

UNAMIR

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GENERAL
S/1994/1133
6 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, by which the Council requested me to report by 9 August and by 9 October 1994 on progress made by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) in the discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards a cease-fire and political reconciliation.
2. Since my last report on the situation in Rwanda, dated 3 August 1994 (S/1994/924), the Secretariat has provided the Security Council with oral updates on relevant developments, especially with regard to the Mission's support for humanitarian operations, efforts to accelerate the return of refugees, progress made in the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR and the UNAMIR take-over from Operation Turquoise.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. As members of the Security Council are aware, since the cease-fire declared on 18 July 1994, the fighting in Rwanda has all but ceased. The Broad-based Government of National Unity (BBGNU), installed at Kigali on 19 July, has established control over the whole of the national territory. While over two million Rwandese refugees remain in the neighbouring countries, the Government has undertaken efforts, in coordination with my Special Representative and other United Nations officials on the ground, to encourage their safe and voluntary return to Rwanda. At the same time, there is steady progress in efforts to normalize the situation inside Rwanda, with the gradual re-establishment of such basic services as water, electricity and communications facilities, particularly at Kigali. The Government has also begun to put civilian administrative structures in place at the central, provincial

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and local levels. My Special Representative has circulated to donor countries, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, a Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, outlining the priority services for which both technical and financial assistance are required.

4. While initial progress has been made in normalizing the situation, the Government is faced with the arduous task of rebuilding a country where the social and physical infrastructure has been almost totally destroyed and where a deep mistrust continues to prevail between the various political and ethnic groups that make up Rwandese society. The Government has a difficult road ahead in establishing safety and security for all and in creating a climate where those who have participated in the genocide can be held accountable while others rebuild their lives without fear of revenge or retribution. Furthermore, the Government suffers from a severe lack of basic resources, including cash reserves to pay the salaries of its civil servants, banks having been looted during the fighting. This is a serious problem, as civil servants and the military may turn to other means of ensuring an income.

5. In order to create stability and lasting peace in Rwanda, the Government seems to recognize the need to include all its citizenry, regardless of ethnicity, within its administrative and security structures. The President of Rwanda has assured my Special Representative that efforts are continuing to make the Government more inclusive by inviting some members of the Mouvement republicain national pour le developpement (MRND), which is the only major political party not presently represented in the BBGNU, to join the Government. However, these efforts have not yet produced positive results.

6. In a further effort towards national reconciliation, members of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) are being encouraged to join the new national army. These soldiers have the choice of registering at specified centres, set up by the Government, or with UNAMIR personnel deployed in the country. It seems, however, that the response to this government initiative remains limited.

7. In order to promote national reconciliation and assure the population that their civil and human rights will be respected, the Government has continued to organize mass rallies in several cities, including Ruhengeri, Kibungo, Byumba, Kibuye, Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Butare. Through these rallies, the Government has attempted to address the population's concerns with regard to such issues as property rights and the fair treatment by the Rwandese judicial system of those accused of crimes against humanity.

8. During the month of August, members of the Government made several visits to refugee camps in Zaire in an attempt to encourage the refugees to return voluntarily to their places of origin. Those efforts have caused some increase in the numbers of returning refugees. Some 360,000 refugees have returned to Rwanda spontaneously since the cease-fire on 18 July. The Government has expressed its concern about the presence in the camps of elements who continue to incite people to flee from Rwanda and to threaten those in the camps

from returning to their homes and farms in Rwanda. In September, reports and preliminary investigations pointed to the possibility that refugees returning to Rwanda might have been subjected to reprisals by government troops; further investigations are in progress (paras. 14 and 15 below).

9. The misinformation propagated during and after the hostilities is considered to have been a major factor in inciting the massacres and subsequent exodus of refugees into neighbouring countries. Information remains an important element in creating both stability in the country and a climate conducive to the safe and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons. Rwanda has no newspapers or television, and radio is the only medium of information. UNAMIR, in association with concerned United Nations agencies, is therefore developing a broadcasting capability in order to provide the Rwandese people with factual information on the situation in their country, to assist in explaining UNAMIR's mandate and to disseminate information on humanitarian programmes. UNAMIR is currently installing at Kigali an FM broadcasting capability with a 20-kilometre range. Additional equipment, which would enable UNAMIR broadcasts to cover the whole country, is being procured and the necessary specialists recruited. UNAMIR has also asked the Rwandese authorities for formal authorization to begin broadcasting and for a frequency allocation. I hope the Government will respond positively to those requests in the near future.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

10. A Commission of Experts was established on 26 July 1994 under Security Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994 to examine and analyse information concerning grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, including evidence of possible acts of genocide. The Commission started its work on 15 August 1994 and visited Rwanda as well as Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire from 29 August to 17 September. In accordance with resolution 935 (1994), the Commission is to report its findings to me by 30 November 1994. I have, however, asked the Commission to expedite the preparation of its report. Accordingly, the Commission submitted to me on 30 September a preliminary report which I have made available to the Council (S/1994/1125).

11. During the Commission's visit to Rwanda, the Government urged the Commission to conclude its work expeditiously and also urged that an international tribunal, along the lines of that organized for the former Yugoslavia, be created. The Government expressed the view that the trial of those accused of serious breaches of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide by an external impartial body would help promote peace and reconciliation among the parties and contribute to the stabilization of the situation in Rwanda. The Government has given assurances that it will make every effort to prevent summary trials, revenge executions and other acts of violence and that it will arrest those accused of such crimes.

12. On 25 May 1994, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution S-3/1, appointed a Special Rapporteur to report on the root causes of the recent atrocities and on the ongoing

human rights situation in Rwanda. Under this mandate, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has deployed human rights officers to Rwanda to assist the Special Rapporteur in the implementation of his functions. Following the establishment of the Commission of Experts, I reported to the Security Council, on 26 July 1994 (S/1994/879), that the Commission would be based at Geneva and benefit from the resources of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and, in particular, those already made available to the Special Rapporteur. Subsequently, it became apparent that a much larger number of human rights staff would be required to deal with the extremely complex situation in Rwanda. Therefore, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, on 2 August 1994, launched an appeal to the international community for voluntary contributions to expand human rights activities in the field. As at 30 September 1994, the High Commissioner had deployed 31 human rights officers to Rwanda. In accordance with an agreement reached with the Government during his second visit to the country on 19 and 20 August 1994, he intends to increase that number to 147 as soon as possible so as to cover each one of the communes in Rwanda.

13. The objective of the human rights field operation in Rwanda is to carry out investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law; to monitor the ongoing human rights situation and, through the presence of human rights officers, help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring; to cooperate with other international agencies in re-establishing confidence and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons and the rebuilding of civil society; and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice. Following a request from the High Commissioner, UNAMIR is providing assistance within its existing resources in order to enable the human rights officers already deployed to become fully operational. That assistance will continue as further human rights staff are deployed.

14. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees sent a mission to Rwanda in August to assess how far conditions existed for the safe return to that country of refugees who had fled to Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. In the course of its work, the mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) obtained certain information that appeared to indicate that soldiers of the RPF might have been engaged in systematic killings of members of the majority community in Rwanda.

15. On 16 September, the High Commissioner briefed senior officials of the United Nations on the matter. On the basis of that briefing, I directed that the allegations should be immediately taken up with the Government of Rwanda. This was done by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Mr. Kofi Annan, who was in Rwanda on mission at that time, and my Special Representative for Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar Khan. The Government of Rwanda undertook to investigate the matter urgently and a team consisting of four government ministers, representatives of UNAMIR and UNHCR and

a United Nations human rights monitor, paid a visit on 23
September to some of the places where the killings were
alleged to have taken place. Those allegations have been
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units from Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia respectively. The United Kingdom contingent is scheduled to withdraw by 1 December and the Canadian contingent by mid-January.

35. The deployment of UNAMIR has been a difficult process, as many contingents were in need of major equipment items and as the United Nations has neither the resources in stock nor an advance budget which would ensure that the required equipment could be made available in a timely manner. It was for this reason that, in paragraph 24 of my report of 13 May (S/1994/565), I underlined the necessity for Member States to agree to make arrangements on a bilateral basis to provide the troops, equipment and airlift required for UNAMIR. As this did not occur, the Secretariat was required to identify sources of equipment and to arrange for its transport. This was a time-consuming task, which significantly delayed deployment. It also restricted the initial operational capability of UNAMIR, as contingents were in some cases unfamiliar with equipment supplied to them. One way of achieving a more rapid response in such circumstances would be the extension of the standby forces concept to include equipment, whereby a Member State would hold equipment on standby at a high state of readiness for deployment on lease terms.

36. With the induction of new contingents, the UNAMIR force strength is expected to exceed temporarily the authorized level during the period from November 1994 to January 1995. However, as at February 1995, the expected withdrawal of some contingents and normal rotations will bring it back to its authorized level. The fact that UNAMIR will exceed its authorized strength for a short period will have no financial implications for its budget, as the excess expenditure would be offset by the savings resulting from a force strength below the authorized level up to October 1994.

37. The UNAMIR authorized strength of 320 military observers has been met and military observers are deployed in all sectors. They are engaged primarily in supporting humanitarian activities and liaising with the RPA.

VI. CIVILIAN POLICE

38. As indicated in the concept of operations set out in my report of 13 May to the Security Council (S/1994/565, chap. 4), it was initially envisaged that the main task of the

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civilian police component of the expanded UNAMIR would be to maintain liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security, with a total authorized strength of 90 civilian police observers.

39. However, as a result of the civil war and the ensuing collapse of the country's administrative structures, no real police force or gendarmerie remained in place when the new Government was established on 19 July. Police functions were entrusted to an embryonic gendarmerie consisting mainly of RPA soldiers. At the same time, the Government sought the urgent assistance of UNAMIR in establishing a new, integrated, national police force. Given the importance to Rwanda's security and stability of creating a professional national police force, UNAMIR responded positively to that request, within its existing resources. Accordingly, on 16 August, UNAMIR initiated a training programme with 103 students selected by the Government as volunteers from different social and ethnic groups. The aim of the programme is to provide trainees with the basic knowledge of routine and investigative police work, thus enabling them to address the immediate law and order problems at Kigali. I recommend that the Security Council authorize UNAMIR to pursue these efforts.

40. The activities of the UNAMIR civilian police component have thus evolved from liaison with local authorities to assisting the Government in the creation of a new police/gendarmerie. The component is also charged with monitoring the activities of local police and gendarmerie, monitoring the activities of the civil authorities with regard to human rights violations and assisting UNAMIR military observers and troops in dealing with police matters.

41. The headquarters and training activities of the UNAMIR civilian police component are based at Kigali. A two-phase deployment of police observers is being implemented. Under phase I, which has been completed, police observers have been deployed at the civilian police headquarters, training centre and the prefectures of Kigali, Gikongoro, Cyangugu, Kibuye, Gitarama and Butare. Phase II will be executed once the full strength of police observers is reached. Under this phase, civilian police monitors will be deployed in all prefectures of the country.

42. To date, the component has a total strength of 30 police observers, with 10 each from Ghana, Mali and Nigeria. More observers are scheduled to be deployed shortly, although the Secretariat is having difficulties in obtaining from Member States a sufficient number of French-speaking police personnel.

VII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

43. Current estimates suggest that Rwanda's pre-war population of 7.9 million has fallen to 5 million. Estimates of internally displaced persons range from 800,000 to 2 million. There are more than 2 million refugees in Zaire, the United Republic of Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda. At the same time, it is estimated that more than 200,000 former refugees have returned to Rwanda from Burundi and Uganda. The victims of genocidal slaughter could number as many as 1 million.

44. The humanitarian demands of the Rwandan emergency continue

to stretch the capacity of the international community. In addition to the refugee crisis at Goma, the humanitarian community has had to address several crucial issues: the withdrawal of Operation Turquoise from the south-west; assistance to the internally displaced people; the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation; the humanitarian implications of human rights violations; and the need to examine the Rwanda crisis in a regional context.

45. Prior to the withdrawal of Operation Turquoise, there was extreme concern among the international community that fear of reprisals by the RPA would drive thousands of Hutus across the border into Zaire. With poor road conditions, large distances to the camp-sites and other logistic difficulties, the scenarios were recognized by the humanitarian community as being cataclysmic, with the potential for refugee movement exceeding even that to Goma.

46. Under the coordination of the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office, the international community adopted a policy of confidence-building in the south-west to encourage the internally displaced not to flee across the borders. At the political level, the RPA agreed not to occupy the south-west until conditions had stabilized. The timely and large-scale influx of United Nations and non-governmental organization resources, combined with the deployment of UNAMIR troops into the area, defused the situation. Some 350,000 people did cross the border into camps around Bukavu in Zaire; however, the majority remained within Rwanda.

47. It is agreed that the return of refugees to Rwanda is the only lasting solution and that it is critical to the resumption of normal economic and social life. However, the intimidation of refugees by former ~~r...~~ and army elements in the camps and the fact that those former soldiers and militia have not been disarmed are serious obstacles to the implementation of a repatriation programme. UNHCR does not feel at the present stage that it is in a position to encourage refugees to return home, partially because of deteriorating security for the returnee candidates in the camps and also because of concerns about security conditions in parts of Rwanda. UNHCR is none the less facilitating and assisting the return of spontaneous returnees.

48. As for the internally displaced persons, agreement has been reached among the humanitarian agencies to focus on facilitating their return to their areas of origin. By strengthening community capacity-building, providing rehabilitation support and improving security, the aim is to provide an attractive return option for those in the displaced persons' camps.

49. This policy of voluntary return of the internally displaced is vital. Many camps will become uninhabitable during the rainy season because of contamination of water supplies by sewage, inadequate shelter and poor access for relief convoys. In addition, if people stay in the camps, the fields are untended. Already the harvest has been missed and it is likely that the planting season will also be missed in many areas. This will mean that the international community will have to provide food aid for a second season. The

resettlement of the displaced and the resumption of agricultural production are critical to the Government's efforts to rehabilitate the country. The longer people stay in camps, the longer rehabilitation is likely to take. There are now regular convoys carrying those who wish to return from Cyangugu in the south-west to Butare, Gikongoro and Kigali. Between 7 September and 23 September, some 3,337 people were transported home from Cyangugu. Returnees have also been transported from the north-west.

50. As the country strives to return to normalcy, increasing attention must be given to the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation. The Government faces the huge challenge of rebuilding the country after a devastating war with almost no financial and human resources. It is vital that the international community provide quick and efficient rehabilitation assistance. In that connection, the Special Representative and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs have distributed among donor countries, agencies and non-governmental organizations the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, which outlines the initial areas requiring both financial and technical assistance. UNDP has begun initial projects to support the capacity-building of government ministries. Other United Nations organizations are contributing to the process in their respective areas of competence. As a result of those efforts, the infrastructure is improving. Essential services such as electricity and water supply have been restored at Kigali and services are being repaired around the country.

51. One major impediment for rehabilitation is the presence of mines. It is believed that there are 50,000 to 60,000 uncleared land-mines in Rwanda, with an average of two civilian mine casualties a day. United Nations de-mining experts have visited Rwanda to assess the scope of the problem. As the security situation stabilizes and de-mining can begin, the United Nations will coordinate with all concerned in providing assistance in that area.

52. Without reconciliation among the various parties to the conflict, it is likely that humanitarian operations will be protracted and difficult and will ultimately require greater commitments from the international community. This is directly linked to the human rights activities discussed in chapter III above.

53. It is apparent that the Rwanda crisis and its spill-over into neighbouring countries has serious political, economic, social and environmental implications for Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Uganda. In order to examine the merits of a broader and more comprehensive regional approach to the Rwanda problem, I appointed Mr. Robert Dillon as my Special Humanitarian Envoy for Rwanda and Burundi. The Special Envoy made a visit to the area from 8 to 22 September and has submitted his recommendations to me.

54. The United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Persons Affected by the Crisis in Rwanda was launched on 22 July 1994. It requested a total of \$435 million to enable United Nations organizations to carry out their humanitarian programmes. This figure was revised upwards in the light of increasing

This is humanitarian aid &
money for UNHCR, IAO, UNICEF etc.
What about the Rwanda crisis?

needs to \$552 million. As at 1 September, contributions
received amounted to \$384 million, covering 70 per cent of the
total requirement. Based on information received by the
Department of Humanitarian Affairs, bilateral and other direct
contributions for the Rwanda crisis, including those in
response to the Appeal, bring the total contributions up to
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We've discussed with
Mr. Bates & Mr. Razaoui.
I've got a copy. Let's see.

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SUMMARY ONLY

Forty-ninth General Assembly
Plenary
21st Meeting (PM)

GA/5733

5 October 1994

PRESIDENT OF RWANDA SAYS PERPETRATORS OF GENOCIDE MUST BE
BROUGHT TO JUSTICE, IN ADDRESS TO ASSEMBLY

In General Debate, Djibouti Says United Nations
Must Not Abandon Somalia, with 50 Many Lives at Risk

The establishment of an international tribunal for Rwanda
and the arrest and trial of the perpetrators of genocide now
hiding in refugee camps was a matter of extreme urgency, the
President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, told the General
Assembly, this afternoon.

In his address to the Assembly, the President said that the
Security Council should adopt a resolution to facilitate the
arrest and trial of the murderers who had sought refuge outside
Rwanda in what had become military camps. Any request that
gave such people power in a government could not be considered
just or reasonable. The unrestricted deployment of United
Nations and other observers throughout Rwanda would reassure
all that the new Government planned to respect the rule of
law. Although the international community shared a moral duty
in helping his country rebuild a shattered society, the major
burden lay with the Rwandese people themselves.

Noting the possible withdrawal of the United Nations
Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) by 31 March 1995, Roble Ollahye
(Djibouti) said, in a continuation of the general debate, that
leaving Somalia with nothing in place and so many lives at risk
was abhorrent and unacceptable -- a case where a "failed State"
was abandoned by the United Nations. Walking out of a society
in a mess before restoring it as a functioning entity would set
an unwelcome precedent in United Nations history which was far
from the hopes, promises and commitments of the Charter. A way
must be found to give voice to the Somali people, leading to a
legitimate government.

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Also addressing the Assembly, the Sultan of Brunei, Hassanal Bolkiah, said the United Nations should shoulder the primary responsibility for international peace and security, while regional organizations, such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), could reduce its load through preventive diplomacy and regional economic cooperation. He cautioned, however, that regional organizations must be realistic in their goals. The aim of ASEAN was not to establish institutions and legal undertakings like the European Union, but to foster a culture of cooperation. Where ASEAN had succeeded, as in Cambodia, it was due to the cooperation with the major powers, within a framework defined by the United Nations.

Also in the general debate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali, Moussa Maïga, said the transformation of the former Southern Africa Development Coordinating Council into the Southern Africa Development Community would further consolidate regional economic cooperation and

development. The new body was being put together by the front-line states to augment the mechanism of the organization of African unity (OAU) for conflict resolution, and the first major success of one of its leaders was the peaceful redress of an attempt to overthrow the democratically elected government of Liberia. Africa needed similar success in other conflict situations, such as Rwanda, Liberia and the Sudan.

Other statements in the debate were made by the Prime Minister of Liberia and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Madagascar, Senegal and Ethiopia.

The Assembly will meet again tomorrow at 10 a.m. to hear an address by the head of state of Liberia and to continue its general debate.

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DATE: 27 September 1994

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Attached are the recent newsclippings on Rwanda, for your information

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BC-RWANDA (SCHEDULED)

U.N. to move thousands of homeless in Rwanda

By Manohar Esipisu

KIGALI, Sept 27 (Reuter) - Thousands of displaced Rwandans will be moved from camps in southwest Rwanda to the interior starting on Tuesday in the biggest such operation in the central African state, U.N. officials said.

Hundreds of U.N. trucks will take an estimated 4,000 people daily from the southwest, U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) spokesman Pierre Mehu said.

It was not clear if they would return to their homes or to new camps set up to ease overcrowding.

The voluntary transfer will go ahead despite the U.N. refugee agency last week suspending all aid for refugees to return home because of reports of killings by troops of the new Rwandan government.

"We press on with plans," said U.N. military spokesman Major Jean Guy Plante, adding it was the biggest operation to transfer displaced within Rwanda since millions of people were uprooted by three months of civil war and massacres from April to July.

Most of the refugees are from Rwanda's Hutu majority, who fled fearing reprisals from Tutsis for mass killings of their people by troops and militia of the now-ousted Hutu government.

Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu blasted the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on Monday for saying Hutus were being systematically killed by the victorious, Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF).

Bizimungu accused UNHCR of a malicious campaign to prevent refugees returning by reporting it had credible evidence of a consistent pattern of revenge killings in the last two months.

In a statement later on Monday, a spokesman in New York said U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali wished to clarify the position over UNHCR's allegations last week of killings.

He said that UNHCR had "obtained certain information which appeared to indicate" RPF soldiers "might have been engaged in systematic killings of members of the majority community."

Boutros-Ghali said the allegations were being investigated and he had given instructions U.N. officials should make no more public statements until the results of the inquiry were known.

A UNAMIR team started talks at the weekend in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa with officials on the fate of 900,000 Rwandan refugees in camps in eastern Zaire, U.N. officers said.

A key element in the talks was the possibility that Zairean forces would fully disarm an estimated 28,000 defeated troops loyal to the ousted Rwandan government, which U.N. officials fear is preparing to start a new war against the RPF.

The defence ministry in Kigali said on Monday the new government was preoccupied with ensuring all refugees returned home but was frustrated by the ousted Hutu government, its troops and some foreign powers.

Defence spokesman Colonel Frank Mugambage said "criminal elements" from the last government were intimidating refugees in Zaire against returning home through propaganda and even death threats.

In an apparent reference to the UNHCR, he said some members of the international community were producing propaganda, misinformation and unfounded allegations against the government.

He added the international community was obviously reluctant to set up

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an international tribunal to put on trial former officials and troops still at large and blamed for the slaughter of an estimated one million Tutsis and government opponents.

UNHCR estimates more than two million Rwandan refugees are in Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda who fled chaos after President Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in a rocket attack on his plane on April 6.

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The statement, attributed to Boutros-Ghali's spokesman in New York, said the information gathered by the UNHCR was already being investigated by U.N. military and civilian representatives and Rwanda government ministers.

"The Secretary General has given strict instructions that no further public statements be made by United Nations officials until the results of the investigation are available to him," it declared in a text issued in Geneva.

Diplomats said the order amounted to a gag on the UNHCR, whose spokeswoman Sylvana Foa said at the weekend a team working for the agency had seen the bodies of recent victims near Kigali on Friday but had been chased away by government troops.

Because of the reports the UNHCR, which plays the main relief role in refugee crises around the world, has suspended its participation in the return of Hutus who fled Rwanda fearing revenge for massacres of Tutsis earlier this year.

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UN chief orders halt to Rwanda statements

GENEVA, Sept 27 (Reuter) - United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has ordered a halt to public statements by U.N. officials on reported revenge killings by government forces in Rwanda, an official statement revealed on Tuesday.

The order was clearly directed at the world body's UNHCR refugee agency, which has angered the new authorities in Rwanda by saying it has credible reports of systematic killings by Tutsi soldiers of members of the Hutu tribe.

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Rwanda says it cannot rebuild without cash now

By Manohar Esipisu

KIGALI, Sept 27 (Reuters) - Rwanda's government, with no money in the bank and next to nothing to sell, says the world donor community must release some cash unconditionally if it is to have any chance of rebuilding its war-shattered economy.

Finance Minister Marc Rugenera, a member of the government appointed by the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front after its July civil war victory, said his country did not even have enough money to meet conditions imposed by foreign donors.

"Some nations say they want to do political evaluation, human rights, democracy and resettlement of refugees before they can decide whether to give us cash for reconstruction," he told Reuters in an interview late on Monday.

"We have no manpower and no cash to do these things."

Rwanda says its reserves of hard currency and Rwandan francs are in the hands of the ousted Hutu administration, which fled to neighbouring Zaire after the civil war and the massacre by its supporters of hundreds of thousands of minority Tutsis.

An estimated two million Rwandans, mostly majority Hutus, are still living as refugees in neighbouring countries. The pre-war population was seven million.

Rugenera said the world community had provided or pledged close to \$1 billion for humanitarian assistance to Rwanda but it was all channelled through the United Nations and aid agencies.

Donors had turned down requests from the government for even 10 per cent of the aid to kick start the economy.

The new government has paid salaries to only a handful of public servants who returned to work in July and August.

Its only revenues are customs and immigration duties and sale of stocks of up to 4,500 tonnes of coffee. Tea and tourism, top earners before the war, now bring in nothing.

Rugenera said despite long talks with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington and Kigali there was still no sign of the investment the government needed.

The World Bank says it cannot release \$250 million in loans due to Rwanda until the central African state pays \$4.5 million in arrears which accumulated during three months of civil war.

The finance ministry says arrears could reach \$7 million by next March. The World Bank hopes international donors will help pay off the debts so funding can start in earnest.

The matter will be discussed at a meeting from October 1 in Madrid, where the government will present its case to such countries as the United States, Belgium, France and Germany.

Rugenera said the government had no money to give importers, industrialists or farmers for post-war rehabilitation and warned Rwanda would live on handouts for up to 10 more years if no funding arrived to revive the economy.

He said the ousted administration had Rwanda's money in a refugee camp bunker near the eastern Zairean town of Goma. "The former government and army are holding 20-30 billion francs and we just do not know how much in foreign currencies."

A British firm has had talks with Rwanda on printing notes for a new

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national currency but the unresolved question of the money held in the Zaire camps has held up the deal.

Rugenera said the Rwandan central bank would probably reopen after the Madrid donors meeting and that would immediately be followed by the opening of commercial banks closed since April.

The government has appointed Gerard Niyitegeka, first vice-governor for four years, as the new central bank governor. It was not known whether his predecessor survived the war.

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r i.. BC-RWANDA-UNHCR 09-27 0630

BC-RWANDA-UNHCR 1STLD (SCHEDULED)

UNHCR welcomes Rwanda killings study

By Robert Evans

GENEVA, Sept 27 (Reuter) - The United Nations refugee agency, under fire from Rwanda's new government for saying its troops appeared to have carried out revenge killings, said on Tuesday it was happy its reports were being investigated.

At the same time a U.N. spokeswoman denied the UNHCR and its high-profile information office were being gagged by an order from the world body's Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali banning public statements on the issue.

"We welcome the decision to mount this investigation. We welcome any kind of an independent investigation and that is what the Secretary-General has ordered," UNHCR spokeswoman Sylvana Foa told a news briefing.

Foa, whose organisation is central in protection and relief for over 18 million refugees around the world, said the UNHCR stood firmly by its assertion that it had credible reports of systematic killings of Hutus by Tutsi soldiers.

The UNHCR, formally the "U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees," was fiercely denounced on Monday over the reports by Rwanda's new president Pasteur Bizimungu, himself a Hutu.

Bizimungu, whose administration was installed after the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) ousted the country's former Hutu rulers who are widely accused of mass murders of Tutsis, said the UNHCR had "private motives."

Diplomats who follow events in Rwanda say that, the revenge killing reports aside, the government in Kigali is also unhappy that the UNHCR continues to feed over a million Hutu refugees in Zaire in camps where Hutu extremists are active.

The UNHCR, which has often asked for action by the Zairean authorities against "murdering thugs" of the old Hutu regime, says it cannot halt assistance to the vast camps because they also shelter women, children and old people.

Officials of the agency say they welcomed assurances from the RPF authorities that there would be no revenge killings, but that evidence to the contrary had emerged as the special team responsible for the reports was looking at arrangements for refugees to go home.

"Our job is to protect refugees and in the course of a study on accelerating repatriation and mechanisms of how we can get people home safely, we found certain things of concern to us," Foa said. This information had been passed on to Boutros-Ghali.

On Monday, in a statement issued in New York, the U.N. chief said the information had already been taken up with the Rwandan government by his top peace-keeping aide Kofi Annan and his special representative for Rwanda, Shaharyar Khan.

The government had agreed to investigate immediately together with officials of various U.N. bodies and a thorough investigation would be carried out by a Commission of Experts already looking into the earlier massacres of Tutsis by Hutus.

"The Secretary-General has given strict instructions that no further public statements be made by United Nations officials until the results of the investigation are available to him," the statement said.

Therese Gastaut, spokeswoman for the U.N. in Geneva, told the Tuesday briefing she could not agree that this amounted to a gag on the UNHCR. "We

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are going to go very forcefully into looking into these alleged human rights violations," she said.

Foa, sitting alongside, said the UNHCR did not feel its wings had been clipped. But she said the agency would continue to refrain from facilitating return by refugees to any areas on Rwanda where U.N. forces were not present.

"We understand that the government in Kigali is upset," she said when asked for reaction to Bizimungu's charges. "We are upset....I think the government will understand we are a refugee agency and we're as saddened by the whole thing as they are."

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r i.. BC-RWANDA 09-27 0637

BC-RWANDA 1STLD (SCHEDULED)

Big Rwanda refugee operation off to slow start

(Eds: Updates with few refugees moved, quotes, pvs KIGALI)

By Manoah Esipisu

CYANIKA, Rwanda, Sept 27 (Reuter) - A big U.N. effort to move Rwandan refugees to the interior got underway on Tuesday, but in at least one camp military sources said only a handful were relocated.

Major Perry Awadey, a Ghanaian serving with U.N. forces, told reporters in this refugee camp that his troops moved only 75 refugees out of Cyanika camp, 250 km (180 miles) southwest of the capital Kigali.

Trucks driven by British soldiers collected another 27.

The U.N., in announcing the relocation effort earlier, had said it hoped to move some 4,000 refugees a day out of overcrowded camps along the border of the devastated country.

But Awadey said rumours of insecurity in the interior had been fuelled by a clandestine radio station based in Zaire and many refugees who had registered to go home were now reluctant to do so.

"People get well fed, cared for, have enough water and good sanitation. They do not want to think about going to a place they are not sure about, although it is their home," he said.

Awadey said the slow start to "Operation Homeward," intend to ease the crush of mainly Hutu refugees who fled the advance of Tutsi-led rebel forces in Rwanda, may also have been caused by increased calm in the camps and stable supplies of medicine and food from aid agencies.

He said the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) had arranged for Rwandan leaders to meet the refugees and reassure them and for refugees to visit their homes to see it was safe.

"I have personally told refugees they should return to their homes and cultivate since the rains have begun. They should abandon this dependency syndrome that makes them simple slaves," Awadey said.

Many young refugees, looking healthy but wearing dirty, torn clothes, listened closely to radios to catch the latest broadcast from the clandestine station run by ousted government and army leaders now in exile with refugees in eastern Zaire.

The former Hutu government is waging a propaganda war against the new government in Kigali, telling refugees they will be slaughtered if they return to their homes in revenge.

An estimated one million people, most members of the Tutsi minority and Hutu opponents of the former government, were massacred during three months of civil war which ended in July.

The U.N. refugee agency is under fire from the Rwandan government for saying last week it had evidence its troops had carried out systematic killings of Hutus in the southwest.

A U.N. spokeswoman in Geneva however denied on Tuesday the agency was gagged by an order from Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali banning public statements before investigations were complete.

Three mass graves have been discovered at Cyanika refugee site and British army experts were called in to seal them to avoid the spread of diseases which can be transmitted by flies.

Cyanika appears relatively prosperous for a refugee camp. Small shops and bars are open and at the market goods such as sugar, salt, milk and soft drinks from Burundi are on sale.

Canadian Major Robert Lidstone, operations officer at UNAMIR headquarters in the southern city of Butare said trucks would be made

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available once the refugees were ready to go home.

He said most security problems reported in the area had proved to be groundless when investigated.

"Only one or two such incidents have resulted in deaths and the perpetrators are behind bars, apprehended by Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) soldiers," he said. The Tutsi-dominated RPF denies the U.N. reports of systematic killings by its men.

There were a few isolated cases of personal revenge in the area but it was largely as calm as the RPF said it was, he said.

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r i.. BC-RWANDA-GRAVES 09-27 0432

BC-RWANDA-GRAVES (SCHEDULED)

Rwandan refugees live amid the dead

By Manoah Esipisu

CYANIKA, Rwanda, Sept 27 (Reuter) - The Cathedral at the refugee camp of Cyanika is called "Our Lady of Peace" but inside its compound are the mass graves of an estimated 7,000 victims of Rwanda's bloodbath.

"One of the graves was found inside the square that had rooms for nuns," said Clarina Menganile, who sat in a former mission classroom where several hundred people were massacred.

On a blackboard in the classroom are three pictures:

The first shows a machete -- Rwanda's weapon of death -- and against it two "X"s, to discourage the young from using it.

The second is a picture of a fist, one finger pointing to the third, a drawing of hills. Menganile said this showed the young where to run when trouble, and possible death, was imminent.

Behind the cathedral is a massive grave: "It must hold thousands. They were buried by prisoners," Menganile said.

The mass graves of Cyanika, 250 km (155 miles) from the capital Kigali, are the latest in a series of finds as seasonal rains sweep away the shallow covering over the corpses.

U.N. officers estimated the graves held 7,000 victims.

In one area, an army of children among the 17,000 refugees in this large camp, which also takes in the cathedral cemetery, play happily near another mass grave. From it protrude the legs of a skeleton.

"We have buried some people here, from disease. So death is a familiar thing here," said Agwateni, a 12-year-old boy.

An estimated one million people, mainly minority Tutsis or Hutu opponents of the government, were killed in two months of slaughter after Rwandan president Juvenal Habyarimana died in a rocket attack on his plane on April 6.

One week ago, U.N. workers found two shallow graves holding 8,000 people near a church at the town of Gafunzo, north of here. Like the Gafunzo dead, the Cyanika victims have decomposed and aid workers would not say how each individual had died.

Fearing a disease epidemic at the camp, aid workers on Monday called in experts from the British medical corps to reseal the graves.

British Warrant Officer Roy Bedson said his team would lime the corpses, level the graves and put hard fencing round them "so anything that can be spread by flies is not spread."

Bedson said that if the graves were left unsealed, there was every possibility of an outbreak of typhoid, dysentery or even meningitis.

Refugee chief Frederick Gatabe, a Hutu tribesman, said the cathedral priest would return next week to tend their "bleeding souls and help people return to their homes."

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PART ONE OF TWO PARTS

6 October 1994

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Joe Sills, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General had met today with the International Women's Forum. The text of his remarks was available in the Spokesman's Office. The Secretary-General had then held meetings with the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Vladislav Jovanovic; the Prime Ministers of Guyana, Samuel Hinds; and Antigua and Barbuda, Lester B. Bird; the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam, Nguyen Manh Cam; and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cho Su Hun. He was now meeting with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Salim Ahmed Salim. He would be meeting shortly with the Foreign Minister of Cuba, Roberto Robaina Gonzales, and the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz.

This afternoon, the Secretary-General would receive the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, and the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, with whom he would then meet. He would also hold meetings with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone, Abass Chernor Bundu; and the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan, Najibullah Lafraie; Bangladesh, A.S.M. Mostafizur Rahman; Madagascar, Jacques Sylla; and Kazakhstan, Kanat B. Saudabaev; and the Prime Minister of Slovenia, Janez Drnovsek. The Secretary-General's schedule was available in the Spokesman's Office.

On Haiti, Mr. Sills said he had been informed that the 28 vehicles and 30 observers bound for duty in Haiti had arrived at the Dominican Republic-Haiti border at 3 p.m. yesterday without incident, arriving in Port-au-Prince at about 6 p.m. The convoy had been warmly welcomed along the way and in the capital, with cheering crowds waving at them. The three senior people of the team were Colonel William Fulton, of Canada, Head of the advance team; Chief Superintendent Neil Pulio, also of

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Canada, with the police team; and Colonel Guy Starke of France, the chief military observer. Colonel Fulton and Mr. Pulio were expected to meet this morning with the multinational force unified command. At 1 p.m., all three would hold a press conference in Port-au-Prince to discuss the mandate of the advance team during the multinational force phase. He would try this afternoon to get a read-out of the press conference.

Asked if an audio feed would be available, Mr. Sills said he did not believe that such a set-up existed yet in Haiti, but correspondents could check with his office.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Haiti, Lakhdar Brahimi, was in Washington to meet with the Clinton Administration foreign policy team dealing with Haiti.

In other announcements, Mr. Sills said that today's United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) briefing notes were available in the Spokesman's Office. At 2:30 p.m., on in-house channels 6 and 23, a World Chronicle television programme would be shown, featuring the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, Juan Somavia, the Permanent Representative of Chile.

Also, the update on outstanding contributions was now available in the Spokesman's Office, Mr. Sills continued. As of 30 September, the United Nations was owed an overall total of \$2.3 billion by Member States. Of that amount, \$612 million was for the regular budget and \$1.5 billion was for peace-keeping operations. The update included additional information on recent payments, such as that made by the United States to the peace-keeping budget, allowing the United Nations to make payments to a number of troop-contributing Member States.

In response to a question he had received previously about the situation in Baku, Azerbaijan, Mr. Sills said that the United Nations position was that that situation was an internal matter. Although there was a United Nations Resident Coordinator stationed there, there was no United Nations observer force to report on developments. Although there had been tragic incidents such as the assassinations of the Deputy Speaker and the head of the Presidential Guard, the United Nations was not involved in that situation. On negotiations on Nagorny Karabakh, he said that under the agreement between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the CSCE was the primary vehicle for those negotiations, and in fact, the CSCE Ambassador handling the matter was the former Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Jan Eliasson.

To a question that he received previously on East Timor, Mr. Sills said that three days ago in Luxembourg, the Foreign Minister of Portugal had met with a group of Timorese who favoured integration with Indonesia. And, today, in New York, the Indonesian Foreign Minister was meeting with a group of Timorese who favour independence. The United Nations had facilitated the meeting within the framework described in the Secretary-General's report on East Timor. The United Nations did not have any representatives in Luxembourg, and would not have any at the meeting in New York, therefore information on

the meetings would come from the Missions.

To a question he had received on Myanmar, Mr. Sillis said that General Assembly resolution A/49/150 on human rights in Myanmar asks the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution and report back to the Assembly's forty-ninth session. The Secretary-General had sent a letter to the Government in February, proposing discussions to implement the resolution, to which he had received a response in August, with the Government agreeing to those talks. The Secretary-General would be meeting with the Foreign Minister next week. Thus, the process had begun so that the Secretary-General could report to the Assembly. Mr. Sillis said that he could not predict what the outcome would be.

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus, Joe Clark, would be at Headquarters on Monday, 11 October. Mr. Clark would meet with senior officials, including Mairack Gouiding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and would brief members of the Security Council.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that bad weather yesterday in Bosnia and Herzegovina had delayed the arrival into Sarajevo of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Yasushi Akashi. Therefore, he had only an abbreviated meeting with the Vice President of Bosnia, Ejup Ganic, although today he had been able to have a full meeting with both President Alija Izetbegovic and the Vice-President. After the short meeting at the Presidency last night, Mr. Akashi and his party had travelled to Pale, where they had a long and tough meeting with the Bosnian Serb leadership, including Dr. Radovan Karadzic, General Ratko Mladic, Mr. Koljevic and Mr. Krajisnik.

As a result, he continued, the necessary security guarantees had been received to resume flights into Sarajevo airport today. The first fixed-wing aircraft arrival was likely to be an UNPROFOR plane that would take Mr. Akashi and his party back to Zagreb tonight. A complex string of agreements that had been reached last weekend between the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serbs continued to be implemented today, resulting in thirty-six people being medically evacuated from Gorazde to Sarajevo; a total of six convoys reaching Gorazde over the last several days; and 261 prisoners of war being exchanged over the Brotherhood and Unity Bridge in Sarajevo, the bridge which linked the Government- and the Serb-controlled parts of the city. In addition, although not part of the agreements, also crossing the bridge were more than 100 Muslims, ethnically cleansed by the Bosnian Serbs from the area around Rogatica, between Gorazde and Sarajevo.

END OF PART ONE OF TWO
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

PART TWO OF TWO

The bad weather in Bosnia had also resulted in a quieter military situation, Mr. Eckhard said. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) flight planning cell was meeting in Geneva today, and could agree to resume humanitarian flights into Sarajevo as early as tomorrow. There were 22 flights tentatively scheduled, all with C-130s or comparable aircraft. If the agency went ahead with those plans, the operation would run seven days a week to rebuild the near depleted stocks in the city, where the weather has turned cold.

In Rwanda, the seasonal rains were expected to begin within the next 10 days, Mr. Eckhard said, and it had already begun to rain in Kigali. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was assisting agencies and non-governmental organizations to distribute seeds and tools for last-minute planting before the rains, targeting a group of some 700,000 people at various locations around the country.

Refugees and displaced persons continued to return home at a very slow pace, Mr. Eckhard continued. Many refugees were returning to find their homes occupied by others. The Government had declared a policy whereby the returnees could reclaim their property. The procedures for doing so were now being defined. The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shalinyar M. Khan, had held a press conference this morning, in which he had identified that situation as one of the main problems in the way of the repatriation effort.

In response to a question he had received on the status of troop recruitment for the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), Mr. Eckhard said that for phase two of the mission, there had been firm commitments for 3,000 of the 6,000 troops needed. The 6,000 figure breakdown was: 4,000 infantry troops and 2,000 support elements. The pledges so far had come from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Djibouti, Canada, Suriname, and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Jamaica, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago. Two more infantry battalions and a variety of support units were still needed.

Commenting on the activities of the General Assembly, the spokesman for the President of the General Assembly, Amadou

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Moctar Gueye, said that in the general debate this morning statements had been made by the Prime Minister of Guyana and the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda. In addition, the Foreign Ministers of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan and Mali also spoke at the meeting.

This afternoon the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam and the President of Rwanda would be addressing the Assembly. There would be statements by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Madagascar, Ecuador, Namibia and Ethiopia, as well as by the Prime Minister of Slovenia and the Permanent Representative of Djibouti.

Mr. Gueye said that the President of the Assembly, Amara Essy, was holding meetings today with the President of Rwanda, the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, the Prime Ministers of Guyana and Antigua and Barbuda, and the Foreign Ministers of Jordan, Cameroon, Bangladesh and Cuba.

The Assembly President also had a long discussion this morning with the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Convention to Combat Desertification, Hama Alfa Diallo. The two had discussed the opening for signature of the United Nations Convention on Desertification during a two-day event, to be held on 14 and 15 October, in Paris, at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Conference Centre. The President had been invited to attend, but he had not yet confirmed his acceptance. The Convention had been called for at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). A press release was available on the event. Also, Mr. Diallo would hold an informal briefing for permanent missions at 1 p.m., in Conference Room 1. The press was invited to attend.

The President had announced yesterday that Burkina Faso had made the necessary payment to reduce its arrears, Mr. Gueye said. Details on the meetings of the Fifth and Sixth Committees appeared in the Journal. He drew attention to the question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly, which would be discussed in the Sixth Committee. Tomorrow, he would provide a total of the speakers in the general debate.

Mr. Sillis said that there were no consultations scheduled for the Security Council today. A meeting between members of the Council and the President of Rwanda was taking place. The President of the Council had a number of bilateral consultations scheduled, including with Mr. Aziz of Iraq at 4 p.m. In addition to Mr. Clark, the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus was tentatively scheduled to brief the Council during the Council's periodic consideration of the sanctions on Iraq.

In response to a question about the budget, Mr. Sillis said the final payment for the year from the United States would be received before the end of the calendar year, so that payment had not been included in the current calculations.

Asked about a press report concerning Bosnian Serbs killed by Bosnian Government forces near Mount Igman, Mr. Eckhard said that French UNPROFOR troops patrolling the demilitarized area

there had come across a number of bodies, men and women, who were thought to be Russian soldiers. However, he had not received any further information from Gorkov at the time of briefing. In response to a question about the United Nations budget assessments and payments by the countries of the former Yugoslav Republic, Mr. Stille said that a new status of conflictions report was available in the spokesman's office. Asked about details of the meetings between the Secretary-General and the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Albania, Mr. Stille said that he would check to get read-outs from these meetings. It had been difficult thus far, as the Secretary-General's schedule had been so intensive. In response to a question about pledged troops for the Haiti mission, Mr. Deming said that the Department and Clinton Group, currently in the initial phase, would carry over to the third phase, but it was unclear what other elements of phase one would be part of phase two. Asked about the United Nations position on returning refugees to Rwanda, Mr. Stille said the position had not changed, that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) had not initiated the return, and had been providing way stations and supplies to the returnees. However, they were not, at this time, encouraging that action. The United Nations hoped that the problem would be resolved shortly, as the overall policy of the United Nations was to encourage the Rwandese to return home. Asked about United States participation in phase two of the Haiti mission, Mr. Deming said that talks were taking place on their participation, but he had nothing to announce at this time.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 6 October 1994, PARA,

PART TWO OF TWO

He expressed the hope that the United Nations would deal with the hotbeds of tension throughout the world, particularly in Africa. The forty-ninth session of the Assembly must take urgent measures to prevent and control conflicts by establishing and strengthening legal instruments. Only in that way would the poorer countries be able to control their fate. Africa had a wealth of raw materials, yet its economies had become very fragile. That was because of different ideologies, which reflected selfish interests and an overall lack of solidarity among African nations. The continent accounted for less than 2 per cent of international trade, and was crushed by debt. Structural adjustments had done nothing to improve the situation. International assistance and solidarity was necessary to raise the standard of living of the African people.

Choi Su Hon, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said yesterday that following the death of President Kim Il Sung, his country had turned grief and sorrow into strength and courage. The new leader, Kim Jong Il, enjoyed infinite respect and absolute trust. The People's Republic had made every effort to unify the Korean peninsula, and that would hopefully be achieved in the 1990s. A confederation based on the concept of one nation and one State, two systems and two governments, was the way to succeed. To defuse tensions and bring about peace, the Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement. The Agreement and its mechanism had failed to prevent a military build-up and large-scale war exercises.

Another important element in defusing tensions and establishing peace on the Korean peninsula was the resolution of the nuclear issue, he continued. That issue must be resolved bilaterally by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States. The two rounds of talks already conducted showed that if those countries worked together with trust, the outcome would be good. To demonstrate the transparency of its nuclear activities, the People's Republic had decided to replace graphite-moderated reactors with light water reactors. No threat or blackmail or sanctions would work against his country. The people would never beg for peace at

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the expense of their national dignity and the country would

never sell its interests under pressure.

Ghana's Foreign Minister, Obed Asamoah, said the end of the cold war and the strains of nation-building had produced new threats to peace around the world. However, Liberia and Somalia were close to being written off the way Afghanistan had been. Increasingly, regional organizations and small States were being called upon to bear the burden of securing peace. In Liberia, Ghana and other Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) members were struggling to help maintain a nation. In Rwanda, Ghana and Canada had been left alone to deal with a tragedy without adequate support. Given the unwillingness of many States to get involved in conflicts far from their shores, the international community must support States such as Ghana and regional organisations such as ECOWAS and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in defending the ideals of the United Nations.

The conflict situations in the developing world and the economically backward areas of Europe had their roots in economic deprivation and poverty, he said. Those conditions were compounded by an inequitable system of international trade and its attendant problems, such as debt. Most lower-income countries -- which had debts totalling \$1.3 trillion -- were in sub-Saharan Africa. The region's debt servicing amounted to \$200 billion, or 10 per cent of the total income of the countries involved. The scale of the debt problem and its consequences demanded action by the international community.

Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, Foreign Minister of Cameroon, said his country had always sought to resolve its border dispute with Nigeria by using preventive diplomacy. Preventive diplomacy could stem conflicts and should be encouraged and supported by the international community. The means for carrying out preventive diplomacy should be strengthened by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations. Ongoing conflicts in Africa demanded action against poverty and destitution. Tolerance, the respect for rights and the sharing of the fruits of economic growth should take place at the national level. State sovereignty and territorial integrity must be respected.

Peace was the foundation of development, as had been noted in the Secretary-General's Agenda for Development, he continued. That report deserved the attention of the international community. The African economy was based on commodities, and development must take into account the need for diversification. A fund should be established for diversification in Africa. Debt, drought and desertification also required action. With the completion of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), steps must be taken to address the marginalization of the continent.

Yemen's Foreign Minister, Mohamed Salem Basendwah, said that in spite of the former division of his country, its people had always considered themselves to be one Muslim, Arab, Yemeni people, and had never forgotten that they belonged to one nation. This year, Yemen had been exposed to bloody sedition as a result of a conspiracy by treacherous elements who rebelled against legitimate institutions. Having ended that

conspiracy, Yemen now enjoyed stability and security. A general amnesty had been declared and national reconciliation achieved. None of those who had deceived and disinformed had been subjected to any harm or put on trial.

The success of democracy depended on economic growth, he went on to say. That required an end to an economic war which took many different forms, including closure of regional markets to Yemen's agricultural and industrial products. Yemen appealed to its neighbours to lift all barriers to free trade, as an important step towards the normalization of relations and regional cooperation. Yemen also appealed to the Security Council to lift the sanctions against Iraq, which were no longer justified. Maintaining those measures would lead to deepening enmity between States in the region. The Council should also review its resolutions relating to Libya and accept the reasonable solutions put forward by the Arab League. Those included trying the suspects in the bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie before an international court, in accordance with the law of Scotland.

Abass Chernor Bundu, Sierra Leone's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, said poverty and decreasing living standards were at the heart of his country's problems. The Government had embarked on wide-ranging socio-economic reforms and had secured short-term macroeconomic stability. However, it had not removed structural constraints on the economy or improved supply capacity. The external indebtedness of developing countries posed the biggest impediment to their development. The United Nations and the international community should adopt the report of the high-level meeting on the debt crisis convened by the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta last August, which had endorsed some general principles for debt reduction.

The international community should provide developing countries with concessional financial and technical support for infrastructure, he said. The Secretary General's Agenda for Development provided a historic opportunity to address the root causes of poverty and underdevelopment. There was no clear commitment on the part of the developed countries to provide resources for the implementation of Agenda 21, the programme of action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The developing world was committed to implementing Agenda 21, but that commitment must be complemented by adequate human, financial and technical resources.

Ratu Manasa Seniloli, representative of Fiji, noted that his country had participated in this year's Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. The international community should provide increased technical assistance for the human resource development programmes of small island States. He also noted that Fiji had been implementing the Convention on the Law of the Sea through its Marine Spaces Act. The entry into force of the Convention would consolidate his country's claims to the archipelagic waters, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone. Fiji advocated universal participation in the Convention.

Fiji also supported the conclusion of an international

convention dealing with the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, as Fijian soldiers had died in various peace-keeping operations, he said. At present, there were at least 1,000 Fijian peace-keepers deployed worldwide. Continued innovations in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations would be necessary if it were to play a meaningful and effective role in support of United Nations activities. He went on to welcome the temporary cessation of nuclear testing in the Pacific region by France. The United States, the United Kingdom and France should accede to the Protocols to the Treaty of Rarotonga as a demonstration of their commitment to nuclear non-proliferation and a ban on testing in the South Pacific. Fiji objected strongly to the sea transit through the region of consignments of plutonium bound for Japan.

As of 30 September, Member States owed the United Nations a total of \$2.3 billion, according to the latest update on the Organization's financial situation. Of that amount, \$612 million was for assessments for the regular budget and \$1.5 billion was for peace-keeping operations.

The United Nations received several payments for peace-keeping last month. The United States made two payments totaling almost \$577 million; Japan paid \$201 million, the Russian Federation paid \$20 million, and China paid \$14.5 million. As a result, the Organization was able to pay almost \$166 million to troop-contributing countries in September. It was expected to pay another \$166 million to troop contributors by 15 October.

Correction:

In the Daily Highlights of Monday, 26 September 1994, the last paragraph on page 5 should have read:

"The Council adopted resolution 943 (1994) by 11 votes in favour to 2 against (Djibouti and Pakistan), with Nigeria and Rwanda abstaining. It said it would suspend several economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for an initial 100 days if the border between that country and Bosnia and Herzegovina were closed. It would suspend restrictions on all travel for civilian passengers, with regard to aircraft not impounded at the date of the adoption of the resolution. Also suspended were restrictions on maritime traffic, sporting events and cultural exchanges."

END OF PART TWO AND END OF HIGHLIGHTS
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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 6 October 1994, PARA,

PART ONE OF TWO

--- President of Rwanda urges United Nations to quickly establish international tribunal to try those responsible for genocide in his country; Guyana, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Antigua and Barbuda, Kazakhstan and Mali also speak in General Assembly's general debate.

--- Central African Republic says military regimes submerged Africa's nations in poverty; Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ghana, Cameroon, Yemen, Sierra Leone and Fiji among other speakers in general debate yesterday.

--- Member States owe United Nations \$2.3 billion as of 30 September; \$812 million owed to regular budget and \$1.5 billion to peace-keeping.

President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda today urged the United Nations to quickly establish an international tribunal in his country to bring those responsible for genocide to justice. He supported the adoption of a Security Council resolution to facilitate the arrest and trial of suspects currently outside Rwanda's borders, based on Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. A genocide that rivalled the Nazi Holocaust had been committed before the very eyes of the international community. It was six months since the initial crimes had been carried out and it was time to act. Delaying the start of trials caused frustration on the part of the victims, who were beginning to despair at the lack of justice.

It was necessary to rebuild Rwanda entirely, so as to ensure that the various elements of the population could coexist, he continued. That task would be enormous, but the will of the Rwandese people was unflinching. Addressing the victims of genocide, he reiterated his Government's determination to bring the culprits to justice. Those Rwandese who had been "blindly manipulated to join the bankrupt policies of division and suppression" should join in the task of building a new society based on tolerance and reconciliation. He stressed that the Government encouraged all refugees to return without discrimination, and appealed to the international community to support the repatriation effort.

The Prime Minister of Guyana, Samuel Hinds, told the General Assembly today that meeting basic human needs was a

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suffered from the residue of external debt and the debilitating effects of structural adjustment, it was committed to providing health, housing and education services. It would also work to create an economic and social environment in which men and women could reach their full potential. However, problems of development, population growth and environmental destruction were global, and it was necessary to address their root causes. He expressed the hope that the current Assembly session would yield positive measures to address prevailing economic, social and humanitarian problems.

He urged that the international community seriously consider the "new global humanitarian order" proposed by the President of Guyana, which aimed to fuse various aspects of undertakings by the Assembly. That proposal was directly related to the Assembly's work on the Secretary-General's Agenda for Development, the proposals of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and the Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It also concerned the recent International Conference on Population and Development, and the forthcoming World Summit on Social Development and Fourth World Conference on Women.

Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, Bahrain's Foreign Minister, said the new global order should rest on three basic principles: creation of a new vision of development; a mechanism for the maintenance of international peace and security; and cultural interaction among nations. The Agenda for Development was an important attempt to recast the development process to meet the needs of developing countries. Those countries were still beset by indebtedness, low commodity prices, high interest rates, a decline in investments, and international trade barriers. The world needed an equitable order that enabled all States to reap the benefits of economic advances. The World Trade Organization should contribute to the establishment of an impartial economic order. Environmental concerns should not be used to raise protectionist taxes and reduce trade in certain commodities.

Turning to the situation in the Middle East, he said Israel should accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The region must be made free from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Bahrain welcomed the positive developments in the Middle East peace process, but progress must be comprehensive and integrated. It would be futile to focus on peace and development in one part of the region and leave problems unresolved in another. Negotiations should lead to a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan and southern Lebanon.

Bangladesh's Foreign Minister, A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman, said concerns about territorial security were being overshadowed by concerns about human security. Within States, resurgent nationalism and factionalism based on narrow self-interest, ethnic and cultural rivalries, bigotry and extremism had contributed to unprecedented human misery. Political instability had contributed to economic breakdown and

economic backwardness had fired political upheaval in a never-ending vicious cycle. New global forces had emerged that no State could control on its own. A new polarity was emerging between rich and poor countries.

The development crisis called for urgent action, especially to implement the 1990s Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, he continued. There was a need to accelerate growth, write off debts, provide wider and preferential access to developing markets, and boost foreign direct investment. International law was the only protection for smaller and weaker States. It must be strengthened, especially where the absence of law could lead to conflict over such issues as water-sharing, maritime jurisdictions, transboundary pollution and environmental damage. He highlighted the issue of constrained resources and the need for new ones. The heart of the matter was the need for commitment to the entire development cause rather than particular interests. It was necessary to balance long-term interests and immediate emergencies, while facing up to the underlying crisis of development.

Lester Bird, Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, said the developed world had taken very little action on behalf of the Caribbean countries. Their situation in international economic relations had worsened, as prices for commodities had decreased, the cost of imports had increased and access to preferential markets had diminished. Meanwhile, only a handful of donors had met United Nations targets for official development assistance (ODA). The underlying causes of worsening economic and human conditions, and of crises like those in Grenada 13 years ago and in Haiti today, had gone unnoticed and unattended.

Debt repayments prevented many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean from revitalizing their economies, he continued. That situation called for a change in the rules of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to allow for the forgiveness of debt. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries should also relax their position on bilateral debt. At least 50 per cent of existing debt should be forgiven. If a meaningful dialogue between the rich and poor countries did not begin soon, there could be a standoff in relations that would paralyse economic cooperation and progress. Within the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), such a dialogue should lead to the adoption of a practical programme acceptable to both rich and poor.

Kanat Saudabayev, Foreign Minister of Kazakhstan, said his country wanted to establish itself as a link between Europe and Asia. He supported the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures in Asia. Its purpose would be to develop fundamental principles and areas of cooperation with a view to strengthening peace and stability and promoting economic prosperity. The process of economic integration should lead to the formation of an Asian common market. In addition, the President of Kazakhstan had proposed the establishment of the "Euro-Asian Union" to prevent conflicts in

the post-Soviet period.

Since the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), stability and security as a basis of economic and social reform had come to the forefront, he continued. The first step in the "Euro-Asian Union" integration process was the creation of a common economic space by the central Asian States -- Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. Appropriate inter-State bodies, such as the Central Asian Bank, had already begun to function. The draft for the proposed union must adequately reflect the interests of the States of the region, regardless of their size, population, economic and other indicators. Efforts to bring about integration at the regional and inter-regional levels needed the support of international organizations and leading countries, he added.

Mali's Foreign Minister, Sy Kadiatou Sow, said any conflict capable of destabilizing a region was a threat to international security. Regional and sub-regional initiatives for the settlement of conflicts should be supported by the international community and local States. Increased cooperation was needed between the United Nations and organizations such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to address the situation in Somalia. Regarding Western Sahara, the United Nations must pursue efforts to hold a referendum in line with relevant Security Council resolutions. Mali supported any initiatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina to reduce the stubborn position of the Serb population. Efforts must be made to ensure implementation of Council resolutions on the situation there.

One of the major challenges before the United Nations was development, she continued. The strategies undertaken to date had not produced the desired results, particularly in Africa. The new World Trade Organization should focus attention on the conditions of developing countries. Preferential treatment should be offered to the least developed ones. A new system to govern world trade should address such issues as technology transfers, regional economic integration and migration. She welcomed the recent adoption of the International Convention on Drought and Desertification.

The President of the Central African Republic, Ange-Felix Patasse, told the General Assembly yesterday that Africa's military regimes had submerged their populations in a state of unprecedented impoverishment. Towards the end of 1990, the cries of alarm from those people were heard by the international community, which soon helped them attain democracy. It had started in the East and was soon felt in Africa. Some countries had chosen national conferences, while others -- including the Central African Republic -- had chosen free democratic elections.

END OF PART ONE OF TWO
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SUMMARY ONLY

Forty-ninth General Assembly
Plenary
20th Meeting (AM)

GA/8737
6 October 1994

UNDERLYING PROBLEMS IN CARIBBEAN CONTINUE TO BE 'UNNOTICED AND
UNATTENDED', PRIME MINISTER OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA TELLS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Assembly also Hears from Ministers
Of Guyana, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Mali

The underlying problems at the heart of the worsening economic and human conditions in the Caribbean region, and of crises like those in Grenada 13 years ago and in Haiti today, continued to go unnoticed and unattended, the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Lester B. Bird, told the General Assembly this morning.

"It seems that, unless the Caribbean is perceived to pose a threat to larger and more powerful States, we remain no more than picture postcards of white sand beaches and coconut trees -- an idyllic background for tourists on the one hand, and on the other a forgotten backwater of human and economic underdevelopment", he observed.

In the ninth day of general debate, which saw particular focus on regional concerns and on North-South relations, the Prime Minister added that, if a meaningful dialogue between representatives of the rich and poor nations did not begin soon, there could be a stand-off in relations that would paralyse economic cooperation and progress on a global scale.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman, said his country recognized that in order to promote representative government, strengthen human rights and ensure socio-economic emancipation, a country must increasingly depend on itself. Individual self-reliance must be bolstered by collective self-reliance, through South-South cooperation in concrete and practical areas. The critical catalyst, he added,

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remained a constructive North-South dialogue.

On regional cooperation in Asia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kanat B. Saudabayev, supported the convening of a conference on inter-nation and confidence-building measures in Asia. Its purpose would be to develop fundamental principles and areas of cooperation to strengthen peace and stability and promote regional economic prosperity, leading to the formation of an Asian common market. The President of Kazakhstan had already proposed the establishment of the "Euro-Asian Union (EAU)" as a catalyst for the integration processes and as an instrument for the prevention of conflicts in the post-Soviet period.

The Prime Minister of Guyana, Samuel Hinds, urged serious consideration by the international community of the "new global humanitarian order", proposed by the President of Guyana, which aimed at fusing various aspects of past and future undertakings by the Assembly. That proposal directly related to the Assembly's work on the "agenda for development", the proposals of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the recent Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Islands Developing States, the International Conference on Population and Development, and the forthcoming World Summit on Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women.

On the removal of trade barriers, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Mohammed bin Mubarek Al-Khalifa, said the establishment of the World Trade Organization should contribute effectively to an impartial economic order of particular benefit to the developing countries. He expressed concern that multilateral conventions liberating trade could be thwarted if environmental issues were used to raise protectionist taxes to reduce the use of certain commodities.

Also this morning, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali, Sy Kadiatou Sow, said the development strategies and programmes put in place thus far by the United Nations and the international community had not yielded the desired results in Africa. In implementing the agreement creating the World Trade Organization, particular attention must be paid to the needs of the developing countries in such areas as preferential trade terms and the transfer of technology.

The Assembly will meet again today at 3 p.m. to hear an address by the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam and to continue its general debate.

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Security Council resolution 940, which stated that certain sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall be suspended for an initial period of 100 days from the day following receipt by the Security Council of that report.

In response to questions he had been receiving, he said that the date of receipt of the report was today, although the Secretary General had sent it to the President of the Council yesterday. Under Security Council rules, the President approves it for transmission to the membership and decides if it is appropriate to release as a document, as he has in this case. The document is then translated into the six working languages and sent to the members. The document is then considered to have been received.

The Conference report, therefore, had been received today and the mechanism called for in the resolution would go into effect tomorrow, Mr. Sillis said. He apologised for any incorrect information that might have been given earlier to the effect that the date of receipt was yesterday.

Mr. Sillis said that he did not have an answer as to what action the Council might take on the report. The item was not on its agenda for today, which included consultations at 4 p.m. on the programme of work and the preliminary report of the Commission of Experts on Rwanda. The resolution did not require the Council to take any action, but he could not be sure what course the Council might take. He expected the President to speak to the press on that matter after the consultations.

Regarding a meeting yesterday between the Foreign Minister of Myanmar, U Olun Gyun, and Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Hansson Schmitz, in which they had discussed the modalities for the dialogue agreed upon between the Secretary General and the Government of Myanmar, Mr. Sillis said it had been agreed that further meetings would be held during the Foreign Minister's presence in New York for the General Assembly.

Mr. Sillis then read the following statement on Haiti.

"As envisaged in operative paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 940, and as part of the advance team for the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMTH), a group of 30 personnel was travelling today from New York to Santo Domingo. The group includes 10 military planners, 10 civilian police personnel and seven civilian administrative staff. Tomorrow, the group would drive in a United Nations-marked convoy to the Haitian border at Malpasse. They were expected to cross into Haiti by mid-afternoon. The move was being made in coordination with the Multinational Force.

"Correspondents are reminded that 19 people are already in Haiti as part of the UNMTH advance team. Also, and in addition to a small team from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, 30 personnel from United Nations agencies and programmes were in Haiti at this time."

Mr. Sillis added that the 10 military planners in the group included four Canadians, five Americans and one Bangladeshi. The 13 civilian police personnel were all Canadians. The team leader was Army Colonel William Fulton, from Canada.

reached over the weekend. However, a small supply convoy did reach Gouda yesterday. Fighting also had taken place at a number of locations, and there had been especially heavy shelling at Gloro and Vares.

To questions that he had received about Bosnian refugees in Croatia, Mr. Bohland said that the situation had not changed much since 25,000 to 30,000 people had fled the Dinka region of Bosnia after the fall of Dinka to Bosnian Government forces. They had fled into neighbouring self-controlled areas of Croatia. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was providing what they could in the way of shelter, shelter materials, food and medical supplies to the locations where the refugees had settled. About 10,000 were in a UNHCR camp at Dubrava near the town of Slunj. The rest were in a few more than 100 small settlements and were the most vulnerable because that so-called zone of separation was heavily mined. Getting international aid to them was a dangerous operation, and there had been numerous mine-related accidents.

Mr. Bohland then described an incident that occurred last weekend in the area. Leaflets distributed by UNHCR explained the options available to the refugees. Those conditions for their safe return had been discussed by UNHCR, UNPROF and the Bosnian Government. The pamphlet contained details of security guarantees provided by the Government, as well as a frank description of other options, and informed them that Croatia had not been willing to accept the refugees. The people reacted negatively to the pamphlet, accused UNHCR personnel of distributing Bosnian Government propaganda and rioted. The UNPROF Bosnian Protection Group then fired shots into the air to get the situation under control. The UNHCR staff members were unharmed without injury. The refugees were later located in a hospital in Croatia, claiming to be victims of that shooting. The UNPROF, at present, has no evidence that the shots fired by those soldiers had injured anyone, and was investigating the situation.

On Monday, Mr. Bohland said that Bosnian refugees in Dinka had voted last Friday in the Katala camp, resulting in 90 aid workers abandoning the camp. The UNHCR was negotiating with the camp leaders and setting down the conditions for the return of the aid workers. It was hoped that an agreement could be reached by tomorrow.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the spokesman for the Assembly President, Amadou Mahtar Gueye, informed correspondents that the Heads of State of the United Republic of Tanzania and Haiti were addressing the Assembly today. Statements would be made by the Prime Ministers of Andorra and Cape Verde, the Crown Prince of Jordan, and the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Saudi Arabia, Paraguay, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Albania and Georgia.

The Assembly President, Amadou Essy, continued to meet with as many dignitaries as possible, to exchange views on several issues before the Assembly, Mr. Gueye said. Today, the President would be meeting with the Presidents of the United Republic of Tanzania, Haiti, the Crown Prince of Jordan, and the Prime Ministers of Andorra and Cape Verde, as well as the

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(PART II OF II)

DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 4 October 1994, PAM.

Last week, in resolution 943 (1994), the Council said it would suspend certain economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for an initial 100 days if the border between that country and Bosnia and Herzegovina were closed.

As of yesterday, the International Conference on Yugoslavia had 33 international members deployed in the Federal Republic, with 50 teams operating from four centers. They visited all parts of the border between the Federal Republic and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and covered all significant road crossings by day and night. The Mission expects to have 105 personnel deployed by the middle of this week.

Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina Gonzalez told the General Assembly yesterday that while the general debate was going on, a small and impoverished Caribbean nation was being militarily occupied. The dead with the generals in Haiti ignored the decisions of the international community and the will of the Haitian people. The fundamental principles of the Charter and the authority of the United Nations were among the victims of that deal. Cuba had always supported efforts to restore constitutional order in Haiti, and rejected any resort to foreign intervention to resolve the conflict.

The problems of the developing world could not be resolved with methods not with allegedly humanitarian motives. He stated that the rules of international economic relations, which dictated to the interests of the large economic powers, which dictated the rules of international economic relations. He went on to note that the Assembly had twice demanded an end to the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by the United States, while pretending to be a free and democratic country, the United States was attempting to deny Cuba its place as a sovereign nation. While there had been bilateral meetings between the two countries, Cuba would never allow its sovereignty, independence and socialism to be bargaining chips on any negotiating table.

Tunisia's Foreign Minister, Habib Ben Yahia, told the General Assembly yesterday that for the first time, a peaceful

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parliament had been elected in his country. Tunisia had made efforts to strengthen ties with countries in the Arab Maghreb Union, the Persian Gulf and elsewhere. It had also hosted the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). As acting chairman of the OAU, Tunisia could focus attention on the situation in Africa. The courses of the continent's problems must be identified and a path to aid developed.

At an OAU summit in Cairo this year, African States had established a mechanism for the prevention and settlement of disputes, he continued. The United Nations had a responsibility to assist that mechanism by providing the necessary funds. Tunisia had moved to intensify emergency assistance to Rwanda. African States had shown their readiness to send troops to Rwanda, and there must be no delay in supplying material and logistical support to the mission. Further, Africa had also been cooperating at the economic level, and Tunisia had called on the group of seven to become involved within a global strategy of North-South cooperation. The increase in African debt service, along with the deterioration of Africa's external development, the importance of economic assistance to African countries must be highlighted.

Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Social and Humanitarian Affairs, Nations told in the economic, social and humanitarian fields had been overshadowed by the picture of an organization failing to meet its responsibilities and demand to the challenges. Some of that image, he said, was deeply unfair, as the United Nations could do no more than its Member States allowed it to do. The underlying reality was that the organization had not developed a clear and convincing sense of its role. Peace, security and development were indivisibly linked, he continued. The United Nations must develop and implement social and economic programs in a more coordinated and consistent manner. It should consider adopting the recent package of reforms undertaken by the Economic and Social Council. Change in the senior decision-making structure of the Secretariat would be needed. The organization must have a program of action adopted at senior global level. The interlinking concept must move beyond the traditional concept of collective security, which emphasized military security, to a broader perspective of comprehensive security. It must address not only political and economic problems, but to economic underdevelopment, trade disputes and human rights abuses.

Josef Stetschek, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, stressed that his country played its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. It participated in United Nations operations in the former Yugoslavia, Mozambique, Liberia and Iraq, and sought membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Western European Union. It had also joined the Partnership for Peace and provided humanitarian assistance to Bosnia.

The Czech Republic was proud of having a battalion serving with UNPROFOR. Mutual recognition of the States of the former Yugoslavia within their internationality recognized.

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major principles of the Agenda for Development, and ways to implement it must be studied. The World Trade Organization must address needs resulting from different levels of development.

The industrialized countries should support the efforts of the weakest in the new global economy.

Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, Kenya's Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, expressed support for efforts to reform the United Nations. While some progress had been made in the economic and social sectors, and in the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, more needed to be done, particularly in the context of the new Agenda for Development. International peace and security could only flourish if peace and stability existed in individual countries. All countries had to build their democracies on the basis of national circumstances, traditions and aspirations, but within the context of universal values and norms of democracy, good governance and human rights.

The continued presence of United Nations peace keepers in Somalia was critical, he went on to say. Kenya shared a long border with Somalia, and welcomed international efforts to settle the conflict there. It was greatly concerned at the failure of the faction leaders to use the opportunities afforded by the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), the OAU and neighbouring countries. An influx of 200,000 Somali refugees into Kenya had had a devastating effect on ecologically fragile parts of the country. He appealed for help in financing the rehabilitation of the infrastructure and the restoration of the ecosystem there. He also requested that UNOSOM II patrols on the Somali side of the border be reinforced.

Mozambique Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocimbo noted that his country would hold its first multi party general elections within three weeks. After 10 years of armed conflict, the fact that 6.5 million of an estimated 7.5 million eligible voters had been registered was encouraging. Codes of conduct for the electoral process had been signed by the presidential candidates and the 14 political parties contesting the elections. The elections were the culmination of a long and delicate process of implementing the 1992 General Peace Agreement. The demobilization of forces had been concluded, and the formation of a new army was under way. Meanwhile, the people of Mozambique were looking forward to lasting peace and stability.

The winner of the elections must commit himself to ensuring effective participation by the opposition in the decision making process, he said. The Government's vision of the future gave a high priority to unity and reconciliation, peace and stability, rehabilitation and development. The international community should pressure the parties to adhere to the Peace Agreement. The role of foreign direct investment and other forms of cooperation with the international business community was critical for the success of national reconstruction. He also appealed to the international community for generous assistance for the mine-clearance programme.

A 30-member group today left New York for the Dominican Republic as part of the advance team for the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMTH). The group comprises 10 military planners, 10 civilian police personnel and seven civilian administrative staff. They will cross the Haitian border tomorrow, in coordination with the Multinational Force.

There are already 10 members of the UNMTH advance team in Haiti. There is also a small team from the Department of Management Affairs in the country, as well as 30 personnel from United Nations programmes and agencies.

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(PART I OF II)

DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 4 October 1994, PARI,

- President Aristide says he will return to Haiti in 11 days thanks, to efforts of international community; United Republic of Tanzania, Andorra, Pakistan, Jordan, Indonesia and Georgia also speak in General Assembly's general debate.
- ICFY Mission says Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has closed its border with Serb-controlled areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Cuba says developing world's problems will not be solved by invasions or allegedly humanitarian military operations; Tunisia, Australia, Czech Republic, Kuwait, Gabon, Kenya and Mozambique among other speakers in general debate yesterday.
- Thirty-member group leaves New York to join UNMIH advance team in Haiti tomorrow.

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti today thanked Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and the international community for supporting the Haitian people over the last three years. He also expressed his gratitude to President Bill Clinton and to the United States, Canada, France, Venezuela, Argentina and all the countries which had worked for implementation of Security Council resolution 940 (1994) and the Governors Island Agreement. Because of their efforts, he would be returning to Haiti in 11 days, he told the General Assembly.

The Haitian people would never give up their struggle for a socially just, economically free and politically independent country, the President continued. Today, Haiti was marching resolutely and definitively towards the establishment of a democratic society. The message was yes to reconciliation and justice, and no to violence, vengeance and impunity. However, acts of violence against the Haitian people were continuing notwithstanding the presence of the multinational force. Disarmament of paramilitary groups was indispensable for peace, he stressed. In order to create a stable environment, it was necessary to professionalize the armed forces and to establish a separate police force. Haiti would also have to tackle major social and economic problems through literacy, health and other programmes.

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President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania told the General Assembly today that the collective security system envisaged in the United Nations Charter had not always worked to the satisfaction of Member States. That was because some of them had been reluctant to implement both the letter and the spirit of the Charter. It was now time to make the United Nations and all its organs more representative and more democratic. It was hypocritical that some Members should preach democracy to the rest of the world and yet not accept the full democratization of the United Nations system.

Tanzania was deeply involved in the search for peace and reconciliation in the neighbouring countries of Rwanda and Burundi, he went on to say. In Rwanda, after the worst carnage in African history, the Rwandese Patriotic Front had established a fairly broad-based government of national unity. The country needed to return to normalcy as soon as possible with the return of a substantial proportion of refugees. It was extremely important to stem the tide of refugees and to encourage their repatriation, and the new Government required international support to do that. The current situation must not be allowed to become permanent, as that would create an environment conducive to the political and even military mobilization of the refugees. He expressed gratitude to the United Nations and the international community for their assistance in providing relief to the Rwandese refugees in Tanzania, but added that the relief work was far from over.

Oscar Ribas Reig, Prime Minister of Andorra, stressed the importance of respecting and preserving the identities of micro-States. As democracy consisted of governance by the majority with respect for the minority, international politics must be compatible with the recognition of micro-States without discrimination. While they had clear limitations, such States had qualities that humanity could not do without, especially when many processes of peace and reconciliation had not been resolved. Micro-States possessed the values of respect for diversity and mutual harmony. Because of their small size, they had learned that solutions could not be imposed and that the sources of difference could not be abolished.

He called on the great Powers to put themselves in the place of those who possessed neither military power nor human and economic resources, and to realize that a different approach to problems might guarantee more successful outcomes. Such an alternative approach was based on the strictest respect for the identity of others, their collective personality and their cultures. In a world becoming more interdependent and more globalized, micro-States, although small, were not superfluous. Such States could make useful contributions and serve as points of reference in many cases.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sardar Aseff Ahmad Ali, said Islamic countries were appalled at the Security Council's recent decision to ease sanctions against Belgrade -- the root cause of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Bosnians must be allowed to exercise their right to self-defence. Pakistan supported the demand for the immediate lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina. He regretted that some countries had threatened to withdraw their

troops from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) if the embargo were lifted. Islamic States would be ready to contribute troops to compensate for any shortfall created by such withdrawals.

He went on to say that the struggle of the Kashmiri people was just and legitimate. They had been promised by the Security Council and by India and Pakistan that they would decide on their future in a United Nations-supervised plebiscite. However, India had refused to implement the Council resolutions, and was guilty of daily and systematic acts of terrorism against Kashmiris. He proposed that the United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) be substantially enlarged. It should also be allowed to perform its mandate of patrolling both sides of the line of control. India should take genuine steps to halt its repression and lift the emergency laws operative in Kashmir. A final settlement of the dispute would have to be based on the wishes of the Kashmiri people. Pakistan was prepared for talks with India on Kashmir. A settlement would enhance the prospects of conventional arms control and non-proliferation in South Asia.

Crown Prince El Hassan bin Talal of Jordan said a historic opportunity to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict existed, along with a possibility of forging a commonwealth of peace, hope and participation for all. The question of Palestine had been Jordan's main concern. Jordan had received successive waves of refugees and retainees at a huge cost, but remained committed to democratization and the protection of civil liberties and human rights. After years of working for peace, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was negotiating directly with Israel.

On the Jordanian-Israeli track, the Common Agenda had paved the way for agreement on issues such as water, the environment, energy, territory and security, he said. The historic Washington Declaration ending the state of war between Jordan and Israel had been signed in July. Jordan and Israel were engaged in substantive talks, seeking just and mutually agreeable solutions to outstanding issues. However, Jordan still aimed for a comprehensive peace. Many issues being addressed defied the confines of bilateralism and required regional and international participation. One such issue concerned Jerusalem's spiritual significance. For believers in the three great monotheistic faiths, the city must be the ultimate symbol of peace and its glorious manifestation. A final settlement on the political and administrative status of Jerusalem would occur in negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis. Any arrangement reached must serve the needs of the millions of followers of Islam, Christianity and Judaism.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Ali Alatas, said the process of reforming the United Nations system should take into account the representation of Member States at all levels and their participation in the decision-making process. Indonesia supported the proposal to enlarge the permanent membership of the Security Council. While the principle of geographic representation was important, it should not be the only

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OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

3 October 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRESIDENT MANDELA OF SOUTH AFRICA

PART 2 OF II

In response to another question, President Mandela said his Government was committed to fiscal and monetary discipline and to the reduction of government consumption. He had asked his Finance Minister to prepare a memorandum on "a belt-tightening exercise by the entire country". Its suggestions, which would be put before the Cabinet, included a 20 per cent cut in salaries for the President and his Cabinet and a 10 per cent cut for members of Parliament. There would be no increase in public service salaries except for those on lower echelons, which would be increased until they were on par with the rest of the public service.

Continuing, President Mandela said he would call on labour to be disciplined and solve its problems through such bodies as the National Economic Forum, rather than disrupting the country. In addition, he believed that subsidizing industry was counter-productive and he wished to see South African goods be internationally competitive without subsidies. He was also thinking of lifting controls on exchange, in order to break down the barriers between South Africa and the rest of the world.

Asked for his "frank and honest and sincere feeling" towards the former white ruling class in South Africa following his long years in jail, President Mandela said "those questions are now irrelevant". A government of national unity had been formed; it had a firm grip on the country's problems and had chosen a direction in which national effort should be concentrated. "Within the first five months in power, we have made remarkable progress. I am tempted to forget about the 27 years I spent elsewhere."

Asked for the areas in which he would prefer foreign investment to be directed, President Mandela said he would not dictate to investors where they should make their investments. However, basic needs such as joblessness and lack of housing were interlinked. Building houses, schools and clinics were also job-creating initiatives. He hoped investors would see that interconnection and that their investments would be calculated to ensure that those basic needs were addressed.

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Continuing, President Mandela also drew attention to the question of black economic empowerment. He would like to see foreign investors enter into partnership with black businesses. Blacks generally lacked the capital to enable them to buy the parastatals that were now being broken up or the other enterprises now being privatized. Only whites could do that, as the wealth remained with them. Education was also extremely important, in order to produce highly literate South Africans who could serve the community.

Would any conditions be imposed on investors? President Mandela said that no conditions would be imposed. If the Government had any concerns, it would discuss them directly with the investors themselves. It was better to rely on consensus negotiations than on laws which might frighten investors. "Consensus negotiations is the most powerful weapon that we have. We are going to use it -- and we think that it will bring us a lot of benefits -- rather than prescribe certain conditions."

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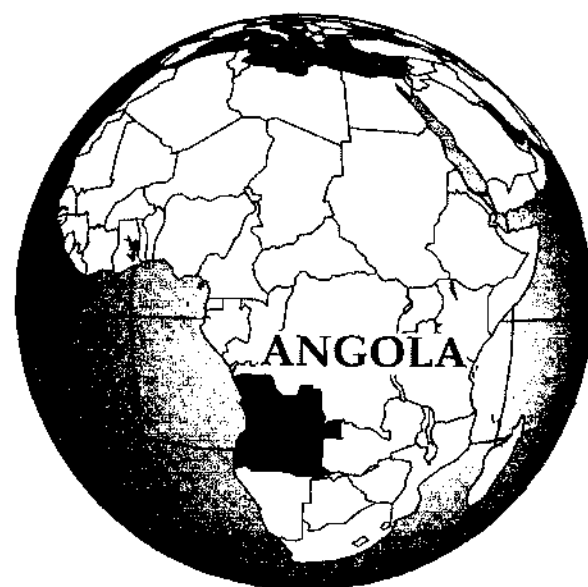
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**REFERENCE
PAPER**

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

MAY 1991-JUNE 1994



UNITED NATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

FOR INFORMATION — NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD

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UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION II

BACKGROUND

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

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

VERIFICATION OF CEASE-FIRE

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

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

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

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

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

ENLARGEMENT OF UNAVEM II'S MANDATE

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

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

OBSERVATION OF ELECTORAL PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SITUATION DETERIORATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

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

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

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

SECRETARY-GENERAL EVALUATES SITUATION

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

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

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

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

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

THREE OPTIONS FOR UNAVEM II

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

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

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

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

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

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

decided to temporarily decrease the strength of the Mission.

FURTHER EFFORTS TO RESTORE PEACE

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

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

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

UNITA at the highest possible level before 30 April 1993.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SITUATION OF UNAVEM II

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

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

SANCTIONS AGAINST UNITA IMPOSED

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

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

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

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

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

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

PEACE TALKS BEGIN

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

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

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

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

POLITICAL PROCESS CONTINUES

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

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

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

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

FIGHTING PERSISTS

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

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

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNAVEM II MANDATE FURTHER EXTENDED

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

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

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

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

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

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

PEACE TALKS STALLED

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

remaining specific principles which had not yet been agreed upon.

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

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

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

CONTINUED FIGHTING

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

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

PROGRESS IN TALKS

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

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

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

COMPOSITION OF UNAVEM II

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

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

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

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

Figures may vary from month to month due to rotation.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

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

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND STATEMENTS BY ITS PRESIDENT

(30 May 1991 - 30 June 1994)

SECURITY COUNCIL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS: SUMMARY

RESOLUTION 696 (1991)

30 May 1991

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

RESOLUTION 747 (1992)

24 March 1992

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

7 July 1992 (S/24249)

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

18 September 1992 (S/24573)

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

6 October 1992 (S/24623)

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

8 October 1992 (S/24639)

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

19 October 1992 (S/24683)

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

27 October 1992 (S/24720)

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

RESOLUTION 785**30 October 1992**

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

RESOLUTION 793**30 November 1992**

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION 804**29 January 1993**

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

RESOLUTION 811**12 March 1993**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**24 September 1993 (SC/5706/Rev. 1)**

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**1 November 1993 (S/26677)**

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

RESOLUTION 890 (1993)**15 December 1993**

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**10 February 1994 (S/PRST/1994/7)**

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

RESOLUTION 903 (1994)**16 March 1994**

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

RESOLUTION 922 (1994)**31 May 1994**

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

RESOLUTION 932 (1994)**30 June 1994**

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

RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS: FULL TEXT

RESOLUTION 696 (1991)

30 May 1991

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION 747 (1992)

24 March 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 7 July 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 18 September 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 6 October 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 8 October 1992

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

19 October 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

27 October 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTION 785 (1992)

30 October 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Decides to remain seized of the question.

RESOLUTION 793 (1992)

30 November 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Decides to remain seized of the question.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

2 December 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

22 December 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3152nd meeting, held on 22 December 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council":

The Security Council has taken note of the letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council (S/24996) concerning the situation in Angola. It expresses serious concern at the lack of progress in implementing the 'Acordos de Paz para Angola' and at the continuation of the dangerous political and security situation in the country.

The Security Council reiterates its strong appeal to the two parties to engage in a continuous and meaningful dialogue aimed at national reconciliation and at the participation of all parties in the democratic process, and to agree on a clear timetable and programme of action to complete the implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz'. The Security Council urges that the military forces of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) be immediately withdrawn from Uige and Negage and that the Government administration be fully restored there and that the two parties resume the direct talks started in Namibe on 26 November 1992. It again urges both parties to demonstrate their commitment to the 'Acordos de Paz', in particular with regard to confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization, formation of the national armed forces and restoration of the central administration throughout the country.

The Security Council also considers it essential that both parties agree without delay on security and other arrangements which would allow all ministers and other high-ranking officials to occupy the posts which have

been offered by the Government and for all deputies to assume their functions in the National Assembly.

The Security Council also considers it imperative that both parties agree on a realistic plan of action for full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz', and to facilitate a continuing United Nations presence in Angola. It underlines the need for the two sides to produce early evidence of their willingness and ability to work together to implement the 'Acordos de Paz', so that the international community would feel encouraged to continue to commit its scarce resources to the continuation of the United Nations operation in Angola on its present scale.

The Security Council fully supports the action of the Secretary-General aimed at resolving the present crisis and appeals to President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi to accept the Secretary-General's invitation to attend, under his auspices, a joint meeting at an agreed location, to confirm that real progress has been made in the reactivation of the Bicesse Accords with a view to their full implementation and that agreement has been reached on a continuing United Nations presence in Angola.

RESOLUTION 804 (1993)

29 January 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992,

Having considered the further report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1993 (S/25140 and Add.1),

Having considered also the request submitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of Angola in its letter dated 21 January 1993 (S/25155),

Gravely disturbed by the recent outbreak of heavy fighting in many parts of Angola and the further deteri-

oration of the already dangerous political and military situation in that country,

Gravely concerned at the continuing non-implementation of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Concerned at the recent absence of dialogue between the Government of Angola and UNITA, and welcoming the meeting between them under United Nations auspices in Addis Ababa to discuss the cease-fire and political matters,

Also concerned at the outrageous harassment and physical abuse to which UNAVEM II personnel have been subjected, and the looting and destruction of United Nations property, as described in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General,

Further concerned at reports of foreign support for and involvement in military actions in Angola,

Regretting that the deteriorating situation has made it increasingly difficult for UNAVEM II to carry out its mandate,

Recalling that democratic elections were held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certified as being generally free and fair, and that steps have been taken to set up a Government of National Unity which would reflect the results of the legislative elections, and **deeply regretting** the failure of UNITA to take part in the political institutions thus established,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Recognizing that the Angolans themselves bear ultimate responsibility for the restoration of peace and national reconciliation of their country,

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at resolving the present crisis and resuming the political process, in particular through the completion of the electoral process,

1. Notes with appreciation the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General;

2. Strongly condemns the persistent violations of the main provisions of the "Acordos de Paz", in particular the initial rejection by UNITA of the election results, its

withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities;

3. Demands that the two parties cease fire immediately, restore at their meeting in Addis Ababa continued and meaningful dialogue, and agree on a clear timetable for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", in particular with regard to confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and formation of the unified national armed forces, effective restoration of the Government administration throughout the country, the completion of the electoral process and the free circulation of people and goods;

4. Supports fully the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their continuing efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out the mandate of UNAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

5. Urges once again the two parties, and in particular UNITA, to produce early evidence of their adherence to, and fulfilment without exception of, the "Acordos de Paz";

6. Appeals strongly to the Government of Angola and UNITA to confirm as soon as possible to the Secretary-General that real progress has been made towards implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Appeals to all Member States to render economic and technical assistance to the Government of Angola for reconstruction and development of the country;

8. Calls upon all Member States to support all those concerned in their efforts for the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Urges all Member States to take all necessary steps to stop immediately and effectively any direct or indirect military or paramilitary interference from their territories and to respect scrupulously the provisions of the "Acordos de Paz" concerning the cessation of supply of lethal material to any Angolan party;

10. Strongly condemns violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the attacks against the civilian population, including the extensive killings carried out by armed civilians, and **calls upon** both parties to abide by their obligations thereunder and the appropriate provisions of the "Acordos de Paz";

11. Demands that UNITA immediately release foreign nationals taken hostage;

12. Strongly condemns attacks against UNAVEM II personnel in Angola, and **demands** that the Government and UNITA take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and security;

13. Expresses its condolences to the family of the UNAVEM II police observer who lost his life;

14. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General to maintain a Special Representative for Angola based in Luanda, with the necessary civilian, military and police staff with the mandate as described in paragraph 29 of the report of the Secretary-General;

15. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months until 30 April 1993, with the proviso that, as a provisional measure based on security considerations, the Secretary-General is authorized to concentrate UNAVEM II deployment in Luanda, and at his discretion in other provincial locations, with the levels of equipment and personnel he deems appropriate to be retained in order to allow the subsequent expeditious redeployment of UNAVEM II as soon as this becomes feasible, with a view to the resumption of its functions in accordance with the "Acordos de Paz" and previous resolutions on this matter;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 30 April 1993, a report on the situation in Angola together with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process, and in the meantime to keep the Council regularly informed;

17. Stresses its readiness to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

18. Reiterates its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

19. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 811 (1993)

12 March 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992 and 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993,

Gravely disturbed by the recent outbreak of heavy fighting in many parts of Angola, the large number of casualties and massive loss of human life which have ensued and the further deterioration of the already dangerous political and military situation, bringing the country to the verge of the resumption of civil war,

Gravely concerned at the persistent violations by UNITA of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz para Angola",

Further concerned at reports that military support and equipment continue to flow in contravention of the "Acordos de Paz",

Noting with particular concern that a humanitarian tragedy of grave proportions is developing in Angola and the need, therefore, for increased international humanitarian assistance,

Deeply regretting that the second meeting between the delegations of the Government of Angola and UNITA, which had been scheduled to be held on 26 February 1993 in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations, did not take place because of the failure by UNITA to fulfil its commitment to send a delegation to Addis Ababa,

Noting with satisfaction the readiness displayed by the Government of Angola to participate in the Addis Ababa meeting,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

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

1. Strongly condemns the persistent violations by UNITA of the major provisions of the "Acordos de Paz", in

particular the continued rejection by UNITA of the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General determined as generally free and fair, its failure to take part in the political institutions established on the basis of those elections, its failure to engage in meaningful negotiations with the Government of Angola, its withdrawal from the new Angolan armed forces, its seizure by force of provincial capitals and municipalities and the resumption of hostilities;

2. Demands that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz", and **further demands** that the two parties, particularly UNITA, produce early evidence, not later than 30 March 1993, that real progress has been made towards the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

3. Strongly demands an immediate cease-fire throughout the country, and **further demands** the resumption without delay and without preconditions of a continued and meaningful dialogue under United Nations auspices so that a clear time-table for the completion of the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" may be established;

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

5. Strongly condemns verbal and physical attacks against the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAVEM II personnel in Angola, and **demands** that these attacks cease forthwith and that the Government of Angola and UNITA take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and security;

6. Condemns the kidnapping of a UNAVEM II military observer in Cabinda on 23 February 1993 and **demands** that he be released unharmed and unconditionally and without further delay;

7. Supports fully the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their continuing efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out the mandate of UNAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to seek to organize a meeting between the Government of Angola and UNITA at the highest possible level with a view to securing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", this meeting to take place in good time before 30 April 1993 and to consider also the future role of the United Nations in Angola, and **encourages** the parties to respond positively;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, pending the submission of the report referred to in paragraph 16 of resolution 804 (1993), to present as soon as possible a progress report on the efforts for the resumption of the talks between the two parties in Angola at all appropriate levels;

10. Calls on all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with the resources at her disposal, to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

11. Strongly appeals to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

12. Appeals once again to all Member States to render economic, material and technical assistance to the Government of Angola for the reconstruction and development of the country;

13. Looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 16 of resolution 804 (1993) on the situation in Angola together with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process;

14. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

27 April 1993

Following consultations held this afternoon, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

The members of the Security Council are deeply concerned by the report on the shooting down in Angola by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) forces of the 'Antonov-12' plane on a humanitarian mission in the framework for the World Food Programme (WFP), resulting in the severe injuries of the two Russian members of the crew.

The members of the Council strongly condemn this outrageous hostile act against the civilian airplane, which undermines the efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian relief to the suffering population in Angola.

The members of the Council demand that UNITA takes all necessary measures to prevent recurrence of such acts of violence against international humanitarian agencies and their personnel and reiterate that persons who commit or order the commission of such acts should be held personally responsible.

The members of the Council pay tribute to the courage and commitment of these dedicated people who accept considerable personal risk in order to provide humanitarian relief assistance to the Angolan population.

RESOLUTION 823 (1993)

30 April 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993 and 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993,

Recalling its resolution 804 (1993), in particular its paragraph 15, by which it decided to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months until 30 April 1993,

Extending its support to the current and ongoing peace talks in Abidjan between the Government of Angola and UNITA under United Nations auspices and chairmanship and expressing the hope that those talks will

result in an immediate cease-fire and in the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Gravely concerned at the continuing attacks against international humanitarian flights operating in Angola, in particular the recent shooting down of a World Food Programme airplane,

Taking into account the letter dated 29 April 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,

1. Decides to extend the existing mandate of UN-
AVEM II until 31 May 1993;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 31 May 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and in the meantime to keep the Council regularly informed;

3. Stresses its readiness to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

4. Condemns the attacks against international humanitarian flights operating in Angola and demands that these attacks cease forthwith and that both parties, in particular UNITA, take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of these flights as well as the security of UNAVEM II personnel;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

14 May 1993

Following consultations held this afternoon, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

Members of the Security Council are deeply concerned about persistent tension in Angola.

In that connection, they support talks in Abidjan and express the hope that those negotiations will produce a successful result in the nearest future.

Members of the Security Council believe that the Council should remain seized with the situation in Angola and take further appropriate steps to support the peace process.

RESOLUTION 834 (1993)

1 June 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993,

Having considered the further report (S/25840 and Add.1) of the Secretary-General dated 25 May 1993,

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the political and military situation, and **noting** with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Gravely concerned at the failure of the talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA held in Abidjan under the auspices of the United Nations and the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with participation of the representatives of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process – Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America – and in particular at the failure to establish a cease-fire,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola, with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. Decides to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of forty-five days until 15 July 1993 in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25840 and Add.1);

2. Stresses the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

3. Reiterates its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Condemns UNITA for its actions and armed attacks, which have resulted in increased hostilities and which endanger the peace process, and **demand**s that it immediately cease such actions and armed attacks;

5. Welcomes the disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and pertinent Security Council resolutions, **deeply regrets** UNITA's refusal at the talks to agree to the withdrawal of its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and **demand**s that it do so;

6. Affirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Strongly appeals to the two parties, and in particular to UNITA, to re-initiate as soon as possible the interrupted peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the earliest establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", further undertakings between the two parties, and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, due account being taken of what was achieved during the discussion of the Abidjan draft protocol;

8. Holds UNITA responsible for the breakdown of the talks and for thereby jeopardizing the peace process, and reaffirms that it will consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to advance the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Supports fully the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at restoring the peace process and at carrying out the mandate of UNAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

10. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", and **urges** all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect military assistance or other support to UNITA inconsistent with the peace process;

11. Welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the humanitarian activities being undertaken by the United Nations system in Angola under the overall coordination of the Special Representative, including the preparation of the United Nations humanitarian assistance plan for Angola, and **strongly appeals** to the Government of Angola and to UNITA to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's efforts in this field;

12. Calls on all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond swiftly and generously to the Secretary-General's appeal in implementation of the above-mentioned plan and to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and **encourages** the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

13. Reiterates its appeal to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need, and **commends** in particular the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to establish agreed humanitarian relief corridors;

14. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and the safety of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 15 July 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

16. Reiterates its readiness to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

17. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

8 June 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3232nd meeting, on 8 June 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola":

The Security Council received with grave concern and shock the report of the Secretary-General on the attack by UNITA forces, on 27 May 1993, between Quipungo and Matala, against a train carrying civilians, which resulted in the death of 225 persons, including women and children, and several hundred wounded.

The Security Council strongly condemns this action by UNITA, which is a clear violation of Security Council resolutions and of international humanitarian law, and it reiterates its demand that UNITA immediately cease its armed attacks. The Security Council expresses its condemnation of such criminal attacks and it stresses that those responsible must be held accountable. The Security Council urges UNITA leaders to make sure that its forces abide by the rules of international humanitarian law.

The Security Council emphasizes once again the imperative need for an immediate ceasefire throughout the country and it reiterates its appeal to the two parties, in particular UNITA, to re-initiate the interrupted peace talks with a view to the full implementation of the Acordos de Paz.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

30 June 1993

The following is the text of the statement read out this afternoon by the President of the Security Council following consultations of the Council:

Members of the Security Council today expressed concern that as a result of the failure of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to cooperate with the full implementation of the United Nations emergency programme, it has not been possible to continue the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected population areas in Angola, which began on 21 June.

They urged that UNITA extend its cooperation to facilitate the delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance and emphasized that the Security Council would take a serious view of this matter, in the event of the failure of UNITA to extend the necessary cooperation.

Members of the Security Council have requested that their position on the implementation of the United Nations emergency programme in Angola, as reflected above, should be conveyed to UNITA in Angola.

RESOLUTION 851 (1993)

15 July 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993 and 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993,

Having considered the further report (S/26060 and Add.2) of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1993,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 8 June 1993 (S/25899),

Welcoming the Declaration on the Situation in Angola adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

at its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session (S/26076), and the Resolution on the Situation in Angola adopted by the Council of Ministers of the OAU at its Fifty-eighth Ordinary Session (S/26081).

Welcoming also the joint statement issued in Moscow on 8 July 1993 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process (S/26064),

Noting the Special Declaration on Angola adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna,

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the political and military situation, and **noting** with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Deeply concerned that the peace talks remain suspended and that a cease-fire has not been established,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. Welcomes the further report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1993 and **decides** to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of two months until 15 September 1993;

2. Reiterates its readiness to consider taking action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

3. Stresses the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Reiterates its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

5. Condemns UNITA for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering to the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and **again demands** that UNITA immediately cease such actions;

6. Also condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and **demands once again** that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Reaffirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz" and is incompatible with the goal of peace through agreements and reconciliation;

8. Stresses the fundamental need to re-initiate without delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

9. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it is prepared to resume peace negotiations and **demands** that UNITA act accordingly;

10. Welcomes the continued disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

11. Urges all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", especially from providing any form of direct or indirect military assistance to UNITA, or any other support to UNITA inconsistent with the peace process;

12. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including a mandatory embargo on the sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related *matériel* and other military assistance, to prevent UNITA from pursuing its military

actions, unless by 15 September 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

13. Recognizes the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola and in this regard **welcomes** the provision of assistance to the Government of Angola in support of the democratic process;

14. Welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

15. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it will cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans and **demand**s that UNITA act accordingly;

16. Calls upon all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond swiftly and generously to the Secretary-General's appeal in implementation of the above-mentioned plan and to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and **encourages** the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

17. Demands that UNITA continue to extend its cooperation in ensuring the immediate evacuation of foreign nationals and their family members from Huambo and other locations occupied by UNITA;

18. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the attack by UNITA forces, on 27 May 1993, against a train carrying civilians, and **reaffirms** that such criminal attacks are clear violations of international humanitarian law;

19. Reiterates also its appeal to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need, and **commends** in particular the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to establish agreed humanitarian relief corridors;

20. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM II personnel as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 15 September 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

22. Requests also the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible the budgetary implications of bringing UNAVEM II up to its full strength as mandated in resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991;

23. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 864 (1993)

15 September 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993 and 851 (1993) of 15 July 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26434 and Add.1) dated 13 September 1993,

Expressing grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the political and military situation, and **noting** with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Deeply concerned that, despite its previous resolutions and the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, the peace talks remain suspended and a cease-fire has not been established,

Welcoming the joint statement issued in Lisbon on 10 September 1993 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process (S/26488),

Welcoming also and supporting to that end the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative

aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations, and **stressing** the importance it attaches thereto,

Welcoming further the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of Heads of State of neighbouring countries to facilitate the resumption of the peace process in Angola,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

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1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/26434) dated 13 September 1993 and **decides** to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of three months until 15 December 1993;

2. Reiterates its readiness to consider taking action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

3. Reaffirms the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Welcomes the continued disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola and in this regard **welcomes** the provision of assistance to the Government of Angola in support of the democratic process;

6. Reiterates once again its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Condemns UNITA for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering to the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and **again demands** that UNITA immediately cease such actions;

8. Also condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and **demands once again** that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Reaffirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz" and is incompatible with the goal of peace through agreements and reconciliation;

10. Stresses once again the fundamental need to reinitiate without delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and resolutions of the Security Council;

11. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it is prepared to resume peace negotiations and **demands** that UNITA act accordingly;

12. Welcomes the further steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

13. Strongly condemns the repeated attacks carried out by UNITA against United Nations personnel working to provide humanitarian assistance and **reaffirms** that such attacks are clear violations of international humanitarian law;

14. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it will cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans and **demands** that UNITA act accordingly;

15. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM II personnel as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations, and strictly

to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

16. Demands that UNITA proceed immediately to the release of all foreign citizens held against their will and to abstain from any action which might cause damage to foreign property;

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Strongly condemning UNITA and holding its leadership responsible for not having taken the necessary measures to comply with the demands made by the Council in its previous resolutions,

Determined to ensure respect for its resolutions and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Urging all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect assistance, support or encouragement to UNITA,

Determining that, as a result of UNITA's military actions, the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

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

17. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force ten days after the date of adoption of the present resolution unless the Secretary-General notifies the Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

18. Decides further that if, at any time after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General reports to the Council that UNITA has broken the cease-fire or ceased to participate constructively in the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force immediately;

19. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related *matériel* and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products, that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag

vessels or aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products, whether or not originating in their territory, to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;

20. Calls upon all States, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution;

21. Calls upon States to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by this resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

22. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 below;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

(c) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(d) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(e) To promulgate guidelines that may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

23. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by paragraph 22 above in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

24. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 October 1993 on the measures they have adopted in order to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 19 above;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 22 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

26. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including, *inter alia*, trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, unless by 1 November 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

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27. Expresses also its readiness to review the measures in the present resolution if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that substantial progress has been achieved towards the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

28. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case in good time before 1 November 1993 and again before 15 December 1993, a report on the situation in Angola and the implementation of this resolution, with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

29. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

(To the press)

24 September 1993

Following consultations held today, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

The Security Council reviewed the situation in Angola on the basis of the latest information available to the Secretariat, taking into account the provisions of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993. As you know, the 10-day period provided for in that resolution expires tomorrow at midnight.

Unless the Secretary-General reports that an effective cease-fire is in place and that an effective implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", as well as of all Security Council resolutions, has been undertaken by UNITA, the oil and arms embargo will come into force.

The Council has authorized me to express its position as follows:

- 1) The Security Council insists that UNITA fully respect and abide by the Bicesse Accords;
- 2) That the Parties should make every effort to restart negotiations;
- 3) That Security Council resolution 864 (1993) is very clear in its provisions and that unless such provisions are satisfied, the mandatory sanctions will start to be enforced;
- 4) Lastly, that if, by 1 November 1993, no action is forthcoming, the Council will consider further measures.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

1 November 1993

At the 3302nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 1 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's report of 27 October 1993 (S/26644) submitted in response to operative paragraph 28 of resolution 864 (1993). It notes the exploratory talks in Lusaka, Zambia, under the auspices of the United Nations, to which both the Government of Angola and

UNITA have sent delegations. It affirms its complete support for the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and Security Council resolutions. It calls upon the Angolan parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to this end.

The Security Council notes recent actions taken by both parties, including the lessening of hostilities, and considers it essential that the two parties take the necessary steps to resume direct negotiations towards a peaceful settlement and agree without delay on the modalities for an effective cease-fire in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

The Security Council notes UNITA's communiqué of 6 October referred to in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report. It expresses its concern, that the Secretary-General has reported that not enough progress has yet been made towards the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant resolutions of the Council. It demands that UNITA take the necessary steps to comply with its previous resolutions. It expresses its readiness to consider the immediate imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including *inter alia* trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, at any time that it observes that UNITA is not cooperating in good faith to make the cease-fire effective and implement the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, or upon a report from the Secretary-General to that effect.

The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Angola. It is encouraged however by the Secretary-General's report that the United Nations system, working with humanitarian agencies, has now been able significantly to increase the rate of delivery of relief aid to all parts of the country. It welcomes the resumption of humanitarian relief deliveries to the cities of Cuito and Huambo. It calls upon the parties to cooperate fully in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans throughout the country, to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and

safety of United Nations and other personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law. It commends the international community for its generous provision of relief aid and calls upon the international community to make available further relief aid rapidly to meet the growing need.

The Security Council shares the Secretary-General's view that UNAVEM II should be able to respond rapidly to any progress which might be achieved in the peace process. It encourages the Secretary-General to carry out urgent contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the existing strength of the military, police and medical components of UNAVEM II for deployment in the event of significant progress in the peace process, including contacting potential troop contributors. It stands ready to take decisions in the matter at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by resolution 864 (1993).

The Security Council again expresses its strongest appeal that both sides, in particular UNITA, undertake to commit themselves to the peace process that will lead to a comprehensive settlement in Angola on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz".

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will review the position again with regard to further measures at the latest on 15 December in the context of its consideration of the report that the Secretary-General is due to make by that date pursuant to its resolution 864 (1993).

RESOLUTION 890 (1993)

15 December 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993,

851 (1993) of 15 July 1993 and 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 1 November 1993 (S/26677),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26872 and Add.1) dated 13 December 1993,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Welcoming the resumption of direct negotiations in Lusaka under the auspices of the United Nations, and the ongoing efforts of the Government of Angola and UNITA to reach a negotiated settlement,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Taking note of actions taken by both parties, including the lessening of hostilities, but **deeply concerned** that an effective cease-fire has not yet been established,

Stressing the importance it attaches to UNITA's acceptance without reservations, as requested by the Security Council, of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned also about the continued grave humanitarian situation,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/26872) dated 13 December 1993;

2. Stresses again the importance it places on a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Angola in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and **urges** both parties to continue to demonstrate flexibility in the negotiations and a commitment to peace;

3. Decides to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until 16 March 1994;

4. Reaffirms its willingness as necessary to review the existing mandate of UNAVEM II to determine whether it is able to carry out effectively its mission, taking account of any progress achieved towards the early establishment of peace in the country;

5. Reaffirms the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and UNAVEM II, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions;

6. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka, **urges** them to exercise their maximum restraint and to stop immediately all military actions in order to prevent further suffering on the part of the civilian population of Angola and damage to Angola's economy, and **further urges** them to agree on the modalities for and establishment of an effective and sustainable cease-fire in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions and to conclude a peaceful settlement as soon as possible;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council as soon as an effective cease-fire is established and in any case by 1 February 1994 on progress made by the parties in the Lusaka talks, including a report on progress achieved in furthering the peace process, establishing an effective cease-fire, and implementing relevant Security Council resolutions and the "Acordos de Paz";

8. Takes note of the steps taken by the Secretary-General to initiate contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the existing components of UNAVEM II for deployment in the event of significant progress in the peace process, and requests him to inform the Council periodically in this regard;

9. Reiterates its readiness, in the event of the achievement of an effective and sustainable cease-fire, to consider promptly any recommendations by the Secretary-General on the basis of that contingency planning;

10. Reaffirms further the need for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all civilian populations in need;

11. Welcomes also the actions taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

12. Commends those Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations who have already contributed to the relief efforts and **strongly appeals** to all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

14. Decides in view of the direct negotiations under way between the parties not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but **reiterates** its readiness to consider at any time further steps, in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation of the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

10 February 1994

At the 3335th meeting of the Security Council, held on 10 February 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/1994/100) submitted pursuant to resolution 890 (1993) of 15 December 1993.

The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Chief Military Observer on their efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA, currently taking place in Lusaka, with a view to reaching an effective and sustainable settlement of the conflict, within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The Council

also commends the efforts of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process and those of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of neighbouring States in support of the Lusaka talks, and encourages them to continue these efforts.

The Council notes the progress made to date in the Lusaka talks, in particular the adoption of the general and specific principles, as well as the modalities, relating to all the military and police issues on the agenda. The Council calls upon the parties to renew their commitment to a peaceful settlement. It demands that they redouble their efforts in the Lusaka talks, with the aim of urgently attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire and completing work on the remaining points on the agenda and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination.

The Council is deeply concerned at the intensification of hostilities and, in particular, at the recent outbreak of serious military activity at several locations in Angola, particularly at Kuito-Bie. It deplores the great loss of life and destruction of property.

The Council stresses that the only way to achieve an effective, verifiable and sustainable cease-fire is for the parties to conclude and sign a comprehensive peace agreement. It calls upon them to honour the commitments they have already voluntarily agreed to in Lusaka, to exercise maximum restraint, to stop immediately all offensive military actions, and to commit themselves to the urgent conclusion of the Lusaka talks.

The Council welcomes the improvement in the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance to the affected population in Angola, while acknowledging that the overall situation remains serious. It urges the parties to continue to cooperate with the United Nations agencies and the non-governmental organizations in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian relief supplies and the necessary security for its efficient distribution. It calls upon the international community to contribute generously to humanitarian aid efforts in Angola.

*The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed on a timely basis of developments in the Lusaka peace talks. It reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General once an agreement has been concluded

between the parties. It also reaffirms its readiness to consider further action in accordance with its previous resolutions.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 903 (1994)

16 March 1994

Adapted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 10 February 1994 (S/PRST/1994/7),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/282 and Add.1) dated 9 March 1994,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance in current circumstances of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Welcoming the progress, described in the Secretary-General's report, in the talks being held between the Government of Angola and UNITA in Lusaka, under the auspices of the United Nations, and **urging** the parties to complete the negotiation process expeditiously,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Commending also the efforts of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process, of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and **encouraging** them to continue their efforts,

Stressing the importance it attaches to UNITA's acceptance without reservation of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Strongly urging both parties, and in particular UNITA, to exercise maximum flexibility and good faith at this crucial stage of the negotiations in Lusaka and to refrain from any acts which could delay their early and successful completion,

Stressing that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the continued demonstration by the parties of their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Noting that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

Expressing its concern at the continuing hostilities and their effect on the civilian population in terms of loss of life and property, which underlines the need for an effective and sustainable cease-fire,

Welcoming the improvement in the overall humanitarian situation in Angola, while **noting** that the situation remains serious in certain areas of the country,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 March 1994;

2. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka and **urges** them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable cease-fire, and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

3. Expresses its deep concern at continued offensive military actions and **demand**s the cessation of all such action immediately;

4. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until 31 May 1994;

5. Declares its readiness, in principle, to consider authorizing promptly, with a view to consolidating a

settlement in its initial and most critical stages, the increase of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level of 350 military observers, 126 police observers and 14 military medical staff with an appropriate number of international and local civilian staff, following a report from the Secretary-General that the parties have reached an agreement and that the conditions are right for deployment; and *invites* the Secretary-General to proceed with contingency planning to this effect;

6. Takes note of the preparations and contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, and *reaffirms* its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. Condemns any actions that threaten the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and put the lives of the humanitarian assistance workers at risk and *calls for* the full cooperation of all parties;

8. Strongly appeals to the international community to respond generously to the 1994 revised inter-agency appeal for Angola and *commends* those who have already contributed to humanitarian relief efforts in Angola;

9. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

10. Decides, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but *reiterates* its readiness to consider at any time further steps in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation by the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progress of the talks in Lusaka as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 4 April 1994;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 922 (1994)

31 May 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the letter dated 14 April 1994 (S/1994/445) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/611) dated 24 May 1994,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Commending the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and those of the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process and of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States in particular Zambia, and *encouraging* them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recalling its readiness, in principle, in accordance with resolution 903 (1994), to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) to its previous level,

Noting, however, with grave concern the resurgence of military operations throughout the territory of Angola which cause continued suffering to the civilian population and hamper the effective implementation of the current mandate of UNAVEM II,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993),

Concerned also at the protracted duration of the Lusaka Peace Talks and **reaffirming** the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

Reiterating its strong appeal to the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNITA to show the good faith and flexibility needed to reach an early and comprehensive settlement at the Lusaka Peace Talks,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 24 May 1994;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of the UNAVEM II until 30 June 1994;

3. Stresses that its future decision concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace;

4. Welcomes the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, **urges** UNITA to do likewise and **encourages** both parties to finalize outstanding details without further procrastination to allow the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks;

5. Reaffirms its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola in the event a comprehensive peace settlement is reached;

6. Declares its intention to reconsider the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of UNAVEM II;

7. Decides, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), but reiterates its readiness to consider at any time further steps in the light, *inter alia*, of a recommendation by the Secretary-General, either to impose such additional measures or to review those in effect;

8. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993);

9. Strongly deplores the resurgence of military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 903 (1994) and **reiterates** its demand that both parties cease immediately all offensive military operations;

10. Further deplores in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation and **condemns** acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts, and all actions which would inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief workers;

11. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and **strongly appeals** to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, as soon as there is progress, and in any case by 30 June 1994, a report on the Lusaka Peace Talks and on the continued political will of the parties to achieve a lasting peace, with recommendations for the future United Nations presence in Angola;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 932 (1994)

30 June 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/740 and Add. 1) dated 20 June 1994,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Reiterating also the importance of United Nations support in fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Stressing the importance it attaches to UNITA's acceptance without reservation of the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 held under United Nations supervision and to their abiding fully by the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Stressing also that its future decisions concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace,

Strongly urging both parties, and in particular UNITA, to exercise maximum flexibility and good faith in the negotiations in Lusaka at this crucial stage and to refrain from any acts which could delay their early and successful completion,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and those of the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States in particular Zambia, and **encouraging** them to continue their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recalling its readiness, in principle, in accordance with resolution 922 (1994), to consider authorizing promptly an increase of the strength of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) to its previous level,

Noting, however, with grave concern the intensification of military operations throughout the territory of Angola which cause extensive suffering to the civilian population, hamper the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Peace Talks and the effective implementation of the current mandate of UNAVEM II,

Deeply concerned at alleged violations of the measures contained in paragraph 19 of its resolution 864 (1993),

Concerned also at the protracted duration of the Lusaka Peace Talks and **reaffirming** the importance it attaches to their prompt and successful conclusion,

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and any subsequent agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 June 1994;

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until 30 September 1994;

3. Calls upon both parties to honour the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka and **urges** them to redouble their efforts with the aim of urgently completing work on the remaining points on the agenda, attaining an effective and sustainable ceasefire, and concluding a peaceful settlement without procrastination;

4. Welcomes the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, and **strongly urges** UNITA to do likewise;

5. Declares its readiness to impose additional measures against UNITA as indicated in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) if by 31 July 1994 UNITA has not formally accepted the complete set of proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer States and **declares further** that in such case it will decide what further measures it will impose;

6. Welcomes the preparations and the contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary-General for an appropriate United Nations presence in Angola once a comprehensive peace settlement is reached, and **reaffirms** its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations from the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. Declares its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of UNAVEM II;

8. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864

(1993) and in that context **urges** the two neighbouring States which have so far failed to respond substantively to requests from the Committee established by resolution 864 (1993) for information required regarding alleged sanctions violations to do so promptly, and **requests** the Committee to provide a report to the Council, by 15 July 1994, on compliance with the sanctions regime and in particular on possible violations of the regime by those neighbouring States;

9. Strongly deplores the intensification of offensive military actions throughout Angola contrary to resolution 922 (1994) and **reiterates** its demand that both parties cease immediately all military operations;

10. Further deplores in this regard the worsening of the humanitarian situation and **strongly condemns** acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts, and all actions which inhibit the free and unrestricted movement of humanitarian relief workers;

11. Strongly urges both parties to grant immediately security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries

to all locations, and to refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

12. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and **appeals** to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide rapidly further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian needs;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is informed regularly on the progress of the Lusaka Peace Talks as well as on the military and humanitarian situation in Angola and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 July 1994;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Published by the United Nations Department of Public Information
Printed by the United Nations Reproduction Section, New York
DPI/1552/AFR/PKO — JULY 1994 — 6M

UNITED NATIONS		NATIONS UNIES		TELEGRAPH	
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DATE: 21 December 1995		TIME: 15:00		TO: 1000	
FROM: A. Bieler:farf		IS/OPPBA		S-2755A 3-5507	

(SEE ATTACHED LIST)

ETAT PRIORITE

AAA. THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS TO ADVISE YOU OF THE KEY PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE RENEWAL OF THE VANBREDAS HOSPITAL, MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSURANCE PLAN WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE 12-MONTH PERIOD COMMENCING 1 JANUARY 1996.

BBB. AS A RESULT OF A SIGNIFICANT DEFICIT IN 1995 AND PROJECTED PLAN COSTS FOR 1996, THE OVERALL LEVEL OF VANBREDAS PREMIUMS HAS TO BE INCREASED BY 15 PERCENT. HOWEVER, WITHIN THE OVERALL 15 PERCENT INCREASE, TWO GROUPS OF PREMIUMS AND PERCENTAGES OF SALARY WILL COME INTO EFFECT ON 1 JANUARY 1996.

CCC. THE PREMIUMS APPLICABLE TO PARTICIPANTS WHOSE DUTY STATION IS IN SANTIAGO WILL RISE BY 30 PERCENT OVER CURRENT PREMIUM RATES EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY 1996. THIS PREMIUM INCREASE OVER AND ABOVE THE BASIC INCREASE IN PREMIUM REQUIRED FOR 1996 IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE AVERAGE LOSS RATIO (CLAIM REIMBURSEMENTS DIVIDED BY PREMIUM REMITTED TO VANBREDAS) FOR

21 Dec 1995
T.A. Bieler, Chief, IS/OPPBA

For use of Drafter / A remplir par le rédacteur

DATE

TYPE OF MESSAGE

PRIORITY

FROM BUREAU

EXT. POSTAL

ENCLOSURE (S)

THIS GROUP OF PARTICIPANTS HAS EXCEEDED THE GLOBAL LOSS RATIO EACH YEAR OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS BY A SIGNIFICANT MARGIN. ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE COMMITTEE (HLIC), THE CONTROLLER APPROVED THE APPLICATION OF A PREMIUM SURCHARGE IN THE CASE OF CHILE-BASED PARTICIPANTS WITH A VIEW TO MITIGATING THE IMBALANCE WHICH HAS ARISEN.

DDD. AS A RESULT OF INTRODUCING A PREMIUM DIFFERENTIAL FOR CHILE-BASED PARTICIPANTS, THE REQUIRED PREMIUM INCREASE APPLICABLE TO ALL OTHER DUTY STATIONS WILL BE 13.7 PERCENT WHICH, IN COMBINATION WITH THE 30 PERCENT INCREASE APPLICABLE TO CHILE-BASED PARTICIPANTS, WILL YIELD THE REQUIRED AGGREGATE 15 PERCENT INCREASE FOR 1996. THUS, THE PREMIUMS AND PERCENTAGES OF SALARY WHICH WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON 1 JANUARY 1996 ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. PREMIUM LEVELS AND CONTRIBUTIONS RATES APPLICABLE TO PARTICIPANTS WORLDWIDE EXCEPT UNATIONS, UNDP AND UNICEF STAFF ADMINISTERED BY ECLAC:

RECEIVED

PRECEDENCE

WAG 162.40

-3-

SAC CLARK

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DATE

ALLOTMENT CODE

BY REDACTEUR

DEPT.

ROOM BUREAU

EXT. ROUTE

COVERAGE

MONTHLY US DOLLAR

PERCENTAGE

LEVEL

PREMIUM

OF SALARY

S/M ONLY

97.00

1.36

S/M PLUS ONE

FAMILY MEMBER

204.00

2.20

FAMILY

337.00

3.49

2. PREMIUM LEVELS AND CONTRIBUTION RATES APPLICABLE TO
CHILE-BASED PARTICIPANTS:

COVERAGE

MONTHLY US DOLLAR

PERCENTAGE

LEVEL

PREMIUM

OF SALARY

S/M ONLY

110.00

1.55

S/M PLUS ONE

FAMILY MEMBER

233.00

2.52

FAMILY

385.00

4.00

EEE. CONTAINMENT OF HOSPITAL COSTS. WITH EFFECT FROM

11/1

APPROVED BY

APPROVED BY (OTHER SIGN)

SIGNATURE

DATE

APPROVED BY (OTHER SIGN) (DATE)

PRECEDENCE		NO. SEC. NO.	
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-4-

1 JANUARY 1996, THE FOLLOWING DAILY ROOM RATE CEILINGS ARE ESTABLISHED WITH RESPECT TO HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION (BED AND BOARD):

1. A USDLR 600.00 PER DAY CEILING APPLICABLE TO HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA (INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES). NORMAL STANDARD OF ACCOMMODATION REMAINS SEMI-PRIVATE.
2. A USDLR 330.00 PER DAY CEILING FOR ALL DUTY STATIONS OUTSIDE EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.
3. APPLICABLE TO ISRAEL ONLY, A USDLR 700.00 PER DAY ROOM RATE CAP, CONFORMING TO THE NATIONALLY UNIFORM SEMI-PRIVATE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION RATE IN THAT COUNTRY.

FFF. A FURTHER MODIFICATION IN THE BENEFIT STRUCTURE WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON 1 JANUARY 1996. THE OUTPATIENT MENTAL AND NERVOUS BENEFIT IS MODIFIED TO PROVIDE FOR 50 PERCENT

DATE		DATE	
SIGNATURE		DATE	

-5-

or use of Dichter. A remplir par le rédacteur.

DATE _____

ALGEBRA - COMPLEX

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REIMBURSEMENT OF OUTPATIENT TREATMENT COSTS UP TO AN ANNUAL
CEILING OF USDLR 1,000.00. THE PREVIOUS STIPULATION REGARDING
THE ALLOWABLE NUMBER OF VISITS PER YEAR IS DROPPED..

GGG. AS A RESULT OF THE PROTRACTED DISCUSSIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING RENEWAL OF THE VANBREDA PLAN FOR 1996, ISSUANCE OF THE RELATED INFORMATION CIRCULAR WILL BE SLIGHTLY DELAYED. THE CIRCULAR WHICH WILL CONTAIN FULL DETAILS REGARDING THE PROVISIONS OUTLINED ABOVE IS PRESENTLY BEING FINALIZED AND WILL BE ISSUED AND DISTRIBUTED IN JANUARY 1996.

BEST WISHES TO YOU AND YOUR STAFF FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

THOMAS A. BIELER, CHIEF
INSURANCE SECTION/OPPEA

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INFORMATION CIRCULAR NO. 004/96

22 January 1996

To: All International Civilian Staff

From: Susan Matthew
Chief Administrative Officer



Subject: **VAN BREDA HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN -**
1996 RENEWAL

In accordance with the attached communication dated 21 December 1995 from the Chief of Insurance Unit, please be advised of the key provisions relating to the renewal of the Van Breda Hospital, Medical and Dental Insurance Plan which have been approved for implementation in the 12-month period commencing 1 January 1996.

Please be guided accordingly.

