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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS

5 July 1995

- * Security Council extends suspension of certain economic sanctions against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until 18 September; Russian Federation abstains from voting on resolution.
- * Secretary-General, in Geneva, attends ceremony commemorating fiftieth anniversary of United Nations; receives Presidents of Switzerland and France.
- * In address to Economic and Social Council, Secretary-General says development of Africa is essential and urgent task; calls on world community to increase assistance to continent.
- * Secretary-General to convene meeting of senior United Nations officials later this week to discuss situation in former Yugoslavia.
- * Byung Suk Min of Republic of Korea appointed as first Chief of Mission of United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia.
- * UNHCR says humanitarian situation in Sarajevo is bleak; urges Bosnian Government to reverse decision to tax humanitarian organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- * Aircraft flying from Serb-controlled territory fires rockets at Government power station near Bihac; two mortar rounds impact near UNPROFOR headquarters in Sarajevo.
- * International Tribunal for Rwanda is actively investigating 400 individuals suspected of war crimes, Secretary-General reports.
- * UNHCR resumes voluntary repatriation programme for Rwandan refugees in Zaire's Goma region.
- * UNDP to host meeting on situation in Rwanda and progress in implementing Programme for National Reconciliation in Kigali on 6 and 7 July.
- * Ad Hoc Group of States Parties to Convention on Prohibition of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons to meet in Geneva from 10 to 21 July.

The Security Council today extended its suspension of certain economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) until 18 September. Restrictions on air travel, maritime traffic, sporting events

(SRSG) FC CAD

and cultural exchanges were originally suspended by resolution 943 (1995) for 100 days, provided that the border between the Federal Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina were closed. The suspension was extended for 100 days by resolution 970 (1995), and for a further 75 days by resolution 988 (1995).

The Council took today's action by adopting resolution 1,003 (1995) by 14 votes in favour to none against, with the Russian Federation abstaining. It noted the measures taken by the Federal Republic to maintain the closure of its border with Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs. The Council also reaffirmed the importance of further efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the border closure.

The Council renewed its call for early mutual recognition between the States of the former Yugoslavia within their internationally recognized borders. It urged the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take the important first step of recognizing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Continuing his visit to Geneva, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today participated in a ceremony commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. He received President Kaspar Viliger of Switzerland and President Jacques Chirac of France before the proceedings began. Among the dignitaries attending the ceremony were the Vice-President of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk; the Prime Minister of Latvia, Maris Gailis; the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasser Arafat; and the President of the General Assembly, Amara Essy.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali also had meetings today with Foreign Minister Mohamed Salah Dembri of Algeria; Defence, Sciences and Personnel Minister Gary Punch of Australia; and Deputy Foreign Minister Li of China.

Yesterday, the Secretary-General addressed the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and opened the high-level segment on development in Africa. He also met with the organizations elected to the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which have consultative status with the Council.

In his address to the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General said the development of Africa was one of the most essential and urgent tasks facing the United Nations. He called on the international community not merely to maintain but to raise its assistance to the continent, noting that it had been the world's only region not to benefit from increasing private capital flows to developing countries.

The United Nations must help Africa strengthen its regional cooperative structures, he continued. Economic, customs and administrative obstacles, as well as infrastructural and communications shortcomings, could all be overcome by better inter-African cooperation. The Organization should also help African countries to diversify their economies. Assistance should be provided to create new export capabilities and to diversify production, with a shift towards non-traditional sectors.

The Secretary-General urged the international community to

tackle Africa's debt problem, saying many African countries were crushed by an unbearable external debt burden. However, international efforts would not succeed unless Africans took their fate into their own hands. "Africans themselves -- all Africans -- must become the driving force behind development efforts", he concluded.

The Secretary-General will convene a meeting of senior United Nations officials in Geneva later this week to discuss the situation in the former Yugoslavia, a spokesman for the Organization announced today. The meeting will probably take place on Friday or Saturday. It will be attended by Special Representative Yasushi Akashi; the Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg; the Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF), Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier; and possibly by Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding.

Byung Suk Min of the Republic of Korea has been appointed as the first Chief of Mission of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO). Mr. Min, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the Czech Republic since 1992, has been a career Foreign Ministry official since 1976.

Overall command and control of the three United Nations operations in the former Yugoslavia is exercised by Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and by UNPF Commander Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today said that only 8 per cent of the 6,000 metric tons of humanitarian aid required by Sarajevo had been delivered in June. The agency added that the situation in the city was as bad as it had ever been. This morning, a convoy carrying 60 tons of flour over the Mount Igman route came under mortar attack, leaving one peace-keeper wounded and one truck damaged. The UNHCR condemned such attacks on humanitarian convoys, describing them as outrageous.

In another development, the UNHCR announced that the Bosnian Government had introduced a heavy tax on all humanitarian organizations, including non-governmental organizations, individuals and projects, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The agency said that decision should be reversed, warning that some organizations might otherwise halt their humanitarian operations.

United Nations observers near Bihac today reported that an aircraft flying from Serb-controlled territory had fired four rockets at a power station controlled by Bosnian Government forces. The rockets did not land within the safe area. However, nine shells impacted in the town today, causing two civilian casualties.

The situation in Sarajevo was tense, although the levels of fighting had declined from yesterday. Two mortar rounds landed near the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) headquarters in the city, while four observation posts were either directly or indirectly targeted. United Nations traffic on the Mount Igman road continued to come under fire from Bosnian Serb positions. Meanwhile, there was an increase in the use of heavy weapons in Srebrenica. Yesterday, one civilian was killed and two were injured by shelling in Gorazde.

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The Deputy Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has been actively investigating serious violations of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide from Kigali and The Hague, according to the Secretary-General. In a report to the Security Council dated 30 June, he said the investigation was focusing on some 400 suspects. It was being conducted in Rwanda and other African countries, and in Europe and North America, where the principal planners of the genocide which occurred last year were believed to be located.

The Secretary-General expressed the hope that the necessary agreements on the establishment of the Tribunal's seat in Arusha, Tanzania, would soon be finalized. However, he noted that the Prosecutor's Office in Kigali had yet to become operational. Such a presence had been mandated by the Security Council and would have a vital socio-educational impact on the people and Government of Rwanda. The problem of impunity for crimes committed in Rwanda must not only be addressed but must also seem to be addressed by the people most directly concerned.

The approval by the General Assembly of a budget for the Tribunal would greatly facilitate its operational development, he went on to say. That action would permit the accelerated recruitment of personnel and the conclusion of the necessary contractual commitments. It would also permit the planning of a work programme for investigation, the preparation of indictments and the holding of trials.

The UNHCR has resumed its voluntary repatriation programme for Rwandan refugees in camps in the Goma region of Zaire. Twenty refugees today travelled from the Kibumba camp to the Rwandan border town of Gisenyi, and were then transported onward to their home communes. UNHCR's special envoy for the Great Lakes region, Carrol Faubert, said the number of returnees was expected to increase, adding that voluntary repatriation was the only realistic solution to the refugee problem.

From December 1994 to March 1995, the UNHCR repatriated some 13,000 Rwandan refugees from the Goma camps. However, the return movement ground to a halt following the forcible closure of camps for internally displaced people in south-western Rwanda in April and reported incursions into Rwanda from Zaire by former Rwandan soldiers. There are currently some 720,000 Rwandan refugees in the Goma camps, and another 600,000 and 190,000 in Tanzania and Burundi respectively.

Representatives of the Rwandan Government, donor countries, and United Nations agencies will meet in Kigali on 6 and 7 July to discuss the situation in Rwanda and progress in implementing the Programme for National Reconciliation and Social-Economic Rehabilitation. The meeting is being organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Programme for National Reconciliation was adopted in Geneva last January, with donor countries making pledges totaling \$600 million. To date, 50 per cent of those pledges have been committed, but only 18 per cent have been disbursed. The UNDP is helping the Rwandan Government keep track of the commitments and expediting disbursements through its Trust Fund

for Rwanda.

The Ad Hoc Group of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and their Destruction will meet in Geneva from 10 to 21 July. The Group, which comprises 132 States parties, was established last year to consider measures, including possible verification measures, to be included in a legally binding instrument.

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5 July 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL



PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, the Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began the noon briefing today by informing correspondents of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's activities in Geneva. Yesterday, he opened the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council session which is devoted to development in Africa.

The Secretary-General then participated in the closing session of the Youth Forum, a four-day meeting of 200 participants representing more than 70 nationalities who met to discuss their vision for the United Nations future. He had a dialogue and a discussion with the participants in which he challenged the young people to find a solution to global problems and international conflicts.

The Secretary-General then attended a luncheon with the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch. In the afternoon, he met with the organizations elected to the Board of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The discussion focused on the need to enlist their support in persuading governments and others to implement the commitments made at various United Nations conferences in recent years.

The Secretary-General then met with Baroness Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister for Overseas Development of the United Kingdom. He also met with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, Farroq Sobhan. In addition, he had a meeting with the Minister for Urban and Rural Development of the United Republic of Tanzania, Edward Lowassa.

In the evening, the Secretary-General attended a dinner hosted by the President of the Council, Ambassador Ahmad

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Kamal of Pakistan. He also attended a reception hosted by the President of the State Council of Geneva, Olivier Vodoz, honouring Sir Georg Solti, who will conduct the "Musicians of the World" concert at the commemoration today in Geneva of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary.

This morning, the Secretary-General met with the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, Li Zhaoxing. He then met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Mohamed Salah Dembri. He also held a meeting with the Minister of Defence, Sciences and Personnel of Australia, Gary Punch. He then gave a press conference, a transcript of which would be available later. A tape of the press conference, in which the Secretary-General spoke in French and English with one response in Arabic, was available in the audio library in room GA 27.

The Secretary-General then attended a luncheon hosted by the President of the Council of State of Geneva, Olivier Vodoz, in honour of the President of France, Jacques Chirac. Following the luncheon, the Secretary-General held a meeting with President Chirac at the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in Geneva.

The official commemoration in Geneva of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations began at 4:30 p.m. at the Palais des Nations. Before the start of the events, the Secretary-General received the Presidents of Switzerland and France. There were a number of speakers including, the Secretary-General; the President of the Swiss Confederation, Kaspar Viliger; the President of the Council of State of Geneva, Olivier Vodoz; the Mayor of Geneva, Alain Vaissade; and the President of the Organizing Committee for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in Geneva, Dominique Follmi.

The Secretary-General then attended the opening of the international contemporary art exhibition, "Dialogues of Peace". Sixty artists from around the world contributed works to the exhibit.

The Secretary-General attended a reception hosted by the Federal Council of the Swiss Government, the Council of State of Geneva, and the City of Geneva, in honour of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary.

This evening, the Secretary-General would be attending the concert of the "Musicians of the World" conducted by Sir Georg Solti, in commemoration of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary. He would attend a gala dinner hosted by the Geneva association, "Geneve Prestige", which is an association of private-sector representatives based in Geneva. (See press release SG/T/1971 issued today.)

The Secretary-General announced at his press conference today that he would convene a meeting of his senior advisers on the situation in the former Yugoslavia later in the week. Those expected to attend would include his Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi; the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg; the Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces in the former Yugoslavia, Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier; and the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding.

The Security Council was holding consultations at the time of the briefing on the report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said. The Council was expected to hold a formal meeting this afternoon to approve a draft resolution on continuing the suspension of certain sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Some Council members were in favour of the 75-day extension contained in the draft, while others wanted a 100-day suspension; one member had asked for an indefinite suspension. That, as well as some remaining problems in the text, would be worked out shortly, he believed.

Turning to other matters, Mr. Sills said Tim Trevan, of the Office of the Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq would talk about the Chairman's recent trip to Baghdad. The briefing would be held today at 3:30 p.m. in the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA) Club. While in Baghdad, the Special Commission Chairman, Rolf Ekeus, had dealt primarily with Iraq's biological research and weapons capability.

Mr. Sills reminded correspondents that on 11 July, the Council was scheduled to conduct both the 60-day and 120-day review of the sanctions against Iraq. The first dealt with the economic embargo and the 120-day review dealt with compliance with the disarmament provisions of resolution 687 (1991).

There had been an announcement from Haiti that the results from the recent elections would be announced next Sunday. Provision was to be made, during second round of voting on 23 July, for those who had not been able to vote because of irregularities during the first round. It was unclear whether that would be combined with the second round or, as seemed more likely, whether the second round would be delayed.

He went on to remind correspondents that the sixth round of the East Timor talks would begin on Saturday, 8 July, in Geneva.

Turning to peace-keeping matters, Mr. Sills said that at 1300 hours Zagreb time today, the United Nations observed an aircraft launch of four rockets at Brekovica, which was north of the Bihac "safe area" in Bosnia. The target appeared to be a power station controlled by Bosnian Government forces. The aircraft had come from Serb-controlled areas but the United Nations could not say whether the aircraft were Bosnian Serb or Krajina Serb. Also, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) could not confirm casualties or damage because it was not allowed access to the area where the power station was located. However, two civilian casualties had been reported in Bihac town today as a result of nine impacts and heavy shelling had been reported in the northern and south-eastern part of the Bihac pocket.

In Sarajevo, the situation had been tense with slightly lower levels of fighting than yesterday; there were reports the city had been remarkably quiet in the last few hours, with virtually no impacts, Mr. Sills continued. The most active areas continued to be in the west and south-west of

the city, where there had been sporadic heavy-weapons fire.

Two mortar rounds had been fired close to UNPROFOR headquarters in Sarajevo and a rocket had also exploded near the refueling station; no casualties were reported. Four UNPROFOR observation posts had been either directly targeted, or were close to mortar explosions. United Nations traffic on the Mount Ingman road continued to be fired at from Bosnian Serb positions.

There had been an increase in heavy-weapons fire in Srebrenica in Bosnia and United Nations observers had reported two impacts in Gorazde, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which a fourteen-year-old boy had been killed and two other civilians seriously injured.

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5 July 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

CA

PART 2 OF 2

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had reported that only 8 per cent of the 6,000 metric tons of aid required by Sarajevo had been delivered in June. As a result of the rapidly deteriorating situation, UNPROFOR and the UNHCR had been moving food convoys down the treacherous Mount Ingman road into the city. The first two convoys had been relatively uneventful, but a third convoy, carrying more than 60 tonnes of flour, had been attacked by mortars, wounding at least one UNPROFOR soldier and damaging a truck. The convoy had eventually made it down the mountain to the Sarajevo airport. The UNHCR had stated that it was "absolutely outrageous that a humanitarian aid convoy destined for the civilian population of a besieged city" was being attacked in that way. Mr. Sills stated that he certainly concurred with that statement. The UNHCR had described the current situation in Sarajevo as the bleakest it had ever seen in terms of their being any solutions or even chance of improvement on the horizon.

The situation in the Bihac "safe area" remained very bad. In June, 300 tonnes, out of a monthly requirement of 2,000 tonnes, had been delivered into the besieged pocket. The UNHCR was attempting to move another convoy into Bihac, after two others had reached the area over the weekend. The agency would also try to get a convoy into Gorazde, which had received no aid by UNHCR convoy since 20 May.

Mr. Sills said the UNHCR had reported another problem which had arisen. The Bosnian Government introduced a heavy tax on all humanitarian organizations, including non-governmental organizations, individuals and projects, in Sarajevo. The UNHCR had been attempting to reverse the decision and believed that if the Government did not change its mind, some organizations would cease their operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Turning to other matters, Mr. Sills said there had been reports from Rwanda and Burundi that an increasing number of refugees in the camps in Goma had begun to return to Rwanda

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or had expressed an interest in returning. The UNHCR hoped to resume organized convoys from the camps in the next couple of weeks. More than 7,000 Rwandese refugees had returned to their homes from Burundi since last month -- the largest movement of refugees since the voluntary repatriation programme had begun last February.

Tomorrow, 6 July, the Rwanda round table and mid-term review meeting would begin a two-day session. Representatives of the Government, donor countries and United Nations agencies and programmes would gather in Kigali to discuss the current situation in Rwanda and review progress made in implementing the programme for national reconciliation and reconstruction. One of the major problems to be discussed was how to speed up the disbursement of the \$600 million pledged at a donors' meeting in Geneva last January. To date, only \$134 million had actually been disbursed.

A correspondent asked who would be in charge of the rapid reaction force in Bosnia and Herzegovina and what the units would do once they were in the country. Mr. Sills said the units would support UNPROFOR's peace-keeping efforts under the current mandate and would be under the chain of command established by UNPROFOR. However, within those parameters, military officers would have considerable leeway on how to use the units.

Another correspondent asked for an explanation as to why the Bosnian Croats had been blocking the rapid reaction force. What additional information did they need? Mr. Sills said it was not clear to him, although they had asked for clarification on the force's activities. The force had been authorized by the Security Council resolution, which spelt out what the force's duties would be. The United Nations had a status-of-forces agreement with Croatia, through which the rapid reaction force would pass, though it would not actually operate in Croatia. The Organization also had an agreement with the Bosnian Government, covering the force's activities in that country. He hoped the blockage would not pose a problem. There had been some financial questions, such as charges for utilities, which had to be worked out, but they were regarded as technical matters and were being negotiated.

Questioned on whether recent fighting between French peace-keepers on Mount Ingman and Bosnian Serbs was a tendency which would be expanded when the rapid reaction force came into being, Mr. Sills replied that the French contingent on Mount Ingman was part of the existing UNPROFOR Forces, not the rapid reaction force. The officer-in-charge of an UNPROFOR contingent had considerable operational authority, if his troops were attacked, to decide what the reaction should be. Recently in Mount Ingman, it had been felt a military response was necessary. Smoke bombs had been fired as a warning and to provide cover, but the attack on French troops had merited a military response. He would not call it an escalation by UNPROFOR; if the attacks on the French troops stopped they would not fire back.

A correspondent asked whether there were any prospects of the Bosnian Government agreeing to the proposal made about 10 days ago by the Bosnian Serbs that the two sides

agree to a cease-fire and an ending of the war. Mr. Sills said that everybody would be interested in that conceptually, but there was a problem with territorial arrangements. And, as far as he knew, there had been no agreement between the two sides on the division of territory. That question was at the heart of the Contact Group's peace plan and was the basis for continuing negotiations, which Co-chairmen of the Steering Committee, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Carl Bildt were working on.

Mr. Sills agreed another correspondent was right in saying the Bosnian Serbs had rejected the Contact Group's peace plan, which was a year old. A correspondent then asked who was responsible for shelling UNPROFOR headquarters in Sarajevo. Mr. Sills said he understood that the shelling had come from Bosnian Serb positions.

A correspondent said the Contact Group's peace plan had been a "take it or leave it" plan, so the Serbs had left it. She then asked when the plan would be pronounced dead. Mr. Sills said the plan had been presented that way originally, and it had certainly been "left rather than taken" by the Bosnian Serbs. However, discussions now centred on using the Contact Group's peace plan as the basis for further negotiations.

Mr. Sills said he had no further information on the financing of the rapid reaction force.

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3 July 1995

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES SADAKO OGATA
TO RECEIVE PHILADELPHIA LIBERTY MEDAL

GENEVA, 30 June (UNHCR) -- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, will be awarded the Philadelphia Liberty Medal on 4 July for her work on behalf of refugees worldwide.

"To me, this award has immense symbolic weight", Ms. Ogata said. "The population of the United States is made up of people who left other countries to search for liberty and opportunity. Refugees have been driven from their homes by persecution and warfare, and they, too, long for those freedoms."

The Liberty Medal, which will be awarded in Philadelphia, is intended to recognize people who have demonstrated leadership and vision in the pursuit of liberty of conscience or freedom from oppression, ignorance or deprivation. Recent recipients have included Presidents Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk of South Africa and President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic.

Ms. Ogata will be the first woman to receive the award, and also the first person from Asia. She is a national of Japan.

Since its creation more than 40 years ago, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has helped tens of millions of refugees and earned two Nobel Peace Prizes, growing to become one of the world's leading humanitarian bodies. Currently, it is helping over 27 million people who have sought refuge from persecution or armed combat, or who are returning to their homes.

Ms. Ogata was elected by the General Assembly, taking up her post in February 1991, just weeks before the Kurdish crisis in northern Iraq. Since then, the UNHCR has witnessed a wide range of refugee emergencies, including the catastrophic exodus of 2 million people from Rwanda in 1994; the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, where the UNHCR leads the humanitarian efforts of the United Nations; and the continuing outflow of thousands of Liberians and Sierra Leoneans every week.

Ms. Ogata, who is 67, was previously Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Studies at Sophia University in Tokyo. She was the Independent Expert of the Commission on Human Rights reporting on human rights in Myanmar in 1990. She represented Japan at the Commission (1982-1985), was Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1978-1979), and was Minister Plenipotentiary at Japan's permanent

mission to the United Nations (1976-1979). As a lecturer in international relations, she has published a number of books on diplomatic history and political science. She is married and has two children.

The Philadelphia Liberty award consists of a gold medallion and \$100,000 which Ms. Ogata intends to donate to the UNHCR.

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3 July 1995
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES SADAKO OGATA
TO RECEIVE PHILADELPHIA LIBERTY MEDAL
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Philadelphia Liberty Medal on 4 July for her work on behalf of
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FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY
3 July 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-
GENERAL

The Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Joe Sills, began today's noon briefing by updating correspondents on Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's activities at the United Nations Office at Geneva. This morning, he had met with Jean-Claude Milleron, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis. At 11 a.m. the Secretary-General met with the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group, a group which consists of permanent representatives from the principal donor countries, and the Commission of the European Union, currently presided over by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Daniel Spiegel.

The Secretary-General then received the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Alexiy II, in a private meeting at the Palais des Nations. Both men then attended a large public gathering of religious leaders, the diplomatic corps and non-governmental organizations. The gathering was addressed by the Secretary-General, the Patriarch and by the Secretary-General of the World Council of Churches, Konrad Raiser. This meeting had its genesis in earlier discussions between the Secretary-General and the Patriarch on 8 and 9 May in Moscow, during the ceremonies to mark the end of the Second World War in Europe. At the time, the Secretary-General had invited the Patriarch to visit the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva, when he toured Europe. The Secretary-General's address to the gathering would be available shortly as a press release (See Press Release SG/SM/5673).

Later in the afternoon, the Secretary-General had attended a plenary session of the International Law Commission. Mr. Sills noted that the Secretary-General had been a member of the Commission prior to his election as Secretary-General.

Announcing other appointments, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General met with Dr. Klaus Schwab, the Director of the World Economic Forum in Geneva. He also met with James Purcell, the Director-General of the International Organization for Migration, an intergovernmental organization which worked closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

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Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General then met with Ibrahima Fall, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who had led the United Nations delegation to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit last week in Addis Ababa. Mr. Fall would report to the Secretary-General on that meeting. The Secretary-General concluded his schedule today with an address to the

Institute of Higher International Studies entitled "The United Nations and New International Conflicts". The address would be available as a press release later this afternoon. (See Press Release 5674.)

Tomorrow morning, the Secretary-General would address the opening of the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, which will focus on the development of Africa, Mr. Sills said.

Senior development experts from African donor countries and nongovernmental organizations had begun meeting in Geneva today to discuss the issues of African development, Mr. Sills continued. Proposals resulting from that session would be fed into the Economic and Social Council's high-level segment being held from 4 to 6 July. The segment would focus on the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s. The Secretary-General's report (E/1995/81) on the Development of Africa is available at the Documents Counter, he said.

The Security Council would continue the consultations on the report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia this afternoon. The Council had concluded late last week a first reading of the report. A draft resolution was circulating, which included a mid-September date for the further extension of the suspension of sanctions against the Federal Republic Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The Council would probably meet on Wednesday, 5 July, to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Sills reminded correspondents that tomorrow, 4 July, was a holiday at the United Nations and there would be no noon briefing.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office, said that the UNHCR had announced today, the third anniversary of the Sarajevo airlift, that it was prepared to resume its aid shuttle flights into the city within 72 hours. However, there was little prospect of that happening. The airlift had been shut down since 8 April. The UNHCR said that in May it had met only 42 per cent of its humanitarian aid target for Sarajevo. The figure had been lower in June and was expected to be lower still in July.

Sarajevo citizens had continued to be subject to indiscriminate shelling over the weekend, Mr. Eckhard continued. Four people had been injured when a mortar hit a tree in the United Nations compound in the city centre injuring three peace-keepers slightly. However, a guard in the adjacent compound of the United States embassy had been seriously injured by shrapnel from the mortar.

Aid and resupply convoys were still having great difficulty moving in and throughout the theatre, Mr. Eckhard said. The UNHCR had reported the deaths by starvation over the weekend

of an elderly man and a three-year old boy in the Bihac pocket.

There had been continued fighting in the Croatian theatre in Sector South between Serb forces and Croatian fighters in the Dinara mountains.

The Haitian Provisional Electoral Council was expected to announce today how it would deal with those districts or voting places where people had been unable to vote properly because of logistical problems. The date of 23 July, which was the date scheduled for the second round of the elections, might now be used to complete voting in those districts where normal balloting had not been possible in the first round.

A correspondent asked how seriously the increasing criticism of the United Nations by the Bosnian Government was being taken, Mr. Eckhard said that the importance of consent in a peace-keeping operation had always been emphasized. If the Bosnian Government was considering withdrawing consent, that would have a significant impact and it would mean that the United Nations operation could not continue. Unless, of course, the Security Council decided to oppose the will of the Bosnian Government and put the entire operation under Chapter VII of the Charter -- maintenance of international peace and security. Mr. Eckhard added that he would not speculate about the likelihood of that course of action, which he suspected was not very strong. If the parties did not want the presence of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and said so officially and made it impossible for the Mission to do its job, then withdrawal would have to be considered as a serious option.

A correspondent asked if the citizens killed in Sarajevo included those killed on the Serb side of the city, Mr. Eckhard said that he had not given precise figures because of the difficulty of getting access to hospitals to confirm the numbers. The incidents he had cited were civilians in the Bosnian Government-controlled part of Sarajevo, which could include Serb civilians.

Questioned on confirmation of the figures on the Serb side, Mr. Eckhard said that he was not aware of specific incidents included in today's report.

In reply to another question from the correspondent on the numbers of Serb children killed in Brcko, Bosnia, Mr. Eckhard said he did not have such figures and the United Nations had great difficulty maintaining observers in the Brcko corridor, as both sides prevented Mission personnel moving around the area where the fighting was heavy.

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members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean should participate in its work. It encouraged States concerned to resume their participation and urged its Chairman to pursue his dialogue with their Governments and to report back at its next session. France, the United Kingdom and the United States withdrew from the Committee in 1989.

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- - Press Release DH/1927
3 July 1995

Prepared by Central News

DH/1927

3 July 1995

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

-Secretary-General, in Geneva, says international community must resist fatalism, inequality and assaults on human dignity.

-UNHCR reports two deaths from starvation in Bihac pocket; says humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo could resume within 72 hours if conditions permitted.

-Mortar round wounds three peace-keepers at UNPROFOR headquarters as indiscriminate shelling of Sarajevo continues.

-High Commissioner Ogata to receive Philadelphia Liberty Medal for work on behalf of refugees worldwide.

-Administrative and Budgetary Committee recommends General Assembly maintain current level of peace-keeping support account for July.

-Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean concludes 1995 session; says major Powers should participate in discussion on peace and security in region.

The international community must say "No!" to fatalism in the face of crisis; "No!" to continuing inequality; and "No!" to assaults on human dignity, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He made that comment in Geneva today, in an address on the role of religions in the promotion of peace and tolerance. He said humanity's economic interdependence and brotherhood must be announced through solidarity in development.

The Secretary-General said the current fiftieth anniversary celebrations should be an occasion to pay tribute to the spiritual foundations of the United Nations Charter. Citing the opening exhortation of the Charter -- "We the peoples of the United Nations" -- he said humanity should be constitutionally united as it was spiritually one.

Among his other appointments in Geneva today, the Secretary-General attended a plenary meeting of the International Law Commission. He was also scheduled to attend a meeting of senior development experts from African and donor governments to discuss African development policy.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported Bosnia and Herzegovina's first deaths by

starvation since the war there began. An elderly man and a three-year old boy died of hunger in the Bihac pocket over the weekend. Two UNHCR convoys reached Bihac last week, but there have been no regular aid deliveries since Bosnian Serb forces began blocking access in May 1994.

In another development, the UNHCR said it was prepared to resume its humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo within 72 hours, but saw little prospect of that happening. The airlift has been suspended since 8 April because of the deteriorating security situation in the city, the refusal of the Bosnian Serbs to give safety assurances, and the refusal of the warring sides to discuss the reopening of the airport.

The UNHCR went on to say that it had only achieved 42 per cent of its humanitarian delivery targets in May. Deliveries to Sarajevo had declined in June and were expected to do so again in July.

Sarajevo was subjected to further indiscriminate shelling over the weekend, according to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). Yesterday, a mortar round hit a tree at UNPROFOR headquarters in the city. Three peace-keepers were slightly injured, while a guard at the adjacent United States Embassy compound was more seriously injured.

Meanwhile, a French UNPROFOR convoy driving over Mount Igman was targeted by Bosnian Serb forces, who fired 15 rounds from a cannon. The Force responded with mortar fire, after first firing a warning smoke round. It was the first time UNPROFOR had used high explosive mortar rounds against the Bosnian Serbs.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata will tomorrow receive the Philadelphia Liberty Medal for her work on behalf of refugees worldwide. The Medal recognizes people who have demonstrated leadership and vision in the pursuit of liberty of conscience, or freedom from oppression, ignorance or deprivation. Recent recipients have included Presidents Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk of South Africa and President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic.

"To me, this award has immense symbolic weight", Ms. Ogata said. "The population of the United States is made up of people who left other countries to search for liberty and opportunity. Refugees have been driven from their homes by persecution and warfare, and they, too, long for those freedoms."

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has recommended that the General Assembly maintain for July the current level of resources approved under the support account for United Nations peace-keeping operations. The Assembly had authorized 346 posts and 61 positions under general temporary assistance to be funded from the support account in the amount of \$14.1 million, for the period 1 January to 30 June.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has said that greater efforts and more time are needed to develop a focused discussion on practical measures to ensure peace, security and stability in the region. The Committee made that comment on Friday, when it concluded its 1995 session by adopting its report to the General Assembly.

The Committee said it remained convinced that all permanent

members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean should participate in its work. It encouraged States concerned to resume their participation and urged its Chairman to pursue his dialogue with their Governments and to report back at its next session. France, the United Kingdom and the United States withdrew from the Committee in 1989.

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3 July 1995

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS OF UNITED NATIONS BODIES IN JULY

The following is a tentative list of United Nations meetings scheduled to be held beginning in July, including major meetings of intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations:

Meetings continued from previous months:

2 May-21 July International Law Commission (forty-seventh session), Geneva

8 May-21 July Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

29 May-7 July Conference on Disarmament (second part), Geneva

12 June-14 July General Assembly (resumed forty-ninth session), Fifth Committee, New York

26 June-28 July United Nations Administrative Tribunal, Geneva

26 June-28 July Economic and Social Council (substantive session), Geneva

Meetings beginning in July:

July/August Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, New York

3-7 July United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) -- Ad Hoc Working Group on the Role of Enterprises in Development (second session), Geneva

3-7 July Commission on Human Rights -- Working Group on Communications, Geneva

Meetings beginning in July: (continued)

10-14 July United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board -- Standing Committee, New York

10-21 July Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods -- Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (tenth session), Geneva

10-21 July Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, Geneva

10-28 July Human Rights Committee (fifty-fourth session), Geneva

10-28 July Conference on Disarmament -- Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban, (inter-sessional meetings), Geneva

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SC/6063
3 July 1995

YUGOSLAV SANCTIONS COMMITTEE STREAMLINES ITS PROCEDURES
AND FACILITATES LEGITIMATE SHIPPING VIA DANUBE

Following is the text of the statement issued today by Emilio J. Cardenas (Argentina), Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, on behalf of Committee members:

Security Council resolution 943 (1994) invited the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to adopt appropriate streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance. Resolutions 970 (1995) and 988 (1995) also requested that the Committee expedite that work.

In response, the Committee's informal working group has met on a number of occasions to devise appropriate procedures. On 1 February, the Committee decided that applications from international humanitarian agencies, nongovernmental humanitarian agencies and applications concerning the personal belongings of individuals should be processed on a priority basis. It was also decided that requests from international humanitarian agencies for the transshipment of humanitarian items through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by land would be considered under the "no-objection" procedure.

Following its 126th meeting on 27 June, the Committee approved these additional recommendations of its working group on its rules and procedures which should be read in conjunction with the revised consolidated guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work:

--The Committee's application forms for exports to, or transshipments through, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) will be amended to include space for the itemization of goods and information on their end use or end user, if appropriate (applications providing this information will receive priority processing in the Committee;

--With a view to speeding up the consideration of applications by the Committee and the passage of goods at the authorized border crossing points, the form will have space for inclusion of the appropriate six-digit harmonized international tariff code (exceptions could be made in relation to supplies from

international humanitarian agencies, shipments of personal effects, and small humanitarian donations of no commercial value with a list of goods to be attached to the application).

--Also to be provided is a notice indicating that applications accompanied by supporting financial information such as bona fide contracts, letters of credit, or other documentation demonstrating a similar intent to enter into a transaction, will receive priority processing in the Committee;

--The Committee hopes to receive applications on the new forms as soon as possible, but will not accept applications received on the old forms after 1 August 1995;

--Kalotina and Dragoman in Bulgaria will henceforth be treated by the Committee as a single border crossing;

--The period of validity of the Committee's letters of acknowledgement and approval will be extended from three to six months, with no extensions permitted (fresh applications for the same goods would have to be made if necessary at the end of the six-month period); and

--Existing valid approval, acknowledgement and extension letters will retain their current validity (no further extensions will be permitted).

The Committee receives a proportion of applications that raise questions about the seriousness of the company's intention to make an export, or that request clearly excessive quantities of goods. In order to ensure the speedy processing of all other applications, the Committee will continue closely to monitor such time-wasting applications and will be ready, if necessary, to refuse to agree to them.

In response to information and assurances received from the Sanctions Assistance Missions Communications Centre (SAMCOMM), the Committee is prepared to consider requests from States for authorizations for specified shipping companies to transship unlimited quantities of certain materials along the Danube under certain conditions.

Goods which will be considered for such authorizations under these new procedures are iron ore and aggregates (sand, gravel, slag), non-coking coal, steel coils and slabs. Goods should be described on applications in accordance with normal customs procedures. The Committee will review the list after three months; if no violations take place under the new procedures, it may decide, at that time, to extend it.

Shipping companies making an application to transship goods via the Danube under the new procedures must have a clear track record of activity on the Danube. The Committee will rely on the advice of States and bodies and organizations such as the Danube Commission and SAMCOMM for this purpose.

If the Committee receives a substantiated report from any State or from the Danube Commission or SAMCOMM that any violation has taken place, the Chairman of the Committee shall automatically notify the State concerned that the Committee withdraws its authorization to the company concerned under the new procedures and will not authorize any further shipments to that company under the new procedures.

If the Committee receives information of significant

diversions of a particular commodity, it will withdraw its authorizations for all companies shipping that commodity and will issue no further authorizations for that commodity under the new procedures.

The Committee expects to be informed immediately by States and regional organizations and bodies of any violation.

States, with the assistance of SAMCOMM, must continue to make full inspections of all vessels and shipments on the Danube. The Committee requests States with the assistance of SAMCOMM to undertake full monitoring at Calafat (Romania)/Vidin (Bulgaria) and at Mohacs (Hungary). Vessels inspected at loading and sealed by the Ukrainian authorities with the assistance of SAM Ukraine at Ismail, need not be re-inspected unless considered necessary by the local authorities, including on the basis of information supplied by SAMCOMM.

Requests for authorizations must come from the sending or receiving State, as appropriate, which should submit separate requests for each company for each type of cargo.

States, with the assistance of SAMCOMM, are asked to keep a running tally of the amounts of each category of goods that are transshipped under the new procedures and this information should be forwarded regularly to the Committee.

The Committee expects, as with any vessel transshipping the Danube, that a vessel undertaking a transshipment under the new procedures which is suspected of a violation will be immediately detained by the State in which it is located pending an investigation.

Committee authorizations will be valid for six months in conformity with all its letters of authorization, under its new streamlining procedures.

The Committee does not require on-board monitors on vessels with Committee authorizations for transshipments of the particular products permitted under the new procedures but companies with authorizations under the new procedures should instruct their ships' masters to provide information to SAM/Western European Union debriefing teams.

The Committee will review all the new procedures after a three-month trial period.

The Committee believes that the new procedures described above will significantly reduce the current delays in its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance and will facilitate legitimate trade on the Danube. The Committee expects that exporting States will, in their turn, redouble their efforts to screen applications in their capitals so that time-wasting applications are not brought before the Committee.

The Committee will continue, in any event, to consider further ways in which deliveries of humanitarian assistance to the former Yugoslavia can be expedited and will keep the question of restrictions on trade on the Danube under close review.

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30 June 1995
DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Ahmad Fawzi, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had arrived in Berne at the beginning of his official visit to Switzerland. At around 11 a.m. local time he had met for about an hour with the President, Kaspar Villiger. Also present were Otto Stich, the Minister of Finance, Arnold Koller, the Minister of Police and Justice and Flavio Cotti, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Fawzi said the President had stressed the importance of the Secretary-General's visit to Switzerland during the United Nations fiftieth anniversary year. A number of activities had been prepared to celebrate the anniversary there.

Although Switzerland was not a Member of the Organization, its President noted that it was a trustworthy and dependable country and had supported a large number of United Nations activities, as well as the current reforms being undertaken. The Secretary-General expressed his gratitude to Switzerland for its support and said he considered it to be an integral part of the United Nations system, even though it was not a Member State. During the meeting, he briefed the President on current United Nations efforts and activities throughout the world in promoting democracy, peace and development. The Secretary-General emphasized that those three elements were the key pillars to constructing a secure and harmonious world.

Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General and the President had discussed a wide range of issues relating to peace and security, including the role of regional organizations in relation to the United Nations own peace efforts. They also discussed economic and social activities of the United Nations, with an emphasis on sustainable development, and reviewed bilateral relations.

At noon, local time, the Secretary-General, speaking in French, and the Swiss President, speaking in German, addressed the press. A transcript of their statements would be available later in the Spokesman's office.

At 12:15 p.m. local time, the Secretary-General had attended a luncheon given in his honour by the Federal Council, Mr. Fawzi continued. Later, accompanied by the Swiss Foreign Minister, he was expected to meet with the forum of Swiss Non-governmental Organizations, and with a group of students

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representing Switzerland's four linguistic regions. He was then scheduled to tour the offices of the Universal Postal Union, accompanied by its Director-General, after which he would return to Geneva. The Secretary-General was accompanied on his official visit by Under-Secretary-General Vladimir Petrovsky, the Director-General of the United Nations office in Geneva. (See Press Release SG/T/1969.)

Mr. Fawzi went on to draw correspondents' attention to two press releases. One referred to the policy dialogue on African development, which would be held in Geneva parallel to the current session of the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations was gathering senior development experts from African and donor governments and non-governmental organizations in Geneva on 3 July to stimulate a productive dialogue on African development. The proposals put forward during the policy dialogue would be fed into the Economic and Social Council's high-level segment, to be held from 4 to 6 July and be presided over by the Secretary-General. The high-level segment would focus on the development of Africa, including the implementation of the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s.

The other press release covered the Economic and Social Council's debate on how to bring about a coordinated and efficient follow-up to the agreements reached at six recent United Nations conferences on economic, social and related matters. The debate was taking place during the "coordination segment" of the Council's current five-week substantive session.

Turning to other matters, Mr. Fawzi said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had reported that its humanitarian airlift into Sarajevo, which had been suspended for three months, might not get off the ground again. The airlift of humanitarian aid -- the longest ever -- had delivered over 150,000 metric tons of aid to the capital city. The UNHCR said the deteriorating security in the city, as well as the refusal of the Bosnian Serbs to provide safety assurances, and the refusal of the warring sides to discuss the re-opening of the airport had all prevented the airlift re-opening.

The Security Council began consultations at 11 a.m. on the question of Western Sahara, Mr. Fawzi said. Also on its agenda was the report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia as well as a report of the informal working group concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions. At the time of the briefing, the Council had begun a formal meeting on Liberia.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that the fighting in the Western Sarajevo suburbs, which had been mainly initiated by Bosnian Government forces in the last few days, had died down and UNPROFOR could assess no changes in the confrontation lines. Last night, artillery rounds had hit the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) sector headquarters, known as the PTT building. One round landed on the roof and another hit the western wall, near the kitchen. There were no injuries. This morning, five rounds impacted closer to the centre of town,

near the residence and headquarters of UNPROFOR Force Commander Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith but no injuries were reported.

Mr. Eckhard went on to say that the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces, Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, met yesterday with the Bosnian Serb military leader, General Ratko Mladic, to discuss convoy access and other matters. Lieutenant-General Smith was in Gornji Vakuf today and would go on to Split, where he would meet tomorrow with the Force Commander and with General Andre Soubirou of the rapid reaction force.

In other news, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Carl Bildt, would travel to the region tomorrow and were expected to spend several days in high-level meetings in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and in Croatia.

The United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) theatre had been generally stable, although Croatian troop movements and increased air activity had been observed in Sector South.

A 10-truck UNHCR convoy took 103 metric tons of food into Cazin in the Government-controlled area of the Bihac pocket. It was only the fourth delivery to reach that area since 5 April, Mr. Eckhard said. The UNHCR airlift, which would be three years old next Monday, had delivered 153,412 metric tons of food since 3 July 1992. Planes from 20 nations and organizations had flown 12,320 sorties to deliver the aid which had kept tens of thousands of people alive.

A correspondent asked for comments on reports that Bosnian Government Minister Muratovic had announced a severing of contacts with the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi. Mr. Eckhard replied that the statement had been made by Mr. Muratovic during a local press interview, but no formal announcement had been made to UNPROFOR. Mr. Akashi meanwhile was prepared to continue to meet with all sides, which was what he had to do to be effective. Asked if a formal severance would be unhelpful, Mr. Eckhard replied "That would not be helpful, no".

Questioned whether aid agencies had suspended activities in Burundi following an attack on a French humanitarian group by elements linked to the army, Mr. Eckhard said he would get more details about the incident, which had occurred about a week ago. However, humanitarian agencies had not suspended their activities in Burundi, he added.

A correspondent asked what the obligation of the Bosnian Government forces was in preventing the re-opening of the Sarajevo airport, given that the Bosnian Serb forces were responsible for closing it. Mr. Eckhard said that security guarantees from both sides were needed for the airport to operate. For example, fighting in Sarajevo in the last few days had been between Bosnian Government forces on one side of the airport and Bosnian Serb forces on the other. At a minimum, both sides had to stop firing in the airport area in order for it to be opened. However, negotiations to open the airport had been linked to other issues such as re-opening routes as well as sniper activity. Linkages by both sides made

the negotiations extremely complicated and progress impossible. Given the level of fighting in the city at present, there had been no dialogue between the two sides on any substantive issue.

In a follow-up question, the correspondent asked about earlier statements by Mr. Eckhard that the Bosnian Serbs had to open the airport unconditionally. Mr. Eckhard replied that the international community wanted everyone to stop fighting and open up access to Sarajevo by road and by air so that the humanitarian work could resume. However, in the absence of any agreement, the United Nations mission had not been authorized by the Security Council to enforce a solution.

In reply to a question about the meeting in Geneva, yesterday between the Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Andrei Kozyrev, Mr. Fawzi said the two discussed a range of issues, including the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There was a transcript available in the Spokesman's Office of remarks to the press by the Secretary-General and Mr. Kozyrev, which provided details of the meeting.

A correspondent asked how much money the United Nations spent in Switzerland, how much money went into the economy in Geneva and whether the move of the United Nations Volunteers to Bonn was a harbinger of a move to a country that did pay its dues. Mr. Fawzi said he would have to check on the actual monetary figures, adding however, that Switzerland had supported a large number of United Nations activities financially, technically and in staffing teams.

Asked whether the United Nations commanders were not frustrated by the fact that their troops were constantly being fired on, Mr. Eckhard said that trying to do a peace-keeping operation in a time of war meant that being shot at came with the territory. Occasionally, when warranted, peace-keepers fired back. For example yesterday, in the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja a French observation post was fired on by Serb positions and a fire started. As the soldiers attempted to put out the blaze they continued to be fired on and to return fire. The exchange had continued until the situation eventually quieted down. Peace-keepers would return fire when, in the judgement of the immediate officer-in-charge, it was justified, he concluded.

When asked for an update on the rapid reaction force, Mr. Eckhard said it was expected to be operational by 15 July. The British and Dutch elements had been largely completed. However, there were still a few bottlenecks delaying the deployment of the French troops as a result of some legal and political demands which had been made by the Croatian members of the Bosnian Croat Federation.

Another correspondent said there was a potential for an "international explosion" in the South China Sea over territorial claims from China alarming other countries in the region. He asked whether the Secretary-General had taken pre-emptive steps to nip the problem in the bud. Mr. Fawzi said that the Secretary-General had visited the Pacific region recently and during talks with officials in Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand the question of regional security had

arisen. There were continuing efforts to try and pre-empt and prevent conflicts from exploding all over the world. By their very nature the efforts were known as "quiet diplomacy" and he could not comment on them.

A correspondent, stating that the United Nations was no longer in Somalia, asked what if anything was known about the country and whether the Somalis had the formula for operating without a government. Mr. Fawzi said that although the United Nations did not have a political presence in Mogadishu, some of the agencies still had operations there through their local affiliates. The United Nations office was based in Nairobi, Kenya for the time being and was waiting for an appropriate moment to return, if Somalis wanted the international community to play a role in the reconciliation process.

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FROM DPIIDS

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30 June 1995

NEW CHAIRMEN OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY BODIES IN JULY

In accordance with the principle of alphabetical rotation, the following new Chairmen of United Nations security bodies will take office on 1 July:

SECURITY COUNCIL

Gerardo Martinez Blanco (Honduras) will succeed Detlev Graf zu Rantzau (Germany) as President of the Security Council.


MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Brigadier General Guy Pouliquen (France) will succeed Major-General Zhou Jiang (China) as Chairman of the Military Staff Committee.

END OF TRANSMISSION
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

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01:40 01/07/95

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

SUMMARY ONLY

Indian Ocean Committee
442nd Meeting (AM)

IO/376
30 June 1995

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON INDIAN OCEAN CONCLUDES 1995 SESSION, 26-30
JUNE

Says Focused Discussion on Regional Peace, Security
Requires More Time, Effort and Participation of Big Powers

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, concluding its 1995 session this morning, said that greater efforts and time were required to develop a focused discussion on practical measures to ensure conditions of peace, security and stability in the region.

Adopting its report to the General Assembly, as orally amended, the Committee said it remained convinced that the participation in its work of all permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean would assist the progress of a mutually beneficial dialogue to develop such conditions.

The Committee encouraged those States concerned to resume their participation in its work and urged its Chairman, Herman Leonard de Silva (Sri Lanka), to pursue his dialogue with their Governments and to report back at its next session. France, United Kingdom and United States withdrew from the Committee in 1989.

The Committee recommended that the Chairman inform it on the results of his consultations and other relevant developments at a meeting to be held in 1996 for that specific purpose. That meeting will be held before the Committee's next regular session to be held in 1997.

In addition, the Committee noted initiatives taken by countries in the region to promote cooperation, particularly economic cooperation. During the course of this session, which began on 27 June, Australia and Mauritius had described regional initiatives on cooperation, such as an association of Indian Ocean rim countries.

Also this morning, the representative of Maldives said that, although the conditions that had formed the basis of the 1971 Declaration no longer existed, the Committee could still play a role in such areas as fisheries management, transfer of technology and a host of technical, economic and environmental

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FROM DPIIDS

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SUMMARY & TEXT OF RESOLUTION ONLY

Security Council
3549th Meeting (PM)

SC/6059
30 June 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS MANDATE OF UNOMIL UNTIL 15 SEPTEMBER
Resolution 1001 Makes Further Mandate Renewal
Conditional on Real Progress in Implementing Peace Agreements

The Security Council, this afternoon, extended the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) until 15 September 1995 and declared that unless serious and substantial progress was made towards a peaceful settlement in that country, the Mission's mandate would not be renewed after that date.

By unanimously adopting resolution 1001 (1995), the Council urged the Liberian parties to use the Mission's extension to implement the peace process envisaged in the 1994 Akosombo and Accra agreements, particularly their provisions on the installation of the Council of State; the re-establishment of a comprehensive and effective cease-fire; the disengagement of all forces; and the creation of a timetable for the implementation of disarmament agreements.

If progress in those areas was achieved by 15 September, the resolution stated, the Council would consider restoring UNOMIL to its full strength, with appropriate adjustment of its mandate and its relationship with the Economic Community of West African States' Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), including matters relating to post-conflict peace-building in Liberia. It urged the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to reconvene a meeting of the Liberian political leaders as soon as possible to resolve the outstanding issues of political settlement.

Member States were urged by the Council to provide additional support for the peace process by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and by providing financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the troops participating in ECOMOG. That would enable the Group to be fully deployed and to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to encampment and disarmament of the Liberian factions.

The Council demanded that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of ECOMOG and UNOMIL personnel, as well as

organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout the country.

Addressing the Council, the Permanent Representative of Liberia, William Bull, urged the international community not to abandon his country, as that would only embolden the factions to increase the terror to achieve their political ends. The legitimate aspiration of the Liberian people to live in peace and rebuild their lives was a fundamental human right which must not be denied them. The United Nations had a moral obligation to remain resolute in advancing the peace, development and well-being of all peoples.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Nigeria, Indonesia, Botswana, China, Honduras, Rwanda, United States, France, Oman, Russian Federation, Italy, Argentina, Czech Republic and Germany.

The UNOMIL was the first United Nations peace-keeping mission undertaken in cooperation with an operation already set up by a regional organization, the ECOWAS. The Mission was established by resolution 866 (1993) for an initial period of seven months. It was mandated to work with ECOMOG in the implementation of the 1993 Cotonou Peace Agreement which provided for a series of steps towards a peace settlement in Liberia, including a cease-fire, disarmament and demobilization of the parties and the holding of national elections. The civil war in Liberia broke out in 1990, when the government headed by President Samuel Doe was overthrown.

Text of Resolution 1001

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994, 972 (1995) of 13 January 1995, and 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 10 June 1995 (S/1995/473), on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

"Emphasizing that the people of Liberia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

"Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

"Welcoming the recent summit meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Committee of Nine on Liberia of the Economic Community of West African States, in Abuja, Nigeria from 17 to 20 May 1995,

"Noting that a further concerted and harmonized effort by all concerned, including the ECOWAS States, would be helpful to advance the peace process,

"Concerned that the Liberian parties have so far failed to install the Council of State, re-establish an effective cease-fire and take concrete steps towards the implementation of the other provisions of the Accra Agreement,

"Deeply concerned also at the continuing inter- and intra-factional fighting in parts of Liberia, which has further

by providing financial, logistical and other assistance in support of the troops participating in ECOMOG in order to enable it to deploy fully and to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to encampment and disarmament of the Liberian factions;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General in this regard, to continue his efforts to obtain financial and logistical resources from Member States and urges those States that have pledged assistance to fulfil their commitments;

"10. Reminds all States of their obligations to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995);

"11. Reaffirms the continued necessity for ECOMOG and UNOMIL to cooperate in fulfilling their respective mandates and to this end urges ECOMOG to enhance its cooperation with UNOMIL at all levels to enable the mission to discharge its mandate;

"12. Urges ECOMOG in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement (S/26272), to take necessary action to provide security for UNOMIL observers and civilian staff;

"13. Demands once more, that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of ECOMOG and UNOMIL personnel, as well as organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

"14. Commends the efforts made by Member States and humanitarian organizations in providing emergency humanitarian assistance and especially those of neighbouring countries in assisting Liberian refugees;

"15. Urges the Organization of African Unity to continue its collaboration with ECOWAS in promoting the cause of peace in Liberia;

"16. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their tireless efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Liberia;

"17. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, as described in his report, to review the level of personnel of UNOMIL, to adapt the practical implementation of the mandate and to report as appropriate;

"18. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council before 15 September 1995 on the situation in Liberia;

"19. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

END OF TRANSMISSION
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matters. It could be of particular assistance to small developing countries in overcoming a number of serious obstacles.

The Committee on the Indian Ocean also concluded its general discussion on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/82 on the future role of the Committee.

By that resolution, the Assembly had requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its elaboration of new alternative approaches for giving an impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region. It had also recalled its 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and subsequent resolutions on its implementation.

The 1971 Declaration proclaimed that the Indian Ocean, within the limits to be determined and together with the airspace above, and the seabed adjacent to it, should be designated a zone of peace. The Ad Hoc Committee was established to study the implications of the Indian Ocean zone of peace and to prepare for the convening of an international conference on the subject. The conference, the Assembly had said, should be held with the participation of the major maritime users of the Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council as well as the countries of the region.

Report of Ad Hoc Committee

The Committee, in its report to the General Assembly, emphasised the need to foster consensual approaches for peace and cooperation in the Indian Ocean region, particularly given the prevailing international climate which was conducive to the pursuit of such endeavours. It also reaffirmed the commitment to the realization of the goals of regional peace and security leading to the creation of a zone of peace.

The report noted initiatives taken by countries in the region to promote cooperation, in particular economic cooperation, in the Indian Ocean area and their possible contribution to the overall objectives of a zone of peace. The Committee remained convinced that the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council and the major users of the Indian Ocean in its work was important and would assist the progress of a mutually beneficial dialogue to develop conditions of peace, security and stability in the region. It was essential to advance such a dialogue when the Committee was examining its future role and elaborating alternative approaches, it stated.

The Committee stated that further consultations were required with France, United Kingdom and United States for them to resume their participation in the Committee's work, and requested the Chairman to pursue his dialogue with those Governments and to report back to the Committee at its next session. Finally, the report said that greater efforts and time were required to develop a focused discussion on practical measures to ensure conditions of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region.

END OF TRANSMISSION
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

023 Received Message

23:50 30/06/95

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

SUMMARY & TEXT OF RESOLUTION ONLY

Security Council
3550th Meeting (PM)

SC/6062
30 June 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS MANDATE OF MINURSO UNTIL 30 SEPTEMBER
By Resolution 1002, Adopted Unanimously, Secretary-General
Requested to Persuade Parties to Resume Participation in
Settlement Plan

The Security Council this afternoon extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 September.

As it unanimously adopted resolution 1002 (1995) the Council endorsed the Secretary-General's "benchmarks" contained in his report of 19 May and the recommendations of the six-member mission it sent to the region concerning the identification process and other aspects of the Settlement Plan.

The Council expressed its concern that, given the complexity of the tasks to be performed and the continuing interruptions caused by the two parties to the Settlement Plan, the Plan had been further delayed. It requested the Secretary-General to report by 10 September on the progress achieved in meeting the benchmarks and carrying out the mission's recommendations. On the basis of that report, the Council expected to be able to confirm 15 November as the start of the transitional period, to allow the referendum to take place early in 1996.

The Council also decided that, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report and in light of the progress achieved towards holding the referendum and implementing the Settlement Plan, it would consider the possible extension of the MINURSO's mandate after 30 September.

According to the benchmarks, in early July the Secretary-General would forward to the parties the final text of the code of conduct governing the parties during the referendum; in August, he would inform the Council of progress made by independent jurists on the release of political prisoners; and in September, he would rule on the confinement of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLSARIO) troops. By that time he would have received confirmation from the Government of Morocco on the arrangements for the reduction of its troops in the Territory.

The mission recommended that the two parties abandon insistence on reciprocity in the number and operation of the identification centres; that additional identification teams be set up in temporary fixed centres; that the highest number possible of identifications per day take place; and that reports on the progress of identification be made to the Council every two weeks.

In today's resolution, the Council also stressed the need for the parties to refrain from any actions that hindered the implementation of the Settlement Plan and called upon them to reconsider their recent relevant decisions with a view to establishing confidence. In that regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to make every effort to persuade the two parties to resume their participation in the implementation of the Settlement Plan.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed on further developments in the implementation of the Settlement Plan for the Western Sahara, in particular any significant delays that would call into question his ability to set the start of the transitional period on 15 November.

The meeting, which began at 1:39 p.m., was adjourned at 1:43 p.m.

Text of Resolution 1002

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993, 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994, 973 (1995) of 13 January 1995 and 995 (1995) of 26 May 1995,

"Recalling the Secretary-General's report of 19 May 1995 (S/1995/404),

Welcoming the work of the mission of the Council undertaken from 3 to 9 June 1995 under the terms of reference set out in the note of the President of the Council of 30 May 1995 (S/1995/431),

"Having considered the report of 21 June 1995 (S/1995/498) of the mission of the Security Council,

"Committed to reaching a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara,

"Concerned that the parties' continuing suspicion and lack of trust have contributed to delays in the implementation of the Settlement Plan (S/21360 and S/22464 and Corr.1),

"Noting that, for progress to be achieved, the two parties must have a vision of the post-referendum period,

"Taking note of the letter dated 23 June 1995 from the Secretary-General of the Polisario Front to the President of the Security Council, (annexed to document S/1995/524)

"Taking note of the letter dated 26 June 1995 from the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/514),

"Urging the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to ensure prompt and

full implementation of the Settlement Plan,

"Noting that, in his report of 19 May 1995, the Secretary-General has outlined benchmarks for assessing progress on certain aspects of the Settlement Plan, including the code of conduct, the release of political prisoners, the confinement of Polisario troops and arrangements for the reduction of Moroccan troops in the Territory in conformity with the Settlement Plan,

"Noting also that the mission of the Council has provided recommendations for moving forward on the identification process and other aspects of the Settlement Plan and stressing the need for the identification process to be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions set out therein, in particular in paragraphs 72 and 73 of the Settlement Plan, as well as in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara of 19 May 1995 and the report of the mission of the Security Council to Western Sahara of 21 June 1995;

"2. Reiterates its commitment to holding, without further delay, a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the Settlement Plan which has been accepted by the two parties stated above;

"3. Expresses its concern that, given the complexity of the tasks to be performed and the continuing interruptions caused by the two parties, implementation of the Settlement Plan has been further delayed;

"4. Calls upon the two parties to work with the Secretary-General and MINURSO in a spirit of genuine cooperation to implement the Settlement Plan in accordance with the relevant Council resolutions;

"5. Stresses the need for the parties to refrain from any actions that hinder the implementation of the Settlement Plan, calls upon them to reconsider recent relevant decisions with a view to establishing confidence, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to persuade the two parties to resume their participation in the implementation of the Settlement Plan;

"6. Endorses the Secretary-General's benchmarks described in paragraph 38 of his report of 19 May 1995;

"7. Endorses also the recommendations of the mission of the Council concerning the identification process and other aspects of the Settlement Plan, described in paragraphs 41 to 53 of its report of 21 June 1995;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 10 September 1995 on the progress achieved in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

"9. Expects to be able, on the basis of the report requested in paragraph 7 above, to confirm 15 November 1995 as the start of the transitional period, to allow the referendum to take place early in 1996;

"10. Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 September 1995 as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 19 May 1995;

"11. Decides also to consider the possible extension of

the mandate of MINURSO after 30 September 1995 on the basis of the Secretary-General's report requested in paragraph 7 above and in the light of progress achieved in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 above towards the holding of the referendum and the implementation of the Settlement Plan;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General, in addition to the reports called for in paragraph 48 of the report of the Security Council mission, to keep the Council fully informed of further developments in the implementation of the Settlement Plan for the Western Sahara during this period, in particular of any significant delays in the pace of the identification process or other developments that would call into question the Secretary-General's ability to set the start of the transitional period on 15 November 1995;

"13. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

END OF TRANSMISSION
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SC/6061
30 June 1995

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN OF YUGOSLAV SANCTIONS COMMITTEE

Following is the text of the statement issued today by Emilio J. Cardenas (Argentina), Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, on behalf of the members:

At its 126th meeting, held on 27 June, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia put in place a number of measures aimed at making the Committee's procedures more transparent, as recommended by the Security Council in the Note of its President dated 29 March (S/1995/234). To that end, the Committee decided inter alia to increase the practice of issuing press releases reflecting the most important matters discussed at the meetings. The Committee also decided to make available to any delegation lists indicating the status of communications considered under the no-objection procedure, as well as lists of major decisions of the Committee, to be prepared on a monthly basis.

Members welcomed recommendations of the Informal Working Group on streamlining the Committee's rules and procedures, as requested by the Security Council. It was expected that the adoption of these recommendations would significantly reduce the current delays in the consideration by the Committee of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, as well as facilitate legitimate trade on the Danube.

The Committee approved a request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the use of Belgrade international airport for humanitarian supplies for purposes of the UNHCR humanitarian programme in the former Yugoslavia. The UNHCR requests for the use of the Zagreb-Belgrade highway and the Port of Bar, were deferred.

The Committee considered anew the situation with fuel smuggling through Albania to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in light of the updated reports on the matter from the European Union (EU)/Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Sanctions Coordinator. The Committee was encouraged by the successful recent actions against the smugglers undertaken by the Albanian authorities in

cooperation with the Sanctions Assistance Mission (SAM) in that country and the Sanctions Assistance Missions Communications Centre (SAMCOMM) in Brussels, but was of the view that the situation continued to justify serious attention on behalf of the Albanian Government, the Committee, the EU/OSCE Sanctions Coordinator and SAMCOMM. To that end, the Committee noted with satisfaction the adoption by the Government of Italy of further measures to verify hydrocarbon shipments destined for Albania.

In view of the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council under its resolution 713 (1991), the Committee deferred, pending the receipt of additional technical information, a request to supply 20 planes to a university in Croatia for training purposes.

The Committee decided to consider at a future meeting the information submitted by the United States on the names and other data concerning Bosnian Serb officials and other individuals falling under paragraph 14 of resolution 942 (1994), with a view to establishing a list of persons whose entry into the territories of all States shall be prevented.

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29 June 1995

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

- * Secretary-General, in Geneva, congratulates United States and Russian Federation on successful docking of Space Shuttle with Mir Space Station.
- * UNPROFOR condemns continued shelling of civilians as act of barbarity after another rocket-bomb hits Sarajevo; French peace-keeper dies after vehicle strikes mine.
- * Croatia accuses Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of violating Security Council resolution 988 by transferring troops across Bosnian border and into Serb-occupied Croatian territory.
- * UNHCR appeals for \$44 million to assist voluntary repatriation of 300,000 Angolan refugees over next 30 months.
- * Special Representative for Haiti says despite shortcomings, Sunday's elections were major step forward in democratization of country.
- * Administrative and Budgetary Committee welcomes progress made in reform of United Nations procurement, and Secretary-General's intention to report on matter to General Assembly.
- * United Nations to host one-day international symposium on mental retardation, in conjunction with launching of 1995 Special Olympics.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today congratulated the United States and the Russian Federation on the occasion of the successful docking of the Space Shuttle Atlantis with the Mir Space Station. The space race, which had begun with attempts to attain military and technological dominance, had been transformed by that peaceful cooperative venture, he said.

The signing of the United Nations Charter fifty years ago this week ushered in a new age of international cooperation, he continued. Today, a new era of cooperation in outer space was dawning. The docking was a major step towards the establishment of an international space station. The

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Organization was committed to the promotion of cooperation in outer space and ensuring that all humanity reaped the benefits offered by space exploration.

Today was the first full day of the Secretary-General's official visit to Switzerland. He had a "very positive and constructive" meeting in Geneva with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. They discussed the situation in the former Yugoslavia, cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States in Georgia, developments in Tajikistan, and the problem between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) today condemned the continued shelling of civilians in Bosnia and Herzegovina as an act of barbarity, after another improvised rocket-bomb hit Sarajevo. The missile landed near the television building, but caused no damage or injuries. Using a radar trace, UNPROFOR estimated that it had been fired from Serb-controlled territory six of seven kilometres west of the city.

Meanwhile, a French peace-keeper was killed when his armoured personnel carrier struck a mine while turning at a Bosnian Serb checkpoint in the Butmir area. Last night, a Russian convoy was directly targeted by Bosnian Government forces in the hills south of Sarajevo. Several vehicles were damaged by rifle and machine-gun fire, but there were no injuries.

Croatia has accused the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of violating Security Council resolution 988 (1995). In letters to the Council and the Secretary-General yesterday, the Croatian Government alleged that the border between the Federal Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina had been breached by the "Army of Yugoslavia". It said that Army had transferred troops and heavy weapons over the border, across territory controlled by the Bosnian Serbs, and then into the occupied territories of Croatia.

Croatia asked the Security Council to urgently consider and condemn recent acts of interference by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in its internal affairs. "The condoning of this serious border violation and silence about Belgrade's intervention in Croatia would be a very serious setback for the situation in the occupied territories of Croatia and for the peace process in the region in general", it said.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today appealed for \$44 million for the voluntary repatriation of 300,000 Angolan refugees over the next 30 months. Some 200,00 of the refugees are in Zaire, 96,000 are in Zambia, 12,000 are in the Congo, and 1,000 are in Namibia. Another 15,000 are scattered in 32 other countries.

Some 5,000 refugees have returned spontaneously to Angola since the signing of a peace accord last November. The accord ended 20 years of civil war that left an estimated 600,000 people dead and another three million displaced internally.

Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi today visited Haiti's largest ballot-counting centre in Port-au-Prince, according to a United Nations spokesman. He was accompanied by the Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

(UNMIH) and the Civilian Police Commissioner.

Mr. Brahimi said that despite shortcomings and some incidents of violence, Sunday's elections meant Haiti would have a popularly elected parliament, mayors and other local officials. He described the electoral process as a major step forward in the democratization of the country.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has welcomed the progress made in implementing procurement reform in the United Nations Secretariat. In a decision approved yesterday, it also welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to submit a report on the matter to the General Assembly at its next session.

The Russian representative expressed support for the Secretariat's efforts to alleviate the shortage of procurement staff. The representative of India supported the training of procurement staff and their rotation between the field and Headquarters.

The United Nations will host a one-day international symposium on mental retardation tomorrow, a spokesman for the Organization announced today. The symposium is being held in conjunction with the launching of the 1995 Special Olympics in New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday. Lowell Weicker, former governor of Connecticut and chairman of the Special Olympics Committee, and Senator Edward Kennedy will be the guest speakers.

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

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING,

29 June 1995

At today's noon briefing, Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, said that the United Nations was pleased at the news of the successful docking today of the space shuttle Atlantis with the Mir space station. It was an extremely significant event and a landmark in international relations. Mr. Fawzi then read a statement from Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali congratulating the United States and the Russian Federation.

"On the occasion of the successful docking of the space shuttle Atlantis with the Mir space station, the Secretary-General sends his congratulations to the United States and the Russian Federation. This achievement not only represents the bridging of two impressive technologies, but also the distance two great nations have travelled in mutual understanding and trust. The space race, which began with attempts to attain military and technological dominance, has been transformed by this peaceful cooperative venture that captures the imagination of humanity.

"This week, the world commemorated the signing of the Charter, which ushered in a new age of international cooperation 50 years ago. Today, we can discern the dawning of a new era of international cooperation in the wondrous realm of outer space.

"This historic docking is a major contribution to the achievement of the two nations' goal of establishing, with their partner States, an international space station. The United Nations is committed to the promotion of international cooperation in outer space and ensuring that all humanity may reap the benefits offered by space exploration". (The statement is available as Press Release SG/SM/5671.)

Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General, who is in Geneva, met at 4:30 p.m. (Geneva time) with the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Andrei Kozyrev. At 5:30 p.m. he met with Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. Tomorrow, the Secretary-General would be going to Berne at the start of his official visit to Switzerland.

During consultations held this morning, the Security Council had completed discussions on the Co-Chairmen's report on border monitoring, Mr. Fawzi continued. The Council had also resumed its debate of a draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL). Other matters before the Council included a

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draft resolution which recommended an extension of the mandate for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 September and endorsed the recommendations put forth by the Secretary-General in his report on the matter.

Mr. Fawzi said the Council was also expected to consider the letter from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO), informing Council President Detlev Graf zu Rantzau (Germany) that it was withdrawing from the registration process. Mr. Fawzi said the Council would consider the effect that action would have on the settlement plan. On that matter, a meeting of troop contributors to MINURSO was also scheduled for this afternoon.

Regarding further information on a press release about, and first chapter of the 1995 World Economic and Social Survey, Mr. Fawzi corrected a contact phone number given during yesterday's briefing for Tim Wall to 963-5851.

Mr. Fawzi said that the United Nations would host a one-day international symposium on mental retardation beginning at 9 a.m. tomorrow, 30 June, in Conference Room 4. The symposium would be held in conjunction with the launching of the 1995 Special Olympics, to be held in New Haven, Connecticut on 1 July. The lunchtime guest speakers would be Lowell Weicker, former Governor of Connecticut and Chairman of the Special Olympics Committee, and United States Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. The Kennedy Foundation Awards would be presented in the evening at an event starting at 6 p.m. in the Delegates Dining Room. Members of the Kennedy family, including Senator Kennedy and Eunice Shriver Kennedy, would officiate. Six recipients would receive awards in the areas of self empowerment, scientific research, education, future leaders, community integration and employment, and the Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy Award would also be granted. (For details, see Press Release HQ/551.) Further information could be obtained by contacting Francis Vietta at 963-1707 or Adrea Mach at 963-1313.

A Bosnian politician, Zlatko Lagumdziya would speak at the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA) Club on 30 June at 3:30 p.m. Today at 3 p.m. there would be a joint UNCA-Department of Public Information seminar on the Internet at the Dag Hammarskjold Library in Room LL 334.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office said that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had reported that at 12:30 p.m. today, local time, another high explosive rocket had impacted in the vicinity of the television building in Sarajevo. It had exploded harmlessly nearby and no damage or injuries had been reported. The UNPROFOR had a radar trace on the rocket and estimated that the origin was six to seven kilometres west of Sarajevo in Osijek, in a Serb-controlled area. The UNPROFOR's Command had condemned the continued shelling of civilians as "acts of barbarity".

Fighting resumed in the western suburbs of Sarajevo early this morning with 12 mortar rounds fired from Serb positions in Nedarici, across the airport towards Bosnian

Government positions around Mount Igman, Mr. Eckhard continued. Approximately 6:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m.

At about 4 a.m., a French armoured personnel carrier stopped at a Bosnian Serb check-point in Sarajevo and hit a mine while making a turning manoeuvre. One French peace-keeper had been killed. In another incident, last night, a Russian battalion convoy had been directly targeted by Bosnian Government forces in the hills south of Sarajevo by rifle and machine-gun fire. Vehicles and property had been damaged but there were no injuries.

Mr. Eckhard went on to say that the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) had reported that the Mount Dinara region in Sector South remained tense yesterday and there had been some small-arms fire reported from Serb positions. The other sectors remained quiet.

Turning to other matters, Mr. Eckhard said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had appealed for \$44 million for the voluntary repatriation of 300,000 Angolan refugees over the next 30 months. Approximately 200,000 refugees were in Zaire; 96,000 in Zambia; 12,000 in the Congo; and 1,000 in Namibia. Another 15,000 were dispersed in 32 other countries. A press release on the matter would be available in room 378.

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Haiti, Lakhdar Brahimi, accompanied by Force Commander, General Joseph Kinzer, and the civilian Police Commissioner, Chief Superintendent Niel Pouliot, had visited the country's largest ballot-counting centre in Port-au-Prince today. Mr. Brahimi told the press that despite shortcomings and some incidents of violence, the electoral process meant Haiti would have a popularly elected Parliament, mayors and other local officials, which was a major step forward in the democratization of the country.

A correspondent asked for comment on meetings held yesterday at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus, Joe Clark. Mr. Eckhard replied that Mr. Clark was at Headquarters for routine briefings.

In reply to a question on the activities of the Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, Mahmoud Mestiri, Mr. Fawzi said that Mr. Mestiri had completed his consultations at Headquarters. He had been due to leave for Afghanistan yesterday and was expected to reach the area in the second week of July. (Subsequent checking confirmed that Mr. Mestiri had in fact left this morning.)

The correspondent then asked whether the question of the "censorship" of a forthcoming commemorative history of the United Nations titled A Vision of Hope had been dealt with in the briefing and whether the book would go ahead with "cuts". Mr. Fawzi said the matter had been dealt with at length during Tuesday's briefing, adding that the book was in the final stages of printing.

When asked whether the Security Council had considered the letter from the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Muhamed Sacirbey, Mr. Eckhard said he understood the matter would be taken up today by the Council along with

the report on border monitoring of the Co-Chairmen of the
Steering Committee of the International Conference on the
Former Yugoslavia.

In reply to a follow-up question as to whether he had
any further details on the rapid reaction force, Mr. Eckhard
said Member States were discussing the matter among themselves.

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osnia and Herzegovina. On

21 May, a car was allowed to cross the border with about 150 kilograms of food, another with 15 cases of beer, and a third with at least 9 boxes of fruit. On 23 May, at the same crossing-point, a van loaded with boxes crossed the border unchecked. On the next day the same van was allowed to cross into Bosnia and Herzegovina with approximately 400 kilograms of food and a minibus with many empty beer bottle crates was allowed to enter into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The matter was raised again with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) authorities and, on 26 May, the Chief of Niksic police reprimanded his personnel involved. Even then the lax behaviour of the customs officers in Vracenovici (Sector Charlie) has continued. On 12 June, a car full of groceries and a car with 20 crates of beer was allowed to cross to Bosnia. On 14 June, a van with covered windows crossed twice each way without being checked. Another van was allowed to cross the same day with 800 kilograms of cattle feed.

34. On 15 May, a mobile patrol reported that the barricades on the Becka Pec and Vrbica uncontrolled border crossings (between Vracenovici and Krstac, Sector Charlie) had been tampered with again. There were traces of spilled oil. This was reported to the Yugoslav Army Liaison Officer, who ordered the reconstruction of the barricade. On 16 May, at the Becka Pec uncontrolled border crossing, 10 soldiers were located there and a stationary Yugoslav Army patrol was positioned at the Vrbica uncontrolled border crossing. On 18 May, it was discovered that the barricade at Becka Pec had been dismantled once again and no Yugoslav Army presence was evident. On 20 May, a Mission patrol noticed that the barricades on all the bypasses had been restored, with the police and special customs squads present and active. The latter managed to apprehend two trucks attempting to smuggle decorative stones into Bosnia and Herzegovina. The trucks and the load were confiscated. However, on 21 May, one of the barriers had again been removed and there were recent tracks around it. On 18 May, the Mission Coordinator had met with Major General Obradovic in Podgorica and informed him that the area north of Vracenovici continued to be of concern, owing to the ineffectiveness of the barrier plan. He promised to take steps to correct the problems at the border.

35. The Mission mobile patrol reported on 22 May that, at the Becka Pec uncontrolled border crossing, 12 soldiers had erected a barricade. On 23 May, the barricade there was removed and the road used. On 24 May, two Yugoslav Army patrols were seen near the barricade. On 26 May, a strong Yugoslav Army presence was observed at the Becka Pec and

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agreements and had taken steps to increase contribution. For example, 250 million French francs had been earmarked in 1994, representing political support for the Palestinian people. It also testified to awareness of the economic difficulties facing the Palestinian Authority. The fragility of the Palestinian economy and its vulnerability to outside influences, the need to develop the private sector, and the special situation of Palestinian workers were also matters which warranted special attention. Peace and economic development were interrelated. French assistance also aimed at promoting regional integration.

His country's support for the Palestinian people aimed at helping them cope with the most urgent needs, he said, helping redress the disruptions of the Palestinian economy owing to the Israeli occupation, and orienting production activities in the occupied territories. Such assistance had helped bring water to the Gaza Strip. A number of police officers had been trained. It was also expected that a system for internal police communication would soon be supplied. Several Palestinians had been welcomed to witness his country's cantonal elections. France had also hoped finance the deficit of the Palestinian Authority.

SIRO PEPPOLINI (Italy) said he attached great importance to the development of regions and peoples in the Mediterranean area. It had been participating in projects involving the Palestinian health sector, particularly in the area of institution-building. It was prepared to expand those cooperation activities into other areas, based on the needs of the Palestinian people. Such efforts could not but consolidate the peace process in the region.

SAMSI ABDULLAH (Indonesia) said his country fully supported the implementation of the agreements on interim self-governing arrangements and the implementing agreements which had followed. The situation in the Middle East was currently at a critical juncture. The convening of the current Seminar made it possible to discuss the administrative and financial challenges that lay ahead. An institutional framework must be created to attract foreign aid and promote growth. Long-term investments would be needed, under the direction of a highly qualified and professional body. The West Bank and Gaza must come to grips with the recession they had entered in 1994.

It was essential that domestic productive capacity be strengthened and better utilized, he said. The economic toll taken by the closure of the territories must also be addressed. If jobs were to be created, savings must be encouraged. Pragmatic policies should prevail. Economic ties

with neighbours must be rebuilt while redressing existing trade imbalances. It was imperative that donor countries fulfil their commitments with prompt delivery of the amounts pledged. Participation of the private sector in Palestinian development was essential. However, such support required stability, which would promote confidence.

HUSSEIM HARIDY (Egypt) expressed the hope that the Israeli Government and the Palestinian authorities would, in the next few days, reach agreement on the extension of the autonomy agreements. Any delay would endanger the peace process. He expressed concern about the slow pace of the flow of assistance to the Palestinian Authority. The time had come to accelerate such financial flows. Alarming reports had been received about the deteriorating economic conditions in the occupied territories, both from the World Bank and from the Special Coordinator for the occupied territories. That represented a very serious challenge to the peace process.

He stressed that security considerations must not overshadow the needs of the Palestinians to promote their economic development. The sealing of the territories was a self-defeating policy, both in the short and long term.

ABDEL AZIZ ABOUGHOSH of the OIC, reading a statement by his organization's Secretary-General, said the long years of Israeli occupation had led to a total deterioration of the Palestinian economic infrastructure. Many meetings had been held to address the administrative and financial needs of the Palestinian people. However, the time had come to translate promises into tangible projects. The international community must extend all economic and financial support to the Palestinian Authority in order to remove the deleterious effects of occupation. He expressed support to all countries and people who were supporting the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to build their own State, with Jerusalem as its capital.

MOHAMED TRABELSI, Observer for the League of Arab States to UNESCO, said every assistance must be given to the Palestinian people so that it might create its own independent State. Establishment of such an independent State was a key to stability in the region. The League had asked all Arab institutions to devote extensive portions of their programmes to the question of Palestine. The response to that appeal had been extremely positive.

NINA SIBAL (India), representing the "Group of 77" developing countries, said the Group reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent homeland on their national soil, including Jerusalem. It reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the United Nations regarding Palestine. It also reaffirmed its support for the peace process and for the principle of "land for peace".

ABDALLAH ZOUBI, of the United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services, said the Department provided multisectoral advice in such areas as economic policy and management, social development, energy planning and management and private sector development. It provided a programmatic approach to public sector management and finance. The Palestinian Authority, engaged in shaping

its institutional and administrative framework, realized the need to have competent institutions. In order to maintain momentum for guiding such machinery, a comprehensive programme must be carried out based on an in-depth needs assessment.

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Doc Symbol:VISNHOPE

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Facsimile Transmission

Tuesday 27 June 1995/ 11:30 a.m., NY time

Total pages (including cover) :

TO: All UNICs/UNISs/UNDP offices

Dissemination Unit; please insure widest possible
dissemination

FROM: Ahmad Fawzi, DEPUTY-SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL, OSSG, UN NY.

Tel. (212) 963-4890 Fax (212) 963-7055

SUBJECT: "A Vision of Hope": UN 50th Anniversary.

For your information please find herewith a copy of a letter
addressed to the editor of the US published "US News and World
Report", by Ms. Gillian Martin Sorensen, from the UN 50th
Secretariat, in response to a story on the above mentioned
subject.

Many of you have contacted OSSG with requests for guidance
regarding negative media stories in connection with "A Vision
of Hope". We hope that the language contained in this letter
will clarify matters. We will follow up as needed.

Best regards,

cc: Mr. Goulding

Mr. Annan

Mr. Connor

Mr. Kittani

Mr. Gharekhan

Mr. Sevan

Mr. Aime

Mr. Sanbar

Ms. Green

Mr. de Soto

Mr. Hughes

Mr. Giuliani

Ms. Aboulnaga

Mr. Warner

22 June 1995

To the Editor:

Your publication of allegations by Mr. Jonathan Power
concerning the forthcoming book about the United Nations, A
Vision of Hope, regrettably contains several inaccuracies.

A Vision of Hope is, and always was intended to be, a

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29 June 1995

UNHCR LAUNCHES APPEAL FOR \$44 MILLION FOR ANGOLAN REFUGEES

GENEVA, 29 June (UNHCR) -- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) issued an appeal today for \$44 million for the voluntary repatriation of some 300,000 Angolan refugees over the next 30 months. There are 200,000 Angolan refugees in Zaire, 96,000 in Zambia, 12,000 in Congo and 1,000 in Namibia. About 15,000 Angolan refugees are in 32 other countries.

Some 5,500 of the refugees have returned spontaneously to Angola since the signing of a peace accord last November. The accord ended 20 years of civil war that left an estimated 600,000 people dead and 3 million internally displaced people.

The continuing spontaneous returns make it essential that livelihood and integration projects be started inside Angola now, said the UNHCR financial appeal. Such projects are planned for the north-western provinces of Cabinda, Zaire and Uige, and in Moxico in the east, where many refugees are expected to return.

A programme also is being undertaken in the refugee camps to make Angolans aware of the dangers of an estimated 10 million land-mines scattered across the war-devastated country.

While the majority of the refugees are expected to return spontaneously, the pace of the movement will depend on how fast the peace accord is implemented.

The UNHCR expects to begin organizing voluntary repatriation convoys by the middle of next year after the harvest season in the asylum countries. About 83,000 refugees are likely to join the UNHCR convoys.

Under the 30-month programme beginning in July, the UNHCR needs \$7.1 million this year, \$28.3 million next year and \$8.5 million in 1997.

The biggest expenses -- \$15 million -- are for transport and logistics; \$6.8 million for health and nutrition; \$2.7 million for domestic needs such as kitchen sets and other household goods; \$1.9 million for community services; \$1.2 million for crop production; \$1.5 million for education; and

\$980,060 for water facilities.

On 14 June, the UNHCR signed an agreement with Angola that calls for the formation of a committee for repatriation that will promote and implement the orderly return and integration of the refugees.

The repatriation of the Angolan refugees is the second major operation conducted by the UNHCR in the southern African region as part of an effort to consolidate peace and stability. It follows the successful return of 1.7 million Mozambican refugees to their homeland. Completed this month, the Mozambican repatriation was the largest ever undertaken by the UNHCR in Africa.

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29 June 1995

POLICY DIALOGUE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TO BE HELD IN GENEVA

Development Partners, Experts to Meet Parallel to Economic and
Social Council High-Level Segment on Development of Africa

The United Nations is gathering senior development experts from African and donor governments and non-governmental organizations in Geneva on 3 July to stimulate a productive policy dialogue on African development. Their proposals will feed into the 4 to 6 July high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council which is to focus on the "Development of Africa, including the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s".

Critical issues for discussion on 3 July include conflict prevention, food security, economic diversification and capacity-building. The development experts will also discuss the need for and feasibility of organizing a second international conference on the role of non-governmental organizations in African development. Since the landmark 1990 Conference on Popular Participation in Development held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, non-governmental organizations have proliferated in Africa and are playing a growing role in development efforts.

Participants in Geneva will pool their professional experience and perspectives to identify common approaches to increasing the participation of civil society in a more efficient and effective division of labour in development work. The meeting is organized by the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and Least Developed Countries in the Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

Participants are mainly non-State development actors, including representatives of international and African non-governmental organizations and eminent scholars in the fields of development and international relations, along with senior government officials, ambassadors and representatives of United Nations agencies.

The Geneva meeting will be co-chaired by Japan's

Ambassador to Switzerland, Yasushi Kurokochi, who was his country's special envoy at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development in 1993, and Mrs. Bisi Ogunleye, president of the Country Women's Associations of Nigeria. The President of the Economic and Social Council, Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan), will make remarks and receive the meeting's recommendations. Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, will make the opening and closing address.

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28 June 1995

SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR PALESTINIAN
ADMINISTRATIVE,
MANAGERIAL, FINANCIAL NEEDS OPENS IN PARIS
Secretary-General's Statement Stresses
Need for Comprehensive Assistance Programme
(Received from a UN Information Officer.)

PARIS, 28 June -- The development of a comprehensive assistance programme aimed at removing inequities in the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people helped create a stable base for the negotiating process which, in turn, remained the only path towards lasting peace, said Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's statement to the United Nations Seminar on Palestinian Administrative, Managerial and Financial Needs and Challenges which began here today.

The statement, which was read by the Deputy to the Special Coordinator for the occupied territories, Robert Gallagher, said that improving the capacity of Palestinian institutions to cope with the enormous administrative, managerial and financial decisions which lay ahead would be crucial to the development of a healthy Palestinian economy.

The three-day seminar is expected to focus on international assistance to help meet administrative challenges facing the Palestinian Authority, including public financial management and human resource development.

The building of an effective administrative system required a great deal of planning, and it was necessary to find financial resources for that effort, said a message by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which was read on his behalf by Leila Shahid, the Permanent Observer for the PLO to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Unfortunately, the funds thus far acquired had not been sufficient.

Mr. Arafat, in his message, expressed appreciation to the representatives of donor countries and the non-governmental organizations that had extended assistance to the Palestinian administrative and financial system. It was hoped that the current Seminar would make an important contribution at the current critical juncture for the Palestinian people.

Ravan A. G. Farhadi (Afghanistan), Vice-Chairman of the

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, drew attention to the dedicated and persistent work of the Israeli and Palestinian negotiators which, despite setbacks, had made possible the economic rebirth of the Palestinian people. For the Palestinian economy to get off the ground, administrative, managerial and financial needs had to be addressed promptly and adequately. He expected the deliberations of the next few days to constitute a small but constructive contribution in that effort.

Omar Massalha of UNESCO said the assistance provided to the Palestinian people by UNESCO sought to affirm the Palestinian identity, develop human resources, create employment activities, and establish a lasting peace and interregional cooperation. The Organization would continue its cooperation with the donor countries and with the special representative of the Secretary-General in the occupied territories.

Following the opening statements, the Seminar, which is being held at UNESCO headquarters, Paris, went on to hear statements on the role of international assistance in meeting Palestinian administrative, managerial and financial needs. Speaking on that subject were the representatives of France, Italy, Indonesia, Spain, Egypt and India (for the "Group of 77" developing countries), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the League of Arab States, and the United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services.

Statements

OMAR MASSALHA, Director of the Coordination Unit for Assistance to the Palestinian People of UNESCO, said that since 1950, UNESCO had been involved in providing assistance to the Palestinian people, particularly to refugees. It had also provided scholarships to the PLO for training overseas. The assistance provided by UNESCO sought to affirm the Palestinian identity, develop human resources, create employment activities and establish a lasting peace and interregional cooperation.

ROBERT GALLAGHER, reading a message from Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, said that in the two years since the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government, important steps had been taken. Those included the May 1994 implementation agreement, which led to Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho area and the transfer to the Palestinian Authority of responsibility for important sectors throughout the occupied territories, including health, education, taxation, tourism and welfare. Negotiations were under way on redeployment of the Israeli Defence Forces in the West Bank and for elections to a Palestinian Council, as envisaged in the Declaration.

He said the development of a comprehensive assistance programme at removing inequities in the social and economic conditions of the Palestinians contributed to a stable base for the negotiating process, which remained the only path towards a lasting settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). The resolve shown by the parties to move towards implementation of the initial

phase of the Declaration augured well for longer-term plans and programmes for the Palestinian people. Improving the capacity of Palestinian institutions to cope with the enormous administrative, managerial and financial decision which lay ahead would be crucial to the development of a healthy Palestinian economy. Progress in the multilateral negotiations on Middle East regional issues also directly affected the economic situation of the Palestinian people.

However, the slack pace of disbursements of contributions pledged for Palestinian development needs was a matter of concern, he said. Particularly in Gaza, there was every possibility that the situation on the ground could become critical if there were no marked improvement in that respect. For more than a year, the Special Coordinator in the occupied territories had taken responsibility for strengthening local coordination among United Nations programmes and agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and the donor community. Since the signing of the Declaration of Principles, some \$200 million in donor funds had been channelled through United Nations agencies. Over \$160 million had been committed to bringing viable improvements to the daily lives of the Palestinians, while over \$30 million was provided to the Palestinian Authority.

Addressing the problem of unemployment in Gaza remained a top priority, he said. During 1995, the United Nations had developed a package of \$45 million in projects to upgrade the social infrastructure and provide job opportunities. Over \$30 million had been received so far for employment generation projects. That package would create over 5,000 jobs through projects being implemented by UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

He stressed the valuable contribution made by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. Its mandate of promoting better understanding of various aspects of the question of Palestine and enhancing awareness of the Palestinian peoples' reconstruction and development needs had acquired a new thrust and urgency. As always, the United Nations stood ready to assist in the building of a new Palestinian economy and on that base a stable peace could be attained in the region.

RAVAN A.G. FARHADI (Afghanistan), Vice-Chairman of the Palestinian Rights Committee, drew attention to the dedicated and persistent work of the Israeli and Palestinian negotiations, which had made possible the economic rebirth of the Palestinian people. Regrettably, that process had been slow, often frustrating and impaired by acts of violence. However, despite many disappointing setbacks, the parties appeared to be determined not to abandon the negotiating track and to fulfil all elements of their agreements.

In the past several months, important steps had been taken to coordinate efforts for economic development of the Middle East and North Africa region, he said. A more integrated market in the Middle East and the zone of the Mediterranean would stand a better chance of attracting direct investment.

It was of special importance now to lay the foundation of a new Palestinian economy, which should become an integral part of any region-wide economic development scheme.

For decades, the United Nations had provided much needed assistance to the Palestinian people. Regrettably, the living conditions of the Palestinian people remained dismal and in some cases critical. The Committee supported the continuing commitment of the Secretary-General in that regard and his appointment of the Special Coordinator in the occupied territories. Since the 1993 donors conference, the international donor community had mounted an impressive assistance efforts. However, the resources raised were yet to reach, in full, the newborn Palestinian institutions.

Since its establishment in 1975, the Palestinian Rights Committee had worked hard to implement the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. From the beginning of the Madrid peace process, it had been following progress in the bilateral negotiations closely. Among the Committee's specific priorities for the current year were promoting and mobilizing international assistance to the Palestinian people by the United Nations system as a whole, as well as by other donors. Since 1993, the Committee had organized two thematic seminars at UNESCO headquarters on the question of international assistance to the Palestinian people and other socio-economic issues. The current meeting represented the third such meeting.

The current Seminar would tackle issues facing any new nation embarking upon the path of institution-building and socio-economic development, he said. For the Palestinian economy to get off the ground, administrative, managerial and financial needs had to be addressed promptly and adequately. He expected the deliberations of the next few days to constitute a small but constructive contribution to the enormous task facing the Palestinian people.

LILY SHAHID, Permanent Observer for Palestine to UNESCO, reading out a message from Mr. Arafat, said that since its creation, the Palestinian Authority had enabled the Palestinian people to build a free, democratic society. The Authority sought to guarantee the rights of the Palestinian citizens and to enact laws for the building of a new Palestinian State, as well as for a taxation system.

The building of an effective administrative system required a great deal of planning, and it was necessary to find financial resources for that effort, she said. The Palestinian Authority was being asked to set up effective administrative and financial institutions, and it needed to find the necessary assistance. Unfortunately, the funds thus far acquired had not been sufficient.

She expressed appreciation to all donors and non-governmental organizations that had extended assistance to the Palestinian administrative and financial system. The current Seminar was being held at a critical juncture for the Palestinian people, when the Authority was about to take responsibility in such areas as taxation and tourism. It was hoped the Seminar would make an important contribution.

CHRISTIAN JOURET (France) said his country was providing

assistance to the Palestinian people well before the recent
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28 June 1995

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

*Improvised rocket-bombs strike Sarajevo after Bosnian Government forces launch fresh offensive; UNPF Commander says he has no evidence to confirm troops from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are present in Croatia.

*Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is meeting commitment to close border with Serb-controlled areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Co-Chairmen of International Conference report.

*Brigadier-General Frank van Kappen succeeds General Maurice Baril as Secretary-General's Military Adviser.

*World Economic and Social Survey 1995 finds global economy is growing at sustainable 3 per cent per year, with no threat of high inflation.

*Economic and Social Council begins 1995 substantive session in Geneva by adopting agenda and programme of work.

*Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean begins five-day session at Headquarters; Australia says French decision to resume nuclear testing in South Pacific is deeply offensive.

Bosnian Government forces this morning went on the offensive with companysize infantry attacks in the western suburbs of Sarajevo, according to a United Nations spokesman. A short while later, improvised rocket-bombs hit the city's television building and an apartment block 500 metres away. One person was killed and 33 were injured at the television building, while there were unconfirmed reports that four people had been killed at the apartment block.

The spokesman described the rocket-bombs as "home-made devices, highly explosive in nature and extremely inaccurate as weapons." He noted that no humanitarian convoys had reached Sarajevo since last week as neither of the Bosnian parties would give security guarantees for deliveries to areas controlled by the other. "As long as this stand-off persists, there'll be no deliveries to either side," he added.

Meanwhile, the Commander of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF), General Bernard Janvier, yesterday informed the Croatian Government that he had received no information confirming the presence of troops from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Sector South. He said

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in a letter to the Government that he shared its concern about the possibility of external military involvement in the conflict in Croatia. He added that he would conduct a further investigation of the matter.

General Janvier went on to say that the withdrawal of Croatian forces from the Mount Dinara area would be a significant step towards reducing tensions in the Sector. He proposed that the United Nations establish three observation posts in the area, and asked the Croatian Government to use its influence with the Bosnian Croat forces to facilitate that initiative.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is continuing to meet its commitment to close the border between it and Serb-controlled areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. In a report issued today, they also certified that there had been no transshipments across the border between the two countries during the past 30 days. The report was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council in a letter dated 25 June.

The Co-Chairmen said the financial situation of the International Conference's Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had improved. As a result, they had authorized an increase in Mission personnel to 200. As of 22 June, 185 international personnel were covering 19 border crossings 24 hours a day.

Brigadier-General Frank van Kappen of the Netherlands has been named as the Secretary-General's new Military Adviser, according to a United Nations spokesman. He succeeds General Maurice Baril of Canada, who served in the position for the last three years.

Brigadier-General van Kappen has commanded the Netherlands Forces in the Caribbean since July 1992. He has also served as Director of the Royal Netherlands Navy's Personnel Planning Department, and worked with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the United Kingdom. He received his commission in 1964.

The global economy is growing at a sustainable rate of 3 per cent a year, according to the United Nations World Economic and Social Survey 1995. The Survey said that the economy was stronger than it had been for years, and that growth was not so rapid as to threaten high inflation. Nevertheless, some countries were continuing to stagnate, and their prospects depended on the policies they implemented themselves.

The Survey warned that the macroeconomic measures needed to stimulate the global economy should growth slacken would be constrained by the need to reassure the financial markets. Persistently high unemployment was another problem of great importance, and should be addressed through human capital development, regulatory reform and investment in infrastructure.

The economies in transition would enjoy overall economic growth in 1996, but might have already achieved positive growth, the Survey noted. However, Africa's economic performance continued to be a disappointment, with population

growth outstripping gross domestic product (GDP) growth in the sub-Saharan region. Severe poverty also existed in parts of Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Economic and Social Council has begun its 1995 substantive session in Geneva by adopting its agenda and programme of work. The Council postponed until tomorrow a decision on granting accreditation to 759 non-governmental organizations to the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Conference will be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September.

In his opening statement, President Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan) said that the concept of international development cooperation was being re-examined and that the Council was coming under particularly close scrutiny. The best way to silence the critics was to demonstrate by the quality of decision-making that development efforts were viable and necessary, and that the Council was the best forum to manage the task.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean yesterday began a five-day session at Headquarters. It is working for general disarmament in the region, and for the convening of an international conference for that purpose, with the participation of the States of the region and the Powers that have an interest in it.

The representative of Australia told the Ad Hoc Committee that France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific was deeply offensive. It made a mockery of the recent agreement on the extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and gave comfort to those not committed to the Treaty, he said.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

28 JUNE 1995

PART 1 OF 2

At today's noon briefing, Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, told correspondents that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali was en route to Geneva. He then drew attention to the Secretary-General's message for the International Day of Cooperatives, the text of which would be available with an embargo until 1 July. In his message, the Secretary-General noted the International Cooperative Alliance, which is celebrating its centennial, was one of the closest and oldest collaborators of the United Nations. The General Assembly had also declared the first Saturday of July as International Cooperative Day.

Mr. Fawzi said the Security Council would deal with Liberia during consultations which were under way at the time of the briefing. The Council would discuss a draft resolution on Liberia, which had three brackets extending the mandate, either by three months, as recommended by the Secretary-General, or by one month or by two months. The draft endorsed, in general terms, the Secretary-General's report of 10 June. Yesterday, the Secretary-General had been briefed by his Special Representative for Liberia, Anthony Nyakyi, on the situation in the country, as well as his recent contacts in Abuja, Nigeria. Mr. Nyakyi had also informed the Secretary-General that there would be a further meeting of the parties in Accra.

The Security Council would also take up the issue of Western Sahara during this morning's consultations, Mr. Fawzi continued. A draft resolution on the subject took notice of the letter from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO) to Council President Detlev Graf zu Rantzau (Germany) informing him that they were withdrawing from the registration process. The draft resolution also requested the Secretary-General to report by 10 September on progress in the implementation of the settlement

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plan and also recommended an extension of the mandate for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 September.

Other matters on the Council's agenda included a letter from the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. Fawzi said that the French press kits on the mine-clearing conference, to be held in Geneva from 6 to 10 July, were available at the documents counter. Also available was a press release on the 1995 World Economic and Social Survey. The Survey forecasts worldwide, regional and national economic growth and analyses key policy issues. The Survey would be released in Geneva on 6 July in conjunction with the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, which would be addressed by the Secretary-General. Daily Press Briefing - -

28 June 1995

General. Today's press release would be accompanied by a copy of the lead chapter of the Survey. For further information, contact Tim Wall on 963-5851.

Mr. Fawzi said that Ambassador Octavio Frigerio of Argentina would hold a press conference at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 28 June, in room 226 on the progress of the Argentine "white helmets" initiative.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office, said General Maurice Baril of Canada had completed three years of service as Military Adviser to the Secretary-General. He was replaced on Monday, 26 June, by Brigadier-General Frank E. van Kappen of the Netherlands.

Mr. Eckhard said that under General Baril, the military side of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations had expanded considerably. There had been an increase in resources and professionalism, particularly in the situation centre area and at the military desks, which oversaw everything from the recruitment of peace-keeping troops to their deployment and supervision. General Baril was well-liked as a person and enormously respected as the chief military adviser. Everyone was sorry to see him go. Mr. Eckhard noted that General van Kappen brought exceptional skills to the job of military adviser.

On other peace-keeping matters, Mr. Eckhard said that the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) had reported that all four sectors of Croatia were quiet and stable, although in Sector North UNCRO had observed troop movements in the area of Slunj, Croatia which was west of the Bihac pocket of Bosnia.

Mr. Eckhard then went on to discuss the Croatian Government's allegations that a significant number of troops from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were present in Sector South. The Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), General Bertrand Janvier, had said in a letter to Hervoje Sarinic, the Croatian Government's representative to UNCRO, that while he shared the concern about the possibility of external military involvement in the conflict in Croatia, he had no indications to confirm the presence of such troops in the Sector. In his letter, General Janvier had said he would conduct a further investigation into the matter. He then had referred to the

deployment of Croatian forces in the Mount Dinara area on the Bosnian-Croat border. He said the withdrawal of such troops would be a significant step towards reducing tensions in the Sector. He had proposed the establishment of three United Nations observation posts in the Mount Dinara area, and had asked the Croatian Government to use its influence with the Bosnian Croats to facilitate the setting up of the observation posts.

Mr. Eckhard went on to say that UNPROFOR had reported that, for the second time in three days, Bosnian Government forces had gone on the offensive in the western suburbs of Sarajevo, in the areas of Stup and Nedarici. At around 8:20 a.m. today mortars were launched, followed by company-size infantry attacks. Later this morning, crude rocket bombs slammed into the television building in Sarajevo, as well as into an apartment building about 500 metres away. At the television building, from where international journalists broadcast, one person was killed and about 33 injured, many of them by flying glass. At the time of the attacks, there had been considerable outgoing fire from the general area. There was an unconfirmed report that the rocket which hit the apartment building had killed four people and injured others. The rocket bombs were thought to be homemade devices, highly explosive in nature and extremely inaccurate as weapons.

Concerning humanitarian efforts, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had not been able to get convoys into Sarajevo since one had come under fire last week. It had been attacked while unloading in a Serb area of the city, Mr. Eckhard said. Ironically, the Serbs were now asking for security guarantees from the Bosnian Government for humanitarian deliveries to Serb-controlled areas. In the meantime, they would not give comparable guarantees to convoys going into areas controlled by the Bosnian Government. As long as the stand-off persisted there would be no humanitarian deliveries to either side.

Another attempt to reach Gorazde in Bosnia with humanitarian deliveries had failed yesterday, when a convoy was turned back by Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Eckhard continued. There had been no aid deliveries to the enclave since 20 May and the humanitarian situation had continued to deteriorate. The UNHCR's target for humanitarian deliveries to Gorazde was 772 metric tons per month. Yesterday, a convoy with 54 tonnes of food got into Srebrenica, but another one was turned back today because of fighting. The UNHCR expected to get a convoy into the Bosnian enclave of Zepa today.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

28 JUNE 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Also on Bosnia, referring to news reports yesterday of Bosnian Government attacks on a Serb village five kilometres outside Srebrenica, Mr. Eckhard said UNPROFOR could not confirm the incident. The thrust of the newspaper report was that Government forces somehow bypassed United Nations observers in order to carry out the attack. However, UNPROFOR had two observation posts to the west of the enclave in that area. Because of hilly terrain, neither post had direct sight of the village that was reportedly attacked. But Dutch soldiers who manned the posts 24 hours a day and had night vision equipment had a clear view of the two roads coming out of the enclave to the west. They had seen no troop movements on those roads. They did hear battles noises and observed smoke from that direction.

Referring to the Secretary-General's statement following last Monday's assassination attempt in Addis Ababa on Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, a correspondent asked if the Secretary-General had any suggestions about how States could launch a campaign against terrorism. Mr. Fawzi replied that the Secretary-General had said the incident underlined that terrorism was prevalent in the world today and the campaign against it should be accelerated. He had often said so in many forums, including most recently at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Cairo and an earlier conference on combating organized crime in Naples, Italy. The fact that crime crossed borders and could be committed in one country and the perpetrators could take refuge in another country, and that crime and terrorism were organized through international networks, necessitated an international approach.

A correspondent asked whether there was any place where United Nations peace-keepers were trained, Mr. Eckhard said there had been growing emphasis on the training of peace-keepers and there was a training unit in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations. That unit had produced basic training manuals which could be distributed to war colleges or could be used in the training of officers and soldiers anywhere in the world. There had been national initiatives to

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set up training programmes; Canada had one, for example, and had offered to train officers from other nations in peacekeeping.

The United Nations was examining whether the system of training institutes could be expanded. At the local level, within peace-keeping missions, training was becoming an integral part of the mission in the field. For example, in the beginning of the latest United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) there was a one-week training session for the top 200 military and civilian mission leaders. Training was becoming institutionalized and was being recognized as an essential element of peace-keeping.

In a follow-up question, the correspondent asked whether there were any German training camps for peace-keepers who might be sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Eckhard replied that there had been press reports of training going on in preparation for the rapid reaction force, but that was not specifically a United Nations training programme.

In reply to a correspondent who asked whether United States Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan had been correct in saying UNPROFOR's mandate came under Chapter VII, Mr. Eckhard said UNPROFOR was a Chapter VI peace-keeping operation (peaceful settlement of disputes) to which the Security Council had, over time, added Chapter VII elements (action against threats to peace). For example, the enforcement of the "no-fly" zone and the Security Council resolution on "safe areas" in Bosnia came under Chapter VII. The Force was a hybrid and the Secretary-General had pointed out, in several reports, some of the difficulties faced by peace-keepers working with Chapter VI and VII elements simultaneously.

When asked if the United Nations would describe the Haitian elections as "free and fair", Mr. Fawzi replied that the matter had been dealt with at length during earlier briefings. The United Nations had expressed satisfaction with the overall process of the elections.

A correspondent asked whether the report to the Secretary-General by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia would be considered by the Security Council. Mr. Fawzi said he had not been informed whether they would take up the report, but there was a possibility the Council would do so if it had time and he would follow up on the matter.

A correspondent said the Canadian peace-keepers in Visokov, Bosnia were free to leave but not with their equipment, which included more than 40 armoured vehicles and armoured personnel carriers. She asked what the United Nations intended to do about the matter. Mr. Eckhard said the United Nations had no intention of withdrawing the Canadian unit. It had not asked to leave but to be allowed to move freely in its area of operations so it could do its job normally. The peace-keepers had requested freedom of movement, not freedom to leave that part of the country.

NOTE: On page 2 of yesterday's briefing notes, the sentence on the Secretary-General's tour of Africa mentioned in the

first paragraph should have read as follows:

"He will then embark on a five-day five-nation tour of Africa, which will take him to Entebbe, Uganda; Bujumbura; Kigali; Luanda; and Addis Ababa."

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27 June 1995 (more)
Prepared by Central News DH/1923
27 June 1995

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

*Secretary-General to leave Headquarters tomorrow for official visit to Switzerland; to pay subsequent visits to Greece, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Angola, Ethiopia and Turkey.

*Secretary-General describes meeting with United States President in San Francisco as cordial and constructive; United Nations reform and finances among matters discussed.

*UNPROFOR reports fewer firing incidents in Sarajevo, but several attacks against peace-keepers by Bosnian Serbs; Rapid Reaction Force expected to be operational by 15 July.

*OAS says Haitians were able to exercise franchise freely in Sunday's elections; 300 international observers had reasonable overview of electoral process.

*Laity Kama of Senegal elected unanimously as President of International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; Yakov Ostrovsky chosen as Vice-President.

*UNEP announces adoption of African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement at meeting in The Hague.

*New York Museum of Modern Art presents programme of United Nations films as fiftieth anniversary commemoration.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was back at Headquarters today, following his visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco to participate in events commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter. Among his appointments today was a meeting with the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Jose Angel Guerra Trevion, according to a United Nations spokesman.

The Secretary-General will leave New York tomorrow for Geneva to begin an official visit to Switzerland. He will meet with the Federal President and attend celebrations marking the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. He will also attend a meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 4 July; open the Conference on Demining and address the Conference on Disarmament on 6 July; meet with heads of agencies assisting in the Occupied Territories; and preside over talks on East Timor.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali will leave Switzerland for a three-day

official visit to Greece, where he will meet with the President and senior Greek officials. He will then embark on a five-day tour of Africa, taking in Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Angola and Ethiopia, followed by a three-day official visit to Turkey.

* * *

The Secretary-General yesterday had a "cordial and constructive" meeting with United States President Bill Clinton in San Francisco, the spokesman said. They discussed a range of United Nations successes and some problem areas. The President reaffirmed his support for the Organization and indicated that current reform measures would be helpful in congressional debate on relations between the United Nations and the United States. The Secretary-General highlighted the Organization's financial crisis and received "an understanding hearing" from the President.

During the meeting, the Secretary-General and the President expressed satisfaction regarding the course of Sunday's elections in Haiti. They analyzed the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the deployment of the Rapid Reaction Force. Mr. Boutros-Ghali briefed Mr. Clinton on his upcoming visit to Africa, and they discussed the deteriorating situations in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Also discussed were the issue of East Timor and the situations in Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Guatemala.

* * *

The number of firing incidents in and around Sarajevo yesterday fell to 900, according to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). However, the Bosnian Government said four civilians had been killed and five wounded in shelling and sniping incidents. UNPROFOR was unable to verify the Government's claim because of restrictions on its movement.

Meanwhile, the Bosnian Serbs launched several attacks against UNPROFOR. Five mortar rounds were fired at a French observation post on Zuc hill, injuring one soldier, while four rounds were fired at French peace-keepers on the Mount Igman road. UNPROFOR Commander Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith vigorously protested those incidents.

UNPROFOR reported that the British and Dutch components of the Rapid Reaction Force were almost complete, while the French component would be in position by 1 July. The Force was expected to be operational by 15 July.

Haitian voters were able to exercise their franchise freely in Sunday's national elections, according to the Organization of American States (OAS). It said in a preliminary statement that some 300 observers from 31 countries had been deployed throughout Haiti, and that they had had a reasonable overview of the electoral process.

The OAS noted that there had been some inadequacies and difficulties during the voting, but stressed the successful aspects of the elections. International assessments had been generally positive, although the opposition parties in Haiti had raised objections regarding the process.

* * *

The 11 Judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for

Rwanda today unanimously elected Laity Kama of Senegal as President of the Tribunal, and Yakov Ostrovsky of the Russian Federation as Vice-President. The Tribunal began work yesterday, with the opening of its first plenary session in The Hague.

The Rwanda Tribunal was established by the Security Council to prosecute persons who committed genocide and other serious violations of humanitarian law between 1 January and 31 December 1994. It is currently meeting at the headquarters of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, but will be based in Arusha, Tanzania.

* * *

An ambitious intergovernmental agreement aimed at conserving the waterbirds of Africa and Eurasia has been adopted at a meeting in The Hague, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement covers species which are dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle, including pelicans, storks, flamingoes, ducks and geese. It covers 150 species over an area of 60 million square kilometres -- almost 40 per cent of the earth's land mass.

* * *

The New York Museum of Modern Art is currently presenting a programme of films produced by the United Nations as part of the worldwide commemoration of the Organization's fiftieth anniversary. The programme has been organized by the Museum's Department of Film and Video, and features films selected from the United Nations Film Archives. It will run through 4 July.

The programme includes documentaries and newsreel footage, video news magazines, animated and concert films, and public service announcements produced by United Nations agencies. Highlights include the Academy Award-winning short "First Steps" (1947), and rare footage of appearances by world leaders at the United Nations over the last fifty years.

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Serb soldiers taken by the French during the Vrbania bridge episode. There were two other Serbs who were wounded during the incident, one of whom was treated by a French medic while under fire. The two wounded soldiers were returned immediately to the Serb side. The four soldiers who ended up in UNPROFOR's custody were treated in accordance with international standards and were visited by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Also asked whether he could confirm newspaper reports that the soldiers were turned over to the Bosnian Government forces for a brief interrogation, Mr. Eckhard said he would look into the reports, but they sounded implausible.

In answer to another question about how many hostages the Bosnian Government forces were holding, Mr. Eckhard said he would not use the term 'hostages' to refer to the blockage of freedom of movement of United Nations peace-keepers. He added that UNPROFOR's freedom of movement was under severe restriction pretty much throughout its areas of operations in Croatia --namely in Sectors South, North and East. In traditionally Serb-controlled areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina UNPROFOR had problems just getting access. Recently in areas which it controlled, the Bosnian Government had begun imposing restrictions on United Nations peace-keepers. He described the situation as regrettable and said it clearly prevented the United Nations peace-keeping mission from doing its job which was not in anyone's interest.

In reply to a question as to whether the Canadian peace-keepers were being blockaded or had refused to leave, Mr. Eckhard said that although they were not free to leave their barracks, patrol and do the normal tasks required of peacekeepers, that did not mean they wanted to retreat from their positions. He added that United Nations peace-keepers would like to have the freedom to do their normal work.

A correspondent asked who had denied UNPROFOR access to the hospital. Mr. Eckhard said the Bosnian Government had denied United Nations military observers access to the Sarajevo hospital. Asked if that implied that the United Nations could not confirm reports, he said UNPROFOR tried to confirm as many incidents as it could. If there was shelling, UNPROFOR tried to get to the site as quickly as possible to do crater analysis. It tried to confirm an injury or death by visiting a hospital or the scene of the incident.

Asked why the United Nations could not confirm the death of four children from news reports on CNN television, Mr. Eckhard said standard procedures for confirmation did not include

watching television. An official confirmation would require a visit to a morgue or a hospital. He said that the problem of the lack of access to the hospital preceded incident in Sarajevo yesterday.

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27 June 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-
GENERAL

At today's noon briefing, Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, told correspondents that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had met at 11:45 a.m. with Ambassador Joseph Legwaila of Botswana and the representatives of Argentina, France, Honduras, Oman and the United States. The group was part of the recent Security Council mission to Western Sahara. The Secretary-General would then meet with the Lebanese parliamentarian, Beshara Merhaj, and later with the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Jose Angel Gurria Trevino.

At 1 p.m. the Secretary-General would receive the credentials of three new Permanent Representatives: Rashid Alimov of Tajikistan; Camara Mahawa of Guinea; and Jorge Perez Otermin of Uruguay, Mr. Fawzi continued. At 4 p.m. he would meet with Cyrus Vance, his Special Envoy with regard to the outstanding problem between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece, and at 5 p.m. with his Special Representative for Liberia, Anthony Nyakyi. The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus, would leave for Baghdad tomorrow to follow up on the issue of biological weapons. Both the 60-day and 120-day review of the United Nations sanctions against Iraq would be held on 11 July.

Yesterday, in San Francisco, the Secretary-General met with United States President Bill Clinton and they discussed a range of issues, including United Nations successes and problem areas, Mr. Fawzi said. During the meeting, President Clinton reaffirmed his support for the United Nations and indicated that reform measures currently under way in the Organization would be helpful in the United States Congressional debate over United States-United Nations relations.

The Secretary-General underlined the financial problems facing the United Nations and received an understanding hearing from the President. The President and the Secretary-General also discussed Haiti and expressed mutual satisfaction over the course of the Haitian elections. The Secretary-General then briefed the President on other topics including East Timor, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Guatemala. They also

analysed the current situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and discussed the deployment of the rapid reaction force. A press release on the meeting was issued yesterday (Press Release SG/SM/5669 of 26 June).

Mr. Fawzi continued with details on the Secretary-General's official visit to Geneva which begins tomorrow. While in Switzerland, he will meet with the Federal President and members of the Council at Berne and attend United Nations fiftieth anniversary celebrations in Geneva. He will also meet with nongovernmental organizations and chair a meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 4 July. The Secretary-General will attend a youth forum on 6 July. He will also open a mine-clearance conference due to be held in Geneva from 6 to 10 July. Later on the same day, he will address the Conference on Disarmament and meet Daily Press Briefing

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with heads of agencies involved in programmes assisting the occupied territories. On the weekend of 8 July he will preside over talks on East Timor.

Continuing, Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General will then go to Greece for a three-day official visit, where he will meet with senior government officials including the President, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. He will then embark on a five-day, five-nation tour of Africa, which will take him to Entebbe, Zaire, Bujumbura, Kigali, Luanda and Addis Ababa. He will visit the United Nations missions in Kigali and his Special Representative's office in Bujumbura to get a first-hand assessment of the situation in both countries.

Following his trip to Africa, the Secretary-General will go to Turkey for an official three-day visit and meetings with senior government officials, including the President, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. He will return to New York at the end of July.

Mr. Fawzi went on to announce that the 11 judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda had unanimously elected Judge Laity Kama of Senegal as President and Judge Yakov A. Ostrobsky from the Russian Federation as VicePresident. A press release from The Hague was available in the Spokesman's office.

Referring to a question asked yesterday, Mr. Fawzi confirmed that the United Nations fiftieth anniversary secretariat would be extended beyond October because there were other events commemorating the anniversary which would take place through December. The office would then be wound down and cease to exist in 1996. The Special Advisor to the Secretary-General for Public Policy, Gillian Martin Sorensen, would continue working until around the end of February.

In reply to another question asked yesterday regarding Taiwan's offer of money for membership in the United Nations, Mr. Fawzi repeated a statement made by the Secretary-General in San Francisco over the weekend, in which he urged Taipei to hold talks with Beijing on the question of representation. Any decision on that matter would be finally taken by Member States.

Mr. Fawzi then announced upcoming press conferences in room

226. On Wednesday, 28 June, at 11:30 a.m. Mr. Oumnih, President of the Staff Committee, would brief the press on the recent joint staff/management mission to Beirut regarding the fate of staff who have been abducted or are in detention. On Thursday, 29 June, at 11 a.m. Ambassador Octavio Frigerio of Argentina would hold a press conference on the progress of the Argentine "white helmets" initiative.

Referring to an earlier question, Mr. Fawzi confirmed that the United Nations Electoral Assistance unit would revert back from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to the Department of Political Affairs on 1 July.

Mr. Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office, reporting on peace-keeping operations, said that the Organization of American States (OAS) had issued a preliminary statement yesterday on the elections in Haiti which said that "from all indications electors were able to exercise their franchise freely". A fuller statement was expected later today. The statement went on to say that over 300 observers from 31 countries deployed throughout Haiti "had a reasonable overview of the process". "While recognizing a number of inadequacies and administrative difficulties", the statement said "we would not want to overlook the more positive aspects of the process." The Provisional Electoral Council of Haiti announced yesterday that in those areas where technical problems had prevented people from voting the polls would be re-open at a later date.

Mr. Eckhard then said that while the international assessment of the elections had been generally positive, opposition parties were voicing criticism "pretty much across the board". The next round of voting would pit two leading candidates in each contest against each other in a run off for seats in the legislature.

Turning to the subject of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Eckhard said there had been a decrease in firing incidents to about 900 in Sarajevo yesterday. However, four Bosnian civilians were killed and five others wounded in shelling and sniping incidents, according to the Bosnian Government. Representatives of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were denied access to the Sarajevo hospital to confirm the casualty figures.

There had been little change in the freedom of movement situation for peace-keepers in the greater Sarajevo region, with the Canadian battalion unable to patrol normally or resupply its observation posts, Mr. Eckhard continued.

The British and Dutch components of the rapid reaction force are almost complete, while the French component should be fully deployed to Tomislavgrad by 1 July. The rapid reaction force should be fully operational by 15 July.

Bosnian Serb forces were responsible for several attacks on peace-keepers with resulting casualties which were vigorously protested this afternoon by UNPROFOR Force Commander Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith.

Mr. Eckhard went on to say that this afternoon the Secretary-General would be briefed by Mediator Cyrus Vance on his latest meetings in New York with representatives of Greece and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Mr. Vance

expected the contacts to continue, as both sides sought to resolve their differences with his help.

Regarding Western Sahara, Mr. Eckhard said that the Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), Eric Jensen, was in Rabat yesterday to discuss with Moroccan authorities the problem arising from the arrest and sentencing of eight students who participated in a demonstration in support of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO). Subsequently, POLISARIO announced on 23 June that it would withdraw representatives and tribal chiefs from the identification process, causing the work to be suspended. There was no word yet on the outcome of Mr. Jensen's discussions.

Referring to the question of whether German troops were being sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina, a correspondent asked if the Russian Federation had also offered any troops for the rapid reaction force. Mr. Eckhard replied that, as of yesterday, the United Nations had not been informed officially by the German Government of the proposals regarding troop or equipment offers that it had made for the rapid reaction force.

A correspondent asked about newspaper reports about deletions and revisions made to a forthcoming commemorative history of the United Nations, including references to countries censured for human rights violations and passages about freedom by the Dalai Lama. Mr. Fawzi said that the forthcoming book had been sponsored and financed by the United Nations fiftieth anniversary secretariat.

He went on to read from a letter by Mrs. Sorensen. "A Vision of Hope is, and always was intended to be, a commemorative book for the general public, providing information about the goals and work of the United Nations. It is not a history. Its writers were hired by a private company which offered to undertake this project as part of the commemoration of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary. Since the book will appear with the United Nations endorsement and bearing its emblem, the United Nations received a right of review and approval."

"In the course of routine editing, a small number of changes were required to over 200 pages of text. Criticism of individual nations was deleted as this was not the purpose of the book, and identifying a few nations for criticism in brief overview articles was not appropriate."

Mr. Fawzi repeated that the book was financed and sponsored by the United Nations and was in the final stages of printing. He went on to say that there was a line, albeit a fine line, between editing and censorship, and that all the writers who were approached to make contributions to the book had been informed that the United Nations fiftieth anniversary secretariat had reserved the right to review and edit.

A correspondent asked for information on reports of the burning of a Serb village outside Srebrenica, Bosnia and whether the Dutch peace-keepers had explained how the Bosnian Government forces penetrated their lines. Mr. Eckhard said

there was no official confirmation yet on today's press reports of the attack on the Serb village.

The correspondent also asked whether there was an investigation of allegations of mistreatment of Bosnian Serb prisoners by French peace-keepers. Mr. Eckhard replied that he was not aware of any allegations of mistreatment of Bosnian

End of Part 1 of 2 Doc Symbol:PB/SPK/1995/06/27

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FROM DPIIDS
OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO
File :DB26JUNE - Part 1 of 1
Doc Symbol:PB/SPK/1995/06/26

26 June 1995
DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-
GENERAL

At today's noon briefing, Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, told correspondents that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had learned with great dismay and had deplored in the strongest terms the attempt on the life of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The Secretary-General stressed that terrorism was still prevalent throughout the world and the campaign against it must be accelerated. Peace and social justice were not served by murder and terrorism and fundamentalism, but by constructive dialogue within a democratic framework. He also wished to express his great satisfaction to the President and to the Egyptian people that the assassination attempt had been unsuccessful.

Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General was in San Francisco today for the commemoration of the signing, 50 years ago, of the Charter. He would give three addresses, including one at the dedication of the United Nations Plaza, where he would be joined by United States Ambassador Shirley Black and the Mayor of San Francisco, Frank Jordan. He would then proceed to the Opera House, where he would be joined by United States President William Clinton, for the commemorative Charter ceremony.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa would offer the opening prayer and the Secretary-General would speak at around 10:23 a.m. local time. He would be followed by Ambassador Madeleine Albright and United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher. President Clinton would speak at approximately 11:02 a.m. The Secretary-General would meet with President Clinton at 11:40 a.m. for about half an hour and would then deliver the keynote address at a civil luncheon hosted by the Mayor of San Francisco. The Secretary-General would be introduced by Senator Diane Feinstein of California. The ceremonies would be broadcast live at the General Assembly Hall and on in-house television channel 3. Correspondents were invited to the General Assembly Hall from 1 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. (EDT) to hear that broadcast. The Secretary-General's three speeches were available as press releases.

Outlining the Secretary-General's activities over the weekend, Mr. Fawzi said that they included a number of speeches to a forum for non-governmental organizations and to

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the UNA-USA on Sunday, 25 June. Also yesterday, after addressing a panel discussion on a framework for reform of the United Nations, he met with President Lech Walesa of Poland and the President of the Security Council for July, Ambassador Gerardo Martinez Blanco of Honduras. He also met with a group of Nobel Peace laureates; the meeting was attended by President Walesa, Archbishop Tutu and former President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica. A summary of the Secretary-General's activities, which started on Friday, 23 June in Los Angeles and continued today in San Francisco, would be available after the briefing.

Mr. Fawzi said that tomorrow there would be a demonstration of the United Nations "home page" on the World Wide Web at 4 p.m. in the Dag Hammarskjold Library Auditorium. The home page was a new user-friendly electronic tool to provide information about the United Nations. He said it would be launched on the Internet today to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter. He also drew attention to a pamphlet entitled "UN Fifty Information: the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations", on achievements of the last 50 years, which was available at the documents counter.

On the political side, Mr. Fawzi said, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, arrived in Kigali on Saturday, 24 June, after visiting Burundi and Zaire, where he held talks with officials on the deployment of human rights monitors in the refugee camps.

Concerning peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that following yesterday's elections in Haiti, Anselme Remy, the head of Haiti's Provisional Electoral Council, called on the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Lakhdar Brahimi, to review the nation-wide elections for which the United Nations provided technical assistance and security support. Mr. Remy said the results of the elections would be announced in about a week.

Mr. Eckhard said that 18 senators, 83 assembly members, 133 mayors, 266 deputy mayors and 1,695 members of municipal government were up for election. Mr. Brahimi was particularly pleased with the work of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), especially the civilian police monitors, many of whom worked for 20 hours straight on election day, often in difficult circumstances. Security in polling places was excellent overall and there were no major incidents of violence. Radio Metropole in Port-au-Prince called the United Nations performance "un sans faute" -- a flawless job.

There were, of course, minor incidents and a number of technical problems that the Electoral Council would consider, he said. The Organization of American States (OAS), which was responsible for observing the elections, was expected to issue a formal statement today. Four hundred OAS observers, including 200 human rights monitors from MICIVIH, assisted in observing the elections. The United Nations would continue its security support as the ballots were counted.

Regarding the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Mr. Eckhard said fighting had picked up in and around Sarajevo, particularly in the region of the airport, with

reports of small-scale offensive activities by Government forces. A French resupply convoy coming over Mount Ingman was fired upon by Bosnian Serbs and had returned fire with smoke bombs, stopping the attack. Yesterday, Gorazde suffered a sustained attack in which 19 rounds killed four people and injured one. A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) convoy which had been blocked by Bosnian Serbs from entering Gorazde for eight days finally gave up and returned to its base in Serbia.

The UNHCR had reported that the food situation in Gorazde was becoming critical since there had not been a humanitarian convoy to reach the enclave since 20 May, he continued. Similarly, the humanitarian situation in southern Bihac was deteriorating. The rebel Muslim faction of Fikret Abdic, which controlled the northern part of the Bihac pocket, was still blocking UNHCR convoys.

Regarding the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), he said that the Croatian Government formally informed the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, that troops and supplies from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were present in Sector South. The UNCRO had not been able to fully confirm those details, but was expected to give a formal response to the Croatian Government tomorrow.

Replying to a question on whether the United Nations would be assessing the fairness of the Haitian elections, Mr. Eckhard said that the OAS, which was the official observer, would make a statement. The United Nations role was only security support and technical assistance.

Asked whether the Ukrainian peace-keepers in Gorazde and the Canadians in Visoko were still blocked, he said that the Canadians had been allowed a certain amount of resupply and rotation of troops and the Ukrainians had been allowed resupply, but otherwise the forces were still blocked. In reply to a second question on whether other peace-keepers were blocked by Bosnian Government forces, he said that the situation was largely unchanged, with the Pakistani and Malaysian battalion forces still blocked as well.

A correspondent asked why German soldiers were being sent as part of the rapid reaction force, given that there were some 4,000 French troops in reserve. "Is it just to get the money from Germans, or what?" he asked. Mr. Eckhard said the question referred to an offer made by a group of countries putting together a multinational force which the Security Council had accepted. "This is just an offer by the German Government in that context", he said. Mr. Fawzi said that the German cabinet decision to reinforce UNPROFOR in Bosnia was a welcome development but noted that it was subject to parliamentary approval.

Asked what had happened to the Secretary-General's "principled stand that countries with a historical interest in the Balkans would not send troops", Mr. Eckhard said that it had never been a hard and fast rule, but had been more of a guideline. The difficulty of getting troops for Bosnia was the main reason for varying from that basic guideline.

Mr. Fawzi said that news reports on the number of troops to be sent as part of the rapid reaction force concerned planes and medical units. The reports indicated that troop numbers of around 1,000 to 1,500 were referred to in connection with aircraft and medical units.

In reply to another question, Mr. Fawzi said that he had no comment at present about newspaper reports on the Taiwan Government's offer of \$1 billion for the United Nations, in return for membership.

Mr. Eckhard said that he would check on the latest information on the Canadian troops blocked at Visoko. (He later reported that as of this morning, the Bosnian Government was permitting two convoys a day, but the Canadians still were blocked, and also could not resupply their observation posts.) Regarding the British troops in Gorazde, he said that as of this morning, they were not free to leave, despite reports to the contrary from the Bosnian Government.

Referring to a Bosnian Government letter of last Thursday which said that the Government would assist the troops if they wanted to leave the Visoko area, he said that they did not wish to leave. The UNPROFOR Force Commander, Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, had no intention of pulling those Canadian troops out of the area. The United Nations forces only wanted freedom of movement so that they could do their job, be resupplied and rotated normally.

A correspondent asked if it was true that a new airport was being built in Visoko for use by Government forces attacking Serbian positions. Mr. Eckhard said there was no information on flights going on combat runs from that airport and certainly the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) had not reported anything like that. However, the airstrip's existence had been well known for some time.

When asked, Mr. Fawzi said he would check whether the life of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary secretariat had been extended beyond October 25.

Mr. Eckhard, responding to a question on the report on the borders of the former Yugoslavia, said it had been received by the Secretary-General late on Friday and would be presented to the Security Council shortly.

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FROM DPIIDS

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File :DH1922 - Part 1 of 1
Doc Symbol:DH/1922

Press Release DH/1922

26 June 1995

Prepared by Central News

DH/1922

26 June 1995

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

-United Nations commemorates fiftieth anniversary of signing of Charter in San Francisco; Secretary-General says Organization expresses age-old dream of universal cooperation.

-Secretary-General has meetings with Presidents of United States and Poland in San Francisco.

-Secretary-General condemns attempted assassination of President of Egypt; says campaign against terrorism must be accelerated.

-Special Representative praises UNMIH's performance in providing technical assistance and security support for Haitian elections; no major violent incidents reported.

-Fighting intensifies in Sarajevo amid small-scale offensive actions by Bosnian Government; Croatia alleges troops from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are present in Sector South.

-Administrative and Budgetary Committee approves \$50 million to finance UNIKOM, UNOMIG and UNOMIL through mid1996.

Today was the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter. At a ceremony in San Francisco commemorating that event, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the United Nations expressed the age-old dream of universal cooperation. He stressed that the Charter was more than a document of history; it was the foundation stone of international relations.

Through the United Nations, he continued, the world had embraced the ideals of peace and security -- to preserve the integrity of States and to protect the lives of their peoples. The Charter had proved flexible enough to meet the need for peacekeeping. For both troop-contributors and the countries they served, United Nations peace operations reinforced the ideal of international solidarity in the face of conflict. Through the United Nations, the world had also pledged itself to the ideal of development, framing a vision and forging a consensus on the rights that belonged to all humanity.

"We are the custodians of the dream of global cooperation," the Secretary-General went on to say. "We will not let it perish. As long as people seek national identities; as long as

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people seek protection from aggression; and as long as people yearn for a better world for their children, the United Nations will endure, and it will succeed."

In his address to the commemorative ceremony, United States President Bill Clinton said the United Nations had compiled a remarkable record of progress over the last fifty years. The Organization had advanced the interests of the United States and of the world. On every continent it had played a vital role in making people more free and more secure.

Should the United States turn its back on the United Nations, it would mean more economic, political and military burdens for the American people and it would mean ignoring the lessons of history, President Clinton continued. He underlined the importance of reform of the United Nations, but stressed that the United States should pay its fair share of the Organization's costs.

Following today's ceremony commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter, the Secretary-General had a 30-minute meeting with President Clinton. He then attended a civic luncheon in San Francisco, and delivered the keynote address. Earlier in the day, he attended the city's dedication of the United Nations Plaza.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali had numerous appointments in San Francisco over the weekend. Yesterday, he had a meeting with Polish President Lech Walesa, and accepted an invitation to visit Poland later this year. He later met with four Nobel Peace Laureates - President Walesa, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, Dr. Oscar Arias of Costa Rica and Mrs. Betty Williams of Ireland. The Secretary-General also addressed the national convention of the United Nations Association of the United States, and attended an inter-faith service at Grace Cathedral in honour of the Organization's fiftieth anniversary.

In a message on the occasion of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Secretary-General said illicit drugs threatened the peace, stability and tranquility of humanity. He stressed that international action was vital to counter that threat. Prevention was the first priority, based on reducing both supply and demand.

The Secretary-General today expressed great dismay at the attempted assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. He condemned the incident in the strongest terms, and said the campaign against terrorism must be accelerated.

International peace and social justice could not be served by murder, terrorism and fundamentalism, he stressed. Those goals could only be attained by constructive dialogue and negotiation, within a democratic framework.

Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi has expressed great satisfaction at the performance of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) in yesterday's Haitian elections. He particularly praised the work of the civilian police monitors, who had worked very long hours. The United Nations provided technical assistance and security support for the elections, which took place without any major incidents of violence. Haitian radio described UNMIH's performance as "a flawless job."

The Haitian people were voting to elect 18 senators, 83

assembly members, 133 mayors, 266 deputy mayors, and 1,695 members of municipal government. The results of the elections will be released next week, according to the head of Provisional Electoral Council.

Fighting has intensified in and around Sarajevo, particularly in the area of the airport, and there have been reports of smallscale offensive activity by the Bosnian Government, a United Nations spokesman said today. Bosnian Serb forces fired on a French resupply convoy crossing Mount Igman, but ended their attack after peace-keepers fired warning rounds.

Meanwhile, 19 shells impacted in Gorazde yesterday, killing four civilians and injuring one. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said the food situation there was fast becoming critical. A humanitarian convoy which had been halted by the Bosnian Serbs for eight days yesterday gave up its attempt to enter the town and returned to base. No convoys have reached Gorazde since 20 May.

The humanitarian situation in the southern part of the Bihac pocket has also been deteriorating, according to the UNHCR. Humanitarian convoys attempting to reach the area have been obstructed by rebel Muslim forces led by Fikret Abdic, which control the northern part of the pocket.

In another development, the Croatian Government has informed Special Representative Yasushi Akashi that troops and supplies from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are present in Sector South. The United Nations Confidence Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) is expected to respond formally to that allegation tomorrow.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has approved draft resolutions by which the General Assembly would appropriate or authorize almost \$50 million to maintain three peace-keeping operations. The Committee also approved draft decisions on another four operations.

One draft resolution would provide \$22 million for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. That amount represents more than a third of the Mission's cost for the period. The remainder would be covered by a voluntary contribution of \$38 million from the Government of Kuwait. Another draft would provide almost \$20 million for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) from 16 May 1995 through June 1996. A third draft resolution would provide \$8.5 million for the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) for the period 1 July to 31 December.

The Fifth Committee also approved draft decisions which would have the Assembly set off certain unencumbered balances, accrued interest and miscellaneous income against Member States' apportionments in respect of three operations. Those operations are: the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia. A draft decision on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) would have the Assembly endorse and approve relevant ACABQ recommendations.

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Prepared by Central News

DH/1921
23 June 1995

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

--- Security Council, in thousandth resolution, extends UNFICYP mandate for six months; calls on parties in Cyprus to ensure no incidents occur along buffer zone and to cooperate fully with Force.

--- Security Council expresses concern at blockading of UNPROFOR personnel by Bosnian Government forces, and placing of obstructions in Sarajevo area by Bosnian Serbs.

--- Bosnian Government forces demand peace-keepers abandon three observation posts in Visoko area; Bosnian Serbs target UNPROFOR post in Gorazde and convoy near Sarajevo.

--- Secretary-General, in address to World Affairs Council, stresses importance of relationship between United Nations and United States; cites common interest in promoting peace, development and democracy.

--- United Nations to launch Home Page on Internet World Wide Web on Monday; service to provide user-friendly access to wealth of information on Organization.

--- Two-day International Colloquium on Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies begins in Burg Schlaining, Austria.

The Security Council today extended the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for six months to 31 December. The Council called on the military authorities on both sides of the island to ensure that no incidents occurred along the buffer zone and to extend their full cooperation to the Force. It took that action by unanimously adopting its thousandth resolution.

Resolution 1,000 (1995) expressed concern about the modernization and upgrading of military forces in the Republic of Cyprus and the lack of progress towards a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops there. It urged all concerned to commit themselves to such a reduction and to a reduction of defence spending in the Republic, to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces. The resolution called on both sides to enter into discussions with UNFICYP on the prohibition of ammunition or weapons, other than hand-held ones, along the cease-fire lines.

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The Council regretted that the 1989 unmanning agreement had not been extended to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides were in close proximity. It called on them to cooperate urgently with UNFICYP to that end. The Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the structure and strength of the Force under review with a view to its possible restructuring, bearing in mind the possible implications of an extension of the 1989 agreement.

In a second meeting today, the Council expressed deep concern at the blockading by Bosnian Government forces of United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel in the areas of Visoko, Gorazde, Gorni Vakuf and Kladanj. In a statement by President Detlev Graf zu Rantzau (Germany), it noted that those forces had placed mines outside the UNPROFOR camp in Visoko. The Council also expressed concern at the deterioration of the situation in around Sarajevo, and the obstruction by the Bosnian Serbs of freedom of movement and utility supplies to the city.

The Council condemned interference with humanitarian supplies and UNPROFOR's freedom of movement, stressing that all such actions were unacceptable. It demanded that all parties fully respect the safety and security of UNPROFOR personnel and ensure their complete freedom of movement to enable the Force to carry out its mandate. The Council called on the parties to enter into negotiations as provided for in resolution 998 (1995), and to agree without delay to a cease-fire and a complete cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnian Government forces have demanded that Canadian peace-keepers withdraw from three observation posts in the Visoko area, according to a United Nations spokesman. The Canadians refused to comply with that demand. Government forces also halted three UNPROFOR resupply convoys in Central Bosnia.

Bosnian Serb forces yesterday directly targeted an UNPROFOR observation post in Gorazde 14 times, according to a United Nations spokesman. They inflicted no casualties among the peace-keepers, but destroyed a Land Rover. In Sarajevo, the Bosnian Serbs targeted an UNPROFOR convoy travelling over Mount Igman, damaging another Land Rover. There were around 1,800 firing incidents in the Bosnian capital yesterday. An improvised rocket bomb landed near the city's television building, killing one civilian and injuring four.

The relationship between the United States and the United Nations could be the most important relationship of the twenty-first century, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He said today that the two must stand together in a great common cause -- the cause of peace, development and democracy. He made those comments in an address to the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles.

The United Nations had in many ways been the creation of the United States, but had grown into a world Organization with its own identity, he continued. Today, the United States was immensely important to the United Nations, but the Organization could also be invaluable to it. Collective security, cooperation for development, and democratization were as much in the country's interest now as they had been fifty years

ago. Those objectives would become even more important as the next century approached.

During the cold war, the United States had spent scores of billions of dollars for stability, development and democracy, the Secretary-General noted. The United Nations could now be employed in that work at a cost of about \$7 per individual American per year. The United States could achieve far more for its money by working with the Organization. "Today one thing is clear: there is only one agenda," he stressed. "That agenda is both domestic and international, both local and global."

The Secretary-General was scheduled to leave Los Angeles for San Francisco, where he would participate in events commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter. He was also due to deliver several addresses over the weekend. A spokesman said he would focus on such matters as the three-phase administrative reform programme being implemented by the Organization and the resulting efficiency gains. Those gains would result in savings of more than \$35 million in the 1996-1997 biennium.

The United Nations is going on-line with its own "Home Page" on the Internet World Wide Web. The service will be officially launched on Monday, to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter. It represents a user-friendly gateway to a wealth of information on the Organization. Featured will be the latest United Nations news, including the Daily Highlights; a pictorial history of the Organization with over 100 downloadable photographs, including those of the Secretaries-General; and a special section on the fiftieth anniversary observance.

With just a click on an icon, a Home Page user can take an electronic tour of United Nations Headquarters in New York, or get basic information about the activities of the United Nations system. Photographs of Monday's ceremony commemorating the signing of the Charter in San Francisco will be available the same day. Anyone with an Internet connection and a Web browsing programme can access the Home Page. The address is: <http://www.un.org>.

The Home Page will also include links to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) gopher on the Internet, as well as to the Web sites of other bodies in the United Nations system. United Nations news and documents, in text-only format, currently on the UNDP Gopher will continue to be available on that system.

This service complements the United Nations News Audio Information System (UNNAIS), which is a computer-based audio system available by telephone. News, features and reports from United Nations offices worldwide are available round-the-clock by dialing (212) 963-3777 on a touch-tone telephone. The Department of Public Information (DPI) has worked closely with the Electronic Services Division of the Office of Conference and Support Services to develop both the Home Page and the Audio Information System.

A two-day International Colloquium on Post-Conflict Reconstruction Strategies began today in Burg Schlaining, Austria, following an organizational session in Vienna

yesterday. The Colloquium has been organized by the Department of Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Office at Vienna. It is supported by the Austrian Government as part of its observance of the Organization's fiftieth anniversary.

The Colloquium is discussing the capacity of the United Nations system to help countries recover and reconstruct following armed conflict. It aims to establish a framework for inter-agency collaboration, and to make recommendations for stand-by mechanisms. Participants will also discuss modalities of cooperation with bilateral donors.

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PART 1 OF 2

23 June 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

At today's noon briefing, Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, told correspondents that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was in Los Angeles where he would address the World Affairs Council. The text of the statement was available with an embargo until 3:30 p.m. (EDT). Several other statements to be delivered by the Secretary-General over the weekend and on Monday, 26 June, would also be made available with the appropriate embargoes.

Mr. Fawzi drew attention, in particular, to the statement the Secretary-General would deliver to the national convention of the United Nations Association of America (UNA-USA) in San Francisco on Sunday, 25 June, in which he would address the question of effective management of the United Nations: streamlining, restructuring, containing costs, improving efficiency, and all the difficult tasks related to those endeavours.

An article in today's New York Times unfortunately neglected to address much of the reform work undertaken by Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali and by Joseph E. Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, Mr. Fawzi said. In the statement to be delivered on Sunday, the Secretary-General would refer to the reform objectives he had undertaken which aimed at developing a more simple and more focused Organization. Steps taken in that direction included reducing travel costs, strengthening managerial skills, as well as the elaboration of new guidelines to encourage greater responsibility and greater accountability for results. In addition, training programmes had been strengthened, more competitive entrance examinations had been established and a commitment to bring more women into senior positions had been made.

Further, the Secretary-General had cut expenses, notably in the regular budget, which had been cut nearly to a zero-growth basis and held there, Mr. Fawzi continued. The Organization was heading in a new direction, and in the key areas of

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staffing, cost-cutting, financial control and the curtailment of abuses, significant progress had been made. In his budget proposal for the next biennium, the Secretary-General had recommended a net reduction of 135 posts.

Continuing to highlight key points in the Secretary-General's statement, Mr. Fawzi said that "it is no secret that some areas have not benefited from restructuring in the same degree". The economic and social sector needed further reform; development must find a sense of direction; and long-term planning was needed to coordinate operational priorities, mandates and personnel.

Mr. Fawzi stressed that the statement responded to many of the points raised in the New York Times article. As a result of reform efforts, efficiency gains would bring over \$35 million in savings to the regular budget during the next biennium. Management reform at the United Nations focused on efficiency: how it was to be achieved and what the reasonable targets were. Under-Secretary-General Connor had instituted a three-phase reform and development programme. Phase I, already reflected in the next biennium budget, had identified \$35 million worth of savings through simplification of procedures, pay back on technology investment, and elimination of duplication between Headquarters and United Nations offices abroad. Phase II, which would begin shortly, would be looking at duplication and overlap concerning programme activities, and phase III would identify the least effective spending areas for the Organization.

Those efforts were initiated by the Secretary-General when he directed Mr. Connor to head an efficiency task force dealing with those matters, the Deputy Spokesman continued. That task force would be intensified and expanded further as the effort progressed. The Secretary-General was already encouraged by the results achieved so far.

Turning to specific points made in the article, Mr. Fawzi referred to the question of certain funds being made available to bring representatives of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO) to participate in the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Bridgetown 1994). The General Assembly had decided that representatives of national liberation movements must attend all United Nations conferences at the Organization's expense and had allocated funds in the budget for that purpose. Fifteen thousand dollars had been allocated to bring the representatives of the POLISARIO to the Barbados Conference, but that money had not been spent because they did not attend.

Concerning a reference to \$150,000 allocated to commemorative activities for the Organization's fiftieth anniversary, Mr. Fawzi said the Assembly had not made specific provisions in that regard. It had not approved additional funds for those activities. "It was cut out of the budget", he said. The activities for the fiftieth anniversary were being undertaken within the general framework of the public information programme of the Department of Public Information, while the operational projects in support of the fiftieth anniversary were being funded entirely through voluntary

contributions.

Mr. Fawzi then referred to a conclusion in the article which stated in part that "no one talks of abolishing the Trusteeship Council, though other duties have been found for its staff". He then recalled that paragraph 46 of the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization (A/49/1), issued in September 1994, stated the following: "With the end of the Trusteeship Agreement on Palau, the amendment to the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council contained in (Security) Council resolution 2200 (LXI) of 25 May 1994 will become operational and the Council will meet as and where occasion may require. Nevertheless, I recommend that the General Assembly proceed with steps to eliminate the organ, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter."

Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General had sent a message today to the town of Westport, Connecticut, on the occasion of its thirtieth annual "JUNE Day" (24 June). An excerpt from that message, which would be delivered tomorrow, read as follows:

"While I must be in San Francisco this weekend for the official celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, I am aware that you, the people of the town of Westport, are also celebrating UN Charter Day on 24 June, for the thirtieth time. Over the years, the town of Westport and its United Nations Hospitality Committee have shown steadfast support and friendship to United Nations delegates and staff.

"More and more, as we at the United Nations take on greater responsibilities in development, human rights, peace-keeping and other areas of international action, we need the understanding and help of 'we the peoples' of the United States and other United Nations Member countries. You are a small town, but you share the global vision which inspires us at the United Nations to achieve the goals of the Charter. Thank you for being a grass-roots partner in this great challenge." (The full text was issued as Press Release SG/SM/5658.)

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Mr. Fawzi said Assistant Secretary-General Antonio Pedauye, Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, was scheduled to meet with President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and then travel to Pale for meetings with the leadership there. Those would be exploratory meetings given that Mr. Pedauye had just arrived in Bosnia. The Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Carl Bildt, were going to Sarajevo today for talks with President Izetbegovic and Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, the UNPROFOR Force Commander.

The situation in Croatia was stable, he said. In Sector North it was calm, except along the border with the Bihac pocket of Bosnia where there had been a few firing incidents, including artillery shelling through the day. In the Bihac "safe area" today, 12 shells had landed in an incident which was being investigated. There had also been some military activity in Bosanska Krupa, east of Bihac. Overall in Bosnia, there had been low-level firing incidents, with Sarajevo

recording over 1,800. The most active areas in Sarajevo had been Mount Igman, Dobrinja, Mojmiro, Svrakino Brdo and the airport. A "homemade rocket" had exploded near the television building in Sarajevo, killing one civilian and injuring four others. The Bosnian Serb Army had directly targeted an UNPROFOR convoy travelling down the Igman logistics route. A mortar hit near a Land Rover causing considerable damage, while small arms were also fired at the vehicle. There were no casualties. The Bosnian Government had demanded that the Canadian battalion withdraw from three observation posts, but it had refused to leave. There were also three resupply convoys, two French and one Canadian, which were denied access in central Bosnia by the Government.

There was a serious incident in Gorazde involving the security of United Nations personnel, Mr. Fawzi said. The Bosnian Serb Army had directly targeted an observation post 14 times between 1:36 p.m. and 2:47 p.m. local time, firing four Bofors rounds and about 25 mortars. A Land Rover had been destroyed. There were no casualties. An UNPROFOR convoy had entered Gorazde today and, after unloading, had begun its return journey.

Concerning the first round of legislative elections to be held in Haiti on Sunday, Mr. Fawzi said voters would select 18 senators, 83 deputies, 133 municipal council members and 565 board of communal officers made up of three members each. Ten thousand voting sites had been located throughout nine provinces in the country and there were approximately 10,000 candidates running in the elections. Some 45,000 to 50,000 Haitian officials would be working in the election sites. In addition, 7,200 United Nations personnel would also participate. Polls would be open on Sunday, 25 June, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and vote counting would begin immediately after the closing of the polling sites. Around 3.5 million potential voters were expected to take part in the elections, although it was difficult to predict the level of voter participation.

Mr. Fawzi stressed that the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) only provided technical assistance in the organization of the elections, which was the responsibility of the Provisional Electoral Council. The Press and Information Office of UNMIH would be open on Sunday, 25 June, from 8 a.m. to midnight, and correspondents could call Eric Falt, UNMIH's Spokesman, for information on the election at the following numbers: 46-43-26, 46-39-88 and 46-39-79. In addition, correspondents could call Juan-Carlos Brandt in the Spokesman's Office, at extension 3-2991. Also available in the Spokesman's Office was a summary of the press conference held yesterday in Port-au-Prince by Lakhdar Brahimi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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PART 2 OF 2

23 June 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Security Council, at the time of the briefing, was holding consultations on Cyprus, concerning the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), and on the report of the Council's mission to Western Sahara, Mr. Fawzi said. Liberia could also be discussed, he added. A draft resolution on UNFICYP's mandate was being considered. When and if that draft resolution was adopted it would be the one thousandth Council resolution. At 3:30 p.m., the working group on documentation and other procedures would meet.

Noting that the Secretary-General would give a press conference tomorrow in San Francisco, Mr. Fawzi said that the Spokesman's Office would be staffed over the weekend. A summary of that press conference should be available tomorrow afternoon in the Spokesman's Office.

Asked to comment on points in the New York Times article he had not mentioned, Mr. Fawzi said there were some good points made, including references to some of the good work and noble purposes for which the United Nations was founded. For example, the work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on reducing infant mortality, the work of the World Health Organization (WHO), which led the battle against AIDS in Africa, and the ideals of cooperation for world peace that motivated inspectors to seek out illicit weapons in Iraq and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Also, there was reference to those brought in to exercise reform.

Mr. Fawzi stressed that reform was a work in progress. The multitude of operations that the United Nations had been faced with over the past five years, in comparison with those which it was undertaking before, had forced upon it a reorganization. Among others, he cited peace-keeping operations which had gone from five to almost 20. He stated that there were still certain deficiencies, adding that the Secretary-General was addressing them.

Referring to the Secretary-General's embargoed statement to be delivered to the World Affairs Council, a correspondent said it stated that "in the cold war years the United States supported democratization around the world", and among the agencies involved in that effort it cited the Central

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Intelligence Agency (CIA). He asked whether it was a typographical error. Mr. Fawzi said he would comment after he had read the statement. (It was determined later that the reference to the CIA was a typographical error.)

Asked about a renewed diplomatic initiative of the Secretary-General in Bosnia, Mr. Fawzi recalled a proposal of the Secretary-General to have just one negotiator instead of the multitude of negotiators currently involved in the former Yugoslavia. Although, so far, there had not been concrete steps to implement that suggestion, Mr. Stoltenberg and Mr. Bildt were travelling in the area trying to reinvigorate the peace process and relaunch the negotiations.

Asked about another New York Times article "about the French negotiating behind the United Nations back", Mr. Fawzi said the United Nations had cut no deals. The option of the use of air power in Bosnia remained opened. He could not confirm or deny the allegations made in the article. The correspondent would have to contact the Government in question. Mr. Fawzi stressed that the Secretary-General would not hesitate to use air power, or any other means, for the protection of UNPROFOR's peace-keepers on the ground. "I cannot answer for Paris", he added.

To a question concerning the blockade of the Canadian battalion, which the correspondent said was apparently over, Mr. Fawzi said that, to his knowledge, it was not.

A correspondent asked why the Electoral Unit of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations had been moved to the Department of Political Affairs. Mr. Fawzi replied that it had to do with efficiency and streamlining.

Responding to a question on Afghanistan, Mr. Fawzi said Mahmoud Mestiri, head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, was concluding consultations at Headquarters today and would be returning shortly thereafter to Afghanistan. (Subsequently, it was determined that Mr. Mestiri would in fact conclude his consultations at Headquarters on Wednesday, 28 June, and depart for Afghanistan, via Tunisia. He was expected to arrive in Afghanistan during the second week of July.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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22 June 1995

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

- * Secretary-General appeals to High-level Working Group for urgent assistance to deal with United Nations financial crisis; warns Organization will begin fiftieth anniversary without resources to carry out its mission.
 - * Security Council mission warns Western Sahara referendum might not be held in January 1996; parties must cooperate and MINURSO must be given adequate resources if timetable is to be maintained.
 - * UNHCR convoys deliver 400 metric tons of food to Sarajevo; Bosnian Government forces continue to blockade United Nations peace-keepers in Visoko.
 - * International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to begin first plenary session in The Hague on Monday; judges to elect President and adopt rules of procedure and evidence.
 - * NGO role in Middle East must be redefined, Symposium on Palestine is told; United Nations to hold seminar on Palestinian administrative and financial needs.
 - * Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space discusses holding third international conference on space cooperation, and spin-off benefits of space exploration and research.
 - * UNEP and ECE to hold regional meeting on military activities and environment in Sweden from 27 to 30 June.
- Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today appealed to the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the financial situation of the United Nations for urgent assistance. He asked it to address every possible way of relieving the current financial crisis, which he described as deplorable. "Should we fail to find a solution," he warned, "the United Nations will commence its fiftieth anniversary as a debt-encumbered Organization lacking the financial resources to carry out the mission that Member States intend it to perform."
- As of 31 May, Member States owed the United Nations some \$2.8 billion in unpaid assessments, the Secretary-General said. Only 48 Members had paid their regular budget contributions in full. Meanwhile, the Organization had debts

of about \$1.5 billion, and the crisis was deepening. He noted the growing practice of Member States to call for new or expanded United Nations activities without appropriating the necessary resources, further depleting very limited cash resources. If the Organization continued to pay countries for troops and equipment, it would only have \$200 million in cash at year-end, which would not cover expenditures for three weeks.

"This means that I am being pressured to engage in irresponsible financial management," he continued. "In other words, I have been given the authority to spend money that I do not have, without a clear assurance that the necessary funds will be provided." He urged Member States to provide the cash to cover those activities without delay, and appealed to those with substantial arrears to make special efforts to pay a significant part of their outstanding assessments.

There is a real risk that the referendum in Western Sahara might not be held in January 1996, according to the Security Council mission which recently visited the region. In a report dated 21 June, the mission expressed concern that the time necessary for carrying out the identification process and other aspects of the settlement plan had been underestimated. It cited the complexity of the tasks to be performed, the continuing delays caused by the parties and the constraints imposed by limited resources and local conditions.

For there to be any realistic hope of maintaining the timetable, the parties must cooperate and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) must be given the necessary resources, the report said. It strongly recommended that the parties abandon their insistence on reciprocity in the number and operation of identification centres on each side. They must also refrain from blaming their lack of cooperation on each other.

The mission called on the parties not to inhibit access to identification centres and to take all necessary steps to facilitate a free and fair process. It acknowledged that some progress had been made in recent weeks, and underscored that, while fairness must be guaranteed, such progress must be sustained and improved to allow the referendum to take place early next year.

Three United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) convoys reached Sarajevo yesterday, carrying a total of 400 metric tons of food, according to a spokesman for the Organization. However, the Bosnian Serbs turned two convoys back from the city today. United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) resupply convoys reached Zepa yesterday and Gorazde today, although a UNHCR convoy remained stuck outside Gorazde pending clearance from the Bosnian Serbs.

Meanwhile, the Bosnian Government Army continued to blockade Canadian, Malaysian and Pakistani peace-keepers in Visoko, the spokesman noted. However, some of the restrictions on the Canadian base were eased, albeit briefly, today. A convoy of soldiers was allowed to leave the base this morning, and negotiations were underway for the resupplying of three observation posts in the area.

There were around 1,000 firing incidents in Sarajevo yesterday, continuing a downward trend. However, one shell

killed at least 4 civilians and wounded 15 others. There were also moderate levels of military activity in the Tuzla area. The United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) reported renewed shelling in Sector South this afternoon.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda will officially begin work next Monday with the opening of its first plenary session in The Hague. The Tribunal's 11 judges will meet for one week at the headquarters of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. They will be sworn in on Tuesday, and will then elect the President of the Tribunal and adopt the rules of procedure and evidence.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was established by the Security Council, in resolution 955 (1994), to prosecute persons who committed genocide and other serious violations of humanitarian law between 1 January and 31 December 1994. It is a subsidiary organ of the Council and will function independently of political considerations. The Tribunal's headquarters will be established in Arusha, Tanzania.

With the Middle East peace process verging on collapse, the future role of non-governmental organizations must be redefined, according to the President of the Red Crescent Society in Gaza. Dr. Haider Abdel Shafi told the North American NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine that the international community had sacrificed principle to political expediency. International NGOs should unite in calling on democratic governments to fulfil their commitments regarding justice and legality in the Middle East. He made those comments at the end of a three-day session on "The United Nations on its Fiftieth Anniversary and the Question of Palestine."

"We have yet to witness significant transformation in the way in which the United States mainstream press is reporting on developments in relation to this issue," said Larry Ekin, Chairman of the North American Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine. The NGO community should be a source of reliable information and a voice of conscience.

Meanwhile, a seminar on Palestinian administrative, managerial and financial needs and challenges will be held in Paris from 28 to 30 June. Participants will review the role of international assistance in meeting those needs, and discuss selected themes. The seminar is being held under the auspices of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, continuing its session in Vienna, has discussed the holding of a third international conference on space cooperation. However, consensus proved elusive as the Committee concluded its debate on follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE 82).

The United Kingdom representative said the Committee should examine what could be achieved by alternative means before proceeding with plans for a third conference. South Africa's representative said there could be no substitute for an international conference, which would be particularly

important to developing countries.

The Committee has also discussed the spin-off benefits of space exploration and research. The United States representative said the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had developed a robotic assistant for assembling and servicing spacecraft. Such a device had subsequently been used in neurosurgery and gall-bladder removals.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) will hold a regional meeting on military activities and the environment in Linkoping, Sweden, from 27 to 30 June. The meeting will be hosted by the Swedish Government.

Routine military operations can take as great an environmental toll in peacetime as in wartime, especially in the area of hazardous waste treatment and disposal, according to UNEP. However, the military in many countries can provide the expertise needed to address the problem. As a result, members of the ECE, including all European countries, Canada, Israel and the United States, have been invited to send both military and environmental representatives to the Linkoping meeting.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING,

22 June 1995

PART 1 OF 2

At today's noon briefing, Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, told correspondents that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali at 10 a.m. had addressed a meeting in the Trusteeship Council Chamber, of the high-level open-ended working group on the financial situation of the United Nations.

Mr. Fawzi said the Secretary-General had underlined in his statement the crucial financial situation that the United Nations was facing today. He had thanked those few Member States which had paid their assessments, but went on to say that the Organization had debts of about \$1.5 billion, including about \$800 million that it owed to some 60 Member States for their troop and equipment contributions to peace-keeping, around \$375 million to vendors and suppliers, and some \$300 million for budgetary surpluses in prior years.

As of 31 May, Member States owed the United Nations some \$2.8 billion for assessments levied but not paid, the Secretary-General had stated. It was only because of the prompt payment of assessments by a small number of Member States that the United Nations continued to operate. "It is my duty, therefore, to tell you in the most serious terms, that the financial crisis is deepening", the Secretary-General said, adding that only 48 Member States had paid their regular budget contributions in full. If that situation continued, the Organization would be faced with a crisis of immense proportions by the end of the year with its cash flow reduced to less than \$200 million. The Secretary-General had stressed that "\$200 million is not enough to cover the cash requirements for three weeks".

The Secretary-General had taken steps to reduce expenditures and to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of all activities, Mr. Fawzi continued. He had submitted a proposed programme budget for 1996-1997 which entailed negative growth. But reductions in expenditures alone could not overcome the financial difficulties facing the Organization. He had asked the working group to urgently address every possible way of relieving the financial crisis. There was a need to find some combination of measures that could improve that deplorable

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situation. "Should we fail to find a solution, the United Nations will commence its fiftieth anniversary as a debt-encumbered organization lacking the financial resources to carry out the mission that Member States intend it to perform", the Secretary-General had concluded. (For the full text of the statement see Press Release SG/SM/5655.)

At 10:30 a.m. the Secretary-General had addressed a closed session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, Mr. Fawzi said. At 12:15 p.m. he would receive the Permanent Representative of Germany, Detlev Graf Zu Rantzau, for a farewell call. Later in the afternoon, he would leave for Los Angeles and from there to San Francisco to participate in three days of events to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter in that city.

The two main events would be held on Monday, 26 June, Mr. Fawzi said. The first was the Charter commemorative ceremony, being held at 10 a.m. (Pacific Time), at which the Secretary-General and United States President Bill Clinton would speak. The second would be a civic luncheon that would be addressed by the Secretary-General. At 11 a.m. on Saturday, 24 June, the Secretary-General would meet with the press in the California Room of the Saint Francis Hotel in San Francisco. Tomorrow, 23 June, the Secretary-General would address the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel and later he would meet with the press in Los Angeles.

The Security Council, at the time of the briefing, was holding consultations, Mr. Fawzi said. On its agenda were the report of Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, and the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus. Council members were working on a draft resolution on the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) which, if adopted in the current draft form, would recommend the extension of the Force's mandate until 31 December. The Council was also discussing a draft resolution on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) recommending an extension of its mandate until 30 September.

Available at the press counter was a press kit of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs on the forthcoming International Meeting on Mine Clearance (Geneva, 5-7 July), Mr. Fawzi said. Also available was a provisional list of speakers -- so far 40 -- for the high-level segment of that meeting, which would begin with a statement by the Secretary-General on 6 July. Further information on the meeting could be obtained from Kevin Kennedy of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs on extension 3-6821.

The report of the Security Council mission to Western Sahara (S/1995/498) was also available, Mr. Fawzi said. The mission had held extensive meetings during its visit to the region, including with representatives of the Moroccan Government, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO), the Algerian Government and observers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). In addition, the mission was briefed by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Erik Jensen, and the Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the

Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), Brigadier-General Andre van Baelen. According to the report, some progress was made in the identification process in recent weeks; while fairness must be guaranteed, such progress would have to be sustained and improved significantly to allow the referendum to take place early next year.

Mr. Fawzi said that press reports citing United Nations sources had indicated that a suspension of the operations of United Nations agencies in Burundi was being considered. That was incorrect. The agencies were concerned about the security situation in the country, but had no intention of suspending operations or withdrawing from the country.

Concerning peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that Sarajevo had experience about 1,000 firing incidents yesterday, continuing a declining trend in the number of such incidents. However, there was a particularly vicious shelling incident that took the lives of at least four civilians and wounded at least 15 in Dobrinja, a suburb of Sarajevo. At 2 p.m. local time today a rocket exploded near the television building in Sarajevo. According to initial reports, one person was killed and several were injured.

Continuing with information on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), he said that in the Visoko area, north of Sarajevo, military activity continued. Restrictions remained on the freedom of movement of the Canadian, Malaysian and Pakistani peace-keepers, although this afternoon there was a brief easing of restrictions on the Canadian battalion. Further to the north and east in Bosnia and Herzegovina, fighting was at a moderate level, with some 2,000 detonations reported in the greater Tuzla area.

Also, supply pressures had eased, he said. Yesterday, 400 metric tons of humanitarian supplies had been delivered to Sarajevo by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, two more convoys that had tried to get into the city today had been turned back by the Serbs and the goods had been off-loaded in Zenica, in Government-controlled territory, for future distribution. In the eastern enclaves of Bosnia, UNPROFOR resupply convoys had reached Zepa yesterday and the last convoy into Gorazde arrived this afternoon. A humanitarian convoy of the UNHCR that had been awaiting Serb clearance outside Gorazde since Saturday was still unable to move.

Regarding the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), Mr. Eckhard said that Sector South was quiet this morning, but in the afternoon fresh shelling between Croatian forces in the Dinara mountains on the Bosnian border and Serb forces in the villages below in the Krajina region had occurred. There were reports of tension in Sector North, along the border with the Bihac pocket of Bosnia, but Sectors East and West remained quiet.

Mr. Eckhard said that Cyrus Vance, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General with regard to the outstanding problem between Greece and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, had held talks yesterday in New York with the Macedonian

Foreign Minister, Stevo Crvenkovski. Concerning Haiti, he said
Lakhdar Brahimi, Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Haiti, would hold a press conference at 2
p.m. today in Port-au-Prince concerning the elections to be
held on Sunday, 25 June.

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

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING,

22 June 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Asked about a letter sent to Pale on 19 June by Yasushi Akashi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Eckhard said it contained a detailed explanation of the Security Council's decision on the rapid reaction force. On the Bosnian Government side, that explanation had been provided in meetings with Government representatives. On the Serb side, it had been done in a letter to Dr. Radovan Karadzic, Bosnian Serb leader. The letter explained the provisions of the resolution and the terms of reference of the force. The slant in some of the press accounts about that letter reflected the tensions in Sarajevo, he said. The letter was a routine relaying of information by the Special Representative to the parties concerned. To a further question, he said that Mr. Akashi had explained to the parties that the rationale for the force was to better defend peace-keepers operating in a peace-keeping mode.

A correspondent asked whether Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, UNPROFOR Force Commander, had asked for air strikes anytime during the past two days. Mr. Eckhard said he had not. To a follow-up question, he said that, as he had mentioned yesterday, two fighter planes had been detected over Banja Luka in Bosnia by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and ordered to land. Subsequent to that, there had apparently been a request from Admiral Smith of NATO directly to the Force Commander in Zagreb for permission to conduct an air strike on the Banja Luka airfield. The "no-fly" resolution gave NATO the authority to strike air-to-air, however it did not provide for an attack on a ground target. Had the planes attacked a "safe area" in Bosnia, there would be legal grounds for an attack.

Replying to a question on what specifically the rapid reaction force would do in Bosnia, Mr. Eckhard said its primary purpose was to be available for deployment to defend peace-keepers under threat. In better circumstances, should there be a cease-fire agreement and the need for rapid deployment of peace-keepers for interposition purposes at the request of both parties, the force could also be used to that end.

Asked whether it was fair to say about the force that "these are soldiers going there strictly to defend other soldiers", Mr. Eckhard answered that it was. He stressed that the force's frame of reference was peace-keeping and it would

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be under a United Nations chain of command. He added that it would be an asset in reserve to be used for the defence of peace-keepers.

To a question on the financing of the rapid reaction force, Mr. Fawzi said that the countries concerned were pursuing two tracks: the usual method of assessments, and the creation of a trust fund. The matter would be discussed in a meeting of the European Union to be held in Cannes, France.

Concerning the financial crisis of the Organization, a correspondent asked whether the Secretary-General had received advice from Member States on how to avoid bankruptcy. Mr. Fawzi said several recommendations had been issued in recent years on the financial crisis but none of them were applicable to the current crisis. The United Nations had managed so far to avoid bankruptcy, he added, but the situation had reached such critical proportions that urgent advice was needed. It was hoped that the high-level working group could come up with some innovative ideas.

Referring to the situation in Visoko, Bosnia, the restrictions on the freedom of movement of Canadian, Malaysian and Pakistani peace-keepers, a correspondent asked whether that was an example of a situation in which the rapid reaction force would take action. Mr. Eckhard said that was not the case. He added that the routine restrictions on the freedom of movement were dealt with traditionally through negotiations with the parties and exercising appropriate political and diplomatic pressures. The correspondent said that yesterday the Bosnian Foreign Minister, Muhamed Sacirbey, had said that his Government would agree to an evacuation of the peace-keeping troops out of the Visoko area, asking whether the United Nations was considering that option. Mr. Eckhard said it was not UNPROFOR's intention to pull its troops out of the Visoko area.

Asked what was the current mandate of the United Nations in Bosnia, Mr. Eckhard said the international community was seeking a peaceful settlement of the dispute there. It had rejected the option of a military intervention or an attempt to impose peace on Bosnia. What was left was a peace-keeping option, while mediation continued. Since war conditions prevailed, the peace-keeping operation was quite limited in what it could do. At the same time, the international community was not willing to pull out the peace-keepers. "We are stuck in the middle, not giving up on Bosnia but not being in a position to impose a settlement", he concluded.

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