has appointed Carol Bellamy as Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Prior to taking that action, he interviewed eight candidates submitted by Belgium, Finland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Ms. Bellamy has been Director of the United States Peace Corps since 1993, and served as President of the New York City Council from 1978 to 1985. She will be replacing James Grant, who died on 28 January, as Executive Director of UNICEF.

The Security Council has decided to maintain the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM), as recommended by the Secretary-General. In a report dated 31 March, he said the Mission contributed significantly to the reduction of tension and the preservation of calm in its area of operations. In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 10 April, the President of the Council said the question of UNIKOM's termination or continuation, and its modalities of operation, would be reviewed once again by 7 October.

The Council noted the Secretary-General's statement that UNIKOM had enjoyed the effective cooperation of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti authorities in the performance of its functions. It stressed that Iraq and Kuwait should do everything necessary to facilitate the Mission's freedom of movement. It expressed the hope that both countries would heed UNIKOM's regulations and suggestions designed to reduce the risk of incidents along the border.

The Secretary-General has expressed alarm at reports from his Special Envoy and the United Nations Mission of Observers for Tajikistan (UNMOT) about the serious deterioration of the

situation in Tajikistan. He noted an escalation of violence in recent days, which had resulted in an unfortunate loss of life. He warned that the current extension of the cease-fire agreement and political dialogue between the parties could be derailed.

The Secretary-General appealed to the Tajik parties and other countries concerned to exercise restraint and to do their utmost to continue the political dialogue and to hold the next round of talks as soon as possible.

The peace process in Liberia remains at an impasse, while the overall situation in the country has deteriorated, according to the Secretary-General. However, in a report dated 10 April, he said the proposed summit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) could catalyze the peace process, leading to the installation of a Council of State. He thus recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) until 30 June.

The Secretary-General went on to say that the present security situation in Liberia prevented UNOMIL from carrying out part of its mandate, and that he would reduce its military strength by some 20 observers. The military component would be strengthened as necessary when the situation improved. He expressed the hope that ECOWAS would have sufficient time to prepare for and convene its summit, and that the parties would finally decide to cooperate with international efforts to restore peace in Liberia. He urged them to install the Council of State, reestablish an effective cease-fire, and take concrete steps to implement the 1994 Accra Agreement. The future role of the United Nations in Liberia would depend on the political will they demonstrated in advancing the peace process.

The United Nations has improved its ability to respond to conflict situations, according to the Under-Secretary General for Peace-keeping Operations, Kofi Annan. Addressing the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations as it began its 1995 session yesterday, he said that a sound structure had been developed in the Department for Peace-keeping Operations. However, given the enormous complexity, size and number of operations in the field, staffing was still thin by any standard.

In his opening statement, Committee Chairman Ibrahim Gambari cited the far-reaching recommendations made last year by the Committee in such areas as evaluation of operations, command and control, finances and public information. In the current session, the Committee should be able to focus on a few key issues in order to provide the best guidance possible.

The United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) Sector Commander in Sector East, Major-General Alexander Perelyakin of the Russian Federation, has been relieved of his command, according to a United Nations spokesman in the former Yugoslavia. He said the decision to relieve General Perelyakin had been taken at Headquarters, in view of "severe shortcomings" in his performance.

The spokesman said Force Commander Bernard Janvier, former Force Commander General Bertrand de Lapresle, and Special

Representative Yasushi Akashi were dissatisfied with "the repeated inabilities of General Perelyakin to exhibit acceptable standards of leadership". The General had failed to perform his duties in accordance with the Force Commander's directives, and had failed to improve on his shortcomings when they were brought to his attention. His repatriation has been requested for no later than today.

In a separate development, a Polish UNCRO peace-keeper was found dead of a gunshot wound in Sector North yesterday. He was on duty at the time of his death. An investigation has been launched into the incident.

Rwandan officials have been blocking the passage of trucks carrying emergency food aid to refugees in Zaire, according to the World Food Programme (WFP). Twenty-nine trucks destined for refugee camps in Bukavu have been blocked at Cyangugu in Rwanda, near the Zairean border, for nearly a week. Another 24 trucks are stuck in Kigali awaiting the opening of the border. The trucks are carrying a total of 2,000 tons of urgently needed food.

The closure of the Cyangugu crossing point has effectively stopped the flow of aid to refugees in Zaire through Rwanda. Since the beginning of the year, Rwandan authorities have made it increasingly difficult for WFP to transport food through Gisenyi to Goma in Zaire, where 750,000 Rwandan refugees are sheltered. Rwandan officials have subjected WFP convoys to arduous searches and security checks, effectively slowing the flow of aid to a trickle.

The Legal Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has approved a questionnaire on the legal norms to be applied to aerospace objects. It took that action as it concluded its annual session in Vienna on Friday.

The questionnaire for Committee members comprises nine questions dealing with the definition of aerospace objects -- objects such as space shuttles, as distinct from objects that are simply launched into outer space. They also deal with the legal aspects of the transit of aerospace objects from outer space into airspace and their overflight of foreign States. The questionnaire is included in an annex to the Subcommittee's sessional report.

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10 April 1995

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

- Secretary-General condemns attacks on Israeli buses in Gaza Strip; commends Government of Israel and PLO for continuing negotiations.
- Secretary-General has meetings with Prime Minister of Pakistan and Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.
- Angolan parties must take resolute steps to implement Lusaka Protocol, or UNAVEM III deployment could be postponed or stopped, Secretary-General says.
- Special Envoy for Tajikistan escapes injury after attack on convoy taking him to northern Afghanistan.
- Commission on Status of Women approves draft action platform for Fourth World Conference on Women.
- Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information appoints Therese Gastaut as spokeswoman for World Conference on Women.
- Secretary-General extends term of Representative in Cambodia for six months, at request of Cambodian Government.
- Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks continues negotiations on draft agreement on conservation and sustainable development of high-seas fisheries.
- Commission for Social Development begins thirty-fourth session at Headquarters.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed deep shock at the two attacks on Israeli buses in the Gaza Strip yesterday, in which several people were killed and dozens were wounded. He strongly condemned those acts, as well as other acts of violence, which could only serve to undermine the confidence needed to sustain the peace process.

The Secretary-General commended the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for continuing their negotiations today, in an effort to implement fully the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements.

On Saturday, the Secretary-General hosted a working lunch for Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan at his residence. They reviewed political problems in which the United Nations was involved, in particular in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and discussed United Nations efforts in international cooperation and development. Mrs. Bhutto expressed her

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Government's full support for the Organization's positive contribution in the region.

At Headquarters on Friday, the Secretary-General had a meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz, at Mr. Aziz's request. They discussed the latest developments regarding Iraqi compliance with Security Council resolutions, in view of the forthcoming report by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus.

Mr. Aziz also informed the Secretary-General of Iraq's position in relation to the draft resolution currently being considered by the Security Council. The Secretary-General reiterated his support for the "oil-for-food" formula, as a first step towards the alleviation of the suffering of the Iraqi people. He also stressed the importance of Iraq's cooperation with the United Nations.

United Nations efforts to assist the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol must be matched by political will and concrete action on the part of the Angolan parties, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a report dated 7 April, he said the pace of implementation had recently increased, but resolute steps were needed to ensure that the peace process could be pursued with confidence. He expressed concern about the fragility of the cease-fire, reports of military preparations and major troop movements, and indications of the continued acquisition of weapons from abroad. In addition, attacks on unarmed United Nations observers raised doubts about the willingness of the parties to cooperate in good faith.

The Secretary-General noted that arrangements for the dispatch of troop battalions of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) were underway. However, it would be impossible to deploy troops in May if the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) did not comply with the Lusaka Protocol and provide indispensable logistical support. He warned that he would recommend that the deployment of troops be postponed or stopped if the parties did not meet their commitments, including the effective cessation of hostilities, the disengagement of forces and the setting up of verification mechanisms.

The Secretary-General also warned against undue expectations that the arrival of United Nations troops would in itself solve the pressing problems that the Angolans must resolve themselves. He recalled that UNAVEM III had a mandate to monitor and verify implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. The troops could play a useful role in fostering a climate of mutual trust and confidence, but could not perform the tasks that belonged to the parties themselves. He reiterated that all necessary conditions for the Mission's deployment must be fulfilled in a timely manner, or the schedule would be affected and the peace process hindered. The parties would have to bear full responsibility for the resulting delays.

A convoy transporting Special Envoy Ramiro Piriz-Ballon from Tajikistan to Afghanistan was attacked today while crossing a river between the two countries, according to a United Nations spokesman. One escort truck was blown up. The

Special Envoy was not injured, but it was "a close call". He proceeded into northern Afghanistan after the attack for talks with opposition leaders.

The Secretary-General recently asked Mr. Piriz-Ballon to visit Moscow, Dushanbe, Tashkent and northern Afghanistan to determine the time, venue and agenda for the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks. As agreed during previous consultations, the issue of national reconciliation through the establishment of a broad-based national government and the renunciation of the use of force will constitute the core of the agenda of the upcoming talks.

A draft platform for action to empower women for the benefit of all was approved on Friday night by the Commission on the Status of Women. It will be submitted to the Fourth World Conference on Women, which will be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September. The Commission extended its session, which began on 15 March, by three days in order to finalize the draft.

The draft platform contains recommendations relating to the impact on women of: poverty; education; health; violence; armed conflict; economic structures; power sharing and decision-making; mechanisms to promote the advancement of women; human rights; the media; the environment; and the situation of girls. It contains a great deal of bracketed language, indicating text that has yet to be agreed on.

Certain references are consistently placed in brackets, including those relating to sexual health and reproductive rights. Other disputed references include qualifying human rights as "universal"; the term "equity" as opposed to, or in conjunction with, "equality"; references to religious ethical values, cultural background and philosophical convictions; and references to sexual orientation.

In a closing statement, Gertrude Mongella, Secretary-General of the Fourth Conference on Women, said the draft platform made it clear that one issue -- the issue of equality between women and men -- was an accepted principle which was non-negotiable. A complete revolution was needed to transfer a fair share of resources into the hands of women.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, Samir Sanbar, has appointed Therese Gastaut as spokeswoman for the Fourth World Conference on Women. Since 15 December 1992, Mrs. Gastaut has been Director of the United Nations Information Service in Geneva and spokeswoman for the Secretary-General, based in Geneva.

Mrs. Gastaut was the spokeswoman and head of the information team of the Third World Conference on Women, held in Nairobi in 1985, and the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in 1993.

The Secretary-General has extended the term of his Representative in Cambodia, Benny Widyono, for another six months. In a letter to the Security Council, he said he had taken that action in response to a request by the Cambodian Government.

Mr. Widyono has represented the Secretary-General in Cambodia for the past year, during which he has been assisted by three military advisers in carrying out his mandate in

accordance with the Paris Agreements. He will be assisted by one military adviser in the next six months.

The Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks has been continuing negotiations on a revised draft agreement on the conservation and sustainable development of high-seas fisheries. The original 48-article draft agreement lays out general principles to guide coastal and distant-water-fishing States in fulfilling their conservation and management duties under the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. Those duties include measures to eliminate overfishing and ensure long-term sustainability of stocks.

Chairman Satya Nandan (Fiji) told the Conference on Friday that there had been broad agreement on article 20, which deals with regional agreements and arrangements for compliance and enforcement. However, some States had expressed concern on the principle governing boarding and inspection of fishing vessels on the high seas. The development of rules and procedures, as well as a safeguards principle, was also being discussed.

Mr. Nandan said that negotiations were focusing on the issue of inspection and communication between the flag State and the port State and follow-up action. Although the Conference was a long way from reaching complete agreement on every issue, and there were some reservations on the approach being taken, he was encouraged by the progress that had been made so far.

The Commission for Social Development today began its thirty-fourth session, meeting at Headquarters for the first time since 1979. Earlier sessions were held every two years in Vienna. Over the next ten days, the Commission will focus on follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development.

The Commission will consider how best to coordinate its work in light of the Summit's outcome and the results of other recent United Nations conferences which addressed social and economic development issues. The Social Summit adopted an action plan addressing the causes of poverty, unemployment and social exclusion, and calling for coordinated action by the international community and the United Nations system.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 10 April 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing with an outline of the day's schedule of activities.

At 10:30 this morning, he told correspondents, the Secretary-General had met with his senior advisers on economic and social questions. At 12:30 p.m., he would be accepting the credentials of the new Permanent Representative of Lesotho, Percy M. Mangoaela; the new Permanent Representative of Cuba, Bruno Eduardo Rodriguez Parrilla; and the new Permanent Representative of Eritrea, Amdemicael Kahsai. At 5 p.m., the Secretary-General was scheduled to receive the ministerial delegation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); the delegation would be made up of the representative of Tunisia, Mr. Mustapha, his country's Secretary of State and the current OAU Chairman; the Foreign Minister of Cameroon, Mr. Oyono; the Foreign Minister of Ghana, Mr. Asamoah; the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr. Shamuyarira; the Minister of State of Uganda, Mr. Didi; and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Questions of the OAU, Mr. Mapuranga.

At 6:30 p.m., the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov, at his request, would meet with the Secretary-General to discuss the situation in Tajikistan.

Mr. Sills then read the following statement:

"Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was deeply shocked by the two attacks on Israeli buses in the Gaza Strip yesterday, 9 April, in which several people were killed and dozens wounded, many of them civilians. He strongly condemns these acts, as well as all other acts of violence, which can only serve to undermine the confidence required to sustain the peace process.

"The Secretary-General commends the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization for continuing their negotiations today, in an effort to implement fully the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements."

Turning to the proceedings of the Security Council, Mr. Sills informed correspondents that the Council was holding informal consultations this morning on the United Nations

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Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). As he had already mentioned, the Secretary-General had recommended that that mission be continued.

The Council would also be discussing the proposal by the five Permanent Members of the Council on security assurances. As he had already mentioned to correspondents, each had issued a statement on these assurances last week. Those statements were now available as official documents, in the form of letters to the Secretary-General. It was now anticipated that the formal meeting on the question would be held tomorrow, Tuesday, 11 April, at an hour to be announced, and not today, as had tentatively been planned.

Still on the Security Council's agenda, Mr. Sills said, was the report by Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq. The report would be delivered to the Council President late this afternoon or early this evening, and it would then be up to the President to decide on the manner of its distribution to Council members. Mr. Sills recalled his earlier statement that the report would be delivered today and that the meeting with Mr. Ekeus would be held on Wednesday. He had now been informed that Wednesday remained a possibility, but that a firm decision had not yet been made. He did not anticipate that the report would be out as an official Council document for several days, as it was a substantial document which would have to be translated.

Mr. Sills reminded correspondents, at the request of the United Nations Society of Writers, that the noted feminist and author Betty Friedan would be delivering a lecture at 12:30 p.m. today in the Hammarskjold Auditorium. It would be a 30-year retrospective on the Women's Movement and her involvement in the first International Women's Conference.

Reporting on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that Haiti's Provisional Electoral Council had announced over the weekend that election dates would be moved from 4 June to 25 June for the first round, and from 25 June to 16 July for the second. The head of the Provisional Electoral Council was giving a press conference on the question in Port-au-Prince even as he spoke.

The entire United Nations community in Rwanda, Mr. Eckhard continued, had participated on Friday in a solemn commemoration of the first anniversary of the events which had triggered nationwide genocide. The full day's observance had been without incident. Mr. Eckhard added that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) had today begun assisting the Government in transferring prisoners from the most crowded prisons to less crowded facilities.

In Angola, he went on, the Joint Commission, which comprised representatives of the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), as well as the three observer States of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States, had met in Bailundu on Friday at Jonas Savimbi's invitation. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola, Aloyune Beye, had attended the meeting and had said that he was "encouraged". However,

the second phase of the military engagement, due to be completed today, was not far advanced. Mr. Beye would be pressing both sides, especially the Government, to move ahead as agreed. He could not confirm reports that President Dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, UNITA leader, had agreed to a face-to-face meeting, but there had been an exchange of letters between them.

Turning to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Eckhard reported that Sarajevo had been hit yesterday by 12 mortar-rounds, two in the morning, and 10 between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. Two people had been confirmed dead and several others were reported wounded. The Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, had sent a strong protest note to the Bosnian Serb military and political leadership today. Mr. Eckhard added that there was a continuing air presence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) over Sarajevo today, as there had been late yesterday, at General Smith's request.

Although Sarajevo was relatively quiet, he said, the air bridge had been down since Saturday, when a United States aircraft participating in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) humanitarian airlift had been hit on arrival and again on takeoff by 10 bullets, one of which had entered the cockpit. Flights were suspended pending renewed security guarantees from the Bosnian Serb side, which were so far not forthcoming.

The stand-off which had developed last Friday between Bosnian Serb forces and French troops of UNPROFOR's Sector Sarajevo at the checkpoint at the airport entrance had been resolved in talks between the French commander and the Bosnian Serb commander on Saturday. The military presence at the checkpoint, said Mr. Eckhard, was back to normal levels. He was now awaiting further information on the agreement that had been reached.

Turning to the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), Mr. Eckhard told correspondents that a Polish soldier at an observation post in the zone of separation had this morning been killed by gunfire which "seemed to have come from the Croatian side". It was not known whether the lethal fire was intentional or just a stray round. The incident was being investigated.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Facsimile Transmission
Monday 10 April 1995/ 3:00 p.m. NY time
Total pages (including cover) 2:

TO: All UNICs/UNISS/UNDP offices

FROM: Joe Sills, SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, OSSG,
UN NY.
Tel. (212) 963-2991 Fax (212) 963-7055

SUBJECT: SECRETARY-GENERAL TO RECEIVE ONASSIS AWARD.

What follows is the transcript (English) of a Reuter story on the above mentioned subject.

Please use for dissemination purposes in your region, and promote in the widest possible way.

Best regards,

Secretary-General to receive Onassis award

ATHENS, April 7 (Reuter) - U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali will receive a \$250,000 Onassis award for enhancing the role of the United Nations after the Cold War, the Onassis Public Benefit Foundation said on Friday.

The foundation, set up in the will of the late Greek shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis, said in a statement that Boutros-Ghali's experience, inherent optimism and zeal "brought a new spirit to the United Nations Secretariat."

Boutros-Ghali will receive the Onassis prize for International Understanding and Social Achievement at a special ceremony in Athens on July 11.

The foundation also gave Professor Jacqueline de Romilly, a member of the French Academy, the Onassis Prize for Culture for her struggle to preserve the teaching of ancient Greek and Latin.

Two scientists shared the Onassis Prize for the Environment.

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Australian Jorg Imberger was singled out for his work in the field of Environmental Fluid Dynamics, especially managing and preserving lakes and rivers. Greek Panayotis Varotsos was praised for his achievements in predicting earthquakes.

The prizes, which will be presented on a hill below the Acropolis by Greek President Costis Stefanopoulos, are awarded every two years.

REUTER

cc: Mr. Goulding
Mr. Aime
Ms. Green
Mr. de Soto
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Sanbar
Mr. Giuliani
Messrs. Sills/Fawzi
Ms. Aboulnaga

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 10 April 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Mr. Sills then informed correspondents that he had received word from Tajikistan just before the briefing. Recalling that the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, was in the area for talks with the Tajik parties, the Spokesman said that Mr. Piriz-Ballon had earlier today been in a convoy going from Dushanbe and headed across the Pyanj river, which divided Tajikistan from Afghanistan, for talks with the opposition leaders. An escort truck in the convoy had been blown up by a land mine. The Special Representative was not injured although, said Mr. Sills, it had apparently been a narrow escape. The source of the mine was as yet unknown; further reports might be forthcoming.

A correspondent asked Mr. Sills to comment on a remark by the Turkish Minister of Defence to the effect that some Kurdish PKK (Kurdistan Workers Party) guerrillas were being protected in United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) camps in northern Iraq. She added that the Turkish Government had reportedly notified UNHCR's Geneva office about it. The Spokesman said that UNHCR denied that military were being sheltered in the camps. The agency had issued a statement that it had very carefully checked the refugee credentials of the people in the camps, and denied that there were any military forces there.

Asked who had attended the lunch at the Waldorf Astoria in New York last Saturday for Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, and what had been discussed there, Mr. Sills answered that a statement on the question had been put out Saturday afternoon, and was available in the Spokesman's office.

A correspondent asked for information on the schedule of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, during the current visit by UNPROFOR officials to Headquarters. Would Mr. Akashi and his party be briefing the Security Council, for example? Mr. Eckhard said that Mr. Akashi would be in New York for a few days, but it was his understanding that it would be for internal meetings only, followed by a meeting, probably on Wednesday, with the Secretary-General. To a correspondent who asked whether the UNPROFOR team was at Headquarters for "contingency planning", Mr. Eckhard repeated that the Secretary-General had invited the team for periodic consultations, which were particularly

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crucial at this time given the negotiations under way concerning the operational details for the new mandate in Croatia.

Another correspondent asked for whether it would be possible to arrange a news briefing by Mr. Akashi and by the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg. Mr. Eckhard noted that he had already addressed the point last week, when he told correspondents that since the Secretary-General's report was not yet out the two officials mentioned would be unlikely at this juncture to want to talk to the press. However, he would relay the request.

Still on the question of Mr. Akashi's schedule, a correspondent asked for confirmation that the "whole UNPROFOR team" was in New York for consultations with the Secretary-General. Mr. Eckhard said that UNPROFOR Force Commander Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier had also been invited by the Secretary-General, although he could not confirm whether he had arrived yet.

Asked whether Prvoslav Davinic, Director of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs, would be briefing correspondents on the forthcoming Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Conference, Mr. Sills said that it was felt that a briefing this week would not be particularly useful, as the information that could be given at this time was largely the "who-what-where-when", information that had been covered in the kit put out last week by the Department of Public Information (DPI). However, two briefings were planned for the first two days of the conference, which started next Monday: one would be by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and the second would be by the President of the Conference, who would be elected on the first day.

Mr. Sills confirmed to the same correspondent that although next Friday (Good Friday) was an official United Nations holiday, preliminary consultations among NPT Conference participants would be held on that day and the next. Another correspondent wanted to know whether plenary sessions of the Conference would be open to the press and if documents would be made available; he added that this had not been the case with the preparatory meetings. The Spokesman said it was his understanding that plenary meetings would be open, although private consultations could not be ruled out. He added that the NPT Conference was not a United Nations conference but a meeting of the States parties to the NPT, for which the United Nations provided the secretariat. The ground rules for the Conference would be set by the States parties, he pointed out. When a correspondent asserted that documents had not been readily available to the press during the preparatory conference, Mr. Sills said he believed the Conference proper would be "more open". He would look into it.

Asked whether there was a particular reluctance on the part of the United Nations to use air power over Sarajevo "when there is reason to do so", Mr. Eckhard replied that to his knowledge Sarajevo was not in a different category from any other part of Bosnia. But the air power option had to be weighed against the situation that UNPROFOR was trying to

handle on the ground; the potential for collateral damage, civilian casualties, and the effect on the overall political situation all had to be taken into account. Given such constraints, the use of air power had been limited.

Pressed for further explanations as to why the situation "on the ground" around Sarajevo might inhibit the use of air power, Mr. Eckhard said it came down to a question of using a Chapter VII instrument in a Chapter VI context -- in other words an enforcement instrument in a peace-keeping context -- which inevitably posed a delicate and difficult choice for the commander on the ground.

Quoting Serbian sources, a correspondent said that last Friday Muslim government forces had restricted UNPROFOR's freedom of movement in and around Tuzla airport. She asked whether the problem had since been solved. Mr. Eckhard said that he would have to check for that particular date, but restrictions of movement had been common, particularly in the Tuzla airport vicinity, in the last two months or so.

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PART 1 OF 2

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 7 April 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by following up on the Secretary-General's visit to Washington, D.C., yesterday and on Wednesday, 5 April. He informed correspondents that the address by the Secretary-General to members of the Board of the New York Stock Exchange and its Advisory Committees had been made available to the press. There had been no question-and-answer session after the speech.

Regarding the discussions that the Secretary-General had in Washington, D.C. with United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher and United States Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, Mr. Sills said that, speaking about the United Nations administrative reform, efficiency and finances, the Secretary-General had outlined some of the significant steps already undertaken as well as those in progress to improve the United Nations's efficiency and streamline the Organization. The first fruits of this ongoing effort to make the Organization more efficient and to use the money provided by Member States more wisely would be seen in the next biannual budget, to be presented to the General Assembly this fall. He emphasized that those efforts would not end with that budget, but would continue. Those steps had been welcomed by Secretary of State Christopher.

Turning to the activities of the Secretary-General, the Spokesman said that this morning he had received the Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Gertrude Mongella; former Assistant Secretary-General Robert Muller, now associated with the University for Peace in Costa Rica; Ambassadors Pedro Catarino (Portugal), Jean-Bernard Merimee (France/European Union), and Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan); and, later in the afternoon, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq.

At 5 p.m. he would have a meeting with members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Central Organ on Conflict Resolution, including representatives of Tunisia, Benin, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Mali.

Mr. Sills then informed correspondents that the Commission

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on the Status of Women would complete its work today. It had approved, with an amendment, the draft resolution on the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Fourth World Conference on Women (E/CN.6/1995/L.20). By the terms of that resolution, the non-governmental organizations had until 28 April to apply for accreditation. The work was being completed on the platform for action; the report of the Commission's session, to be submitted to the Conference, would include the draft platform.

Continuing, the Spokesman said that a press conference would be held at 2:30 p.m. today by the Chairperson of the Commission on Status of Women, Patricia Licuanan; Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole, Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl; and Mrs. Mongella, to report on the meeting of the Commission.

The first subject on the Council's agenda in the morning's consultations had been the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). In his report on the subject, the Secretary-General recommended the continuation of the Mission on the Iraq-Kuwait border. Another item on the agenda was the proposal by the five permanent members of the Council on security assurances. A formal meeting of the Council would be held on that matter at 10:30 a.m. on Monday, 10 April, subject to progress made in prior consultations of the Council. Each of the five permanent members had issued a statement in regard to the question of security assurances.

Yesterday, the Council had discussed at some length the draft resolution on aid to Iraq, sponsored by the United States, the United Kingdom, Argentina and Oman. A report by Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus, was expected to be distributed to the Council on Monday, 10 April. Originally, Mr. Ekeus had been expected to meet with the Council on Monday, but that date had been changed to Wednesday, 12 April. Also among the items to be considered next week, there was a possible statement on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), a continuation of the discussion on Western Sahara and reports on Angola and Liberia.

A press kit had been prepared by the Department of Public Information (DPI) on the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference; it was available at the press counter and on the Internet. He hoped to have some information regarding the schedule of the Conference next week. He also referred correspondents to Lucy Webster of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs at extension 3-5597, for information.

Two press conferences were planned in connection with the Conference: one by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, to be held on the opening day of the Conference; and the second by the President of the Conference, on the following day.

Mr. Sills then announced that on 10 April, the noted feminist and author, Betty Friedan, would speak at 12:30 p.m. in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium. The subject would be her 30-year retrospective of the women's movement and involvement in the First International Women's Conference. The press conference was sponsored by the United Nations Society of Writers. A press release was available.

Reporting on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of

the Spokesman's Office, said that 40 French Foreign Legionnaires of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) French battalion in Sarajevo and 4 armoured personnel carriers had taken positions at the Serb checkpoint known as "Sierra-4" on the road to the airport. The Serb presence at the checkpoint had increased to about 50 from the normal number of 3 to 10. Negotiations with the Serbs were being conducted at the deputy-commander level and were likely to continue tomorrow. The Commander of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, had made the decision to confront the Serbs over their conduct at the checkpoint following the detention by the Serbs of two Swiss journalists there on Tuesday.

Elsewhere in Bosnia, the cease-fire agreement that expired at the end of this month showed signs of being stretched to the limit. There was an increase of both small-arms and heavy-weapons fire at various points along the confrontation line in north-east Bosnia. Firing incidents countrywide were in the 7,000 range.

In Sarajevo, Bosnian Serbs continued to fire on the strategic logistics route across Mount Igman, prompting French UNPROFOR troops to fire 20 millimetre warning rounds at Serb positions. At the nearby suburb of Hrasnica, Serb and Government forces exchanged mortar and machine-gun fire for the third day in a row with reports of some casualties, including deaths. Fighting continued in the Bihac pocket, as well.

Speaking about the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), Mr. Eckhard said that Force Commander Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier had been en route today to Bihac for an official visit, but was denied clearance by the Croatian Serbs to land at Topusko in Sector North. The Serbs had made general threats against United Nations air traffic in the UNCRO mission area.

Meanwhile, at headquarters in Zagreb, signs were being changed to reflect the new nomenclature: "United Nations Peace Forces Headquarters".

Regarding Angola, he said Special Representative of the Secretary-General Alioune Blondin Beye had told the press yesterday that he remained optimistic about the process overall, although logistical problems were causing some delay in the implementation of the peace accord. On the military side, despite continuing violations, he expected the next phase of troop disengagement to be completed by the 10 April deadline. On the logistical side, after considerable delay, a technical team was inspecting the airfield outside of the port of Lobito, which was the United Nations first choice as a principal entry point for troops and equipment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III). He hoped that the Government would promptly make necessary arrangements to secure that facility for United Nations use.

Mr. Sills then made a clarification concerning the United Nations presence in Burundi, saying that, while there was no peace-keeping operation in that country, there was a small office in Bujumbura. However, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had three offices in northern Burundi.

Asked to confirm the "speedy preparations" for the withdrawal of UNPROFOR, Mr. Eckhard said he could not confirm such preparations. The correspondent may be referring to very recent reports from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) regarding the latest preparations for possible withdrawal from Bosnia. On a contingency basis, there was continuing planning and preparation for possible withdrawal.

A correspondent requested clarification concerning Mr. Ekeus' briefing to the Security Council. Mr. Sills said Mr. Ekeus was scheduled to meet with the Council on Wednesday, 12 April. His report would be given to the Council on Monday, two days prior to the briefing. That would give the Council a couple of days to study it.

To a question about Angola, Mr. Eckhard said he would have to check if there would be a third phase of disengagement and the percentage of disengagement implied. (He subsequently announced that the Chiefs of Staff of both sides had agreed to a four-phase disengagement plan about a month ago at a meeting in the town of Uaco Cungo. The first phase, now complete, involved Uige Negage and the Huambo area. The second, to be completed by 10 April, covered Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul and Moxico. The third covered Malanje and the fourth, Bailundu and Andulo. The number of troops involved was approximately 67,000 on the Government's side and 45,000 on the side of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

To a series of questions on the change in the location of the NGO Forum at the Beijing Conference on Women and on the agreement with the Chinese Government on the matter, Mr. Sills replied that the agreement on the Conference signed between the United Nations and the Government of China covered the Conference itself. The NGO Forum was outside the scope of that agreement. The NGO Forum was a private operation and was covered by arrangements between the Chinese Government and the organizing committee for the Forum. He understood that there was considerable unhappiness with the decision of the Chinese Government to change the location of the NGO Forum, but that was not something in which the United Nations was involved.

Mr. Sills said he had been told that a delegation of non-governmental organizations would be going to China to look at locations and discuss the matter further. He hoped that the matter could be resolved in a manner agreeable to both the organizers of the Forum and the Chinese Government.

Regarding the written agreement between the Government and the United Nations, non-governmental organization representatives and media representatives accredited to the Conference itself would be admitted by the Government of China for the purpose of attending the Conference.

Following up on the topic, a correspondent asked whether the Secretariat should intervene to resolve the problem. Mr. Sills replied that Mrs. Mongella was doing everything possible to resolve the situation.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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GENERAL

S/RES/965 (1994)
30 November 1994

RESOLUTION 965 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3473rd meeting, on 30
November 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation
in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5
October 1993 by which it established the United Nations
Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions
912 (1994) of 4 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 925
(1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-
General on UNAMIR dated 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344),

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on security in
the Rwandese refugee camps of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308),

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November
establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine
reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society within
the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Noting the deployment of human rights officers to Rwanda
by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor
the ongoing human rights situation, to help redress existing
problems and prevent possible human rights violations from
occurring, to help foster a climate of confidence and the
establishment of a more secure environment and thus facilitate
the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to implement
programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human
rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice,

Noting also that the widespread dispersal of landmines is
causing hardship to the civilian population and is hampering
the return of refugees and displaced persons and other
humanitarian relief efforts,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of a
Trust Fund pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until
9 June 1995;

2. Reaffirms that UNAMIR will:

(a) Contribute to the security and protection of

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displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

(b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

(c) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

(a) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;

(b) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;

4. Strongly urges the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and human rights officers;

5. Welcomes UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expresses the hope that it will soon be possible for the Government of Rwanda to conclude appropriate arrangements with UNAMIR in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency;

6. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda;

8. Calls upon the international community to provide resources needed to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks in paragraph 3 require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of UNAMIR;

10. Decides to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

11. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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DH/1865

4 April 1995

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

- Secretary-General says successful transfer of command from Multinational Force to UNMIH highlighted level of cooperation between United Nations and United States.
- Secretary-General says preventive United Nations action is needed in Burundi; Special Representative to convene meeting of political leaders in Bujumbura tomorrow, amid unconfirmed reports of ethnic massacres in north.
- United Nations and OSCE to hold meeting in Geneva on human rights situation in Chechnya.
- Special Envoy for Tajikistan to visit Moscow, Dushanbe, Tashkent and northern Afghanistan to prepare for fourth round of inter-Tajik talks.
- United Nations asks Guatemalan parties to present proposals on socio-economic rights and agrarian situation for evaluation.
- Ad Hoc Committee on Establishment of International Criminal Court begins first session.
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee approves commitment authorizations for International Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia and UNAMIR.
- Commission on Status of Women recommends extension of current session until Friday to finalize draft action platform for Beijing Conference.
- United Nations holds annual orientation course for new members of permanent missions.

The successful transfer of command from the Multinational Force to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) highlighted the level of cooperation between the Organization and the United States, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He made that comment to correspondents today, after briefing the Security Council on his four-day visit to Central America and the Caribbean.

The Secretary-General said he had had lengthy talks with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in Port-au-Prince. He had stressed the importance of the upcoming Haitian elections, without which it would difficult to obtain vital foreign investment. He had also dwelt on the need to reinforce the Haitian police, and on the importance of follow-up to the United Nations Mission, especially in the area of economic

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assistance.

The Council supported, in principle, the maintenance of a small political office in El Salvador after 30 April, the Secretary-General continued. The mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) will expire on that date. In a recent report, he said a small team of professionals, with support staff, could verify compliance with pending aspects of the El Salvador peace accords and provide good offices.

He went on to say that his visit reflected the Organization's commitment to Latin America and the Caribbean. Peace-keeping operations in the former Yugoslavia and Africa were not being maintained at the expense of activities elsewhere, he added.

The Secretary-General said today that preventive United Nations action was needed in Burundi. He stressed that the Organization was working very seriously to deal with the situation there, citing the dispatch of human rights observers.

In a related development, a United Nations spokesman announced that Special Representative Ahmedou Ould Abdallah would convene a meeting of political and other leaders in Bujumbura tomorrow to discuss the situation. There have been unconfirmed reports of ethnic massacres in the north of the country, but the Special Representative has described the situation in the capital as calm. He has received notes from the Prime Minister and the Chief of Staff of the Army on the reported killings.

Meanwhile, Rwanda had been largely unaffected by the recent events in Burundi, according to Special Representative Shahryar Khan. He expressed the hope that the anniversary of last year's ethnic massacres would be marked peacefully on Friday. He noted that overcrowding in prisons and the growing number of arrests by the authorities remained sources of tension. However, the Trust Fund for Rwanda had earmarked \$600,000 for assistance to the judicial system, while the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was helping to improve facilities in detention centres.

The United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are to convene a joint meeting on the human rights situation in Chechnya, a spokesman for the Organization announced today. The meeting, to be held in Geneva on Friday, will be chaired by Hungary's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Among the participants in the meeting will be the Council of Europe; the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

The Secretary-General has asked his Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, to visit Moscow, Dushanbe, Tashkent and northern Afghanistan to fix the time, venue and agenda for the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks. The Special Envoy was expected to arrive in Moscow today, according to a United Nations spokesman.

As agreed during previous consultations, the substantive issues of national reconciliation through the establishment of

2. broad-based government and the renunciation of the use of force will constitute the core of the agenda of the upcoming talks.

The United Nations has asked the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) to present it with proposals on socio-economic rights and on the agrarian situation in the country. That request follows the signing by the parties of the Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous People in Mexico City on Friday. The Organization will evaluate the proposals to identify areas of agreement and disagreement, with a view to moving forward with negotiations.

Before leaving Guatemala yesterday, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the United Nations was determined to pursue and strengthen its efforts to promote national reconciliation in the country. He warned that the difficulties should not be underestimated, but stressed that peace and reconciliation could be achieved with political will and the support of the international community.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court yesterday began its first session and elected Adriaan Bos (Netherlands) as its Chairman. Silvia Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina), Marek Madej (Poland) and Sheriff Dassiouni (Egypt) were elected Vice-Chairmen, while Kuniko Saeki (Japan) was elected Rapporteur.

The Committee was established by the General Assembly last year to review issues arising from the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the International Law Commission. In the light of that review, it will consider arrangements for convening an international conference to adopt the statute for such a court.

United Nations Legal Counsel Hans Corell said the establishment of an international criminal court had been under consideration for almost half a century. During that time the world had witnessed countless atrocities. Recently, the Security Council had had to resort to ad hoc tribunals to ensure the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of crimes such as those committed in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda. Against that background, the Committee could make a major contribution to the enforcement of the most fundamental rules of international law.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to commit some \$1 million to allow the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to continue its activities from 1 to 14 April. The authorization would be made without prejudice to any decisions that the General Assembly might take with regard to the mode of financing of the International Tribunal.

The Committee approved a draft decision to that effect after postponing for one week formal discussion of a draft resolution which would reaffirm that the expenses of the International Tribunal should be met through assessed contributions. By the draft resolution, the Assembly would maintain the same arrangement for financing the Tribunal for the 1996-1997 biennium. It would consider the mode of financing the Tribunal for the subsequent periods at its

, fifty-second session.

The Committee also approved a draft decision which would authorize the Secretary-General to commit up to \$80 million gross for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for the period 10 December 1994 to 9 June 1995. For the period 10 June to 9 July 1995, the General Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General to commit almost \$20 million should the Security Council extend the Mission's mandate.

The Commission on the Status of Women has recommended that its current session be extended until Friday to finalize negotiations on the draft platform for the Fourth World Conference on Women. The session was scheduled to have concluded today. The Commission's recommendation must be approved by the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council, but no formal meeting of the Council is required for that purpose. The Commission is serving as the preparatory body for the Conference, which will be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September.

The Commission's working group, which has been negotiating the draft platform since 20 March, will conduct its deliberations through three informal working groups. Informal working group I will discuss the section on natural resources and the environment; informal working group II will negotiate the section on national mechanisms to promote the advancement of women as well as the proposed section on girls; and informal working group III will deal with the section on health status and health-care services. Informal working group III will also discuss a draft declaration to be submitted to the Beijing Conference.

Meanwhile, the Commission has called for special attention to be paid to the situation of rural women, particularly those displaced by terrorism, drug trafficking and other violence. In a resolution adopted yesterday without a vote, it called on governments to integrate displaced rural women in the formulation and implementation of policies for the missions on the work of the United Nations, organized jointly by the Office of Human Resources Management and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, began today at Headquarters.

The programme, which will conclude on 13 April, is intended for diplomats who recently joined their permanent missions. High-ranking diplomats and senior United Nations officials will address the group. Among the subjects to be covered are the role and functions of the United Nations and its principal organs, the functions of a permanent mission and the role of a diplomat in a multilateral setting.

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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 4 April 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was back in his office after his trip to Central America and Haiti. This morning, he met with Ambassador Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), President of the Security Council for April. At the time of the briefing, the Secretary-General was meeting with the United Nations Coordinator in the occupied territories, Terje Roed Larsen.

At 3:30 p.m. the Security Council was scheduled to hold consultations on the programme of work, and the Secretary-General was to brief the Council at 4 p.m. on his recently concluded trip. Following the briefing of the Council, Mr. Sills anticipated that the Secretary-General would brief the press outside the Security Council. That would be confirmed later.

Mr. Sills then read the following statement:

"The Secretary-General has asked his Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ambassador Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, to visit Moscow, Dushanbe, Tashkent and northern Afghanistan for the purpose of fixing the time, venue and agenda of the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks. As agreed during the previous rounds of consultations, the substantive issues of national reconciliation through the establishment of a broad-based government and the renunciation of the use of force will constitute the core of the agenda of the next round. Ambassador Piriz-Ballon is expected to arrive in Moscow today."

On Guatemala, Mr. Sills mentioned the Agreement on Identity and Rights of the Indigenous People which was signed between the Government and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in Mexico City last Friday, 31 March. The next step would be to start consideration of socio-economic rights and the agrarian situation in the country. Both sides had been asked by the United Nations to present their proposals on those matters. The United Nations would then evaluate those proposals, identify the areas of agreement and disagreement and, hopefully, move on to a series of negotiations on those

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topics. A similar procedure had been used on the question of indigenous people, he added.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that, speaking prior to his departure from Guatemala, the Secretary-General had made it clear that the United Nations was determined, bombs notwithstanding, to pursue and strengthen its efforts for national reconciliation in Guatemala. The Secretary-General had stated: "We must not underestimate the difficulties on the road to peace. To achieve peace is more difficult than to have a war. But with the political will and the support of the international community, we will be successful in promoting national reconciliation."

Returning to the work of the Security Council, Mr. Sills said the topics of Somalia, El Salvador, Western Sahara, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and the Argentine draft resolution on Iraqi oil sales were still on the agenda. In addition, the date tentatively scheduled for a briefing by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus, was 10 April.

On Burundi, the Spokesman reminded correspondents that the United Nations did not have a presence in northern Burundi, the area of the alleged massacre. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was unable to confirm the information about the massacre, because it likewise, had no presence in the area. There were reports from refugees that they were fleeing massacres in the north. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, had asked for and received separate notes from the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Prime Minister of the country on the alleged massacre. He was also aware of the statements made by the United States Ambassador. There may be a statement by the Special Representative following his consideration of the reports, but no information was available now.

The Parliament of Burundi had opened its spring session yesterday and, after several weeks of controversy, the university had reopened its doors last week. The Special Representative continued to describe the situation in the capital as calm. Tomorrow, he was convening a meeting with 25 or 30 leaders of political parties and other groups in Burundi.

Turning to the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Spokesman informed correspondents that it had extended its session through Friday, 7 April. Today and tomorrow, they would continue to negotiate informally in three working groups -- on human rights; on issues of concern for girls; and on health. The draft declaration for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing, would also be discussed. On Thursday, 6 April, a plenary in the morning would take up, among other things, the draft resolution on the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Beijing Conference. Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, meetings of the committee of the whole were anticipated. Friday afternoon, the plenary was expected to approve ad referendum the draft platform for action.

Mr. Sills said that the Chairperson of the Commission,

Patricia Licuanan; Chairperson of the committee of the whole, Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl; and the Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Gertrude Mongella, would hold a press conference at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 7 April, to report on the work of the session. Ms. Licuanan had also taped a World Chronicle programme which would be shown at 2:30 p.m. today on in-house channels 6 and 23.

Speaking about the NGO Forum at the World Conference on Women -- an issue very much in the news in the last 24 hours -- Mr. Sills underlined that it was organized for non-governmental organizations parallel with the World Conference and was not under the auspices of the United Nations. The United Nations was, of course, working very closely with its organizer, Supatra Masdit. The Chinese delegation had informed Mrs. Mongella on Saturday of their intention to relocate the Forum to an alternate site, the Huairou Scenic Tourist Area.

Fairly intense discussions were continuing on the issue, Mr. Sills continued, and a number of non-governmental organizations had expressed their unhappiness about that change. He stressed that it was a matter between the convener of the NGO Forum and the Government of China. There had been a statement in the press that non-governmental organizations intended to send a request to the Secretary-General that he intervene in the situation, but he had not received any such request yet. He said he was not prepared to comment hypothetically on his actions in case he did receive it.

An announcement had been made today in Geneva that a joint meeting on the human rights situation in Chechnya would be held on Friday, 7 April. It would be convened by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the United Nations and chaired by the Chief of the secretariat of the OSCE in Hungary, Dezso Horvath. Participants would include the Council of Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees and Human Rights and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

He also informed correspondents that the Chairman of the Human Rights Committee would hold a press conference at 1 p.m. on Friday, 7 April.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that in Bosnia the mission area was quiet militarily for the most part, even in the Bihac pocket, where yesterday a United Nations observation post was targeted by Bosnian Serb positions, slightly injuring a United Nations military observer and his interpreter.

A local interpreter for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) who had been detained several weeks ago on the Sarajevo-Visoko road by Serbs, was released today. However, since last Saturday, three more individuals had been detained by the Serbs. On Saturday, a member of a German non-governmental organization took a wrong turn at a clearly marked intersection near the Sarajevo airport and drove right up to the Bosnian Serb military compound at Lukavica, where Vhash>%q1 at a Serb checkpoint outside the airport when they were found to have some undeclared photographic equipment and tapes. They were going in an UNPROFOR vehicle from the Holiday Inn to the airport to catch a flight to Zagreb. They were in Sarajevo in

connection with a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) programme offering support to independent media in Sarajevo. They were currently detained at Ilidza police station in the Serb-held suburb of the same name.

Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg, had met with the Croatian Government officials this morning, briefing them on his meetings in Belgrade yesterday with President Slobodan Milosevic and with Croatian Serb leaders. He and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, were coming to New York early next week at the request of the Secretary-General to review the situation in the mission area.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda, Shahryar M. Khan, had visited African contingents of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) today escorting the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) who was in Rwanda on an official visit. He said that the country remained calm and seemed largely unaffected by recent events in Burundi. He was hopeful that the commemorative events on Friday, 7 April, marking the first anniversary of the massacres that were triggered by the plane crash that killed the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi one year ago could be held calmly. A number of events were planned for the day, including the reinternment of the remains of Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana who was killed on 7 April last year. The UNAMIR would participate in those events.

Mr. Eckhard also said that the Special Representative for Rwanda had mentioned that a tension point in the country remained the overcrowded prisons and a growing number of arrests made by the authorities. He also said that the Trust Fund for Rwanda had \$600,000 earmarked for the revamping of the judicial system. Mr. Khan had already turned over \$200,000 of that money to the Government of Rwanda, and UNAMIR engineers were working with the Government to improve sanitation at several prisons and to carry out construction and repair work.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 4 April 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Turning to information from Haiti, Mr. Eckhard said that Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Lakhdar Brahimi, was today participating in the beginning of a three-day trilateral meeting with the Haitian Government and the United States on a number of matters relating to the police and the reform of the judicial system, including the rehabilitation of prisons. The meeting would culminate on Thursday, 6 April, with a meeting with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Asked about the nationality of the journalists detained in Sarajevo, Mr. Eckhard said that one of them was Swiss and the other held dual Swiss-Croatian nationality.

A correspondent asked if the Special Representative for Burundi, describing the situation in the country as calm, was portraying the situation differently from what it actually was. He also wanted to know if the United Nations was not receiving the information on the events in Burundi, including the alleged massacre there. Mr. Sills replied that he did not think such a statement was correct. For the record, he had used the word "calm" to refer to the capital, and not the whole country. Unlike Rwanda, the United Nations did not have a presence throughout the country. The UNHCR and the High Commissioner for Human Rights also did not have people in northern Burundi. Thus, the United Nations had to depend on second-hand information.

Mr. Sills had given the information exactly as he had it: the Special Representative was looking into the situation and he had asked the Prime Minister and the Chief of Staff of the Army to give him reports, which he had received and was evaluating. In the broader context, it was clear that the Special Representative was working very hard to help, as best he could, to achieve stability and reconciliation in Burundi. It was also clear that the press reports of continued strife, and little else, which he had characterized as exaggerated, were not helping him in that task.

There was no question that the Special Representative wanted to emphasize the positive side, but Mr. Sills did not agree that he was intentionally misrepresenting the situation. Where there were reports of problems, he was looking into those. He desired to create a more balanced picture of what was going on.

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If the Spokesman's Office did not report on the information, the press would be getting a distorted picture, a correspondent commented. Mr. Sills said he understood the concern, but he wanted to stay with the distinction he was trying to make clear: the Spokesman's Office certainly did not try to distort the information. He also had no reason to believe that the Special Representative was distorting matters. When either had reports that they could not verify directly, they were reluctant to present them as fact.

Asked for the clarification regarding the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi, who was supposed to monitor the situation, Mr. Sills said the High Commissioner had first travelled to Burundi and Rwanda. One of the reasons he had made the trip was to augment the numbers of his staff in both Burundi and Rwanda. However, there was a shortage of money to pay for additional people, which was a problem. To cover the additional posts, the United Nations was depending on donations.

Asked what the policy was for the Secretariat to inform the Security Council of situations like the one in Burundi, Mr. Sills replied that the Secretariat briefed the Security Council regularly. Special Political Adviser to the Secretary-General Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan normally did so whenever the Council was having consultations, on behalf of the Secretary-General. The Special Representatives sent information to Headquarters, and then it was the responsibility of Mr. Gharekhan to inform the Council on areas of concern. In the past, he had been briefing the Council daily on the situation in the former Yugoslavia. As information became available, he also briefed the Council on Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia, Angola and other operations. Also, on occasion, when a Special Representative was in New York, he or she would go to the Council for a personal briefing.

A correspondent asked whether Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz was arriving in New York tomorrow. Mr. Sills said that he had seen the press reports that he would be coming in. Mr. Sills referred correspondents to the Iraqi Mission for information.

Asked whether the offensive of the Bosnian Muslim Government was over and if respect for the cease-fire had been resumed, Mr. Eckhard said that "quiet" in Bosnian te-
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significant levels worth mentioning at the briefing. There was no indication that the sides were ready to respect the cessation of hostilities agreement. Rather, the overwhelming impression was that the parties were preparing to resume fighting.

In Haiti, the FBI had been called in to investigate a political killing, a correspondent said. Asked if he had any information, Mr. Eckhard said he did not. It would be a bilateral matter between the Government of Haiti and the United States. Did the United Nations have no input on that? Mr. Eckhard said he had no information to give officially on the matter. He assumed that, as it was a police matter, and one of the jobs of the United Nations was to monitor the activity of the police, the United Nations Mission in Haiti

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(UNMIH) would have knowledge of the investigation. But he had no details to give to the press today.

Given the United Nations expertise in conferences, would it consider it proper to have a NGO Forum about 50 kilometres away from the Conference in Beijing, a correspondent asked. Would the "spirit of the event" be violated if the United Nations did not come together with the non-governmental organizations and the host Government. Mr. Sills replied that while a relatively small number of non-governmental organizations would be accredited to the Conference, there would not be 20,000, which was the figure estimated for the Forum. The non-governmental organizations and the United Nations did work together and reinforce each other at those conferences. The NGO forums had been able to be much bolder in dealing with issues than the official conferences. The issue under discussion was that of location, which was between the Government and the convener of the Forum. Substantively, the United Nations was not trying to distance itself from the Forum.

On the distance, he said, it has varied from conference to conference. At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio, the Forum was downtown and the Conference a good distance outside of Rio. At the Human Rights Conference in Vienna, on the other hand, they had been in the same building.

Asked if the Secretary-General had raised the issue of the Central Intelligence Agency's role in human rights violations in Guatemala during his visit, Mr. Sills said he did not know if that had been discussed in the official talks. The Secretary-General been asked by one of the journalists if he had a reaction to it, and he had answered that it was another thing that made the peace process more difficult.

Would the United Nations Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) ask the United States Government to provide information and dates so they could verify the history of human rights violations, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he was not sure that the task of MINUGUA was historical. It was concerned with the current situation in regard to human rights and had already begun to exercise a positive effect throughout the country by its presence. He would have to find out if the Mission was doing any work on past human rights violations.

Would there be a press conference by Mr. Stoltenberg and Mr. Akashi during their visit to New York, a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard replied that the timing might be a little off to talk to the press before the Secretary-General's report, but the request for a press conference would be relayed to them.

To a question as to whom Mr. Stoltenberg had met with from the Croatian Serb leadership, Mr. Eckhard replied it was with Mr. Mikelic.

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FROM DPIIDS

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DH/1864

3 April 1995

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

- Secretary-General returns to New York after four-day visit to Central America and Caribbean.
- UNMIH reports uneventful weekend following take-over from Multinational Force in Haiti.
- UNPROFOR notes increased fighting in Bihac pocket, and some shelling of safe area, but relative quiet elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- General Assembly approves financing of UNMIH, UNMOT and UNIKOM; elections to World Court to be held on 21 June and 12 July.
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee approves authorization of almost \$34 million for MINURSO for seven-month period.
- Commission on Status of Women urges release of all women and children held hostage.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali returned to New York this afternoon, having concluded a four-day visit to Central America and the Caribbean. This morning, he visited the headquarters of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA) and met with Director Leonardo Franco.

The Secretary-General met earlier in the day with the leaders of the Assembly of the Civil Society, and handed over to them the Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous People, which was signed in Mexico City on Friday. He also met with Nobel Laureate Rigoberta Menchu.

In El Salvador yesterday, the Secretary-General had separate meetings with representatives of the Government and the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN). He also met with heads of United Nations agencies in El Salvador and of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL). The Secretary-General was in Honduras on Saturday, where he met with President Carlos Reina, and was presented with the Order of Jose Cecilio del Valle.

The weekend passed quietly for the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), which took over from the United States-led Multinational Force on Friday, according to a spokesman for the Organization. The Mission has been fully deployed, having

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absorbed some 3,800 of the 7,000 troops in the Multinational Force.

The spokesman noted that voter registration for the June elections was underway in all departments of Haiti.

The United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) also had a quiet weekend, the spokesman noted. Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, had several meetings with the parties concerned today, and hoped to secure agreement on details of the operational plan for UNCRO's new mandate.

Meanwhile in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) reported increased fighting in the Bihac pocket. There was some shelling of the safe area, although it appeared to be random and caused no casualties. However, there was relatively little activity elsewhere in the country.

The General Assembly has appropriated almost \$152 million gross to maintain the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) from 1 February to 31 July 1995. It also appropriated almost \$6 million for the period 1 August to 31 January 1995, and \$44,200 for 1 to 31 July 1994.

In another action on Friday, the Assembly approved \$10 million for the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for the period 27 April 1995 to 30 June 1996, should the Security Council extend the Mission's mandate. It also appropriated more than \$3 million for the period 16 December 1994 to 26 April 1995. The Assembly provisionally approved \$12 million for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) from 1 April to 30 June 1995, subject to the extension of its mandate.

In another action, on questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, the Assembly decided to keep under review the level of support costs charged to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research; to take note of the Secretary General's report on the pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice; and to request the Secretary General to proceed with the establishment of a unified conference servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre under the management of the United Nations.

The Assembly also decided to hold an election on 21 June to fill a vacancy on the International Court of Justice resulting from the death on 24 February of Justice Roberto Ago of Italy. The new member of the Court will serve the remainder of Judge Ago's term, which expires 5 February 1997. Another election will be held on 12 July to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Judge Sir Robert Yewdall Jennings of the United Kingdom.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has approved a draft resolution which would authorize the Secretary-General to commit up to \$34 million gross for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for the period 1 December 1994 to 30 June 1995. That amount would include \$29 million for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995, and \$5 million for the period 1 to 30 June 1995, if the Security Council extends the Mission's mandate beyond 31 May.

The Commission on the Status of Women has urged the release of women and children taken hostage in armed conflicts before the opening of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing on 4 September. In a resolution adopted on Friday, the Commission asked the Secretary-General and international agencies to help facilitate the release of those women and children. It took that action by 27 votes in favour to none against, with 14 abstentions.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to inform the World Conference on progress made in implementing the resolution.

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DH/1867

6 April 1995

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

--- Security Council says UNOSOM II saved lives and aided peace process in Somalia, but effort was undermined by lack of cooperation from parties; supports maintenance of United Nations political mission and humanitarian activities, but says Somali people bear ultimate responsibility for peace.

--- Secretary-General has meetings with United States Secretary of State and Egyptian President in Washington, D.C.

--- Secretary-General says international community should mark first anniversary of Rwanda genocide by intensifying reconstruction and reconciliation efforts.

--- High Commissioner for Human Rights condemns ethnic killings in Burundi; calls on international community to act now to prevent repetition of Rwanda tragedy.

--- General Assembly adopts decisions on financing of UNAMIR, MINURSO and International Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia.

--- Commission on Status of Women recommends Economic and Social Council act on pending requests for accreditation of NGOs to Beijing Conference.

--- United States must ensure security of foreign missions and safety of their personnel, Cuba tells Committee on Relations with Host Country.

The Security Council today said that the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) helped save lives and property, mitigated suffering and contributed to the search for peace. In a statement read out by its President, Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), the Council noted that the United Nations had made significant efforts to restore peace and stability, and to facilitate the reemergence of civil society in Somalia. However, the lack of

progress in the peace process and in national reconciliation, and the lack of cooperation from the Somali parties over security issues, undermined those efforts and prevented the continuation of UNOSOM II beyond 31 March.

The Council stressed that only a broad-based approach to political reconciliation would bring about a lasting political settlement in Somalia. The Somali people bore the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and peace. The international community could facilitate, encourage and assist the process, but could not try to impose a

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solution. The Council called on the parties to pursue national reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the interest of peace, security and development.

The United Nations should not abandon Somalia, the Council said. It would continue to assist the Somali people to achieve a political settlement if they demonstrated a disposition to peaceful resolution of the conflict and cooperation with the international community. The Council welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to maintain a small political mission, should the Somali parties so wish, to assist in national reconciliation. It was also important to sustain United Nations humanitarian activities in Somalia, but that would depend on the degree of cooperation and security offered by the parties. The Council went on to say that there were important lessons to be learned about the theory and practice of peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building from the Operation in Somalia.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met today with United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher in Washington, D.C. A United Nations spokesman said they discussed the situation in the Middle East, including the peace process and developments in relation to the Palestinians, and the situations regarding Libya and Iraq. They also discussed the financial status of the United Nations, and Mr. Christopher expressed support for the Secretary-General's efforts with respect to administrative reform. Both expressed satisfaction regarding the recent transfer of command from the Multinational Force to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

Yesterday, the Secretary-General met with President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. They conducted a general review of the situation in the Middle East, and discussed the situation in Burundi. The Secretary-General thanked Egypt for continuing to contribute troops to United Nations peace-keeping operations.

Also in Washington, the Secretary-General addressed members of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. He called attention to the financial plight of the United Nations, which he described as a corporation worth backing. "Everyone wants to buy into peace, security, development, human rights and democracy", he said. "The unique selling proposition is, as always, clear and simple: the United Nations is the only machinery for effective cooperation among all nations to mutual advantage, for peace and prosperity".

The Secretary-General today conveyed his sympathy and condolences to the survivors of the genocide which was committed in Rwanda one year ago. "Never should the world allow such a tragedy on our planet. Never should the perpetrators of such crimes be permitted to get away with impunity", he said. The international community must recommit itself to the objective of a better world as envisaged in the United Nations Charter, and must reaffirm its faith in the dignity and worth of the human person.

The international community must intensify its efforts for reconstruction and reconciliation in Rwanda, as a fitting and enduring tribute to those who had lost their lives, the

Secretary-General continued. He pledged that the United Nations would continue to support all endeavours aimed at building a new Rwandese society based on tolerance, harmony and justice.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, today strongly condemned recent violations of human rights in Burundi. He expressed particular concern about news of numerous ethnic killings of women and children in the countryside.

"The international community has to act now if it wants to avoid in Burundi the repetition of the tragedy of Rwanda", he said. Preventive human rights action -- including promoting respect for rights, and strengthening democracy, tolerance and the rule of law -- was indispensable. While the basic responsibility for any solution of the crisis lay with the Government and people of Burundi, the international community and the office of the High Commissioner were ready to provide the necessary assistance.

Mr. Ayala Lasso went on to say that an enhanced human rights programme, with a larger international presence in Burundi, could deter further violations. It would also help to create a climate of tolerance and mutual respect, which might in turn help to reduce the flow of refugees and facilitate their early return.

The General Assembly today authorized the Secretary-General to commit up to \$80 million gross for the operation of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) from 10 December 1994 to 9 June 1995, in addition to the \$60 million gross previously authorized. It also authorized the Secretary-General to commit up to \$20 million for the period 10 June to 9 July 1995, should the Security Council extend the Mission's mandate beyond 9 June. It decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion \$30 million for UNAMIR for the period from 10 February to 9 April 1995, among Member States.

The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to commit almost \$34 million for the Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for the period 1 December 1994 to 30 June 1995. That authorization included commitments of \$29 million for the period 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995 and \$5 million for the period 1 to 30 June 1995. The commitment authorization was inclusive of the \$6.4 million previously authorized by the Assembly and the \$17 million previously authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

In another action, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to commit an additional \$1 million to allow the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to continue its activities between 1 and 14 April. That authorization was made without prejudice to any decisions that the Assembly might take with regard to the mode of financing of the Tribunal.

The Commission on the Status of Women today recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Economic and Social Council to decide on all pending proposals for the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Fourth

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World Conference on Women and its preparatory process. The Commission is acting as the preparatory body for the Conference, which will be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September.

Acting by a vote of 40 in favour to none against, with 1 abstention (China), the Commission extended the deadline for non-governmental organizations to submit applications for accreditation to 28 April. The Conference secretariat was requested to inform non-governmental organizations that had not been recommended for accreditation to the Conference and its preparatory process of the reasons for that. The organizations concerned would then be given a chance to provide additional information on their qualifications for accreditation.

The representative of China, who requested the vote on the draft, said that as the Conference's host, China welcomed the non-governmental organizations that were committed to the advancement of women. However, some countries had insisted on accreditation for a few organizations that had nothing to do with the Conference, but were trying to undermine the sovereignty of certain countries. That had disrupted the accreditation process, he said.

The United States, as host country, should fulfil its legal obligation and ensure the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, Cuba told the Committee on Relations with the Host Country today. The Committee was meeting in response to a request by Cuba. Systematic demonstrations "carried out by terrorist organizations" disrupted the Cuban Mission's work and threatened its personnel, the Cuban representative said. As such activities were punishable under the New York state penal code and federal legislation, the United States must ensure that they ceased.

The United States representative said his country had responded to complaints by Cuba about protests in the vicinity of its Mission. The United States Constitution allowed for freedom of expression, even if that expression was offensive. The United States Government had also maintained a 24-hour presence at the Cuban Mission. When incidences had occurred in the presence of law enforcement agencies, arrests had been made. When officers were not present, the Cuban mission had been requested to report incidents immediately and to provide evidence. However, the Mission had failed to come forward with such evidence.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 3 April 1995

At today's noon briefing, Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, told correspondents that the Secretary-General was on the last day of his trip to Haiti and Central America. This morning, in Guatemala, he had met with Nobel Prize laureate, Rigoberta Menchu. Following that meeting, he would meet with the leaders of the Assembly of the Civil Society at which time he would hand over to them the Agreement on Identity and Rights of the Indigenous People signed in Mexico City on Friday, 31 March.

The Secretary-General would then visit the headquarters of the United Nations Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) where he would meet with the Director of the Mission, Leonardo Franco, and address the staff. Following that, he would depart for New York.

On Sunday, 2 April, in El Salvador, the Secretary-General met with representatives of the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN) and with a group of representatives of the Government of El Salvador. They discussed the peace process and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), which would conclude at the end of this month. The Secretary-General discussed with both groups the aspects of the peace process which still remained to be implemented fully, and he assured them of the United Nations continued support, even beyond the termination of ONUSAL.

After that meeting, the Secretary-General met with heads of United Nations agencies in El Salvador and directors of ONUSAL, before leaving for Guatemala.

In Guatemala on Sunday evening, the Secretary-General met with the Friends of the Guatemalan peace process (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States, Venezuela) at the ambassadorial level.

The Secretary-General then met with the President of Guatemala, Ramiro de Leon Carpio. They first had a 30-minute tete-a-tete meeting, which was followed by a meeting with their delegations. They exchanged views about the current situation in Guatemala in connection with the peace process and the efforts being made by the Guatemalan Government towards democracy. They discussed particularly the Agreement on Identity and Rights of the Indigenous People and the follow-up to that Agreement.

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The meeting was followed by a dinner hosted by the President of Guatemala in honour of the Secretary-General and his party.

The Spokesman went on to say that the Czech Republic had assumed the presidency of the Security Council this month. Ambassador Karel Kovanda was conducting bilateral discussions today and tomorrow morning. He anticipated the first informal consultations tomorrow afternoon to discuss, initially, the programme of work for the month. Possible items to be dealt with this week included Somalia, ONUSAL and Western Sahara, on which reports of the Secretary-General had been issued. The Argentine draft resolution on Iraqi oil sales also was to be discussed, and the decision on whether to continue the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) needed to be reached before 8 April. There was a possibility of a presidential statement on ONUSAL.

Commenting on the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, Mr. Sills said that, while the Commission was scheduled to end its session tomorrow, there had been a proposal to extend the session of the Commission for two additional days. The decision on that proposal would be made by the Bureau, which would meet at 1 p.m. today. The Commission was still negotiating the draft platform for action for the Beijing World Conference on Women. Also, they would work on a draft declaration, which would be a shorter document. A draft of that was being prepared by the "Group of 77" developing countries.

Regarding accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Beijing Conference, Mr. Sills said that a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1995/L.20) on that issue was now available. If the draft was approved by the Commission and later by the General Assembly, outstanding decisions on accreditation would be put off until the next substantive session of the Economic and Social Council to be held from 26 June to 27 July in Geneva.

Sponsored by a very large group, the draft was likely to be approved. "They have been unable to reach an agreement on how to resolve the matter, so, if the draft resolution is adopted, they will put it off", Mr. Sills said. He encouraged correspondents to look at the draft resolution, because it covered many issues raised previously by correspondents. The)

1 p.m. today and would report to the Bureau of the Commission.

Responding to a question raised on Friday about how the Commission on the Status of Women was set up, Mr. Sills said that it was a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission had 45 members elected by the Council for four-year terms.

Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, speaking on peace-keeping operations, said that the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was now fully deployed and had "a quiet first weekend on the job". The elements of the multinational force not absorbed into UNMIH were beginning their departure from the country. About 3,800 of the roughly 7,000 members of the multinational force had become part of the United Nations force. Voter registration for the June elections was now under

way in all departments of the country.

Regarding the former Yugoslavia, he said that the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) also had a quiet first weekend of its existence as a separate peace-keeping mission. The Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg, was in Belgrade at the moment. He had met with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia at midday and was scheduled to see Croatian Serb leaders there this afternoon. Before leaving Zagreb this morning, he had met with Croatian Government officials. His objective was to get agreement on the details of an operational plan for the new mandate that the Security Council had approved last Friday. According to that resolution, the Secretary-General was to report to the Council by 21 April.

Speaking about the new United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) -- a title which now applied to the United Nations operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina alone -- Mr. Eckhard said that the fighting had picked up in the Bihac pocket over the weekend, including some shelling of the town of Bihac and the "safe area" around it. That shelling appeared to be random and no casualties were reported in connection with it, as of this morning.

There was infantry and shelling activity in the north of the pocket, around Velika Kladusa, he continued. Otherwise the military situation in Bosnia as a whole was roughly the same as it had been over the last couple of weeks, since the Government offensive had begun. However, the levels of activity remained low.

Asked whether a statement had been made on the peace agreement in Guatemala, Mr. Sills replied that it had been announced at last Friday's briefing. The United Nations-assisted talks had been held between the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) and the Guatemalan Government on the question of the rights of the indigenous people. The first round of talks had taken place some weeks ago, followed by fairly intensive work on the drafts presented by the two sides. A second round was held last week in Mexico City. The Agreement on Identity and Rights of the Indigenous People was signed on Friday, 31 March, by the two parties.

Asked for the clarification on when the decision on the accreditation of the non-governmental organizations to the Beijing Conference would be made in Geneva, Mr. Sills said the annual substantive meeting of the Economic and Social Council would be held from 26 June to 27 July. If the draft resolution on the issue were adopted, the decision on the matter would be made at that session of the Council. Mr. Sills had been told privately today that, provided the resolution was adopted, the decision would be probably made towards the end of the session.

To a question as to what measures would be taken to keep the non-governmental organizations and the press informed about the developments on the accreditation matter, Mr. Sills answered that the proposal called for the information to be made available. He said an operative paragraph of the draft, "request that the secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on

Women also provide a list of those non-governmental organizations ... that the secretariat does not recommend for accreditation, along with the reasons for the non-recommendation ... no later than one week prior to the 1995 substantive session of the Council".

Thus, prior to the opening of the session, lists of those recommended and not recommended for accreditation would be available, along with the reasons for not being accredited, he said. Then the Economic and Social Council would make the final decision.

Referring to yesterday's article in the New York Times about oil from Albania being smuggled into Montenegro in violation of the sanctions, a correspondent asked whether there were any United Nations plans to address the problem. Mr. Sills said that he was aware of the article. The situation would certainly be a violation of the sanctions and it was being looked into. However, he did not have further information at this time.

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(PART II OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 6 April 1995

A correspondent asked about the proposals on the humanitarian situation in Iraq and the time of Tariq Aziz's meeting with the President of the Security Council. Mr. Fawzi said he believed Mr. Aziz would be meeting with the President at 10 a.m., but that information needed to be confirmed. As for the contents of the proposal, he would have to check, but there was a draft implemented would somewhat alleviate the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

To another question, he said that the financing of the United Nations guards contingent in Iraq had reached critical levels. There were reports two weeks ago that large amounts of money were needed if the guards were to stay on, but if the money was not forthcoming there may have to be a reduction. He would be happy to look into it and let the correspondents know.

Asked, what the Secretary-General had answered to the questions after his address to the members of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Fawzi said that he did not know if there was a question-and-answer session. Joe Sills, the Spokesman for the Secretary-General, who had been with the Secretary-General on that occasion, would return to his office this afternoon and it would be possible to ask him. The text of the Secretary-General's address itself was available to the press now.

A correspondent asked if Mr. Christopher's support for the Secretary-General's efforts in terms of the administrative reform of the United Nations meant that the United States had not called for any additional work and that it was satisfied with the pace at which the reform was proceeding. Mr. Fawzi reiterated that Mr. Christopher expressed satisfaction with the measures that had been taken so far. Nobody could claim that everything necessary had been done. The reform was an on-going process, as the Secretary-General had said many times. He added that also present at that meeting were the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management Joseph E. Connor and United States Ambassador Madeleine Albright.

Asked for further clarification on the question, Mr. Fawzi said that he was merely clarifying the mood of the meeting and was not implying anything further.

To a question about the press briefing and the availability of information prior to the 1995 NPT Review and

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Extension Conference, Mr. Fawzi said that, according to the Provisional Secretary-General of the Conference, Prvoslav Davinic, a press conference would be arranged and some briefing materials provided prior to the Conference.

Asked, whether the discussion of the humanitarian situation in Iraq would include the consideration of the Argentine draft resolution on Iraq, Mr. Fawzi replied that the Security Council had the item on the humanitarian situation in that country on its agenda. It may have something to do with that draft resolution, but he would have to check on that information.

What was the meeting with Mr. Camdessus about, a correspondent asked. Mr. Fawzi said the meeting was probably still going on and he would try to find out later in the afternoon.

Referring to yesterday's reports concerning another massacre in Burundi, a correspondent asked if it was possible to check them with the United Nations human rights personnel. Mr. Fawzi said that there had been no report from Bujumbura this morning.

What was the official United Nations date for the beginning of the war in Bosnia, a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard said there was no official United Nations date.

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7 April 1995

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

--- UNPROFOR says cease-fire agreement is being stretched to limit in Bosnia and Herzegovina; peace-keepers confront Bosnian Serbs at Sarajevo checkpoint; Croatian Serbs deny UNCRO Force Commander clearance to land in Sector North.

--- United Nations issues urgent humanitarian alert on worsening situation of displaced persons in Chechnya region.

--- Burundi says its army is in control of situation in north of country; criticizes international media for portraying society drifting towards disaster.

--- Special Representative Beye expresses optimism about Angolan peace process despite logistical delays; UNITA President affirms support for Lusaka Protocol.

--- 1995 Review and Extension Conference of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to be held at Headquarters from 17 April to 12 May.

The cease-fire agreement concluded by the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina is being "stretched to the limit", with some 7,000 firing incidents reported in the last 24 hours, a United Nations spokesman said today. The agreement is due to expire at the end of the month. There has been an increase in military activity along the confrontation line in north-eastern Bosnia and outside Sarajevo. United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) peace-keepers fired warning shots at Bosnian Serb positions after the Bosnian Serbs targeted the strategic logistics route across Mount Igman.

In another development, UNPROFOR has deployed 40 French peace-keepers and four armoured personnel carriers at a Bosnian Serb checkpoint, known as Sierra Four, on the Sarajevo airport road. According to the spokesman, Force Commander Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith decided to confront the Bosnian Serbs over their behaviour at the checkpoint after they detained two Swiss journalists on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Croatian Serbs denied the Force Commander of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), General Bernard Janvier, clearance to land in Sector North, while he was en route to Bihac on an official visit. The Croatian Serbs have made general threats against United Nations air traffic in the UNCRO mission area.

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs has issued an

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urgent alert regarding the situation of internally displaced persons fleeing the fighting in Chechnya. United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations operating in Daghestan have reported a sharp increase in the flow of internally displaced persons fleeing Chechnya. Some 30,000 to 50,000 Chechens are currently moving towards the Daghestani border, and up to 3,000 are crossing daily.

Citing the disappointing response to a flash appeal issued in February and a consolidated inter-agency appeal issued in March, the Department urged donor countries to take immediate action. By the end of March, only \$7.9 million of the \$25 million sought to fund humanitarian assistance had been received. Donors should provide additional support to the humanitarian assistance programmes of agencies and organizations operating in the affected republics of the Russian Federation.

The situation in northern Burundi is absolutely under control, but the international media have presented a picture of a "dichotomized" society drifting towards disaster, the country's Permanent Representative to the United Nations said today. Tharcisse Ntakibirora told correspondents at Headquarters that Burundi had experienced inter-communal violence and ethnic killings since 1993, but was not facing genocide.

Burundi's army was fighting a war against a Hutu militia assisted by elements of the former Rwandan army and Rwandan militia members from across the Zairean border, the Permanent Representative said. The Government also had to contend with Tutsi extremists. It had attempted to quell militia violence by sending in the police and the gendarmerie, but had deployed the army after they failed. The Hutu militia had used people as human shields and some had been killed in the cross-fire, but the army was not deliberately targeting innocent civilians. The army was not perfect, but it had put those guilty of crimes in jail.

Mr. Ntakibirora likened the media's coverage of the situation in Burundi to putting oil on a fire. The country had faced successive crises since 1993 and had solved them, and the army was now solving a new crisis. Meanwhile, political progress was being made. A national debate beginning in July would deal with the protection of minorities, and would lead to the drafting of a new constitution.

Logistical problems are causing some delay in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, but Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye remains optimistic about the overall peace process in Angola, according to a United Nations spokesman. Despite violations of the Protocol, the Special Representative expects the next phase of the troop disengagement to be completed by the 10 April deadline.

The President of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi, today affirmed his support for the Protocol and urged his followers to embrace the peace process. He did so at a meeting attended by a Government delegation, the Special Commission, and representatives of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

In an interview with United Nations Radio, the Force Commander of UNAVEM III, General Chris Garuba, described today's meeting and Dr. Savimbi's statement as a major milestone in the peace process. He noted that the UNITA President had not been present at the signing of the Lusaka Protocol and had not previously attended a joint meeting such as today's. He added that Dr. Savimbi was expected to meet soon with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, possibly before the end of the month.

Meanwhile, after a considerable delay, a United Nations technical team has been inspecting the airfield outside the port of Lobito, which is intended to be the principal entry point for UNAVEM III troops and equipment. The spokesman expressed the hope that the Angolan Government would promptly make the necessary arrangements to secure the facility for United Nations use.

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) will be held at Headquarters from 17 April to 12 May. The Conference will review the implementation of the Treaty, which entered into force in 1970, and decide on its extension.

The NPT is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, and to further the goal of general and complete disarmament. It also promotes cooperation in the field of peaceful technology, while thwarting the threat of nuclear weapons. The NPT has been ratified by 175 countries -- more than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement. Along with other measures in the nuclear non-proliferation regime, it has succeeded in stemming the proliferation of nuclear weapons and in reducing existing arsenals.

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(PART I OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 6 April 1995

At today's noon briefing, Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, informed correspondents that the Secretary-General was in Washington, D.C., today where he was meeting with the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus.

Earlier today, the Secretary-General had met with United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher with whom he discussed the Middle East including the peace process and the evolving Palestinian question. They also discussed Libya and Iraq, on which a report by Executive Chairman of the Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus, was expected to come out next week. The financial status and the administrative reform of the United Nations were also discussed. The Secretary-General briefed Mr. Christopher on the measures taken so far and the United States Secretary of State expressed his Administration's support for the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in that regard. The Secretary-General and Mr. Christopher also discussed Haiti and expressed their satisfaction at the way the transfer of power from the Multinational Force to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) had proceeded so far.

Mr. Fawzi then read a statement of the Secretary-General on Rwanda:

"Today, I share with the Government and people of Rwanda the pain of commemorating the first anniversary of the genocide that has gravely shaken the foundation of your nation.

"On behalf of the United Nations family, I wish to convey my deepest sympathy and condolences to the survivors of this tragic nightmare that has left a deep scar on the conscience of mankind. Never should the world allow such a tragedy on our planet. Never should the perpetrators of such crimes be permitted to get away with impunity.

"While there has been no world war in the half century since the United Nations was created, today's ceremony reminds us, sadly, that humanity continues to see much sorrow, violence and injustice. Let us, therefore, recommit ourselves and rededicate our efforts to the objective of a better world as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations and, to this

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end, reaffirm our collective faith "in the dignity and worth of the human person.

"The deep expression of grief and the demonstration of solidarity with the people of Rwanda constitute a ray of hope for the future.' The international community, including non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), have been working side by side with the Government and people of Rwanda, to rebuild a society torn apart emotionally, morally and physically by the tragic events we are today remembering.

"The tasks for reconstruction and reconciliation are formidable and demanding, but we must intensify our efforts to that end. This effort would be the most fitting and enduring tribute that we can pay in memory of those who lost their lives. As Secretary-General of the United Nations, I pledge the continued support of the Organization to all endeavours aimed at building a new Rwandese society based on tolerance, harmony and justice."

The Deputy Spokesman went on to say that a statement was issued yesterday following the visit of King Hussein Ibn Talal of Jordan, who met with the Secretary-General and then attended a luncheon given in his honour by the Secretary-General. According to the statement, the Secretary-General and the King of Jordan reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East, particularly the peace process and United Nations assistance to the Palestinians. His Majesty expressed his appreciation and support for the various activities undertaken by the United Nations to back the implementation of the peace process, especially in the Palestinian territory.

The Secretary-General thanked King Hussein for Jordan's contribution to United Nations peace-keeping operations, as well as for the various Jordanian manifestations to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. The Secretary-General reiterated his invitation to King Hussein to attend the special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations to be held in New York in October.

Mr. Fawzi said that another statement had been issued yesterday after the Secretary-General had met in Washington with the President of Egypt, Mohamed Hosni Mubarak. According to the statement, during the meeting which lasted 45 minutes, they conducted a general review of the situation in the Middle East, including Iraq, Libya and the various aspects of the peace process, in particular the evolving Palestinian situation. The situation in Burundi was also discussed. The Secretary-General thanked Egypt for continuing to provide troops to United Nations peace-keeping operations and renewed his invitation to President Mubarak to attend the special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Mr. Fawzi then informed correspondents about an address by King Hussein of Jordan to the Conference of Presidents of major American Jewish organizations today at 12:30 p.m. at the Regency Hotel in New York.

Returning to the activities of the Secretary-General, Mr. Fawzi said that last night, the Secretary-General addressed the

members of the New York Stock Exchange in Washington, D.C. The text of the speech was available in the Spokesman's Office.

A press release by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, on the anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda would be coming out today. The High Commissioner also issued a note to correspondents in which he strongly condemned the violations of human rights in Burundi, which were largely unpunished. He was calling upon the international community to act now, if it wanted to avoid in Burundi the repetition of the tragedy in Rwanda.

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs had informed the Spokesman's Office that they would be issuing an urgent alert appealing for additional contributions which were urgently needed to support humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and other organizations to internally displaced persons in Chechnya and other republics of the Russian Federation bordering it. The latest reports indicated that as many as 3,000 internally displaced persons were crossing the border daily from Chechnya to Daghestan; 30,000 to 50,000 were said to be on the move towards the border.

The food available on the ground was running out and the World Food Programme (WFP) lacked sufficient funds to provide all the displaced persons with supplementary rations. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was preparing the fourth relief flight to the region with supplies, but if no further funding was received, further UNICEF assistance would not be possible. A copy of the alert document was available from Kevin Kennedy in the Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

Regarding the work of the Security Council, Mr. Fawzi said that consultations on the whole had begun at 10:30 a.m.. Along with "other matters", the Security Council would be considering the situation in El Salvador, the humanitarian situation in Iraq and the report of the Secretary-General on Somalia with a view to issue a presidential statement on the matter. In the afternoon, the Council was expected to go into a formal meeting on Somalia. If the formal meeting were held, a moment of silence would be observed in commemoration of the victims of genocide in Rwanda. Following the formal meeting, the Council would resume its informal consultations on "other matters", which included the renewal of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

In response to earlier queries, Mr. Fawzi said Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz was indeed at Headquarters and had met with members of the non-aligned caucus this morning. Tomorrow he would be meeting with the President of the Security Council.

The General Assembly had met this morning to finish the Fifth Committee's report, as scheduled in the Journal, he said.

Speaking about forthcoming press conferences, Mr. Fawzi said that Chairman of the Human Rights Committee, Francisco Jose Aguilar Urbina, would hold a press conference at 1 p.m. tomorrow, 7 April. Another press conference would be held at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow by Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women, Patricia Licuanan; Chairperson of the Committee as a Whole Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl; and the Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Gertrude Mongella. They would report on the current session of the Commission. The Commission had started its morning meeting. Late last night, the informal negotiations on the draft platform for action of the Fourth World Conference on Women had been concluded. The platform for action was expected to be adopted in the final plenary meeting of the Commission tomorrow.

Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, speaking on peace-keeping operations, said that in Rwanda, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Shahryar M. Khan, had spent the day of the anniversary of the genocide with the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, touring a prison facility at Sindja, about 50 kilometres outside of Kigali. Mr. Eckhard said that this morning he had spoken to Mr. Khan, who had told him that he and the President agreed that the Government, with United Nations support, would take a three-phased approach to deal with inhuman conditions in the prisons throughout Rwanda.

It was necessary, first of all, to improve the sanitation conditions. The second phase would be to expand and improve the existing facilities, where many of the cells were empty simply because the doors were locked and the keys were not available, or the doors were off the hinges. With some repair work, the capacity of the prisons could be expanded and the problem of overcrowding somewhat relieved. Over a much longer period of time, the third phase would involve the building of new facilities. Also, starting in the next few days, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) would assist the Government to move some of the people out of the worst facilities to less crowded ones. They would start with Gitarama, the conditions at which were considered the most oppressive.

Speaking about the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), Mr. Eckhard said that there was a growing Croatian Serb resistance on the ground to the United Nations presence in the sectors. In Sector North today, a routine inspection of a weapons collection site was blocked. In Sector East, it was announced by the Croatian Serbs that certain roads would be closed to United Nations personnel.

In Sector South, where there had been an incursion some 8 kilometres into the sector and the adjacent "pink zone" by Croatian forces, including Bosnian Croat forces, an exchange of artillery and machine-gun fire took place today between the Croatian and Croatian Serb forces.

In Bosnia, there had been shelling in the Bihac "safe area" for the sixth day in a row today. Six shells hit open ground around the town; no damage or injuries were reported. Elsewhere in Bosnia, troop movements and fighting continued at similar flash points like the Majevica hills, Doboj, and Maglaj, to mention a few.

Confirming press reports on the subject, Mr. Eckhard said that on Tuesday, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) aircraft "buzzed" an airfield north of Sarajevo at the town of Visoko, where construction on a new airstrip had been recently completed by the Bosnian Government. A light one-engine plane was spotted taking off from that airstrip by a NATO

reconnaissance jet. Over the radio, it was ordered to land, which it did. About an hour later, the same aircraft was spotted by the same jet taking off from the same airstrip. This time, the jet made a low altitude pass and fired some flares, warning the aircraft to respect the "no-fly" regime. The aircraft circled the airport and returned to the airbase.

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PART 2 OF 2

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 7 April 1995

Was there an agreement under which correspondents accredited to the Conference in Beijing would be allowed to report only on the Congress and not on the outside events, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that he had heard nothing of such an agreement, but he would check into it.

To a question as to when the Secretary-General was meeting Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, Mr. Sills said they would have a private lunch tomorrow.

Asked for clarification concerning 7,000 cease-fire violations in Bosnia, Mr. Eckhard said that there had been that many firing incidents over the 24-hour period yesterday on the whole territory of Bosnia. Since the cease-fire was not in force anymore, could a different euphemism be used, a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard replied that last November and December, the firing incidents in Sarajevo alone had been in the 8,000 range. So the current levels were more still below those of the pre-cease-fire period, although the credibility of the cease-fire agreement was being eroded badly.

Mr. Eckhard added that a monthly list of troop contributors to peace-keeping operations was available in the Spokesman's Office.

Asked about the UNIKOM responsibility for the two Americans detained in Iraq, Mr. Eckhard said that from the first day, the journalists had been informed about the events at the checkpoint: it was after dark, the Americans had been in a vehicle very similar to a United Nations vehicle; they flashed passes and were waved through. Since that time, the procedures at that checkpoint had been tightened. He added that the Americans had also passed a Kuwaiti checkpoint in order to enter the demilitarized zone and then an Iraqi checkpoint at the international border itself. There was nothing new to add.

What did the decision to confront the Serbs mean, a correspondent asked. She also wanted to know the location of the checkpoint where the French peace-keepers were confronting the Serbs. Mr. Eckhard said that the two sides were "eyeballing" each other at the checkpoint where the Serbs had

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detained people and stolen equipment out of United Nations vehicles. The number of such incidents was large and, therefore, the dramatic step was taken. The taking of two Swiss journalists on Tuesday had been the final straw. The hope was to achieve some kind of understanding about the conduct at that checkpoint that would prevent such incidents from happening again. The checkpoint was a few hundred metres from the entrance to the airport.

Asked whether statements by members of the Security Council on the security assurances were available, Mr. Sills directed correspondents to the missions of the five permanent members.

To a question about the arrival in New York of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General by the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, Mr. Eckhard said he was arriving over the weekend. Co Chairman of the Steering Committee on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thornvald Stoltenberg, was to arrive in New York on Monday, 10 April. Their formal meeting with the Secretary-General would likely be on Wednesday, 12 April. A more firm announcement would be made early next week.

To a question about testimony by the former Chairman of the United Nations Commission of Experts gathering evidence of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, Cherif Bassiouni, on the genocide in Bosnia, Mr. Sills said he had spoken to the United Nations Washington Office, and no information regarding such testimony before a congressional committee was available.

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