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FIFTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
PLENARY

GA/8933

11TH MEETING (PM)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY HEARS ADDITIONAL VIEWS ON NUCLEAR TESTS,
SECURITY COUNCIL RESTRUCTURING, HUMAN RIGHTS

THE NUCLEAR TESTS WHICH HAD TAKEN PLACE SINCE THE TREATY ON
THE NONPROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT) WAS EXTENDED HAD
DISTURBED THE DELICATE BALANCE ACHIEVED AT THE DISARMAMENT
CONFERENCE, DON MCKINNON, THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF NEW
ZEALAND TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS AFTERNOON AS IT
CONTINUED ITS GENERAL DEBATE.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS HAD MADE IT
CLEAR THEY WERE AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTING, ACCORDING TO MR.
MCKINNON. THE CAVALIER DISREGARD AND DISMISSAL OF THE
MAJORITY'S VIEWS HAD LED TO CONSIDERABLE DISILLUSIONMENT. IT
WOULD TAKE A LONG TIME TO RESTORE THAT TRUST.

SLOVAKIA HAD SUCCEEDED TO ALL RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL
OBLIGATIONS OF THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERATION REGARDING
HUMAN RIGHTS, THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, JURAJ SCHENK,
TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS AFTERNOON. IT HAD INCORPORATED
INTO DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND ITS FOREIGN POLICIES THOSE HUMAN
RIGHTS RESPONSIBILITIES AND WAS PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACHIEVE HIGHER
RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ECUADOR, GALO LEORO-
FRANCO, SAID THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD BE RESTRUCTURED SO IT
WAS CAPABLE OF LAUNCHING PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE ACTIONS TO KEEP
PEACE. HOWEVER, THE COUNCIL'S RESTRUCTURING WOULD NOT BE
FULFILLED BY THE MERE INCLUSION OF TWO INDUSTRIAL POWERS AS
PERMANENT MEMBERS, AND THE VETO PRIVILEGE SHOULD NOT BE
EXTENDED. SINCE IT WAS CREATED TO RESPOND TO WORLD REALITIES
THAT NO LONGER EXISTED, USE OF THE VETO SHOULD BE RESTRICTED
TO ISSUES RELATED TO CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BOTSWANA, MOMPATI S.
MERAPHE, HAILED THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES TO HEALTH, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES. HE EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE DECLINE IN RESOURCES
AVAILABLE TO SOME OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND ESPECIALLY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

STATES SUCH AS THAILAND STILL SUFFERED FROM UNILATERAL AND
ARBITRARY MEASURES IN AREAS SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, TEXTILES AND
PRODUCTS OF LIGHT MANUFACTURING, THAILAND'S MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, M.R. KASEM S. KASEMRI, SAID. HE CALLED FOR

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ACCELERATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS OF THE URUGUAY
ROUND OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

(PAGE 1A FOLLOWS)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY - 1A - PRESS RELEASE GA/8933
11TH MEETING (PM) 28 SEPTEMBER 1995

THE SECURITY OF THE WHOLE OF EUROPE WAS THREATENED BY MASSIVE ARMS STOCKPILES, MOSTLY LEFTOVER FROM WHEN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA MAINTAINED A LARGE ARMED FORCE, ACCORDING TO HUNGARIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LASZLO KOVACS. FURTHER, HE SAID, "NEITHER MASSIVE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, NOR A HUGE INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE CAN MAKE A REAL DIFFERENCE IF HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS ARE LEFT UNADDRESSED".

THE VICE-PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FOREIGN TRADE AND COOPERATION OF LUXEMBOURG, JACQUES F. POOS, SAID THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD PROCEED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS OWN RAPID REACTION FORCE AND DETERMINE IF IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS IT WERE NOT MORE EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL TO RELY ON SPECIALIZED REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO). SAYING THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WAS A GREAT ADVANCE, HE CALLED ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO NOW UNDERTAKE TO PROTECT THE MILLIONS OF CHILDREN FORCED TO WORK.

RIGHTS OF REPLY WERE EXERCISED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FRANCE, PERU AND ECUADOR.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL CONTINUE ITS GENERAL DEBATE AT 10 A.M. TOMORROW.

(PAGE 2 FOLLOWS)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY - - PRESS RELEASE GA/8932
10TH MEETING (AM)

(MORE) ASSEMBLY WORK PROGRAMME

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET THIS MORNING TO CONTINUE ITS GENERAL DEBATE WITH STATEMENTS BY: THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION OF BENIN; THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SWEDEN, UKRAINE, GUINEA; AND THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MALTA.

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

*PERMANENT MEMBERS OF SECURITY COUNCIL STRESS HIGH POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF SOLVING UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS; SAY FULL AND PUNCTUAL PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS IS CRUCIAL FOR SUCCESS OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL WELCOMES SIGNING OF LATEST AGREEMENT BY ISRAEL AND PLO AS ANOTHER IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

*UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HAVE STRONGER ROLE IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS AS POVERTY POSES LONG-TERM THREAT TO PEACE, SWEDEN TELLS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR ISSUE REMAINS PARAMOUNT SECURITY CONCERN FOR REGION AND FOR WORLD, REPUBLIC OF KOREA STATES.

*UKRAINE APPEALS FOR MORE INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO CLOSE DOWN CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR PLANT AND MITIGATE EFFECTS OF 1986 DISASTER.

*ECUADOR SAYS DRUG PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND TRAFFICKING ARE DEVASTATING TRADITIONAL SOCIAL STRUCTURES; HIGHLIGHTS GROWING PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION.

* * *

FINDING A SOLUTION TO THE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE UNITED NATIONS IS A MATTER OF HIGH POLITICAL IMPORTANCE, ACCORDING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER A MEETING WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL YESTERDAY, THEY STRESSED THE NEED FOR A SOUND AND FAIR, AND THEREFORE STABLE, FINANCIAL BASIS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, ENABLING IT TO PERFORM ITS MANDATES. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF CHINA, FRANCE, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE UNITED KINGDOM PARTICIPATED IN THE MEETING. THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES WAS REPRESENTED BY THE COUNTRY'S PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEPENDED ON THE RESOURCES MEMBER STATES PUT AT ITS DISPOSAL, NOTABLY BY FULL AND PUNCTUAL PAYMENT OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS, THE MINISTERS POINTED OUT. THAT WAS CRUCIAL FOR THE SUCCESS OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS. THEY ALSO NOTED THE EFFORTS OF THE HIGHLEVEL WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE ORGANIZATION, STRESSING THE NEED FOR THE URGENT ADOPTION OF CONCRETE MEASURES TO PREVENT FURTHER DETERIORATION OF THE SITUATION AND TO INCREASE COST EFFECTIVENESS. IN THAT REGARD,

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THEY NOTED THE IMPORTANCE OF A SCALE OF ASSESSMENT WHICH WOULD REFLECT THE PRINCIPLE OF CAPACITY TO PAY AS PRECISELY AS POSSIBLE.

* * *

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI TODAY WELCOMED THE SIGNING IN WASHINGTON D.C. OF THE LATEST AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO). HE APPLAUDED THE LEADERS OF ISRAEL AND THE PLO AND THEIR NEGOTIATING TEAMS, WHOSE RESOLVE AND DEDICATION TO PEACE HAD RESULTED IN ANOTHER IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE AGREEMENT WOULD ENCOURAGE PROGRESS IN THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN AND ISRAELI-LEBANESE TRACKS OF THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS, LEADING TO A COMPREHENSIVE, JUST AND LASTING SETTLEMENT BASED ON SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 242 (1967) AND 338 (1973). HE STRESSED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FIRMLY COMMITTED TO SUPPORTING THE PEACE PROCESS, AND WOULD CONTINUE TO PROVIDE ALL POSSIBLE EXPERTISE AND ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MEANWHILE, UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COORDINATOR TERJE ROED LARSEN TODAY APPEALED TO INTERNATIONAL DONORS TO HELP ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE AGREEMENT AND THE PEACE PROCESS. SPEAKING IN GAZA, HE SAID IT WAS ESSENTIAL THAT THEY MOBILIZE TO ASSIST THE PALESTINIANS. "IF THE DEVELOPMENT EFFORT FAILS, THE PEACE PROCESS WILL ALSO FAIL," HE WARNED.

* * *

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER LENA HJELM-WALLEN TODAY CALLED FOR A STRONGER AND BETTER DEFINED ROLE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS. IN AN ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SHE SAID POVERTY AND SOCIAL MISERY WERE THE GREATEST LONG-TERM THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. SHE CALLED FOR A CLEARER DIVISION OF WORK IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, AS WELL AS BETTER COORDINATION, MORE DISTINCT PRIORITIES AND MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT BY DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES. AS ONE OF THE LARGEST VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTORS TO UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFORTS, SWEDEN URGED OTHER DONORS TO ASSUME THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE SAME DEGREE.

REGARDING THE UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL CRISIS, THE FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSED THAT UNILATERAL WITHHOLDING OF CONTRIBUTIONS COULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED. WHILE COUNTRIES DEMANDED MORE FROM THE ORGANIZATION, SOME OF THEM WERE NOT WILLING TO PAY THEIR DUES, APPARENTLY WANTING OTHERS TO FOOT THE BILL. THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDED REVISED SCALES OF ASSESSMENT TO BETTER REFLECT MEMBERS' ABILITY TO PAY. SHE WENT ON TO SAY THAT MULTILATERAL COOPERATION WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT INSTRUMENT FOR MASTERING THE CRUCIAL ISSUES OF SURVIVAL.

* * *

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, GONG RO-MYUNG, TODAY SAID THE NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR ISSUE REMAINED A PARAMOUNT SECURITY CONCERN FOR NORTH-EAST ASIA AND THE WORLD. HE URGED THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA NOT ONLY TO COMPLY FULLY WITH ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA) SAFEGUARDS REGIME, BUT ALSO TO FAITHFULLY IMPLEMENT THE GENEVA FRAMEWORK AGREED TO IN OCTOBER 1994. IN

ADDITION, HE CALLED ON THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC TO LIVE UP TO ITS COMMITMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE JOINT DECLARATION FOR THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

FOREIGN MINISTER GONG ALSO EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, URGING ITS GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT RIGHTS BY OPENING ITS SOCIETY. HE CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO DO ITS PART TO REUNITE FAMILIES DIVIDED DURING AND AFTER THE KOREAN WAR. HE REAFFIRMED HIS COUNTRY'S DECISION TO TAKE PART IN THE UNITED NATIONS STAND-BY SYSTEM, AND ITS WILLINGNESS TO PROVIDE SOME 800 SOLDIERS FOR THAT EFFORT, INCLUDING AN INFANTRY BATTALION, ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL UNITS, AND MILITARY OBSERVERS. HOSTILE ACTS AGAINST UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL WERE UNACCEPTABLE AND SHOULD NOT GO UNPUNISHED, HE ADDED.

* * *

FOREIGN MINISTER HENNADIY UDOVENKO OF UKRAINE TODAY APPEALED FOR INCREASED INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO CLOSE DOWN THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR STATION BY THE YEAR 2000 AND TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF THE 1986 DISASTER. "THE EARLIER WE INVEST MONEY IN THE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM, THE SOONER, AND WITH LESS NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE WHOLE OF HUMANITY, WE SHALL BE ABLE TO OVERCOME IT," HE TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. HE ADDED THAT UKRAINE WOULD WELCOME WIDE INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL CENTRE IN CHERNOBYL.

UKRAINE'S FULL PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES WAS IMPEDED BY "EXCESSIVE CONTRIBUTION AND EXISTING DEBT FOR FINANCING UN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS," THE FOREIGN MINISTER WENT ON TO SAY. THE COUNTRY COULD NO LONGER BE HELD HOSTAGE BY THE ORGANIZATION'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, GIVEN ITS OWN DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION DURING TRANSITION AND THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF COMPLIANCE WITH ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO). UKRAINE HAD TO CONCENTRATE ITS RESOURCES ON IMPLEMENTING ITS DECISIONS TO RENOUNCE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND TO DECOMMISSION THE CHERNOBYL POWER PLANT.

* * *

AS SOCIAL CONDITIONS DETERIORATE IN MANY REGIONS OF THE WORLD, CORRUPTION HAS BECOME AN ENDEMIC DISEASE, THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF ECUADOR, GALO LEORO-FRANCO, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY TODAY. HE SAID THE PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTIC DRUGS WERE DEVASTATING TRADITIONAL SOCIAL STRUCTURES. VIOLENCE WAS ON THE RISE AND THE BRUTAL METHODS FREQUENTLY USED TO SUPPRESS IT WERE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE. IN HIS CAPACITY AS SECRETARY PRO-TEMPORE OF THE RIO GROUP, HE CALLED FOR THE CONVENING OF A SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC DRUGS TO EXAMINE MECHANISMS FOR USE IN THE WORLDWIDE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS.

TURNING TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD BE RESTRUCTURED SO AS TO REFLECT THE CURRENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANIZATION AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL WORLD ORDER. RESTRUCTURING SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO THE INCLUSION OF TWO MAJOR INDUSTRIAL POWERS AS PERMANENT MEMBERS, BUT SHOULD RESULT IN APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATION FOR ALL GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS. THE VETO PRIVILEGE SHOULD NOT BE EXTENDED TO NEW MEMBERS, HE CONTINUED.

THOSE MEMBERS WHO CURRENTLY POSSESSED THAT PRIVILEGE SHOULD
RESTRICT ITS USE TO ISSUES RELATED TO CHAPTER VII OF THE
CHARTER.

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FIFTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY GA/8931
PLENARY 27 SEPTEMBER 1995
9TH MEETING (PM)

TEN SPEAKERS IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY DEBATE ADDRESS
ISSUES OF CONFLICT, STRESS DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

AS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONTINUED ITS GENERAL DEBATE THIS
AFTERNOON, THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF IRELAND SAID HE WAS THANKFUL THAT "THE GUNS HAD
BEEN SILENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND FOR THE PAST YEAR".

DICK SPRING SAID THE PARAMILITARY LEADERS THROUGH THE
MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE, HAD MADE A FIRST CONTRIBUTION
TO THE CLIMATE OF HOPE. IT WAS NOW FOR THE IRISH AND THE
BRITISH GOVERNMENTS AND THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF NORTHERN
IRELAND TO ACCELERATE THE PROCESS. THE MOMENTUM OF PEACE MUST
NOT BE LOST, HE STRESSED.

ZAIRE HAD AGREED ON MODALITIES FOR THE REPATRIATION OF ALL
RWANDAN REFUGEES ON ITS TERRITORY BY THE END OF THIS YEAR
WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THE RETURN OF 8,000 TO 10,000 PERSONS A
DAY, ACCORDING TO THAT COUNTRY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, GERARD
KAMANDA WA KAMANDA. HE QUESTIONED HOW LONG THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMUNITY WOULD WAIT WHILE THE HUTU MAJORITY ORGANIZED TO
RETURN AND REGAIN POWER BY FORCE, STATING THAT SUCH A SCENARIO
WAS INEVITABLE.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GEORGIA SAID THAT A
FAIR SETTLEMENT OF THE CONFLICT IN ABKHAZIA REQUIRED THE
UNCONDITIONAL RETURN OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS TO THEIR HOMES
AND THE DEFINITION OF THE POLITICAL STATUS OF ABKHAZIA WITHIN
A UNIFIED GEORGIA. ALEXANDER D. CHIKVAIDZE STRESSED THAT "THIS
IS NOT SOMEBODY'S WISH, IT IS NOT EVEN SOLELY A MATTER OF
PRINCIPLE, THIS IS A FACT OF LIFE AND ONE THAT WILL BE
IMPLEMENTED SOONER OR LATER."

WELCOMING THE AGREEMENT REACHED AMONG THE PARTIES OF THE
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA IN NEW YORK, THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF ROMANIA, TEODOR VIOREL MELESCANU, SAID THE
POLITICAL-MILITARY CONFLICT, WHICH IMPINGED DIRECTLY ON
ROMANIA'S ECONOMY, DEMONSTRATED THAT ATTEMPTS AT ETHNIC
CRITERIA AND POLICIES DID NOT REPRESENT A LONG-TERM SOLUTION
TO THE REGION'S PROBLEMS.

DIONCOUNDA TRAORE, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MALI,
SAID HIS COUNTRY'S CHARACTER HAD BEEN FORGED THROUGH THE
CENTURIES, BASED ON ITS OPENNESS, SENSE OF SOLIDARITY AND
COMMITMENT TO DEFENDING THE VALUES OF
(PAGE 1A FOLLOWS)

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9TH MEETING (PM) 27 SEPTEMBER 1995

MANKIND. MALI WAS A MELTING-POT OF DIVERSE CULTURES WHERE ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PLURALISM PREVAILED. HE ADDED THAT PARTISAN ALLEGATIONS MADE ABOUT THE NORTHERN PART OF MALI WERE UNFOUNDED.

ANGEL GURRIA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MEXICO, DENOUNCED "ANY ATTEMPTS TO APPLY EXTRATERRITORIAL LAWS AGAINST CITIZENS OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES, AS PURPORTED BY THE WRONGLY NAMED FREEDOM AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA ACT BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS". HE APPEALED TO THE CONGRESS TO STOP WHAT WOULD BE, IF PASSED, A CLEAR VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND AN UNACCEPTABLE POLITICAL PRECEDENT.

ETHIOPIA'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS SAID THAT WHILE THE MAJORITY OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAD MADE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN MEETING THEIR POLITICAL COMMITMENTS AND MAKING THEIR ECONOMIES MORE EFFICIENT, THEIR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS' COMMITMENTS REMAINED UNFULFILLED. SEYOUM MESFIN URGED THAT THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES HELP AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH THEIR DEBT BURDENS AND THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT AFRICA'S EXPORTS HAD FULL ACCESS TO THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

PARAGUAY'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS URGED THAT LATIN AMERICA HAVE EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL. AND LUIS MARIA RAMIREZ BOETTNER REITERATED HIS COUNTRIES BELIEF IN THE NEED FOR A UNITED NATIONS FUND TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, SAYING THAT THE FREE TRANSFER OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD TECHNOLOGY WOULD FACILITATE SOCIAL PEACE.

THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS ON CYPRUS WAS BLOCKED DESPITE THE IMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROPOSED CONFIDENCE-BUILDING-MEASURES PACKAGE, TURKEY'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ERDAL INONU SAID. THE GREEK CYPRIOT SIDE CONTINUED TO SET PRE-CONDITIONS FOR THE RESUMPTION OF TALKS AND HAD DISTANCED ITSELF FROM THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS BY SHIFTING FOCUS ON EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP WITH A VIEW TO ALTER THE PARAMETERS OF A UNITED NATIONS SPONSORED OVERALL SETTLEMENT.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF GUATEMALA CALLED FOR A CONTEMPORARY INTERPRETATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER ACCORDING TO ITS AIMS. ALEJANDRO MALDONADO-AGUIRRE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WERE NOT THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LACK OF PEACE IN GUATEMALA. HE EXPRESSED GRATITUDE TO ALL THOSE INVOLVED IN EFFORTS TO BRING PEACE TO HIS COUNTRY, INCLUDING THOSE OF UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS VERIFICATION MISSION IN GUATEMALA (MINUGUA).

STATEMENTS IN THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF REPLY WERE MADE BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, PAKISTAN, FRANCE AND ARGENTINA.

THE PLENARY WILL CONTINUE ITS GENERAL DEBATE AT 10 A.M. TOMORROW,

28 SEPTEMBER.

(PAGE 2 FOLLOWS)

ASSEMBLY WORK PROGRAMME

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET THIS AFTERNOON TO CONTINUE ITS GENERAL DEBATE. IT WAS EXPECTED TO HEAR STATEMENTS BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS/MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ZAIRE AND IRELAND. IN ADDITION, STATEMENTS WOULD BE MADE BY THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PARAGUAY, MEXICO, GEORGIA,

ETHIOPIA, TURKEY AND GUATEMALA. THE MINISTERS OF
STATE/MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ROMANIA AND OF MALI
WOULD ALSO SPEAK.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY - - PRESS RELEASE GA/8931
9TH MEETING (PM)

(MORE) ASSEMBLY WORK PROGRAMME

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET THIS AFTERNOON TO CONTINUE ITS
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WOULD ALSO SPEAK.

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FIFTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY GA/8932
PLENARY 28 SEPTEMBER 1995
10TH MEETING (AM)

NUCLEAR QUESTIONS, REFUGEES, AID TO LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
AMONG GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY TOPICS

THE NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR ISSUE REMAINED A PARAMOUNT SECURITY CONCERN FOR NORTH-EAST ASIA AND THE WORLD, THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS MORNING AS IT CONTINUED ITS GENERAL DEBATE.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA SHOULD LIVE UP TO ITS COMMITMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE JOINT DECLARATION FOR THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA, SAID FOREIGN MINISTER RO-MYUNG GONG. HE ALSO SAID THAT THE CURRENT ARMISTICE AGREEMENT MUST BE KEPT IN FORCE UNTIL A PERMANENT PEACE MECHANISM WAS SET IN PLACE AND CALLED FOR INTER-KOREAN DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION.

BENIN'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION, EDGAR-YVES MONNOU, SAID THAT THE AID THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES HAD RECEIVED WAS MUCH LOWER THAN WHAT WAS REQUIRED AND THAN WHAT WAS EXPECTED. TO HELP AFRICA ESCAPE HELLISH POVERTY, MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN TO REDUCE COUNTRIES' DEBT BURDENS, TO SPEED UP THEIR INCLUSION IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE SYSTEM, TO AID IN THE DIVERSIFICATION OF AFRICAN ECONOMIES AND TO ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT IN THE CONTINENT.

"UNILATERAL MEASURES UNDERMINE MULTILATERALISM PARTICULARLY WHEN TAKEN BY THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTOR", SAID SWEDEN'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LENA HJELM-WALLEN. SHE EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND AT THE UNWILLINGNESS OF SOME MEMBER STATES TO PAY THEIR ASSESMENT. SHE CALLED FOR A REVISED SCALE OF ASSESSMENT WHICH BETTER REFLECTED STATES' CAPACITY TO PAY.

NOTING THAT NEXT YEAR WOULD MARK THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT, THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF UKRAINE, GENNADI Y. UDOVENKO, PROPOSED PROCLAIMING 1996 AS THE YEAR OF CHERNOBYL COMMEMORATION. THE TIME HAD COME FOR A PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE WHOLE SET OF ISSUES RELATED TO THE ACCIDENT. HE CALLED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM AND ALL OF ITS ASSOCIATED ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY - 1A - PRESS RELEASE GA/8932
10TH MEETING (AM) 28 SEPTEMBER 19951

DESPITE EFFORTS TO ADDRESS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, THE RESULTS HAD BEEN NOTABLY POOR FOR ENTIRE REGIONS OF THE WORLD,

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PARTICULARLY AFRICA, SAID

GUINEA'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, KOZO ZOUMANIGUI. HE WELCOMED THE MARRAKESH AGREEMENTS OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION AND EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS STILL NECESSARY TO ENCOURAGE THE INTEGRATION OF THE AFRICAN ECONOMY INTO THE WORLD ECONOMY. HE STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE IDEA OF CREATING A COMMODITY DIVERSIFICATION FUND. BILATERAL INITIATIVES MUST BE SUPPORTED TO ENCOURAGE SOUTH-SOUTH PARTNERSHIP AND NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE.

ENTIRE NATIONS, SUCH AS HIS OWN, WERE PAYING A HEAVY PRICE BECAUSE OF WARS ENGULFING NEIGHBOURING REGIONS, HE SAID. OVER 600,000 REFUGEES FROM LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE WERE IN HIS COUNTRY, HE ADDED.

MALTA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GUIDO DE MARCO, A FORMER GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, SAID THAT THE UNITED NATIONS FUTURE EFFECTIVENESS IN CONTAINING AND RESOLVING CONFLICTS DEPENDED ON THE CREATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS. CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, HE SAID THAT IT SHOULD BECOME THE TRUSTEE OF THE DIFFERENT INTERNATIONAL AREAS OF COMMON HERITAGE.

KAZAKSTAN'S MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, KASSYMJOMART K. TOKAEV, SAID HIS COUNTRY, WHICH USED TO BE A DEFACTO NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATE, WAS NOW A NUCLEAR-FREE STATE. THE ELIMINATION OF ALL NUCLEAR WARHEADS IN ITS TERRITORY AND OF THE LAST NUCLEAR CHARGE AT THE ALREADY CLOSED SEMIPALATINSK NUCLEAR TEST SITE WAS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THE FULFILMENT OF KAZAKSTAN'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

THE PLENARY WILL CONTINUE ITS GENERAL DEBATE AT 3 P.M. TODAY.

(PAGE 2 FOLLOWS)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY - - PRESS RELEASE GA/8932

10TH MEETING (AM)

(MORE) ASSEMBLY WORK PROGRAMME

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET THIS MORNING TO CONTINUE ITS GENERAL DEBATE WITH STATEMENTS BY: THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION OF BENIN; THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SWEDEN, UKRAINE, GUINEA; AND THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MALTA.

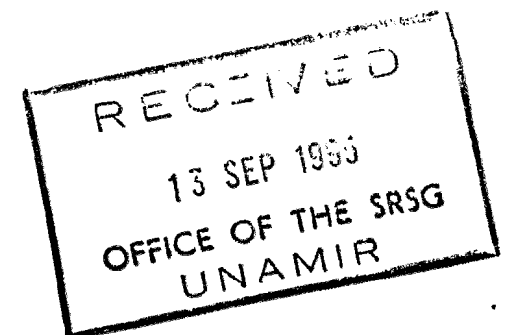
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S/1995/781

9 SEPTEMBER 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

TWELFTH PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON

THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. THE PRESENT REPORT IS SUBMITTED IN PURSUANCE OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1001 (1995) OF 30 JUNE 1995, IN WHICH THE COUNCIL EXTENDED THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA (UNOMIL) UNTIL 15 SEPTEMBER AND REQUESTED ME TO REPORT BEFORE THAT DATE ON THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY.

2. IN THAT RESOLUTION, THE SECURITY COUNCIL DECLARED THAT UNOMIL'S MANDATE WOULD NOT BE RENEWED UNLESS THE LIBERIAN PARTIES MADE SERIOUS AND SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AKOSOMBO AND ACCRA AGREEMENTS. THE COUNCIL URGED THE PARTIES TO INSTALL THE COUNCIL OF STATE, RE-ESTABLISH A COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE CEASE-FIRE, COMMENCE THE DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES AND AGREE UPON A TIMETABLE AND SCHEDULE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL OTHER ASPECTS OF THE AGREEMENTS, IN PARTICULAR THE DISARMAMENT PROCESS. THE COUNCIL ALSO EXPRESSED ITS READINESS TO CONSIDER RESTORING UNOMIL TO ITS FULL STRENGTH, WITH APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENTS TO ITS MANDATE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS) MONITORING GROUP (ECOMOG), AS WELL AS TO CONSIDER OTHER ASPECTS OF POST-CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING IN LIBERIA, SHOULD SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN THE PEACE PROCESS BE ACHIEVED BY 15 SEPTEMBER. THE PRESENT REPORT COVERS THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN LIBERIA SINCE MY ELEVENTH PROGRESS REPORT OF 10 JUNE 1995 (S/1995/473).

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. IN MY LAST REPORT, I INFORMED THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT, AT THEIR SUMMIT MEETING HELD AT ABUJA FROM 17 TO 20 MAY 1995,

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THE HEADS OF STATE OF THE ECOWAS COMMITTEE OF NINE ON LIBERIA HAD REQUESTED THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERIAN PARTIES TO CONDUCT THE NECESSARY CONSULTATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO REACHING A FINAL AGREEMENT ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE. THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT HAD ALSO ENTRUSTED THEIR RESPECTIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECONVENING A MEETING OF THE LIBERIAN PARTIES IN ORDER TO RESOLVE ANY OUTSTANDING ISSUES IN THIS REGARD.

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4. IN JULY, THE LIBERIAN PARTIES HELD TWO MEETINGS IN MONROVIA UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WOMEN GROUPS OF LIBERIA AND ECOWAS, RESPECTIVELY, AS A FOLLOW-UP TO THE ABUJA SUMMIT. LIBERIAN FACTION LEADERS ALSO CONSULTED EXTENSIVELY WITH THE CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS, PRESIDENT JERRY RAWLINGS OF GHANA, AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE SUBREGION ON WAYS TO MOVE THE PEACE PROCESS FORWARD. IN ADDITION, MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, MR. ANTHONY NYAKYI, AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ECOWAS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) CONTINUED THEIR EFFORTS TO FACILITATE THE PEACE PROCESS. THEY CONSULTED INTENSIVELY WITH LIBERIAN LEADERS, TRADITIONAL CHIEFS, THE LIBERIAN NATIONAL TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT (LNTG) AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUPS.

5. THE CONSULTATIONS SPONSORED BY THE WOMEN GROUPS OF LIBERIA WERE HELD FROM 13 TO 17 JULY AND INCLUDED REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL OF THE LIBERIAN FACTIONS EXCEPT THE LIBERIAN PEACE COUNCIL (LPC) AND THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA (NPFL). THESE CONSULTATIONS RESULTED IN THE ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION ENDORSING A SIX-MEMBER COUNCIL OF STATE, AND REAFFIRMING THE FACTIONS' COMMITMENT TO DISARMAMENT, THE CREATION OF SAFE HAVENS AND THE REOPENING OF ROADS AND PORTS. IT ALSO SUPPORTED THE FORMULA FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIOS, AS WELL AS POSTS IN PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES, AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES IN COTONOU FROM 3 TO 5 NOVEMBER 1993.

6. THE CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF THE LIBERIAN PARTIES, FACILITATED BY ECOWAS, TOOK PLACE AT MONROVIA FROM 19 TO 23 JULY. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA AS WELL AS MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND A DELEGATION FROM THE CARTER CENTER ACTED AS FACILITATORS DURING THE MEETING. THEY URGED THE PARTIES TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO SECURE THE PARTICIPATION IN THE TALKS OF ALHAJI KROMAH AND MR. CHARLES TAYLOR. WHILE THOSE FACTIONS THAT ATTENDED THE MEETING ENDORSED THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE WOMEN GROUPS OF LIBERIA, LPC OBJECTED TO THE DESIGNATION OF CHIEF TAMBA TAILOR AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW COUNCIL OF STATE. THE PARTIES ALSO DISCUSSED THE ISSUE OF POWER-SHARING BETWEEN THE TWO WINGS OF THE UNITED LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF LIBERIA FOR DEMOCRACY (ULIMO) AND DECIDED TO ESTABLISH A TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TO FACILITATE AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM. IT APPEARS THAT THE TWO WINGS OF ULIMO HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE FULLY TO RESOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES. MR. TAYLOR TRAVELLED TO ACCRA, WHERE HE DISCUSSED WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS AND THE EMINENT PERSON OF OAU FOR LIBERIA, REVEREND CANAAN BANANA, THE MODALITIES OF CONVENING AN ALL-INCLUSIVE MEETING OF THE LIBERIAN FACTIONS.

7. AT THEIR EIGHTEENTH SUMMIT MEETING, HELD ON 28 AND 29 JULY

AT ACCRA, THE ECOWAS HEADS OF STATE DISCUSSED THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA. THEY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION (S/1995/701, ANNEX) CALLING ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO REVIEW ITS DECISION, IN RESOLUTION 1001 (1995), TO WITHDRAW UNOMIL FROM LIBERIA IF THE PEACE PROCESS HAD NOT PROGRESSED SIGNIFICANTLY BY 15 SEPTEMBER AND STATING THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF UNOMIL WOULD COMPROMISE THE EFFORTS MADE BY ECOMOG AND AFFECT THE SITUATION IN THE SUBREGION. THEY ALSO RENEWED THEIR APPEAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO ECOWAS AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT TO ECOMOG FOR THE RESTORATION OF PEACE TO LIBERIA.

8. FOLLOWING FURTHER CONSULTATIONS WITH PARTICULAR ECOWAS LEADERS AND LIBERIAN PARTIES AND WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA, THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS CONVENED A MEETING OF THE FACTIONS AT ABUJA FROM 16 TO 19 AUGUST. THE LEADERS OF ALL THE PARTIES, AS WELL AS CHIEF TAMBA TAILOR, REPRESENTING THE TRADITIONAL CHIEFS, ATTENDED THE MEETING. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT, THE EMINENT PERSON OF OAU FOR LIBERIA AND MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE WERE ALSO PRESENT AS FACILITATORS. THEY WERE ASSISTED BY THE INTER-FAITH MEDIATION COMMITTEE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WOMEN GROUPS OF LIBERIA.

9. THE ABUJA TALKS CULMINATED ON 19 AUGUST IN THE SIGNING BY THE LIBERIAN PARTIES OF AN AGREEMENT (S/1995/742, ANNEX), AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE COTONOU AND AKOSOMBO ACCORDS, AS SUBSEQUENTLY CLARIFIED BY THE ACCRA AGREEMENTS. THE ABUJA AGREEMENT PROVIDED FOR AND RESULTED IN, INTER ALIA, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE CEASE-FIRE ON 26 AUGUST 1995 AT MIDNIGHT AND A NEW SIX-MEMBER COUNCIL, WHICH WAS INSTALLED ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1995, ONE DAY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. THE COUNCIL IS COMPOSED OF: MR. WILTON SANKAWOLO AS ITS CHAIRMAN; DR. GEORGE BOLEY, REPRESENTING THE COALITION OF LPC, THE CENTRAL REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LIBERIA (CRC-NPFL) AND THE LOFA DEFENSE FORCE (LDF); ALHAJI KROMAH OF ULIMO; MR. OSCAR QUIAH OF THE LIBERIA NATIONAL COUNCIL (LNC); CHIEF TAMBA TAILOR; AND MR. CHARLES TAYLOR OF NPFL. THE AFL HAS BEEN GIVEN THE DEFENCE PORTFOLIO, WHILE GENERAL ROOSEVELT JOHNSON'S WING OF ULIMO (ULIMO-J) WAS GIVEN A NUMBER OF MINISTERIAL POSTS. THE NEW COUNCIL OF STATE WOULD REMAIN IN POWER FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR, UNTIL THE HOLDING OF ELECTIONS ON 20 AUGUST 1996. THE AGREEMENT ALSO INCLUDED A SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION (SEE ANNEX I) AND A FORMULA FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT POSTS, WHICH THE PARTIES HAVE IMPLEMENTED.

10. THE NEW COUNCIL OF STATE WAS INAUGURATED ON 1 SEPTEMBER IN MONROVIA, AT A CEREMONY ATTENDED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HEADS OF STATE OF BENIN, BURKINA FASO, COTE D'IVOIRE, GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE AND TOGO. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF OAU FOR LIBERIA, THE SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE UNITED STATES AND MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ALSO ATTENDED THE CEREMONY. THE NEW COUNCIL OF STATE HELD ITS FIRST SESSION IMMEDIATELY AFTER ITS INSTALLATION. THE REPORTS I HAVE RECEIVED INDICATE THAT THE NEW TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT ENJOYS THE FULL SUPPORT OF ALL THE KEY POLITICAL LEADERS OF LIBERIA, INCLUDING DR. AMOS SAWYER, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY (IGNU) OF LIBERIA AND MR. DAVID

KPOMAKPOR, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE. THE NEW GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO BEEN WARMLY WELCOMED BY THE POPULATION AT LARGE.

11. THE NEW COUNCIL OF STATE HAS ALREADY ANNOUNCED THE NEW APPOINTMENTS TO THE CABINET AND ASSIGNED OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINISTRIES, AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES AND PUBLIC CORPORATIONS TO COUNCIL MEMBERS. NOMINATIONS TO THE SUPREME COURT HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE AND CONSULTATIONS ARE UNDER WAY TO FILL THE FEW REMAINING POSTS IN THE TRANSITIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

III. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

12. DURING THE PERIOD PRIOR TO THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE, NO MAJOR OFFENSIVE WAS UNDERTAKEN BY ANY FACTION, ALTHOUGH MINOR SKIRMISHES OCCURRED BETWEEN ALHAJI KROMAH'S WING OF ULIMO (ULIMO-K) AND GENERAL ROOSEVELT JOHNSON'S WING OF ULIMO (ULIMO-J) IN THE WESTERN REGION AND BETWEEN NPFL AND LPC IN THE EASTERN REGION. IN ADDITION, PREVAILING PROBLEMS OF COMMAND AND CONTROL WITHIN THE FACTIONS CONTINUED TO RESULT IN BANDITRY AND HARASSMENT OF CIVILIANS. IN THIS CONNECTION, ECOMOG HAS STEPPED UP ITS PATROLS IN THE EASTERN REGION.

13. FOLLOWING AN AGREEMENT ON 15 JULY BETWEEN NPFL AND ULIMO-J TO REOPEN THE KAKATA-BONG MINES AND KAKATA-GBARNGA HIGHWAYS, ECOMOG EXTENDED ITS PRESENCE IN THE AREA UP TO KONOLA. COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC HAS SINCE BEEN RESTORED IN BOTH THESE AREAS AND RELIEF SUPPLIES HAVE STARTED MOVING TO GBARNGA AND BONG MINES. THIS DEVELOPMENT HAS SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTED TO CONFIDENCE-BUILDING AMONG THE FACTIONS AND THE LOCAL POPULATION. IN ANOTHER CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURE, THE COUNCIL OF STATE, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ECOMOG'S EXTENDED PRESENCE IN THE INTERIOR, ESTABLISHED LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENTS FOR THE COUNTIES OF MARGIBI, GRAND BASSA, MONTSERRADO, BOMI AND GRAND CAPE MOUNT.

14. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT, THE CEASE-FIRE WAS RE-ESTABLISHED ON 26 AUGUST AT MIDNIGHT. AN ECOWAS DELEGATION, LED BY THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER OF GHANA, MR. MOHAMED CHAMBAS, VISITED LIBERIA FROM 25 TO 27 AUGUST TO ASSESS THE SITUATION ON THE GROUND. THE DELEGATION CONFIRMED THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT, THE FACTIONS HAD SENT INSTRUCTIONS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE FORCES TO LAY DOWN ARMS AND OBSERVE THE CEASE-FIRE. SINCE THE CEASE-FIRE CAME INTO EFFECT, ONE ALLEGATION OF A MINOR VIOLATION HAS BEEN REPORTED. IN THIS CONNECTION, THE CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS COMMITTEE, CHAIRED BY UNOMIL AND CONSISTING OF ECOMOG AND REPRESENTATIVES OF LNTG AND THE FACTIONS, MET ON 4 SEPTEMBER TO REVIEW WITH THE FACTIONS PLANS FOR MONITORING THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT, INCLUDING DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION. A DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE, CHAIRED BY ECOMOG AND COMPRISING UNOMIL, LNTG AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARMED FACTIONS, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC), HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED TO DRAW UP PLANS FOR THE DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES, DISARMAMENT AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

15. IN SECTION VII OF MY LAST REPORT (S/1995/473), I INFORMED THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF MY INTENTION TO WITHDRAW THOSE UNOMIL MILITARY OBSERVERS WHO, IN THE ABSENCE OF A CEASE-FIRE AND THE

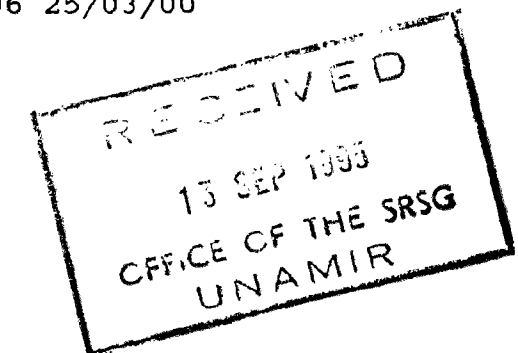
RESUMPTION OF DISARMAMENT, COULD NOT PERFORM THEIR MONITORING
FUNCTIONS EFFECTIVELY. IN THIS CONNECTION, DURING THE MONTH
OF JULY, 17 OBSERVERS WERE REDEPLOYED TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA (UNAMIR). UNOMIL'S MILITARY
STRENGTH CURRENTLY CONSISTS OF 45 OBSERVERS AND 7 MEDICAL
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PERSONNEL (SEE ANNEXES II AND III). HOWEVER, WITH THE CONCLUSION OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT, THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE INSTALLATION OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, I BELIEVE THAT UNOMIL SHOULD HAVE THE RESOURCES REQUIRED TO FULFIL ITS MANDATE AND, IN PARTICULAR, TO MONITOR THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES. I THEREFORE INTEND TO INCREASE IMMEDIATELY THE MILITARY COMPONENT OF UNOMIL BY SOME 42 OBSERVERS. THESE ADDITIONAL OBSERVERS WILL ENABLE THE MISSION TO STRENGTHEN ITS CURRENT DEPLOYMENT AT BUCHANAN AND KAKATA AND TO RE-ESTABLISH A PRESENCE AT TUBMANBURG AND, SUBSEQUENTLY, AT GBARNGA AND TAPETA, SUBJECT TO THE SECURITY SITUATION AND TO THE DEPLOYMENT OF ECOMOG AT THOSE LOCATIONS.

16. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COTONOU PEACE AGREEMENT (S/26272, ANNEX) AND THE EXCHANGE OF LETTERS OF 7 OCTOBER 1993 BETWEEN ME AND THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS, ECOMOG IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING SECURITY TO UNARMED UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVERS AND CIVILIAN STAFF. THIS REMAINS THE BASIC PREMISE FOR ALL UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN LIBERIA. HENCE, THE PROPOSED DEPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL UNOMIL PERSONNEL WILL DEPEND ON ECOMOG'S ABILITY TO GUARANTEE AND PROVIDE EFFECTIVE SECURITY FOR THESE PERSONNEL.

17. PLANS FOR THE FURTHER EXPANSION OF UNOMIL, TO CARRY OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE ABUJA AGREEMENT, ARE ALSO BEING PREPARED. AS INDICATED IN MY LAST REPORT, UNOMIL AND ECOMOG ARE DISCUSSING A JOINT CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS, TO ENABLE THE TWO OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT THEIR RESPECTIVE FUNCTIONS MORE EFFECTIVELY.

18. UNOMIL WAS INVITED TO ATTEND THE ECOWAS CHIEFS OF STAFF MEETING HELD AT ACCRA ON 4 AND 5 SEPTEMBER TO WORK OUT THE MODALITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT. ECOWAS STATED ITS DETERMINATION TO KEEP UP THE MOMENTUM GENERATED BY THE AGREEMENT, AND THUS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, IN PARTICULAR THE UNITED NATIONS, WAS URGENTLY REQUESTED TO SUPPORT ECOMOG AND THE DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION OF COMBATANTS. IT WAS STRONGLY FELT THAT THE FAILURE TO FOCUS ON MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF COMBATANTS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PEACE PROCESS.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

19. THE REPORTING PERIOD SAW A SIGNIFICANT EXPANSION IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES. AS NOTED ABOVE, NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ECOMOG, UNOMIL AND A NUMBER OF FACTIONS RESULTED IN THE OPENING OF CRITICAL ROADS FROM KAKATA TO

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GBARNGA AND FROM KAKATA TO BONG MINES. THIS DEVELOPMENT ALLOWED UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BEGIN DELIVERING AID TO PREVIOUSLY CUT-OFF LOCATIONS IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN LIBERIA. THE IMPORTANCE OF REGULAR ACCESS TO THESE POPULATIONS WAS MADE CLEAR BY A RECENT NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT IN THE UPPER MARGIBI/LOWER BONG AREA, WHICH FOUND A GLOBAL MALNUTRITION RATE OF 56 PER CENT AND AN ACUTE MALNUTRITION RATE OF 42 PER CENT, AFFECTING A POPULATION OF 300,000 PERSONS. UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR PARTNERS ARE RESPONDING TO THIS SITUATION BY STRENGTHENING THEIR STAFFING COMPLEMENTS AND INCREASING DELIVERIES OF BOTH FOOD AND NON-FOOD AID TO THAT AREA. DESPITE THE RECENT GAINS IN ACCESS, LOGISTICAL CONSTRAINTS AND THE ABSENCE OF CREDIBLE SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR MOST PARTS OF LIBERIA CONTINUE TO PREVENT SUSTAINED HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY IN MUCH OF THE COUNTRY, INCLUDING LOFA COUNTY AND SOUTH-WEST LIBERIA.

20. IN ADDITION TO INCREASING THEIR ACTIVITIES IN NEW AREAS AS THEY BECOME SECURE, RELIEF AGENCIES CONTINUE TO PROVIDE RELATIVELY UNIMPEDED ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY POPULATIONS IN ECOMOG-CONTROLLED AREAS. THIS INCLUDES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL TASK FORCES TO ADDRESS SPECIFIC ACUTE EMERGENCIES, INCLUDING A CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN BUCHANAN AND CRITICAL NEEDS IN THE BOMI, CAPE MOUNT, BONG AND MARGIBI AREAS. THE HIGH LEVEL OF COOPERATION WITHIN THE RELIEF COMMUNITY WAS EVIDENT IN THE REOPENING OF THE MECHLIN BRIDGE, A CRITICAL LINK BETWEEN MONROVIA AND BUCHANAN, FOLLOWING A JOINT INITIATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND DONOR COUNTRIES.

21. THE MAJOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE AGREED TO A SET OF OPERATING PRINCIPLES, DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN A COMMON APPROACH TO WORKING IN THE LIBERIAN CONTEXT. THESE PRINCIPLES, DEVELOPED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, COMPLEMENT A LETTER ADDRESSED BY MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO FACTION LEADERS, STRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF FREE AND UNCONDITIONAL ACCESS TO POPULATIONS IN NEED.

22. MAJOR UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND DONOR COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES IN LIBERIA HAVE ALSO ADOPTED A JOINT MISSION STATEMENT EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF NEUTRAL, IMPARTIAL AND NEED-DRIVEN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, THE PROMOTION OF SELF-RELIANCE AMONG THOSE POPULATIONS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE, AND THE EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES. THIS MISSION STATEMENT WILL FORM THE BASIS OF AN INTER-AGENCY CONSOLIDATED APPEAL FOR LIBERIA, WHICH I INTEND TO LAUNCH SHORTLY. THE APPEAL WILL INCLUDE A STRATEGY FOR EXPANDING HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS PEACEFUL CONDITIONS ARE CONSOLIDATED.

23. THE RECENT POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PEACE PROCESS HAVE HIGHLIGHTED THE IMPORTANT ROLE TO BE PLAYED BY THE HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY IN THE PROCESS OF DEMOBILIZATION. UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR PARTNERS ARE DEVELOPING MEANS OF ASSURING THE SMOOTH AND PERMANENT REABSORPTION OF DEMOBILIZED FIGHTERS INTO CIVILIAN SOCIETY. THEY ARE ALSO DEVELOPING PROGRAMMES FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES. IT IS IMPORTANT TO THE SUCCESS OF THE PEACE PROCESS THAT SUCH

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS BE ADEQUATELY FUNDED.

V. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

24. SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBERIAN CRISIS IN LATE 1989, ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM HAVE PROVIDED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MEET THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CONFLICT, WHILE ALSO PURSUING REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMMES WHEREVER LOCAL CONDITIONS ALLOWED. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL, PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORT.

25. EVEN SO, DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1995, INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE CONTINUED TO BE HEAVILY WEIGHTED TOWARDS EMERGENCY RELIEF. UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES PROVIDED APPROXIMATELY \$27 MILLION WORTH OF ASSISTANCE, OF WHICH \$14 MILLION WAS IN FOOD AID. THE MAIN AGENCIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE DESCRIBED BELOW.

26. THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO) PROVIDES HAND TOOLS, VEGETABLE SEEDS AND TECHNICAL ADVICE TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURAL REACTIVATION AND TO INCREASE HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY. FAO ALSO SPONSORS PROJECTS TO PROMOTE CASSAVA PROCESSING AND TO SUPPORT FISHING COMMUNITIES. THESE ACTIVITIES AMOUNTED TO \$1.5 MILLION IN THE FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR, BRINGING ASSISTANCE TO SOME 29,000 FAMILIES.

27. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) HAS FOCUSED ITS ASSISTANCE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LOCAL FOUNDATION FOR REHABILITATION, THROUGH SECTORAL SURVEY AND STUDIES, AND THE PROVISION OF SMALL GRANTS TO VULNERABLE GROUPS, PARTICULARLY WOMEN AND THE DISPLACED, TO START UP SMALL BUSINESSES. IT IS INTENDED THAT, BY THE END OF 1996, OVER 2,800 BUSINESSES WOULD HAVE BEEN CREATED THROUGH THIS PROGRAMME. UNDP ALSO PROVIDES LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR ASSISTANCE TO SOME 70 PER CENT OF LIBERIA'S 450,000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, AS WELL AS DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO CIVIC COMMUNITY GROUPS. IT IS ALSO CONSIDERING A PROJECT FOR THE REHABILITATION OF LIBERIA'S AIRPORTS. INCLUDING THE EXPENDITURE ON THE PROPOSED AIRPORT PROJECT, UNDP DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD AMOUNTED TO \$3.4 MILLION.

28. THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) PROVIDES MULTISECTORAL ASSISTANCE TO SIERRA LEONEAN AND OTHER REFUGEES IN LIBERIA, INCLUDING FOOD, TRANSPORT, LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION, HEALTH AND EDUCATION, AMONG OTHER SERVICES. CLOSE TO \$1 MILLION WAS DISBURSED UNDER THESE PROGRAMMES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1995. UNHCR ALSO HAS A MODEST REPATRIATION PROGRAMME WHICH HAS HELPED SOME 7,000 LIBERIAN REFUGEES RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY SINCE THE START OF THE YEAR. OVER THE PAST MONTH, HOWEVER, APPROXIMATELY 12,000 REFUGEES HAVE SPONTANEOUSLY RETURNED TO LIBERIA. UNHCR WILL SOON SEND A MISSION TO ASSESS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOLUNTARY RETURN OF THE NEARLY 800,000 LIBERIAN REFUGEES.

29. THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) PROVIDES ESSENTIAL DRUGS TO THE NATIONAL DRUG SERVICE AND FINANCIAL, LOGISTICAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO COUNTRY HEALTH TEAMS. WORK IS UNDER WAY ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DRUG COST-SHARING

SCHEME AND THE TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL.

30. UNICEF IS ALSO ACTIVE IN THE REDUCTION OF PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION (PEM) IN CHILDREN, THROUGH THE PROVISION OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT TO FEEDING PROGRAMMES. OTHER PROGRAMMES FOCUS ON DISEASE CONTROL, IMMUNIZATION AND EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY TO DISPLACED-PERSON CAMPS AND TO PERI-URBAN COMMUNITIES. FINALLY, UNICEF PROVIDES ASSISTANCE TO ORPHANS, FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS AND ABUSED WOMEN AND GIRLS. IT DISBURSED \$6.8 MILLION UNDER THESE PROGRAMMES DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.

31. THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) HAS FOUR BROAD PROGRAMMES IN LIBERIA: GENERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO 700,000 BENEFICIARIES IN MONROVIA; FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO 260,000 DISPLACED PERSONS LIVING IN SHELTER CAMPS; A SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME WITH 160,000 BENEFICIARIES; AND FOOD-FOR-WORK PROGRAMMES PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO 7,000 LIBERIANS.

32. THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) IS INVOLVED IN DISSEMINATING HEALTH AND SANITATION INFORMATION TO VICTIMS OF THE CIVIL WAR, AS WELL AS PROVIDING MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES. IT CONTRIBUTES TO CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES, PARTICULARLY CHOLERA. IT DISBURSED SLIGHTLY LESS THAN \$100,000 DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

33. IN ITS RESOLUTION 49/232 B OF 12 JULY 1995, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATED TO THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR UNOMIL THE AMOUNT OF \$8,527,300 GROSS (\$7,943,300 NET), EQUIVALENT TO A MONTHLY RATE OF \$1,421,200 GROSS (\$1,323,900 NET), FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE OBSERVER MISSION DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 31 DECEMBER 1995, SUBJECT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF UNOMIL BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

34. THEREFORE, SHOULD THE SECURITY COUNCIL DECIDE TO EXTEND THE MANDATE OF THE MISSION AND AUTHORIZE ME TO STRENGTHEN THE MISSION AS RECOMMENDED IN PARAGRAPH 39 OF THE PRESENT REPORT, I SHALL REQUEST THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AT ITS FIFTIETH SESSION, TO MAKE ADEQUATE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS FOR UNOMIL'S OPERATIONS.

35. AS AT 28 AUGUST 1995, UNPAID ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR UNOMIL SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE MISSION AMOUNTED TO \$10.6 MILLION. THE TOTAL OUTSTANDING ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ALL PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS ON 28 AUGUST WAS \$3,003 MILLION. AS INDICATED IN MY PREVIOUS REPORTS, AN AMOUNT OF \$2 MILLION, WHICH REMAINS UNPAID, HAS BEEN BORROWED FROM THE PEACE-KEEPING RESERVE FUND SO AS TO PROVIDE UNOMIL WITH THE NECESSARY CASH-FLOW REQUIREMENTS.

36. AS AT 28 AUGUST, VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COTONOU AGREEMENT IN LIBERIA REMAIN AT \$24 MILLION, OF WHICH DISBURSEMENTS TOTALLING \$21.7 MILLION HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

37. IN ITS RESOLUTION 1001 (1995), THE SECURITY COUNCIL URGED THE LIBERIAN PARTIES TO MAKE SERIOUS AND SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AKOSOMBO AND ACCRA AGREEMENTS. FOLLOWING THE CONCLUSION OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT, THE PARTIES HAVE INSTALLED THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND RE-ESTABLISHED A COMPREHENSIVE CEASE-FIRE WHICH, AT THE TIME OF THE WRITING OF THE PRESENT REPORT, APPEARED TO BE EFFECTIVE. HAVING AGREED UPON A TIMETABLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

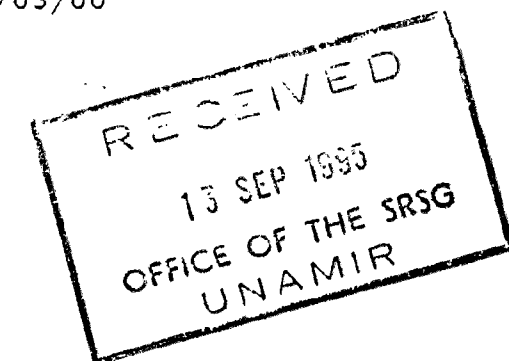
PROVISIONS OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT, INCLUDING DISARMAMENT AND
DEMobilIZATION (SEE ANNEX I), THE PARTIES, IT HAS BEEN
REPORTED, HAVE BEGUN THE PROCESS OF DISENGAGING THEIR FORCES.
38. WHILE AT LEAST 10 PEACE AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN SIGNED AND
BROKEN SINCE 1989, THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN LIBERIA ARE
END OF PART 2 OF 4
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PERHAPS BETTER NOW THAN THEY HAVE BEEN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR. THE AGREEMENT ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, THE TIMELY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE INSTALLATION OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, AS WELL AS THE PARTICIPATION OF THE FACTION LEADERS IN THAT COUNCIL, INDICATE A RENEWED COMMITMENT BY THE PARTIES TO THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT IN LIBERIA. IN ADDITION, OVER THE PAST FEW MONTHS, THE ECOWAS STATES HAVE EFFECTIVELY HARMONIZED THEIR POLICIES TOWARDS LIBERIA. THEIR REPRESENTATIVES HAVE MET WITH THE FACTION LEADERS ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS TO FACILITATE A FINAL AGREEMENT. IN THE PROCESS, A NEW SPIRIT OF COOPERATION SEEMS TO HAVE EMERGED BETWEEN THE LIBERIAN PARTIES AND ECOWAS.

39. THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CAN ONLY WELCOME THE LATEST AGREEMENT AND SHOULD STAND READY TO ASSIST THE PARTIES IN ITS IMPLEMENTATION. THE PARTIES MUST, HOWEVER, CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE THROUGH CONCRETE DEEDS THEIR COMMITMENT TO PEACE. IN THE MEANTIME, I RECOMMEND THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDER EXTENDING THE MANDATE OF UNOMIL UNTIL 31 JANUARY 1996. DURING THIS PERIOD, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABUJA AGREEMENT, THE PARTIES SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO COMPLETE THE DISENGAGEMENT, ASSEMBLY, DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION OF THEIR FORCES. SHOULD THEY, AT ANY TIME, FAIL TO FULFIL THEIR COMMITMENTS UNDER THE AGREEMENT, I WOULD NOT HESITATE TO INVITE THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO RECONSIDER UNOMIL'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROCESS.

40. WHILE THE SUCCESS OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN LIBERIA IS PRIMARILY DEPENDENT UPON THE GOODWILL OF THE LIBERIAN PARTIES, THERE ARE SEVERAL CRITICAL ELEMENTS IN THIS PROCESS, WHICH REQUIRE THE FULL INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. THE NEARLY SIX-YEAR-OLD CIVIL WAR IN LIBERIA HAS RESULTED IN THE BREAK-UP OF THE COUNTRY'S BASIC SOCIAL FABRIC, THE DESTRUCTION OF ITS ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE, ALL OF WHICH HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY WEAKENED THE COUNTRY'S GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS. THE SITUATION, HOWEVER, IS NOT COMPLETELY BLEAK. LIBERIA IS A COUNTRY RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES, AND I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT WITH APPROPRIATE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, LIBERIA COULD BE PUT ON THE PATH TO RECOVERY IN A RELATIVELY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

41. THE PROCESS OF DEMOBILIZING LIBERIA'S ESTIMATED 50,000 TO 60,000 COMBATANTS, OF WHOM AS MANY AS 25 PER CENT ARE CHILDREN, IS A CRITICAL FACTOR IN THE PEACE PROCESS. THE

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FIRST STEP IN THE PROCESS WILL BE FOR COMBATANTS TO GIVE UP THEIR ARMS TO ECOMOG, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT. BUT GIVEN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN LIBERIA, MANY COMBATANTS HAVE RESORTED TO THE RULE OF THE GUN IN ORDER TO FEED THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES. MANY OF THOSE DEMOBILIZED UNDER THE COTONOU AGREEMENT HAVE EITHER GONE BACK TO WAR OR ARE INVOLVED IN BANDITRY. THE EFFECTIVE REINTEGRATION OF THE EX-COMBATANTS INTO CIVILIAN LIFE WILL, THEREFORE, BE AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE PEACE PROCESS. UNOMIL, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT, ECOMOG, UNDP AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, HAS ESTABLISHED A TASK FORCE ON DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION, TO DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK IN WHICH THESE ISSUES CAN BE ADDRESSED IN AN INTEGRATED MANNER. THE INCLUSION OF SOME ASPECTS OF THESE CRITICAL TASKS IN THE BUDGET OF UNOMIL MAY NOW BE NECESSARY TO GUARANTEE THE SUCCESS OF THE PEACE PROCESS.

42. WHILE THE SUCCESSFUL DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION OF COMBATANTS INTO CIVILIAN LIFE IS CRITICAL TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN LIBERIA, THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL POLICE FORCE DOES NOT, AT PRESENT, HAVE THE CAPACITY TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER EVEN IN MONROVIA, WHERE THAT FUNCTION IS, TO SOME EXTENT, PERFORMED BY ECOMOG. TECHNICAL AND LOGISTIC ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN THIS AREA, SO THAT THE NATIONAL POLICE CAN EFFECTIVELY CARRY OUT ITS DUTIES AND PROGRESSIVELY ASSUME A GREATER SHARE IN THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER IN THE COUNTRY.

43. ECOMOG, WHICH HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPERVISING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENTS IN LIBERIA, HAS BEEN HAMPERED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS COMPLEX TASK BY A LACK OF FINANCIAL AND LOGISTIC RESOURCES. SUCH RESOURCES ARE NECESSARY IF ECOMOG IS TO DEPLOY ACROSS THE COUNTRY, ENSURING RESPECT FOR VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT. OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS AND I HAVE REPEATEDLY APPEALED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY ASSISTANCE TO ECOMOG, EITHER BILATERALLY OR THROUGH THE TRUST FUND ESTABLISHED FOR THIS PURPOSE. HOWEVER, DESPITE SOME CONTRIBUTIONS, THE RESOURCES PROVIDED TO ENABLE ECOMOG TO MEET ITS REQUIREMENTS FOR LOGISTICAL SUPPORT HAVE CLEARLY BEEN INSUFFICIENT. A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ECOWAS ON 29 JUNE 1995 (S/1995/701, ANNEX) CALLED ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO ECOWAS AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT TO ECOMOG FOR THE RESTORATION OF PEACE TO LIBERIA. I AGAIN URGE MEMBER STATES TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY ASSISTANCE TO ECOMOG. IT WILL BE RECALLED, IN THIS CONNECTION, THAT PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 5 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 972 (1995) IN WHICH THE COUNCIL REQUESTED ME TO REPORT ON THE NEEDS OF ECOWAS STATES TO MAINTAIN THEIR TROOPS IN ECOMOG, I HAD PROVIDED IN MY REPORT OF 24 FEBRUARY 1995 (S/1995/158) AN ASSESSMENT OF ECOMOG'S LOGISTIC REQUIREMENTS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AMOUNTING TO A TOTAL OF \$90,705,100. THIS ASSESSMENT WILL NEED TO BE REVISED TO REFLECT CURRENT NEEDS.

44. I INTEND TO CONSULT THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF HOLDING A PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR LIBERIA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, TO RAISE THE RESOURCES NEEDED BY ECOMOG AND

FOR OTHER NEEDS CRITICAL TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN LIBERIA. IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE REQUIREMENTS IN THE EVOLVING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT, I PLAN TO DISPATCH A MISSION IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO LIBERIA TO CONSULT WITH THE LIBERIAN LEADERS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES. I WILL REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE MISSION'S RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

45. AS NOTED IN SECTION III OF THE PRESENT REPORT, IT IS MY INTENTION TO DEPLOY 42 ADDITIONAL MILITARY OBSERVERS TO UNOMIL, IN ORDER FOR THE MISSION TO CARRY OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN MONITORING THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES. AT THE SAME TIME, UNOMIL WILL CONTINUE TO WORK WITH ECOMOG ON THE ADOPTION OF A JOINT CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. AS INDICATED IN MY PREVIOUS REPORT (S/1995/473), THIS JOINT CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS WOULD INCLUDE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNOMIL AND ECOMOG AND TO ENABLE THESE TWO OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES MORE EFFECTIVELY. THE PROVISION OF SECURITY BY ECOMOG FOR UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN THIS REGARD. UNOMIL'S NEW CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS WILL ALSO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE LESSONS LEARNED OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, AS WELL AS THE ADDITIONAL ROLE WHICH THE AKOSOMBO AGREEMENT CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO PLAY IN THE PEACE PROCESS. I INTEND TO PRESENT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR ITS CONSIDERATION BY THE END OF OCTOBER UNOMIL'S NEW CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS, WHICH WILL INCLUDE ASPECTS OF DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION.

46. ONE OF THE SADDEST FEATURES OF THE LONG CIVIL WAR IN LIBERIA HAS BEEN THE ABUSE OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS. IN ADDITION, THE SUFFERING IMPOSED ON THE LIBERIAN PEOPLE BY THE WARRING FACTIONS HAS INCREASINGLY BEEN INFLUENCED BY ETHNIC CONSIDERATIONS. I THEREFORE URGE LNTG TO FOSTER CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ALL GROUPS OF LIBERIAN SOCIETY, ESPECIALLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, CAN LIVE TOGETHER IN HARMONY, SECURITY AND DIGNITY. FOR ITS PART, UNOMIL WILL CONTINUE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 866 (1993), TO REPORT ON ANY MAJOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW. UNOMIL'S ROLE IN THIS REGARD WILL BE REVIEWED IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

47. THE NEW TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT IN LIBERIA FACES MANY CHALLENGES IN LEADING THE COUNTRY OVER THE NEXT YEAR THROUGH THE PEACE PROCESS TO THE HOLDING OF FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS. SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER FORMS OF SUPPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WILL BE CRUCIAL IN SUSTAINING THE PROCESS. I AM, HOWEVER, CONVINCED THAT IF THE NEW GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO SHOW THE COMMITMENT NECESSARY TO MEET THESE CHALLENGES, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WILL SUPPORT ITS EFFORTS. BUT ULTIMATELY, IT IS THE LIBERIAN LEADERS WHO ARE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RESTORATION OF PEACE IN THEIR COUNTRY.

48. I WOULD LIKE TO COMMEND THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS, PRESIDENT RAWLINGS OF GHANA, THE HEAD OF STATE OF NIGERIA, GENERAL SANI ABACHA, AND ALL THE STATES MEMBERS OF ECOWAS, AS WELL AS OAU, FOR THE SUPPORT THEY HAVE GIVEN TO THE PEACE PROCESS IN LIBERIA AND FOR THEIR COMMITMENT TO ENSURING ITS SUCCESS. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO THANK MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN STAFF OF UNOMIL FOR THEIR CONTINUING
EFFORTS, UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES, TO ASSIST ECOWAS AND THE
LIBERIAN PEOPLE IN OPENING THE WAY TO A BETTER FUTURE FOR THE
COUNTRY AND THE SUBREGION.

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ANNEX I

SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT FROM CEASE-FIRE TO
ELECTION -AUGUST 1995-AUGUST 1996

PERIODSTEPWEEKSAUG. 95SEPT. 95OCT. 95NOV. 95DEC. 95JAN. 96FEB.
96MAR. 96APR. 96MAY 96JUNE 96JULY 96AUG.

96(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F)(G)(H)(I)(J)(K)(L)(M)(N)(O)1226-----

4FACTION S INFORM COMBATANTS OF CEASE-FIRE23 5-26FACTIONS

DISENGAGE FROM CHECKPOINTS/PRESENT COMBAT POSITIONS TO AREAS

UNDER OWN ARRANGEMENTS33 5-26VERIFICATION BY

ECOMOG/UNOMIL/LNTG/WARRING FACTIONS42 15-30RECCE

MISSION/BUILD-UP OF LOGISTICS ECOMOG/UNOMIL/LNTG510 2-----

-----14DEPLOYMENT OF ECOMOG/UNOMIL TO SAFE HAVENS THROUGHOUT

COUNTIES64 8-----8COMPLETION/PREPARATION FOR NEW

ASSEMBLY/ENCAMPMENT SITES749-----31COMBATANTS IN

ASSEMBLY/ENCAMPMENT SITES88 1-----30

DISARMAMENT/DEMOBILIZATION99 1-----

2RESETTLEMENT/REPATRIATION10PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS1-----

-----1211ELECTION DAY-----20

NOTES: 1. CEASE-FIRE -2359 HOURS, 26 AUGUST 1995
(MIDNIGHT, 26/27 AUGUST 1995)

2. INSTALLATION OF NEW COUNCIL OF STATE - BY 2
SEPTEMBER 1995

3. ELECTION DAY - 20 AUGUST 1996

4. INAUGURATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT - 30 SEPTEMBER
1996

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ANNEX II

COMPOSITION OF MILITARY COMPONENT OF UNOMIL AS AT 31 AUGUST
1995

OBSERVERSOTHERSTOTALBANGLADESH279CHINA55CZECH

R E P U B L I C 6 6 E G Y P T 3 3 G U I N E A -

BISSAU33INDIA22JORDAN33KENYA88MALAYSIA88P AKISTAN33URUGUAY 2

2 TOTAL45 7 52

ANNEX III

END OF PART 3 OF 4
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12 AUGUST 1995

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

*UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET RAN OUT OF CASH IN MIDAUGUST,
(MORE)ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE IS TOLD;
SECRETARY-GENERAL IMPLEMENTS SEVERAL COST-CUTTING MEASURES.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL TO VISIT CHINA IN MARCH 1996 AT
INVITATION OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

*GERTRUDE MONGELLA SAYS WOMEN HAVE COME TO FOURTH WORLD
CONFERENCE ON WOMEN NOT AS VICTIMS BUT AS PROBLEM SOLVERS.

*NATO CONTINUES AIR OPERATIONS OVER BOSNIA IN CLEAR WEATHER;
UNCRO REPORTS CROATIAN ARMY BUILD-UP IN SECTORS NORTH AND
SOUTH, WITH TROOP MOVEMENTS TOWARDS BOSNIAN BORDER.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL RECOMMENDS SECURITY COUNCIL EXTEND UNOMIL
MANDATE UNTIL 31 JANUARY 1996; DEPLOYS 42 EXTRA OBSERVERS TO
MONITOR CEASE-FIRE AND DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES IN LIBERIA.

*JAPAN PLEDGES \$18 MILLION FOR UNRWA'S 1995 REGULAR
PROGRAMME AND PEACE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME.

*UNESCO APPOINTS GERMAN RACING DRIVER MICHAEL SCHUMACHER AS
SPECIAL ENVOY FOR EDUCATION AND SPORTS.

* * *

THE REGULAR BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS RAN OUT OF CASH IN
MID-AUGUST, AND HAS HAD TO BORROW AROUND \$98 MILLION FROM
PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT, JOSEPH CONNOR, SAID TODAY. HE
TOLD THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (

(MORE)ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) THAT MEMBER STATES NOW
OWED THE ORGANIZATION MORE THAN \$3.7 BILLION IN ASSESSMENTS.
UNLESS SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS WERE MADE, THE REGULAR BUDGET
WOULD HAVE TO BORROW ALMOST \$200 MILLION BY THE END OF
OCTOBER, AND NEARLY \$300 MILLION BY THE END OF NOVEMBER.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION WAS PARTICULARLY BLEAK THIS YEAR AS
THE AMOUNTS INVOLVED WERE UNPRECEDENTED, MR. CONNOR CONTINUED.
FURTHERMORE, THE PAYMENT FROM ONE MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR WAS
EXPECTED TO BE MADE MUCH LATER THIS YEAR THAN IN PREVIOUS
YEARS. AS A RESULT, THE UNITED NATIONS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO
REIMBURSE TROOPCONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES. IT OWED ABOUT \$900
MILLION TO MEMBER STATES FOR TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT; IF THE
SITUATION CONTINUED, THE AMOUNT OWED COULD EXCEED \$1.2 BILLION
BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD TAKEN SOME IMMEDIATE STEPS TO

CONSERVE CASH, MR. CONNOR NOTED. THEY INCLUDED A FREEZE ON RECRUITMENT; SEVERE LIMITS ON OVERTIME AND STAFF TRAVEL; SUSPENSION OF NEW CONSULTANCIES AND PURCHASES OF EQUIPMENT; DELAY IN PAYMENTS TO VENDORS; AND MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SALARIES. FURTHER MEASURES WERE BEING CONSIDERED, SOME OF WHICH WOULD HAVE TO BE APPROVED BY MEMBER STATES. HE STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT THOSE MEASURES COULD NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR FULL PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS BY MEMBER STATES.

* * *

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO VISIT CHINA IN MARCH 1996. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD PLANNED TO VISIT BEIJING FROM 2 TO 6 SEPTEMBER, DURING WHICH HE WOULD HAVE HELD MEETINGS WITH CHINESE LEADERS AND OPENED THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN. HOWEVER, HE WAS UNABLE TO MAKE THAT VISIT DUE TO A SEVERE ATTACK OF INFLUENZA.

* * *

THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IS ON TRACK AND SHOULD END, AS SCHEDULED, ON FRIDAY WITH THE ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT PLATFORM FOR ACTION, CONFERENCE SECRETARY-GENERAL GERTRUDE MONGELLA SAID TODAY. SHE STRESSED THAT WOMEN WERE NOT ADDRESSING THE CONFERENCE AS VICTIMS, BUT HAD COME TO BEIJING ARMED WITH STRATEGIES FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS. MEANWHILE, DELEGATES INVOLVED IN NEGOTIATIONS ON THE DRAFT REPORTED CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ON THE ISSUE OF WOMEN'S HEALTH, INCLUDING REFERENCES TO SEXUAL RIGHTS AND PUNITIVE MEASURES FOR ILLEGAL ABORTION.

YESTERDAY, DOROTHY BLAKE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT HIV/AIDS WAS NOW SPREADING FASTEST AMONG WOMEN. SPEAKING AS A CO-SPONSOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTER-AGENCY PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS, SHE WARNED THAT AN ESTIMATED 16 MILLION WOMEN WOULD BE INFECTED WITH THE DISEASE BY THE YEAR 2000. EDUCATION WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF PREVENTION, SHE STRESSED.

K. BURKE DILLON OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) SAID THAT ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES -- PARTICULARLY THOSE INVOLVING AGRICULTURE AND OPENING UP MARKETS FOR SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES -- HAD OFTEN BEEN OF DIRECT BENEFIT TO WOMEN. ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES COULD ALSO BENEFIT WOMEN AND CHILDREN THROUGH REDIRECTING PUBLIC EXPENDITURE. THE IMF CONSISTENTLY URGED GOVERNMENTS TO REDUCE UNPRODUCTIVE EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING MILITARY SPENDING, AND REDIRECT IT TOWARDS EDUCATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION.

* * *

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) TODAY CONTINUED AIR OPERATIONS OVER BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN CLEAR WEATHER, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN. THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION ON THE GROUND AROUND SARAJEVO, WHERE 348 FIRING INCIDENTS WERE RECORDED YESTERDAY. THE BOSNIAN SERBS CONTINUED TO DENY THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) ACCESS TO A HOSPITAL WEST OF THE CITY WHICH THEY ALLEGED HAD BEEN SHELLED BY THE RAPID REACTION FORCE ON FRIDAY.

MEANWHILE, THE SITUATION WAS QUIET IN THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA (UNCRO) MISSION AREA. HOWEVER, UNCRO NOTED A CROATIAN ARMY BUILD-UP IN SECTORS

NORTH AND SOUTH, AND SIGNIFICANT TROOP MOVEMENTS TOWARDS THE BOSNIAN BORDER.

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THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD EXTEND THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA (UNOMIL) UNTIL 31 JANUARY 1996, ACCORDING TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. IN A REPORT DATED 9 SEPTEMBER, HE SAID THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN LIBERIA WERE BETTER NOW THAN THEY HAD BEEN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR. THE TIMELY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE INSTALLATION OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE INDICATED A RENEWED COMMITMENT BY THE LIBERIAN PARTIES TO THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT. MEANWHILE, A NEW SPIRIT OF COOPERATION SEEMED TO HAVE EMERGED BETWEEN THE PARTIES AND THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS).

THE PARTIES MUST CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR COMMITMENT TO PEACE THROUGH CONCRETE DEEDS, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONTINUED. THEY SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO COMPLETE THE DISENGAGEMENT, ASSEMBLY, DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION OF THEIR FORCES. SHOULD THEY FAIL AT ANY TIME TO FULFIL THEIR COMMITMENTS UNDER THE ABUJA AGREEMENT, THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE INVITED TO RECONSIDER UNOMIL'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE PEACE PROCESS. WHILE SUCCESS IN THAT PROCESS DEPENDED PRIMARILY ON THE GOODWILL OF THE PARTIES, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD HELP PUT LIBERIA ON THE PATH TO RECOVERY.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID HE INTENDED TO IMMEDIATELY INCREASE UNOMIL'S MILITARY COMPONENT BY 42 OBSERVERS TO ENABLE IT TO MONITOR THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES. MEANWHILE, THE MISSION WOULD CONTINUE TO WORK WITH THE ECOWAS MONITORING GROUP (ECOMOG) ON THE ADOPTION OF A JOINT CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. THAT CONCEPT WOULD INCLUDE MEASURES TO ENHANCE COOPERATION BETWEEN UNOMIL AND ECOMOG AND TO ENABLE THEM TO CARRY OUT THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES MORE EFFECTIVELY.

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JAPAN HAS PLEDGED \$18 MILLION TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA). THE PLEDGE INCLUDES \$11 MILLION FOR THE AGENCY'S REGULAR PROGRAMME IN 1995, \$500,000 FOR UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR REFUGEE STUDENTS, AND \$6.5 MILLION FOR THE PEACE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME (PIP).

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THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) HAS APPOINTED GERMAN RACING DRIVER MICHAEL SCHUMACHER AS ITS SPECIAL ENVOY FOR EDUCATION AND SPORTS. MR. SCHUMACHER IS THE SECOND FAMOUS SPORTS STAR TO BE NAMED TO AN HONOURARY FUNCTION AT UNESCO. THE BRAZILIAN SOCCER PLAYER PELE (EDSON ARANTES DO NASCIMENTO) WAS APPOINTED UNESCO GOODWILL AMBASSADOR IN 1994.

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(MORE)FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY
DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-
GENERAL

JOE SILLS, SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, OPENED TODAY'S NOON BRIEFING BY READING OUT THE FOLLOWING JOINT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) ISSUED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN NEW YORK AND BRUSSELS:

"WE HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING WITH DEEP CONCERN THE INTENSIFICATION OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES BY THE BOSNIAN PARTIES IN RECENT WEEKS, PARTICULARLY IN THE WESTERN PARTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. WE ARE ALSO DISTURBED BY REPORTS OF THE EXODUS OF LARGE NUMBERS OF CIVILIANS FROM THE AFFECTED AREAS.

"WE CALL UPON ALL THE PARTIES TO CEASE IMMEDIATELY ALL OFFENSIVE MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND HOSTILE ACTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL HAVE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED, THERE CAN BE NO MILITARY SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. WE AFFIRM OUR FULL SUPPORT ON THE ONGOING EFFORTS TO FIND A POLITICAL SOLUTION WHICH WOULD BRING LASTING PEACE THROUGHOUT THE REGION."

MR. SILLS CALLED THE ATTENTION OF CORRESPONDENTS TO A STATEMENT ISSUED LAST NIGHT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN A SIMILAR VEIN.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY HAD ON ITS AGENDA THE REPORT OF THE COCHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, CONCERNING THE BORDER OBSERVATION MISSION. IT HAD BEEN ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA YESTERDAY BUT WAS CARRIED OVER. ALSO BEFORE THE COUNCIL WAS A REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA (UNOMIL) (S/1995/781). A DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT, PREPARED BY THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT CAUCUS IN THE COUNCIL, WAS BEING CIRCULATED. COUNCIL MEMBERS WERE CLOSE TO AN AGREEMENT ON THE DRAFT, MR. SILLS STATED, ADDING THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S RECOMMENDATION TO EXTEND UNOMIL'S MANDATE THROUGH 31 JANUARY 1996 SEEMED TO BE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA WAS ALSO BEING DISCUSSED TODAY BY THE COUNCIL, AS WAS AN ITEM ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAD

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MET IN THE MORNING ON THE EXTENSION OF THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN GUATEMALA, AND ON SOME FIFTH COMMITTEE ITEMS.

FROM BEIJING, MR. SILLS SAID THAT THE SCHEDULE OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN NOW CALLED FOR CLOSING STATEMENTS IN PLENARY ON FRIDAY DAILY PRESS BRIEFING - - 14 SEPTEMBER 1995

FROM 10 TO 11 A.M. FOUR STATEMENTS WERE SCHEDULED: ONE FROM A YOUNG PERSON FROM MADAGASCAR, REPRESENTING THE YOUTH OF THE WORLD; THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK, JAMES WOLFENSOHN; THE PRESIDENT OF PERU, ALBERTO FUJIMORI, AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF NORWAY, GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND. THE PLENARY WOULD THEN ADJOURN UNTIL 3 P.M. WHEN IT WAS EXPECTED TO RECONVENE TO ADOPT THE PLATFORM FOR ACTION AND THE BEIJING DECLARATION. THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE AT 4 P.M. WITH ADDRESSES BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE, GERTRUDE MONGELLA; UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, REPRESENTED BY UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL ISMAT KITTANI; AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, CHEN MUHUA. THE TEXT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE MEDIA, HE ADDED.

MR. SILLS ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD A NOTE ON RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO CARIBBEAN STATES WHICH WERE AFFECTED BY HURRICANES RECENTLY. UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES INVOLVED IN THE RELIEF EFFORT WERE THE PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, AN AFFILIATE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME. THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS WAS PLAYING A COORDINATING ROLE. THE NOTE STATED, ACCORDING TO MR. SILLS, THAT THE MAIN NEEDS ON THE ISLANDS WERE RECONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, PARTICULARLY THOSE FOR ROOFING, REPAIRING OF WATER SUPPLIES AND FUEL. THE STATES BEING ASSISTED WERE DOMINICA, ST. KITTS AND NEVIS, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, MONSERRAT, SAINT LUCIA AND BARBADOS.

AN UPDATE ON THE UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL SITUATION HAD BEEN RELEASED, MR. SILLS SAID, AND ANNOUNCED THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOME SIGNIFICANT PAYMENTS IN SEPTEMBER TO THE PEACE-KEEPING ACCOUNT: GERMANY HAD PAID \$68.4 MILLION; FINLAND \$7.2 MILLION; SWEDEN \$14.4 MILLION AND AUSTRIA \$6 MILLION. THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE HAPPY IF OTHER MEMBER STATES FOLLOWED THEIR EXAMPLE, HE SAID. HE ALSO REFERRED TO A NOTE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC) ON ITS NEW PUBLICATION, ECONOMIC PANORAMA OF LATIN AMERICA 1995 WHICH WAS AVAILABLE. HE ANNOUNCED, AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED KINGDOM MISSION, THAT A CHOIR FROM WALES WOULD PERFORM IN THE VISITORS LOBBY AT 1:30 P.M.

ON PEACE-KEEPING MATTERS, FRED ECKHARD OF THE OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT YASUSHI AKASHI, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BERNARD JANVIER, THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, HAD THIS MORNING MET WITH THE UNITED STATES ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, RICHARD HOLBROOKE FOLLOWING HIS TALKS IN BELGRADE WITH SENIOR SERB OFFICIALS. MR. HOLBROOKE HAD THEN GONE ON TO MOSTAR, BOSNIA, TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT ALIJA IZETBEGOVIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

MR. ECKHARD SAID THE MILITARY SITUATION IN BOSNIA REMAINED ACTIVE IN THE NORTH AROUND DONJI VAKUF AND JAJCE, AS WELL AS AROUND DOBOJ AND MOUNT OZREN. THE UNITED NATIONS COULD STILL NOT CONFIRM REPORTS OF LARGE TERRITORIAL GAINS BY THE BOSNIAN ARMY AS WELL AS BY CROATIAN FORCES. THE SOUTHERN CONFRONTATION LINE OF THE BIHAC POCKET WAS ALSO THE SCENE OF INTENSE MILITARY ACTIVITY. AS MANY AS 40,000 BOSNIAN SERBS COULD HAVE BEEN DISPLACED BY THE FIGHTING IN THE DONJI VAKUF AREA AND AN ADDITIONAL 5,000 FROM AROUND OZREN.

MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT SARAJEVO WAS QUIET AND THAT THE POPULATION WAS CIRCULATING MORE FREELY IN THE STREETS. MORE CAFES AND SHOPS HAD OPENED AND SCHOOLS WERE REOPENING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL MONTHS. SNIPING ACTIVITY, HOWEVER, CONTINUED TO BE A PROBLEM. IN MOSTAR, A NEW FOOT BRIDGE HAD BEEN OPENED OVER THE NERETVA RIVER LINKING THE MUSLIM COMMUNITIES ON THE RIVER'S EAST AND WEST BANKS.

ON LIBERIA, HE SAID THAT ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES' MONITORING GROUP (ECOMOG) HAD ANNOUNCED A TIMETABLE FOR THE DISARMING OF SOME 60,000 MILITIA MEMBERS IN LIBERIA BY THE END OF THE YEAR. MEANWHILE, THE CEASE-FIRE COMMITTEE HAD DEALT EFFECTIVELY WITH A SKIRMISH BETWEEN TWO FACTIONS OF THE UNITED LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF LIBERIA FOR DEMOCRACY ABOUT 50 KILOMETRES NORTH-WEST OF MONROVIA. THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAD VISITED THE AREA, DEMANDING THAT THE FACTIONS DISENGAGE, WHICH THEY HAD DONE.

CONCERNING RWANDA, MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT DEFENCE MINISTER GENERAL PAUL KAGAME HAD VISITED THE AREA OF KANAMA WHERE OVER 100 PEOPLE WERE KILLED EARLIER THIS WEEK. THE MINISTER HAD MADE A SPEECH RECOGNIZING THAT HIS MILITARY HAD USED EXCESSIVE FORCE. THE SPEECH HAD CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO RESTORING SOME CALM IN THE AREA, IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA (UNAMIR).

MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT RWANDAN PRESIDENT PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU HAD ASSURED THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, SHAHRYAR M. KHAN, YESTERDAY THAT THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLING WOULD BE SEVERELY PUNISHED. THE PRESIDENT HAD ALSO REAFFIRMED HIS COMMITMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, SADAKO OGATA, TO WELCOME THE RETURN OF REFUGEES FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

CONCERNING A QUESTION POSED YESTERDAY ABOUT A VIDEOTAPE OF MASSACRES IN RWANDA LAST YEAR, HE SAID THAT THE PRESS OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA SAID IT HAD NO SUCH TAPE.

REPLYING TO QUESTIONS ABOUT SATURDAY'S MEETING BETWEEN THE SECRETARYGENERAL AND HIS TOP REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, MR. SILLS SAID HE COULD NOT GO BEYOND WHAT HE HAD ALREADY SAID ON THE SUBJECT YESTERDAY. AN OVERALL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION, BOTH FROM THE MILITARY AS WELL AS THE DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATING STANDPOINTS, WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN, AND ALL OPTIONS EXPLORED. THE MEETING WOULD ALSO LOOK AT THE FUTURE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN THE DIPLOMATIC AREA. HE SAID THAT THERE WERE SOME FAST-MOVING EVENTS ELSEWHERE, WHICH WERE NOT BEING NEGOTIATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. THOSE EVENTS WOULD OBVIOUSLY BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. HE HAD NOTHING MORE TO ADD ON THE MEETING, HE STATED.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKED FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE NORTH OF BOSNIA. MR. ECKHARD REPLIED THAT THE BOSNIAN ARMY'S FIFTH CORPS WAS BASED IN THE BIHAC POCKET AND THAT ON THE SOUTHERN CONFRONTATION LINE IT WAS FIGHTING THE BOSNIAN SERB ARMY. THAT FIGHTING HAD BEEN ONGOING.

ASKED ABOUT THE DIRECTION OF THE FIGHTING, HE SAID THAT IF THERE WERE ANY MOVEMENT, HE WOULD ASSESS IT TO BE TOWARDS THE SOUTH BY THE FIFTH CORPS. THE UNITED NATIONS HAD NO INDICATION THAT THE BOSNIAN SERBS WERE MAKING ADVANCES, RATHER THE CONTRARY WAS INDICATED. THE BANGLADESHI BATTALION WAS THERE AS WELL AS MILITARY OBSERVERS. SINCE THE FALL OF THE SERB-CONTROLLED KRAJINA REGION OF CROATIA, THE POCKET HAD OPENED UP WITH NORMAL ACTIVITY, IN TERMS OF DELIVERY OF RELIEF ASSISTANCE TAKING PLACE. IN ADDITION, THERE WAS RESUMED PATROLLING BY UNITED NATIONS TROOPS.

REPLYING TO FURTHER QUESTIONS, MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT MILITARY ACTION IN THE NORTH-WEST WAS MOVING UP THE WESTERN PART OF BOSNIA FROM THE SOUTH-WEST TO THE NORTH-WEST. THAT HAD BEEN THE CASE FOR SOME MONTHS WITH THE RATHER SPORADIC ADVANCES BY CROATIAN FORCES FROM THE SOUTH. THE NATO OPERATIONS WERE ONGOING BUT HAD BEEN HAMPERED BY BAD WEATHER TODAY, HE STATED.

A CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT NATO WAS "ETHNICALLY CLEANSING" THE SERBS IN THE WEST, AND ASKED WHERE THE LIMIT WAS. WHY COULD SERBS NOT LIVE IN DONJI VAKUF AND OTHER TOWNS THEY HAD OCCUPIED FOR AGES? MR. ECKHARD REITERATED THAT NATO AIR ACTIVITY WAS CONCENTRATED AROUND "SAFE AREAS" AND MILITARY TARGETS THAT THREATENED THOSE AREAS. HE SAID THE FIGHTING IN PLACES LIKE DONJI VAKUF WAS A SEPARATE ISSUE. RESPONDING TO A QUESTION ASKED YESTERDAY HE SAID THAT THE NATO PRESS OFFICE HAD CONFIRMED THAT THERE WAS NO NATO BOMBING OF DONJI VAKUF YESTERDAY.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKED FOR CASUALTY FIGURES IN THE SNIPING ACTIVITY IN SARAJEVO, BUT MR. ECKHARD SAID HE HAD NO SPECIFIC FIGURES. IT HAD BEEN REPORTED THAT SNIPING FROM BOTH SIDES WAS CONTINUING THERE. A CORRESPONDENT WONDERED WHY THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEWEST MILITARY ACTIVITY WERE NOT BEING MENTIONED BY NAME AND WHY THE CROATIA ARMY WHICH, HE SAID, HAD CROSSED INTERNATIONAL BORDERS WAS NOT BEING CONDEMNED? MR. ECKHARD SAID THE UNITED NATIONS WAS NOT IN A GOOD POSITION TO GIVE DETAILS ABOUT THE FIGHTING AND, AS HE HAD PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED, THERE WAS NO UNITED NATIONS PRESENCE IN THE AREA. INFORMATION ON THE FIGHTING CAME FROM SECONDARY SOURCES. AS FOR CROATIAN INVOLVEMENT, IT WAS THE UNITED NATIONS VIEW THAT FIGHTING EVERYWHERE SHOULD STOP SO THAT THE POLITICAL PROCESS COULD GO FORWARD, HE STATED.

A CORRESPONDENT OBSERVED THAT THERE HAD BEEN MANY STATEMENTS ABOUT SERB "AGGRESSION" BUT NOTHING HAD BEEN SAID ABOUT MUSLIM-CROATIAN ACTIONS. WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR THE "AMBIGUITY"? HE ASKED. MR. ECKHARD HAD NO COMMENT.

REPLYING TO A QUESTION ABOUT THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION DRAFT RESOLUTION ON BOSNIA CIRCULATING IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, MR. SILLS SAID THAT HE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE RUSSIAN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE HAD BEEN PLEASED WITH THE STATEMENT ISSUED LAST NIGHT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. MR. SILLS

ALSO SAID THAT HIS UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT THE RUSSIAN
AMBASSADOR WOULD NOT PRESS FOR ACTION ON THE DRAFT AT PRESENT,
BUT HE HAD NOT WITHDRAWN IT.

A CORRESPONDENT OBSERVED THAT THE EXCUSE FOR NATO AIR
STRIKES WAS THAT IT WANTED BOSNIAN SERBS TO UNILATERALLY
WITHDRAW THEIR WEAPONS FROM SARAJEVO. WAS THAT DEMAND NOT A
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T H U R S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

*SECRETARIES-GENERAL OF UNITED NATIONS AND NATO CALL ON BOSNIAN PARTIES TO CEASE ALL OFFENSIVE MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND HOSTILE ACTS IMMEDIATELY.

*GENERAL ASSEMBLY SETS UP WORKING GROUP TO REVIEW PROPOSALS TO REVITALIZE AND REFORM UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM; EXTENDS MINUGUA MANDATE UNTIL 18 MARCH 1996.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL SAYS REPORTED INCIDENCE OF RAPE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA HAS DECLINED, BUT INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST REMAIN VIGILANT.

*MEMBER STATES OWED UNITED NATIONS \$3.8 BILLION AS OF 31 AUGUST; \$850 MILLION OWED TO REGULAR BUDGET AND \$2.95 BILLION OWED TO PEACE-KEEPING.

*DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS RECEIVES \$500,000 IN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASSIST CARIBBEAN ISLANDS DEVASTATED BY HURRICANE LUIS.

*UNRWA COMMISSIONER-GENERAL EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT REPORTS PALESTINIANS ARE BEING FORCED TO LEAVE LIBYA.

*REVIEW CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES TO CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TO BEGIN IN VIENNA ON 25 SEPTEMBER, WITH FOCUS ON PROBLEM OF LAND-MINES.

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UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI AND NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) SECRETARY-GENERAL WILLY CLAES TODAY EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN ABOUT THE RECENT INTENSIFICATION OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES BY THE BOSNIAN PARTIES, PARTICULARLY IN THE WESTERN PARTS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THEY SAID THEY WERE DISTURBED BY THE REPORTED EXODUS OF LARGE NUMBERS OF CIVILIANS FROM THE AFFECTED AREAS.

THE SECRETARIES-GENERAL CALLED ON THE PARTIES TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL OFFENSIVE MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND HOSTILE ACTS IN BOSNIA. AS THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL HAD REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED, THERE COULD BE NO MILITARY SOLUTION TO THE CONFLICT THERE. THEY AFFIRMED THEIR FULL SUPPORT FOR THE ONGOING EFFORTS TO FIND A POLITICAL SOLUTION WHICH WOULD BRING LASTING PEACE THROUGHOUT THE REGION.

THE MILITARY SITUATION WAS ACTIVE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF BOSNIA

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SWEDEN AND \$6 MILLION BY AUSTRIA. "IF OTHER MEMBER STATES WOULD FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE WE WOULD BE VERY HAPPY," HE ADDED.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS HAS RECEIVED ALMOST \$500,000 FROM DONORS AND GOVERNMENTS TO ASSIST THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS DEVASTATED BY HURRICANE LUIS. THE ISLANDS MAINLY NEED RECONSTRUCTION MATERIALS -- PARTICULARLY FOR ROOFING AND WATER SUPPLIES -- AND GENERATORS.

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) IS PLAYING A COORDINATING ROLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT, WHILE THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) IS CONCERNED WITH WATER AND SANITATION PROBLEMS AND VACCINATIONS. THE PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO) IS RESPONDING TO THE OVERALL HEALTH SITUATION.

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THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA), ILTER TURKMEN, HAS EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT REPORTS THAT PALESTINIANS ARE HAVING TO LEAVE LIBYA. AS A RESULT OF THE LIBYAN ACTION, SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN THE AGENCY'S AREA OF OPERATIONS ARE IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE ENTRY OF PALESTINIANS, EVEN ON THOSE WHO HAVE RIGHTS OF RESIDENCE.

MR. TURKMEN SAID THE SITUATION CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. UNRWA WAS READY TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND WOULD STRIVE TO PREVENT HARDSHIP FOR THE REFUGEES BY INTERVENING WITH THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED.

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THE REVIEW CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WILL TAKE PLACE IN VIENNA FROM 25 SEPTEMBER TO 13 OCTOBER. THE CONFERENCE WILL FOCUS ON THE CONVENTION'S PROTOCOL ON THE USE OF LAND-MINES, WHICH ENCOMPASSES THE USE OF BOOBY-TRAPS SUCH AS EXPLODING TOYS.

THE REVIEW CONFERENCE IS SEEN AS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN EFFORTS TO STOP OR RESTRICT THE USE OF LAND-MINES, WHICH KILL OR MAIM 20,000 CIVILIANS EVERY YEAR AND SET BACK AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENDANGER RETURNING REFUGEES. THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 110 MILLION LIVE MINES SCATTERED IN 64 COUNTRIES, AND MORE ARE BEING SET THAN ARE BEING REMOVED. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HIGHLIGHTED THE PROBLEM IN HIS 1995 SUPPLEMENT TO AN AGENDA FOR PEACE.

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13 SEPTEMBER 1995

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

*FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GREECE AND FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA SIGN INTERIM ACCORD AT HEADQUARTERS.

*SECURITY COUNCIL EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN ABOUT INTENSIFIED MILITARY ACTIVITIES BY BOSNIAN PARTIES AND PLIGHT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL TO MEET WITH SENIOR UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS AT HEADQUARTERS ON SATURDAY TO DISCUSS DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY OPTIONS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN AFTER VIOLENCE AT COMMUNE IN NORTH-WEST RWANDA LEAVES 109 PEOPLE DEAD.

*DELEGATES AT FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN REPORT STEADY PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATIONS ON DRAFT PLATFORM FOR ACTION.

*UNHCR APPEALS FOR \$28 MILLION FOR REPATRIATION AND INTEGRATION OF ETHIOPIAN AND SOMALI REFUGEES.

*SECRETARY-GENERAL CALLS FOR URGENT SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION.

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THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GREECE AND THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, KAROLOS PAPOULIAS AND STEVO CRVENKOVSKI, TODAY SIGNED AN INTERIM ACCORD ESTABLISHING A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. ANNOUNCING THE SIGNING AT HEADQUARTERS, SPECIAL ENVOY CYRUS VANCE SAID THE RELATIONSHIP WOULD BE BASED ON CONCEPTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PEACEFUL, FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

THE ACCORD PROVIDES THAT EACH PARTY WILL RESPECT THE SOVEREIGNTY, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE OTHER, AND CONFIRMS THEIR COMMON EXISTING FRONTIER AS AN ENDURING AND INVIOABLE INTERNATIONAL BORDER. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA WILL CEASE TO USE THE SYMBOL NOW ON ITS NATIONAL FLAG, WHILE GREECE WILL TERMINATE THE MEASURES IMPOSED BY IT ON 16 FEBRUARY 1994.

THE STEPS NECESSARY TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THE ACCORD WILL COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY, WHILE THE OPERATIVE PROVISIONS WILL TAKE EFFECT 30 DAYS FROM TODAY. THE PARTIES WILL CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SECRETARYGENERAL WITH RESPECT TO THE OUTSTANDING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM REFERRED TO IN RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS.

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THE SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN ABOUT THE INTENSIFIED MILITARY ACTIVITIES BY THE PARTIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, AS WELL AS ABOUT THE PLIGHT OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION. IN A STATEMENT TO CORRESPONDENTS BY ITS PRESIDENT, FRANCESCO PAOLO FULCI (ITALY), THE COUNCIL CALLED ON THE PARTIES TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL OFFENSIVE MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND HOSTILE ACTS.

THE COUNCIL REITERATED THAT THERE COULD BE NO MILITARY SOLUTION TO THE BOSNIAN CONFLICT. IT EXPRESSED FULL SUPPORT FOR THE GENEVA DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF 8 SEPTEMBER, WHICH PROVIDED A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS FOR A LASTING PEACE THROUGHOUT THE REGION.

THERE WERE REPORTS TODAY THAT BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD TAKEN THE TOWN OF DONJI VAKUF, IN CENTRAL BOSNIA, FROM SERB FORCES. THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) SAID IT COULD NOT CONFIRM THOSE REPORTS, BUT ADDED THAT IT HAD OBSERVED LARGE TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE REGION. MEANWHILE, THERE WAS A HIGH LEVEL OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN NORTH-EAST BOSNIA, WITH OVER 1,200 DETONATIONS RECORDED.

* * *

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAS INVITED SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE YASUSHI AKASHI, UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATOR THORVALD STOLTENBERG AND GENERAL BERNARD JANVIER TO MEET WITH HIM AT HEADQUARTERS ON SATURDAY, A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE MEETING WILL DISCUSS ALL OPTIONS, BOTH DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY, NOW ON THE TABLE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, FOCUSING ON THE ORGANIZATION'S FUTURE DIPLOMATIC ROLE.

MR. BOUTROS-GHALI SPOKE WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO), WILLY CLAES, LAST NIGHT, THE SPOKESMAN NOTED. HE STRESSED THAT THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN THE TWO SECRETARIESGENERAL ON THE OVERALL TACTICS BEING PURSUED.

* * *

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN ABOUT AN INCIDENT WHICH OCCURRED IN KANAMA COMMUNE, NEAR GISENYI IN NORTH-WEST RWANDA, DURING THE NIGHT OF 11 TO 12 SEPTEMBER. ACCORDING TO PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA (UNAMIR), 109 PEOPLE, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE KILLED IN ATTACKS AT THREE SITES IN THE COMMUNE. INFILTRATORS AND SABOTEURS FROM ZAIRE HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE PREDOMINANTLY HUTU AREA OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

MR. BOUTROS-GHALI WELCOMED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT INVESTIGATION TEAM, INCLUDING UNAMIR AND RWANDAN REPRESENTATIVES AND UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS. HE HOPED THE INVESTIGATION WOULD PROMPTLY ASCERTAIN THE FACTS AND RECOMMEND MEASURES TO PREVENT THE RECURRENCE OF SUCH AN INCIDENT, WHICH COULD ONLY EXACERBATE TENSIONS IN THE AREA AND UNDERMINE EFFORTS TO PROMOTE PEACE AND STABILITY IN RWANDA AND THE SUB-REGION.

* * *

DELEGATES AT THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN TODAY REPORTED FURTHER PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATIONS ON THE DRAFT PLATFORM FOR ACTION. REGARDING THE ISSUE OF SEXUAL RIGHTS,

GOVERNMENTS AGREED THAT A CHILD'S RIGHT TO INFORMATION, PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT ALONG WITH THE RESPONSIBILITIES, RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARENTS. THEY ALSO DECIDED THAT WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS INCLUDED THE RIGHT TO CONTROL OVER THEIR SEXUALITY, INCLUDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAS BEEN FOLLOWING THE CONFERENCE VERY CAREFULLY, AND HAS MAINTAINED REGULAR CONTACT WITH SPECIAL ADVISER ISMAT KITTANI, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN. HE SAID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS VERY PLEASED WITH THE WAY THE CONFERENCE AND THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE DRAFT DOCUMENTS WERE DEVELOPING.

* * *

THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) TODAY APPEALED TO DONOR COUNTRIES FOR \$28 MILLION FOR THE REPATRIATION AND INTEGRATION OF ETHIOPIAN AND SOMALI REFUGEES THROUGH THE END OF THE YEAR. THE AGENCY SAID CONTRIBUTIONS TO THOSE PROGRAMMES HAD BEEN EXTREMELY POOR AND MANY ACTIVITIES HAD BEEN CURTAILED. WITHOUT SUSTAINED SUPPORT, IT WARNED, PROGRESS MIGHT BE SET BACK AND REFUGEE CAMPS IN DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND SUDAN WOULD NEED FUNDING INDEFINITELY.

* * *

WITH MORE THAN 900 MILLION PEOPLE LIVING UNDER THE SHADOW OF DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS CALLED FOR URGENT SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION. IN A REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HE SAID IT WAS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO SUPPORT IMMEDIATE MEASURES IN AFRICA. AFFECTED COUNTRIES NEEDED TO LAUNCH A RANGE OF ACTIVITIES, MOST NOTABLY THE PREPARATION OF NEW NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL APPEALED TO DONORS TO INCREASE MULTILATERAL FUNDING FOR THE CONVENTION AND TO SUPPORT SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) FUND TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT. HE ALSO APPEALED FOR THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONVENTION'S IMPLEMENTATION.

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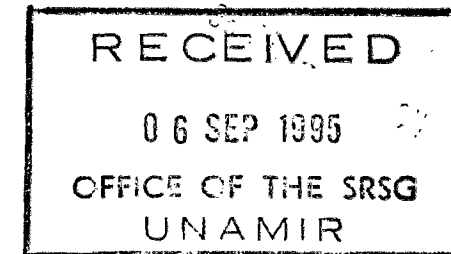
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T U E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

*SECURING EQUALITY OF WOMEN AND MEN IN LAW AND IN FACT IS TWENTIETH CENTURY'S GREAT POLITICAL PROJECT, SECRETARY-GENERAL TELLS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN.

*NATO AIRCRAFT STRIKE BOSNIAN SERB TARGETS AFTER DEADLINE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF HEAVY WEAPONS FROM AROUND SARAJEVO IS NOT MET.

*SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE VANCE TO MEET WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GREECE AND FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA NEXT WEEK TO CONCLUDE AGREEMENT ON OUTSTANDING ISSUES.

*MORE THAN 10,000 PEACE-KEEPERS TO WITHDRAW FROM CROATIA BY MIDDECEMBER.

*DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS ISSUES SET OF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION TO RESOLVE CRISIS IN RWANDA'S PRISONS.

*DPI PUBLISHES SPECIAL EDITION OF YEARBOOK OF UNITED NATIONS TO COMMEMORATE ORGANIZATION'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

* * *

SECURING THE EQUALITY OF WOMEN AND MEN IN LAW AND IN FACT IS THE GREAT POLITICAL PROJECT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, ACCORDING TO SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI. IN HIS STATEMENT TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN, WHICH BEGAN YESTERDAY IN BEIJING, HE SAID THE UNITED NATIONS HAD BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH A CRUCIAL ROLE IN REALIZING THAT PROJECT. THE SECRETARYGENERAL'S STATEMENT WAS DELIVERED BY SPECIAL ADVISER ISMAT KITTANI.

WHILE EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW WAS BEING ACHIEVED IN MANY COUNTRIES, EQUALITY IN FACT REMAINED AN ELUSIVE GOAL IN ALL COUNTRIES, MR. BOUTROS-GHALI CONTINUED. DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENDER WAS WIDESPREAD, AND CONCRETE STEPS WERE REQUIRED TO ENSURE EQUALITY OF ACCESS TO EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, JOBS AND POLITICAL POWER. HE NOTED THAT WOMEN WORKED LONGER HOURS FOR LESS PAY AND IN LOWER-STATUS JOBS THAN MEN IN ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY. SEVENTY PER CENT OF THE 1.3 BILLION PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY IN THE WORLD WERE WOMEN.

UNITED STATES FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON SAID TODAY THAT THOSE WHO HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE SHOULD SPEAK UP FOR THOSE WHO COULD NOT. SHE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE PLIGHT OF WOMEN WHO WERE RAISING CHILDREN WHILE EARNING THE MINIMUM WAGE, THOSE WHO COULD NOT AFFORD HEALTH CARE, AND

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THOSE WHO WERE THREATENED WITH VIOLENCE. SHE STRESSED THAT IT WAS NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE TO DISCUSS WOMEN'S RIGHTS AS SEPARATE FROM HUMAN RIGHTS.

MEANWHILE, CHEN MUHUA OF CHINA HAS BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE. MRS. CHEN IS VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OF CHINA AND PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-CHINA WOMEN'S FEDERATION.

* * *

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) AIRCRAFT TODAY LAUNCHED FRESH STRIKES AGAINST BOSNIAN SERB TARGETS AFTER THE DEADLINE FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF HEAVY WEAPONS FROM AROUND SARAJEVO WAS NOT MET. IN A STATEMENT, SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS-GHALI SAID THE UNITED NATIONS AND NATO HAD JOINTLY DECIDED TO CONTINUE THE AIR OPERATION TO ENSURE THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE BOSNIAN SAFE AREAS. THE RELEVANT CRITERION WAS WHETHER THE BOSNIAN SERBS WERE WITHDRAWING THEIR WEAPONS FROM THE 20-KILOMETRE EXCLUSION ZONE AROUND THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL. HE WARNED THAT THE AIR STRIKES WOULD ONLY CEASE WHEN, IN THE COMMON JUDGEMENT OF UNITED NATIONS AND NATO COMMANDERS, THE OBJECTIVES OF THE OPERATION HAD BEEN ATTAINED.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REITERATED HIS CALL TO THE BOSNIAN SERBS TO QUICKLY BRING AN END TO THE BLOODSHED. THE UNITED NATIONS REMAINED FIRMLY COMMITTED TO A NEGOTIATED AND DURABLE SOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL ITS PEOPLES. IF THE BOSNIAN SERB MILITARY LEADERS PERSISTED IN THEIR INTRANSIGENCE, THE ORGANIZATION WOULD CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE USE OF NATO AIR POWER TO END THE SUFFERING OF CIVILIANS IN THE SAFE AREAS. "THE ALTERNATIVE IS A CONTINUATION OF THE NATO AIR OPERATION, WITH CONSEQUENCES THE BOSNIAN SERBS FULLY UNDERSTAND," HE STRESSED. "THE CHOICE IS THEIRS."

MEANWHILE, DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO END THE BOSNIAN CONFLICT WERE INTENSIFYING, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN. THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, THORVALD STOLTENBERG AND CARL BILD, EACH MET WITH SERBIAN PRESIDENT SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC IN BELGRADE YESTERDAY. MR. BILD THEN WENT TO ZAGREB TO MEET WITH SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE YASUSHI AKASHI AND THE COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES (UNPF), GENERAL BERNARD JANVIER. HE WAS IN NAPLES TODAY TO CONFER WITH NATO ADMIRAL LEIGHTON SMITH.

* * *

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE CYRUS VANCE WILL MEET IN NEW YORK NEXT WEEK WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GREECE AND THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA TO CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT RESOLVING OUTSTANDING ISSUES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. THE AGREEMENT WILL BE THE CULMINATION OF MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF MEDIATION EFFORTS UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 817 (1993) AND 845 (1993).

MR. VANCE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT HEADQUARTERS TODAY THAT THE AGREEMENT WOULD SETTLE A BROAD VARIETY OF ISSUES, ALTHOUGH THE NAME OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA WOULD BE THE SUBJECT OF FURTHER DISCUSSIONS. HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT IT WOULD FORM A BASIS FOR GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES AND HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT THROUGHOUT THE REGION.

* * *

*Amstals All Prisons
7/9/5*

MORE THAN 10,300 UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE OPERATION IN CROATIA (UNCRO) TROOPS WILL RETURN HOME OVER THE NEXT EIGHT WEEKS, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION SAID TODAY. BATTALIONS FROM NEPAL, ARGENTINA, KENYA AND JORDAN WILL LEAVE CROATIA IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE WITHDRAWAL, FOLLOWED BY TROOPS FROM CANADA, JORDAN, DENMARK, UKRAINE, POLAND, THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND BANGLADESH.

TWO BATTALIONS OF TROOPS FROM BELGIUM AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WILL REMAIN IN CROATIA, ALONG WITH SOME SUPPORT ELEMENTS AND A HEADQUARTERS STAFF. UNCRO WILL RETAIN ITS RESPONSIBILITIES WITH REGARD TO THE PREVLAKA PENINSULA, THE MONITORING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER WITH THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, AND SECTOR EAST.

* * *

THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS HAS ISSUED A SET OF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION TO RESOLVE THE CRISIS IN RWANDA'S PRISONS. IT NOTED THAT SOME 50,000 RWANDANS WERE BEING HELD IN 215 PLACES OF DETENTION, AND THAT HUNDREDS HAD DIED AS A RESULT OF OVERCROWDING. MEANWHILE, THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM REMAINED PARALYZED AND NO GENOCIDE TRIALS HAD BEGUN.

In short on plan!
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THE DEPARTMENT PROPOSED THAT CONDITIONS OF DETENTION BE IMPROVED BY: PROVIDING SLIPPERS, SHEETING, CLOTHING AND PALLETS FOR DETAINEES; ACCELERATING THE CONVERSION OF SIX SITES INTO TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTRES; AND IMMEDIATELY BEGINNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF LONGER-TERM DETENTION CENTRES. AT THE SAME TIME, THE RWANDAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE URGENT ACTION AIMED AT: ENSURING PROPER ARREST PROCEDURES; ESTABLISHING A DETENTION POLICY; STRENGTHENING THE JUDICIAL PROCESS; AND ENSURING THE SECURITY OF RELEASED DETAINEES.

* * *

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION (DPI) HAS PUBLISHED A SPECIAL EDITION OF THE YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO COMMEMORATE THE ORGANIZATION'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. THE SPECIAL EDITION COVERS THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND CONSIDERS PRESENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES. IT HIGHLIGHTS MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE LAST 50 YEARS IN THE AREAS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, DISARMAMENT AND DECOLONIZATION, AS WELL AS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS.

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NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

DISTR.

GENERAL

S/RES/1015 (1995)

15 SEPTEMBER 1995

RESOLUTION 1015 (1995)

ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 3578TH MEETING,
ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1995

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

RECALLING ALL ITS EARLIER RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, AND IN
PARTICULAR RESOLUTIONS 943 (1994) OF 23 SEPTEMBER 1994, 970
(1995) OF 12 JANUARY 1995, 988 (1995) OF 21 APRIL 1995 AND
1003 (1995) OF 5 JULY 1995,

CALLING UPON ALL STATES AND OTHERS CONCERNED TO RESPECT THE
SOVEREIGNTY, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INTERNATIONAL BORDERS
OF ALL STATES IN THE REGION,

NOTING THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO), IN PARTICULAR THOSE
DETAILED IN THE ANNEX TO THE SECRETARYGENERAL'S LETTER OF 6
SEPTEMBER 1995 TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
(S/1995/768); TO MAINTAIN THE EFFECTIVE CLOSURE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BORDER BETWEEN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) AND THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA WITH RESPECT TO ALL GOODS EXCEPT FOODSTUFFS,
MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING FOR ESSENTIAL HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
AND NOTING WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE COOPERATION OF THE
MISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER
YUGOSLAVIA (ICFY) WITH THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
(SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) CONTINUES TO BE GENERALLY GOOD,

REAFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF FURTHER EFFORTS BY THE FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) TO ENHANCE THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CLOSURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BORDER
BETWEEN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND
MONTENEGRO) AND THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA WITH
RESPECT TO ALL GOODS EXCEPT FOODSTUFFS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND
CLOTHING FOR ESSENTIAL HUMANITARIAN NEEDS,

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION FOR THE WORK OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF
THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE ICFY AND OF THE ICFY MISSION TO
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) AND

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UNDERLINING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NECESSARY RESOURCES BEING
MADE AVAILABLE SO AS TO STRENGTHEN THE ICFY MISSION'S CAPACITY
TO CARRY OUT ITS TASKS,

ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED
NATIONS,

95-28051 (E)/...

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1. DECIDES THAT THE RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER MEASURES
REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF RESOLUTION 943 (1994) SHALL BE
SUSPENDED UNTIL 18 MARCH 1996;

2. DECIDES ALSO THAT THE ARRANGEMENTS REFERRED TO IN
PARAGRAPHS 13, 14 AND 15 OF RESOLUTION 988 (1995) SHALL
CONTINUE TO APPLY;

3. REAFFIRMS ITS DECISION TO KEEP THE SITUATION CLOSELY
UNDER REVIEW AND TO CONSIDER FURTHER STEPS WITH REGARD TO
MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
(SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) IN THE LIGHT OF FURTHER PROGRESS IN
THE SITUATION;

4. DECIDES TO REMAIN ACTIVELY SEIZED OF THE MATTER.

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SUNITED

NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

DISTR.

GENERAL

S/RES/1014 (1995)

15 SEPTEMBER 1995

RESOLUTION 1014 (1995)

ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 3577TH MEETING,
ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1995

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

RECALLING ALL ITS PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE
SITUATION IN LIBERIA, IN PARTICULAR RESOLUTION 1001 (1995) OF
30 JUNE 1995,

HAVING CONSIDERED THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED
9 SEPTEMBER 1995 (S/1995/781) ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER
MISSION IN LIBERIA (UNOMIL),

WELCOMING THE RECENT ABUJA AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE LIBERIAN
PARTIES ON 19 AUGUST 1995 (S/1995/742), WHICH AMENDS AND
SUPPLEMENTS THE COTONOU AND AKOSOMBO AGREEMENTS (S/26272 AND
S/1994/1174) AS SUBSEQUENTLY CLARIFIED BY THE ACCRA AGREEMENT
(S/1995/7),

WELCOMING THE INSTALLATION OF A NEW COUNCIL OF STATE, THE
RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE CEASE-FIRE,
THE BEGINNING OF THE DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES AND THE AGREEMENT
ON A NEW TIMETABLE AND SCHEDULE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL
OTHER ASPECTS OF THE AGREEMENT,

COMMENDING THE POSITIVE ROLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF
WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS), IN ITS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO
RESTORE PEACE, SECURITY AND STABILITY IN LIBERIA,

COMMENDING IN PARTICULAR THE EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
NIGERIA AND GHANA AS HOST AND CHAIRMAN RESPECTIVELY OF THE
ABUJA MEETING, WHICH HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE
CONCLUSION OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT BY THE LIBERIAN PARTIES,

NOTING THAT WITH THESE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS THE LIBERIAN
PARTIES HAVE MADE APPRECIABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE PEACEFUL
RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT,

EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR ALL THE LIBERIAN PARTIES TO RESPECT
AND IMPLEMENT FULLY ALL THE AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS THEY

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HAVE ENTERED INTO, IN PARTICULAR

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WITH REGARD TO MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE, DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION OF COMBATANTS, AND NATIONAL RECONCILIATION,

EMPHASIZING ALSO ONCE AGAIN THAT THE PEOPLE OF LIBERIA BEAR THE ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACHIEVING PEACE AND NATIONAL RECONCILIATION,

EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION TO THOSE AFRICAN STATES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED AND ARE CONTRIBUTING TROOPS TO THE ECOWAS MONITORING GROUP (ECOMOG),

COMMENDING ALSO THOSE MEMBER STATES THAT HAVE PROVIDED ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PEACE PROCESS, INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR LIBERIA,

NOTING ALSO THAT WITH THE SIGNING OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT, ADDITIONAL RESOURCES IN TERMS OF TROOPS, EQUIPMENT AND LOGISTIC SUPPORT WOULD BE REQUIRED BY ECOMOG IF IT IS TO BE ABLE TO DEPLOY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO OVERSEE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE AGREEMENT, IN PARTICULAR THE DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION PROCESS,

1. WELCOMES THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1995;

2. DECIDES TO EXTEND THE MANDATE OF UNOMIL UNTIL 31 JANUARY 1996;

3. WELCOMES THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S INTENTION TO INCREASE IMMEDIATELY BY 42 THE NUMBER OF MILITARY OBSERVERS TO MONITOR THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES, AND CONSIDERS THAT ANY INCREASE BEYOND THAT SHOULD BE BASED ON PROGRESS ON THE GROUND IN IMPLEMENTING THE PEACE AGREEMENT;

4. WELCOMES ALSO THE INTENTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SUBMIT BY THE END OF OCTOBER 1995, FOR THE COUNCIL'S CONSIDERATION, RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE NEW CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS OF UNOMIL WHICH SHOULD ADDRESS, INTER ALIA, MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNOMIL AND ECOMOG, ASPECTS OF DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION, AND THE RESOURCES WHICH UNOMIL WILL REQUIRE TO CARRY OUT ITS TASKS EFFECTIVELY; AND EXPRESSES ITS INTENTION TO REVIEW AND RESPOND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN AN EXPEDITIOUS MANNER;

5. URGES MEMBER STATES TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE PEACE PROCESS IN LIBERIA BY CONTRIBUTING TO THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR LIBERIA, AND IN THIS REGARD CALLS ON THOSE STATES THAT HAVE PLEDGED ASSISTANCE TO FULFIL THEIR COMMITMENTS;

6. URGES ALSO ALL MEMBER STATES TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL, LOGISTICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF ECOMOG TO ENABLE IT TO CARRY OUT ITS MANDATE, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO ENCAMPMENT AND DISARMAMENT OF THE LIBERIAN FACTIONS;

7. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THIS REGARD TO CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL AND LOGISTICAL RESOURCES FROM MEMBER STATES AND WELCOMES HIS INTENTION TO ORGANIZE, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF ECOWAS, THE HOLDING OF A PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR LIBERIA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO RAISE THE RESOURCES NEEDED BY ECOMOG AND FOR OTHER NEEDS CRITICAL TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN LIBERIA;

8. WELCOMES FURTHER THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S INTENTION TO DISPATCH A MISSION TO LIBERIA TO CONSULT WITH THE LIBERIAN LEADERS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES ON THE REQUIREMENTS IN THE EVOLVING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ABUJA AGREEMENT AND LOOKS FORWARD TO HIS REPORT ON THE MISSION'S RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS;

9. ENCOURAGES MEMBER STATES, IN PARTICULAR AFRICAN COUNTRIES, TO CONSIDER PROVIDING TROOPS TO THE EXPANDED ECOMOG;

10. STRESSES THAT CONTINUED SUPPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR THE PEACE PROCESS IN LIBERIA INCLUDING THE CONTINUED PARTICIPATION OF UNOMIL IS CONTINGENT ON THE CONTINUED COMMITMENT BY THE LIBERIAN PARTIES TO RESOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES PEACEFULLY AND TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION;

11. REMINDS ALL STATES OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO COMPLY STRICTLY WITH THE EMBARGO ON ALL DELIVERIES OF WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO LIBERIA IMPOSED BY RESOLUTION 788 (1992) AND TO BRING ALL INSTANCES OF VIOLATIONS OF THE ARMS EMBARGO BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 985 (1995);

12. CALLS ON ECOMOG, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT REGARDING THE RESPECTIVE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNOMIL AND ECOMOG IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COTONOU AGREEMENT, TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTION TO PROVIDE SECURITY FOR UNOMIL OBSERVERS AND CIVILIAN STAFF;

13. DEMANDS ONCE MORE, THAT ALL FACTIONS IN LIBERIA STRICTLY RESPECT THE STATUS OF ECOMOG AND UNOMIL PERSONNEL, AS WELL AS ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES DELIVERING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE THROUGHOUT LIBERIA, AND FURTHER DEMANDS THAT THESE FACTIONS FACILITATE SUCH DELIVERIES AND THAT THEY STRICTLY ABIDE BY APPLICABLE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW;

14. COMMENDS THE EFFORTS MADE BY MEMBER STATES, INCLUDING THOSE OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN PROVIDING EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIAN REFUGEES AND CALLS UPON THEM TO INCREASE THE EFFORTS ALREADY MADE TO HANDLE THE VOLUNTARY AND RAPID RETURN OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRY AND OTHER ASPECTS OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE;

15. ENCOURAGES THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY TO CONTINUE ITS POST-CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING COLLABORATION WITH ECOWAS IN PROMOTING THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN LIBERIA;

16. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND ALL UNOMIL PERSONNEL FOR THEIR TIRELESS EFFORTS TO BRING PEACE AND RECONCILIATION TO LIBERIA;

17. DECIDES TO REMAIN SEIZED OF THE MATTER.

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Security Council SC/6098
3577th Meeting (PM) 15 September 1995
COUNCIL EXTENDS MANDATE OF OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA
UNTIL 31 JANUARY 1996
Resolution 1,014 (1995) Welcomes Secretary-General's Intention To
Increase Number of Military Observers

Welcoming the signing of the 19 August Abuja Agreement, the installation of a new Council of State and other steps to peacefully resolve the conflict in Liberia, the Security Council this afternoon extended the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) to 31 January 1996.

By unanimously adopting resolution 1,014 (1995), as orally amended, the Council also welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to raise immediately by 42 the number of military observers to monitor the cease-fire and disengagement of forces agreed to for that country. It also welcomed his intention to submit to it, by the end of October, recommendations on the new concept of operations of UNOMIL, which should address measures to enhance links between the Mission and the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). The recommendations should also address aspects of disarmament and demobilization and the resources UNOMIL would need to carry out its tasks effectively.

Further, the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to send a mission to consult with Liberian leaders and other interested parties on what would be needed to implement the Abuja Agreement, adding that it looked forward to the mission's results and recommendations.

Under the resolution's terms, it urged all Member States to provide additional support for the West African nation's peace process by contributing to the United Nations trust fund for Liberia and financial and logistical assistance to ECOMOG, to enable it to carry out its mandate, particularly in relation to encamping and disarming the Liberian factions.

Requesting the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to obtain such resources from Member States, the Council welcomed his intention to organize a pledging conference for Liberia as soon as possible to raise resources needed by ECOMOG and those

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critical for advancing the peace process. The conference would be organized in consultation with the ECOWAS Chairman. (page 1a follows)

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The Council then encouraged Member States, particularly African States, to consider providing troops to the expanded ECOMOG. With the signing of the Abuja Agreement, ECOMOG would require additional troops and equipment in order to deploy throughout the country to oversee its implementation.

The representative of Liberia said the Council's previous conditions for extending UNOMIL's mandate had been met, with the installation of a Council of State, a Cabinet that was running the country and a cease-fire that was generally holding. With an eye to the future, the Government was trying to revive the economy, open schools and hospitals and restore water and electricity to areas it controlled. It was also encouraging investors to come back. The United Nations should provide more financial support to ECOMOG and help Liberia on its road to democracy.

The representative of Ghana, the current Chair of ECOWAS, said that after many false starts and failures, the six-year Liberian civil war was finally ending. The west African States, despite their dire economic straits, had borne an enormous burden in trying to contain the war and bring peace to Liberia. Nigeria and Ghana, especially, had made sacrifices to resolve the situation and, "our countries are now exhausted", he said.

With total requirements for Liberia estimated at some \$153 million, he continued, the United Nations should assume a more active role in pursuing peace there by urgently making available resources.

The representative of Nigeria, in whose capital the Abuja Agreement was signed, said that ECOMOG had been hampered in performing its task by lack of financial and logistical means, without which it could not fan out across Liberia to oversee the Agreement's full implementation. The international community should respond generously to the proposed pledging conference for Liberia.

Also speaking at today's meeting were the representatives of Botswana, Indonesia, Honduras, China, Czech Republic, Oman, United States, Germany, France, Russian Federation, Argentina, United Kingdom, Rwanda and Italy.

The Council, which was called to order at 12:22 p.m., adjourned at 2:07 p.m.

END OF SUMMARY

TEXT OF RESOLUTION:

"The Security Council,
"Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1001 (1995) of

30 June 1995,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 September 1995 (S/1995/781) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

"Welcoming the recent Abuja Agreement signed by the Liberian parties on 19 August 1995 (S/1995/742), which amends and supplements the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements (S/26272 and S/1994/1174) as subsequently clarified by the Accra Agreement (S/1995/7),

"Welcoming the installation of a new Council of State, the reestablishment of a comprehensive and effective cease-fire, beginning of the disengagement of forces and the agreement on a new timetable and schedule for the implementation of all other aspects of the Agreement,

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

"Commending in particular the efforts of the Governments of Nigeria and Ghana as host and Chairman respectively of the Abuja meeting, which have significantly contributed to the conclusion of the Abuja Agreement by the Liberian parties,

"Noting that with these positive developments the Liberian parties have made appreciable progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict,

"Emphasizing the need for all the Liberian parties to respect and implement fully all the agreements and commitments they have entered into, in particular with regard to the maintenance of the cease-fire, disarmament and demobilization of combatants, and national reconciliation,

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

"Expressing its appreciation to those African States that have contributed and are contributing troops to the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG),

"Commending also those Member States that have provided assistance in support of the peace process, including contributions to the Trust Fund for Liberia,

"Noting also that with the signing of the Abuja Agreement, additional resources in terms of troops, equipment and logistic support would be required by ECOMOG if it is to be able to deploy throughout the country to oversee the implementation of the various aspects of the Agreement, in particular the disarmament and demobilization process,

"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 September 1995;

"2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 31 January 1996;

"3. Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to increase immediately by 42 the number of military observers to monitor the cease-fire and the disengagement of forces, and considers that any increase beyond that should be based on progress on the ground in implementing the peace agreement;

"4. Welcomes also the intention of the Secretary-General to submit by the end of October 1995, for the Council's consideration, recommendations concerning the new concept of

operations of UNOMIL which should address, inter alia, measures to enhance the relationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG, aspects of disarmament and demobilization, and the resources which UNOMIL will require to carry out its tasks effectively; and expresses its intention to review and respond to the Secretary-General's recommendations in an expeditious manner;

"5. Urges Member States to provide additional support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and in this regard calls on those States that have pledged assistance to fulfil their commitments;

"6. Urges also all Member States to provide financial, logistical and other assistance in support of ECOMOG to enable it to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to encampment and disarmament of the Liberian factions;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General in this regard to continue his efforts to obtain financial and logistical resources from Member States and welcomes his intention to organize, in consultation with the Chairman of ECOWAS, the holding of a pledging conference for Liberia as soon as possible to raise the resources needed by ECOMOG and for other needs critical to the advancement of the peace process in Liberia;

"8. Welcomes further the Secretary-General's intention to dispatch a mission to Liberia to consult with the Liberian leaders and other interested parties on the requirements in the evolving implementation of the Abuja Agreement and looks forward to his report on the mission's results and recommendations;

"9. Encourages Member States, in particular African countries, to consider providing troops to the expanded ECOMOG;

"10. Stresses that continued support by the international community for the peace process in Liberia including the continued participation of UNOMIL, is contingent on the continued commitment by the Liberian parties to resolve their differences peacefully and to achieve national reconciliation;

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

"12. Calls on ECOMOG, in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, to take necessary action to provide security for UNOMIL observers and civilian staff;

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

"14. Commends the efforts made by Member States, including

those of neighbouring countries, and humanitarian organizations in providing emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees and calls upon them to increase the efforts already made to handle the voluntary and rapid return of refugees in their country and other aspects of humanitarian assistance;

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

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

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

End of Part 1 of 1

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Security Council SC/6100
3579th Meeting (PM) 15 September 1995
SECURITY COUNCIL WELCOMES INTERIM ACCORD BETWEEN GREECE AND
FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The Security Council this afternoon welcomed the Interim Accord signed by Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 13 September and saw it as a positive sign for promoting stability in the region as whole.

The Accord, negotiated under the auspices of the Secretary-General with the assistance of the United States, provides for the two neighbouring States to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and confirms their common existing frontier as an inviolable international border. The Accord also provides that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will cease to use, in any manner, the symbol that is now on its national flag.

Unimpeded movement of people and goods between the two countries will resume, as the agreement terminates the embargo that Greece had imposed against its neighbour. The Accord contains other important provisions on areas of cooperation between the parties, a commitment to settle disputes exclusively by peaceful means, and the timing and terms of implementation. Negotiations on the remaining contentious issue, the name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, will continue, under the auspices of the Secretary-General.

Today, the Council encouraged the parties to continue their efforts to resolve the outstanding issue and to implement the Accord fully. The full text of the statement, which was read by Council President Paolo Fulci (Italy) on behalf of Council members, reads as follows:

"The Security Council welcomes the signing of the Interim Accord between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/1995/794, Annex I) and looks forward to the establishment of a new relationship between the parties, based on international law and peaceful, friendly relations. The Council believes the Accord will promote the strengthening of stability in the region.

"The Security Council commends both parties, the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Cyrus Vance, and the United States envoy, Matthew Nimetz, for their efforts in bringing about this important achievement,
(more)

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pursuant to Security Council resolutions 817 (1993) and 845

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(1993). The Council encourages them to continue their efforts to resolve the remaining differences between the parties and urges the parties to implement fully the Interim Accord."

The statement will be issued as document S/PRST/1995/46.

The meeting was called to order at 5:14 p.m. and adjourned at 5:17 p.m.

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15 September 1995

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ADDRESS BEIJING WORLD WOMEN'S
CONFERENCE AT CONCLUSION OF GENERAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS
(Received from a UN information officer.)

BEIJING, 13 September -- Recognition of women's unpaid work, their right to control their bodies, the needs of rural women and their problems in specific regions, older women's needs, violence and discrimination against lesbian women, and gender balance within the United Nations system were among the issues raised this morning by non-governmental organizations, as the Fourth World Conference on Women concluded its general exchange of views.

Women have the right to control their bodies and to choose whether or not they want to be mothers, the President of Choose the Cause of Women (Choisir) told the Conference. Women were neither breeding animals nor parameters on population curves whose behaviour must be regulated. Giving life was an act of responsibility and clear thinking and one does not reproduce or abort at the order of governments. The intrusion of religious dictates into this debate must be rejected as a matter of principle.

The most serious problem facing the countries in transition in the region of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union was the consistent and drastic decline in the status of women, a representative of the Polish Federation for Women and Family Planning said. The most pressing concern for women in the region was the restriction or threatened restriction on the right to legal and accessible abortion. Governments were urged to develop a plan for regional cooperation and allocate appropriate resources to implement the Conference's draft platform.

The Network of African Rural Women's Associations stressed that rural women produced most of the food, managed most of the earth's natural resources, and created most of the jobs in rural areas. Despite that, they remained unrecognized and impoverished.

Arab women were victims of backwardness, discrimination, inequality before the law, and unequal opportunities, the Chairperson of the Arab Organization for Human Rights said. They faced obstacles in the form of norms and traditions which made legal progress only theoretical and also led to acts

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of violence. The situation was beyond endurance in certain parts of the Arab world. She appealed to the Arab Governments to ratify the Convention on the - - Press Release WOM/865

15 September 1995

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and

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to ensure that their legislation on women was in line with the Convention.

Citing the contribution made by women's unpaid work, the President of the European Federation of Women Working in the Home said that, for the most part, such women were excluded from social protection schemes and training programmes. She demanded the recognition of a specific social status for women who work at home which guaranteed access to health care and retirement benefits, as well as training, to allow entry or reentry into the labour market.

A representative of the International Gay and Lesbian Rights Commission declared that every day, around the world, lesbians suffered violence, harassment and discrimination because of their sexual orientation. They were fired from their jobs, forced into marriages, beaten and murdered in their homes and on the streets and had their children taken away by hostile courts. The Conference, she said, must recognize that such discrimination was a violation of basic human rights.

The draft platform for action did not adequately address certain areas of critical concern to older women, a representative of the Older Women's Network of Australia said. Such concerns related primarily to discrimination, which was particularly pervasive in the issues of employment, education and training; the elimination of poverty; the social integration of older women; and their access to health care. One very specific issue which was not addressed in the draft platform was violence and abuse of older women.

The following non-governmental organizations also addressed the Conference: Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN); InterAction; Coordinator of non-governmental organizations for the Latin American and Caribbean region; the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations; the Caucus of African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET); the Australian Girl Guides and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts; the International Human Rights Law Group; the Centre for Women's Global Leadership; the Anglican Communion; Education International; the World Federation of United Nations Associations; and the International Federation of University Women.

Statements were also made by the Minister of Community and Cultural Affairs of Palau, and the Deputy to the Assistant Secretary-General in the United Nations Office of Human Resources. The representatives of Greece and Armenia spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

During the Conference's general exchange of views, which began on 5 September, speakers stressed such issues as the need to enhance women's participation in decision-making, to include gender-sensitivity in the formulation of public policy, to protect the health of women and children, to ensure women's economic, social and political rights and to provide family planning services.

Emphasizing the importance of education, speakers called for efforts to increase women's literacy and to combat the tendency of girl children in some regions to drop out of

school. The overall needs of the girl child were also highlighted, as was the need to combat violence against women, address the impact of poverty on women and alleviate the problems of rural women. The need to foster a realistic image of woman in the media and combat traditional stereotypes and biases which hold women back was stressed, as was the traditional role of women as mothers and their unique role in humanizing society was also stressed.

Speakers highlighted the need for efforts to ameliorate the effects on women and children of the crushing debt burden of many countries, the impact of armed conflict and civil war on women, the role of women in maintaining peace, the plight of women and children refugees, and women's role in development and environment. A number of speakers drew attention to the specific difficulties facing women in societies which are undergoing the transition to a market economy.

END OF SUMMARY

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unequal power relationships between women and men are obstacles to safe sex." Sexual and gender-based violence, including physical and psychological abuse, trafficking in women and girls, other forms of abuse and sexual exploitation place girls and women at high risk of trauma, disease and unwanted pregnancy. Among the recommendations to governments, the platform calls for enacting legislation against socio-cultural practices which contribute to women's susceptibility to HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases. Support should be given to programmes which acknowledge the link between high-risk behaviour, including intravenous substance use and substance-influenced unprotected and irresponsible sexual behaviour.

The text also recommends that programmes should also be designed for men of all ages and male adolescents aimed at providing complete and accurate information on safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour, including male methods for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases through, among others, abstinence and condom use.

Governments are called upon to allow women access to social security systems in equality with men throughout the whole life cycle and to provide more accessible and affordable quality health care services, including sexual and reproductive health care, which includes family planning information and services with particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care, as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. Governments should also take measures to eliminate harmful, medically unnecessary or coercive medical interventions, as well as inappropriate medication and over-medication of women. Youth non-governmental organizations should receive assistance to address youth concerns in the areas of health, including sexual and reproductive health. The rights of the child to access to information, privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent should be taken into account, along with the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents to provide direction and guidance.

In addition to dealing with sexual and reproductive health, the section addresses a wide range of health-related subjects, such as the health of older women; mental health services for victims of domestic violence or sexual or other forms of abuse; targets for reducing infant and child mortality; the benefits of breast-feeding; assistance to women substance-abusers and their families; and access to safe drinking water.

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Among the language which is still pending agreement is a call on governments to consider reviewing laws containing punitive measures against women who have undergone illegal abortions.

Violence against Women

Section D states that the failure to protect and promote the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women in the case of violence against them is a matter of concern to all States and should be addressed. The text provides a definition of violence against women, and states that acts or threats of violence, whether occurring within the home or in the community, or perpetrated or condoned by the State, instil fear and insecurity in women's lives and are obstacles to the achievement of equality and for development and peace. High social, health and economic costs to the individual and society are associated with violence against women.

Another matter of pressing international concern is the effective suppression of trafficking in women and girls for the sex trade, the text states. The use of women in international prostitution and trafficking networks has become a major focus of international organized crime. The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights is invited to address the problem as a matter of urgency. The draft platform recommends that governments of countries of origin, transit and destination, regional and international organizations take measures to address the root factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of the commercialization of sex, forced marriages and forced labour in order to eliminate trafficking in women. Resources should be allocated to rehabilitate victims of violence.

Governments should condemn violence against women and refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination. They should adopt legislation and ensure its effectiveness in eliminating violence against women and should work actively to ratify or implement all international human rights norms and instruments as they relate to violence against women. Governments should allocate adequate resources for activities related to the elimination of violence against women.

Economic Structures

The Committee approved section F, concerning economic structures, largely free of rackets. Among the issues addressed are conditions for women at work, including sexual harassment, which is described as "an affront to a worker's dignity" that prevents women from making a contribution commensurate with their abilities. The lack of appropriate and affordable child care and inflexible working hours prevent women from achieving their full potential.

While globalization has created some new employment opportunities, it has also exacerbated inequalities between women and men. Globalization can create pressures on the employment situation of women to adjust to new circumstances and find new sources of employment as patterns of trade change. More analysis needs to be done on the impact of

globalization on women's economic status. In countries undergoing fundamental transformations, women's skills, if better utilized, could make a major contribution to the economy. Governments should integrate a gender perspective into all economic restructuring and structural adjustment policies and should create an enabling environment for women's workers' organizations and cooperatives.

Regarding migrant women, the draft calls attention to the economic contributions they make to sending countries, through remittances, and to receiving countries, through their participation in the labour force. Many experience higher levels of unemployment as compared to both non-migrant and male migrant workers.

Agreement has yet to be reached on several portions of the text, including those relating to women's unremunerated contributions to the economy; technical assistance for developing countries and funding to collect data on unpaid work; and multilateral assistance to low and middle-income countries with a high proportion of multilateral debt.

Mechanisms for Advancement of Women

Section H, on mechanisms to promote the advancement of women, calls for action to integrate gender perspectives in all policies and programmes so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects on women and men, respectively. Statistics related to individuals should be collected, compiled and analysed and presented by sex and age and reflect problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society.

Among the remaining contentious text are references to networks of focal points to monitor progress in implementation of the draft platform; parallel accounts of women's and men's unremunerated economic contribution; and multilateral development assistance in support of efforts to fully measure the work done by women, including both remunerated and unremunerated work.

Human Rights of Women

Section I of the draft platform calls for action to promote and protect the human rights of women through full implementation of all human rights instruments; ensure equality and non-discrimination under the law; and achieve legal literacy. Action is requested to promote education on the human and legal rights of women in school curricula at all levels of education and to undertake public campaigns, including in the most widely used languages of the country, on the equality of women and men in public and private life. Governments should work actively towards ratification or accession to and implementation of human rights treaties. They should also limit reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and withdraw reservations that are contrary to the purpose of the Convention. States parties should review all national laws, policies, practices and procedures to ensure that they meet Convention obligations.

The text states that factors affecting the flight of refugee women, other displaced women in need of international protection and internally displaced women may be different

from those affecting men. These women continue to be vulnerable to human rights abuses during and after flight.

Still bracketed in this section is a reference to discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Environment

Much of Section K, on women and the environment, was approved. The text recognized the vital role of women in sustainable development, both as consumers and producers. Their concern to maintain the quality of life for present and future generations was also recognized. The active participation of women, especially indigenous women, should be encouraged in decision-making on the environment at all levels. Governments were invited to elaborate data bases to determine, among others, the impact on women of the deterioration of the environment and of natural resources.

Female Children

Approving Section L on the female child -- one of the most heavily bracketed texts coming into the Conference -- the Main Committee endorsed language describing the manifestations of discrimination against girls, including female genital mutilation, female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, early marriage, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and discrimination against girls in food allocation. Girls have lower school enrolment rates than boys and are often not encouraged to pursue scientific and technological training. They are also less encouraged than boys to participate in and learn about the social, political and economic functioning of society.

Girls often face pressures to engage in sexual activity, the text states. "Due to factors such as their youth, social pressures, lack of protective laws or failure to enforce laws, girls are more vulnerable to all kinds of violence, particularly sexual violence, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, trafficking, possibly the sale of their organs and tissues and forced labour. The female child with disabilities faces additional barriers and needs to be ensured non-discrimination and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

A series of measures is elaborated in the text to protect and support girls in such areas as education; food allocation; vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases; traditional practices which are prejudicial to their health; work; and eradication of violence.

A heavily negotiated paragraph states that governments should eliminate "the injustice and obstacles in relation to inheritance faced by the girl child so that all children may enjoy their rights without discrimination, by, among others, enacting, as appropriate, and enforcing legislation that guarantees equal right to succession and ensuring equal right to inherit, regardless of the sex of the child".

Financial Arrangements

Chapter VI of the draft platform, on financial arrangements, states that governing bodies within the United Nations system should give special consideration to the effective implementation of the platform and to review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities in order to achieve the

most effective and efficient use of funds to that end. The
allocation of additional resources from within the United
Nations regular budget in order to implement the platform for
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Security Council SC/6099
3578th Meeting (PM) 15 September 1995
SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST
YUGOSLAV FEDERAL REPUBLIC FOR 180 DAYS
Adoption of Resolution 1015 (1995)
Is Recognition of Federal Republic's Efforts, Some Speakers
Say

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council this afternoon extended for 180 days, until 18 March 1996, the partial suspension of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) first approved by the Council in resolution 943 (1994). The previous extension was for 75 days, until Monday, 18 September.

Sanctions against the Federal Republic were imposed by resolution 757 of 30 May 1992 and extended subsequently; they include restrictions on trade, air travel, maritime traffic, sporting events and cultural exchanges with Belgrade. The restrictions were eased by resolution 943 of 23 September 1994, particularly those affecting civilian passenger flights and ferries, and sporting and cultural events.

By unanimously adopting resolution 1015 (1995) today, the Council also decided that the arrangements referred to in resolution 988 (1995) of 21 April would continue to apply. Those arrangements include requests to the Secretary-General to:

-- Submit reports every 30 days on whether the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic were effectively implementing their decision to close the international border between their country and Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs; and

-- Report to the Council if he has any evidence that the Federal Republic is not implementing the closure of its border with Bosnia or is permitting the diversion through Croatia of goods other than humanitarian supplies to the Bosnian Serbs.

In the event of a report by the Secretary-General on such a violation, resolution 988 provided for a reimposition of all sanctions on the fifth working day following the report.

The Council reaffirmed its decision to consider further

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steps in light of progress in the situation.

At today's meeting, several delegations noted that the lengthening of the suspension period from 75 days was a recognition of the Federal Republic's efforts to seal its borders with Bosnian Serb-controlled areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to promote overall settlement of the Balkan conflict.

The representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina said that his Government's findings differed drastically from those of the Steering Committee of the International Conference, which had inspired today's Council action. His Government had captured hundreds of soldiers while liberating Bihac, all of whom were citizens of the Federal Republic.

The United States stated that the suspension of sanctions would be terminated, should the Secretary-General report to the Council that he had evidence of non-compliance with the border closure.

The Russian Federation said that even before the expiration of the suspension period, the Council should consider the lifting of the sanctions before they became brakes on the speedier progress of the Balkan peace process.

Statements were also made by Ukraine, Bulgaria, Croatia, Indonesia, China, Honduras, Botswana, Nigeria, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Czech Republic, Argentina and Italy.

The meeting, called to order at 3:52 p.m., was adjourned at 5:13 p.m.

END OF SUMMARY

TEXT OF RESOLUTION:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular resolutions 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994, 970 (1995) of 12 January 1995, 988 (1995) of 21 April 1995 and 1003 (1995) of 5 July 1995,

"Calling upon all States and others concerned to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and international borders of all States in the region,

"Noting the measures taken by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in particular those detailed in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 6 September 1995 to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/768), to maintain the effective closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs and noting with satisfaction that the cooperation of the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY) with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to be generally good,

"Reaffirming the importance of further efforts by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to enhance the effectiveness of the closure of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and

Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs,

"Expressing appreciation for the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the ICFY and of the ICFY Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and underlining the importance of the necessary resources being made available so as to strengthen the ICFY Mission's capacity to carry out its tasks,

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

"1. Decides that the restrictions and other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994) shall be suspended until 18 March 1996;

"2. Decides also that the arrangements referred to in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 988 (1995) shall continue to apply;

"3. Reaffirms its decision to keep the situation closely under review and to consider further steps with regard to measures applicable to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the light of further progress in the situation;

"4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

End of Part 1 of 1
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15 September 1995

CONFERENCE MAIN COMMITTEE APPROVES WORDING OF DRAFT PLATFORM
ON CONTENTIOUS
ISSUES, INCLUDING SEXUAL, REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS
Language on Sexual Orientation, Punitive Measures
For Illegal Abortions, Women's Unremunerated Work Remains
Unresolved

(Received from a UN Information Officer.)

BEIJING, 14 September -- Continuing the chapter by chapter
process of approving the draft platform for action of the
Fourth World Conference on Women, the Conference's Main
Committee endorsed texts on a number of controversial
subjects, including sexual and reproductive rights,
pornography, trafficking in women and girls, the possible sale
of children's organs, and the mobilization of resources for
the advancement of women.

The results of the Committee's deliberation are to be
forwarded to the Conference plenary for approval on its
closing day tomorrow, 15 September.

At a meeting which lasted until 2:20 a.m., the Committee
also approved sections of the draft platform for action
concerning poverty, education, health, violence against women,
economic structures, mechanisms for the advancement of women,
human rights, the environment and the girl child. The draft's
chapters on the global framework, critical areas of concern
and financial resources were also approved, largely by
consensus.

In the area of health, the Committee approved language on
such matters as unsafe abortion and unwanted pregnancy,
premature sexual relations, unsafe sex, prenatal sex selection
and sexual rights.

Approval of the section on health -- section C -- was
accompanied by reservations pressed by several States on
provisions relating to sexual health and illegal abortion,
with other countries reserving their right to do so at a later
date. Among the latter, there were many who said that they
could possibly accept the text without reservation if brackets
were removed from a still-disputed footnote which states that
implementation of the section on health is the "sovereign
right of each country, consistent with national laws and
development priorities, with full respect for the various
religious and ethical

- - Press Release WOM/866

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15 September 1995

values and cultural backgrounds of its people and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights".

In a statement representing a view that was echoed by many, the representative of the Holy See said that the footnote, if adopted, would permit States that had expressed reservations to withdraw them in plenary. The Committee should therefore go ahead and approve it on that understanding, so as to avoid "a debacle in the plenary".

The following countries also expressed reservations to parts of section C: Venezuela, Nicaragua, Mauritania, Iraq, Kuwait and Oman.

Morocco, Libya, Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Syria, Jordan, Iran, Tunisia, Sudan, Bahrain, Holy See, Indonesia and Bangladesh reserved their right to express reservations on that section at an appropriate time. Japan joined the consensus and confirmed its understanding that national roles could only be determined at a national level and in a national context.

After the Committee approved a heavily negotiated paragraph on injustice and obstacles in relation to inheritance faced by females, the representatives of Mauritania, United Arab Emirates, Syria, Iraq, Bangladesh and Oman voiced cautious acceptance of that provision, while the representative of Vanuatu expressed his country's reservations.

The representative of Nepal entered a reservation on the draft's provision relating to the critical role of women in the family.

The representative of the United States declared that her Government understood the reference to "equal remuneration" to mean the promotion of pay equity. On the paragraph concerning absolute poverty and the feminization of poverty, it interpreted the words "radical transformation of the relationship between men and women" as an affirmation of its own goal of ensuring equality between them. On the text dealing with the importance of non-governmental organizations in the process of change and on the need for governments to create enabling environments for such organizations, the United States noted that governments automatically committed themselves to the goals by such acts of empowerment. Finally, it interpreted language in the section on health as applying existing norms of human rights law to men and women.

With two days to go before the Conference is scheduled to adopt the platform for action and an accompanying Beijing declaration, delegates resolved several long-standing issues, but left unresolved language on such subjects as sexual orientation, punitive measures for women who have illegal abortions and women's unremunerated work, among others. In addition, the titles of all 12 critical areas of concern remain bracketed, or still contentious.

The Committee decided to postpone approval of the draft mission statement after the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, said that it was unbalanced and weighted too heavily towards human rights to the detriment of development.

The Main Committee based its actions on the recommendations of its two working groups. The reports of Working Group I were introduced by its Chairperson, Nana Yeboa (Ghana). Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria) introduced the reports of Working Group II, which she chaired.

Global Framework

Chapter II on the global framework was approved largely free of brackets. The Main Committee cleared text stating that excessive military expenditures and investments for arms production and acquisition have reduced the resources available for social development. Many of the structural adjustment programmes undertaken by developing countries have been poorly designed and implemented, with resulting detrimental effects on social development.

A heavily negotiated paragraph approved for inclusion in the global framework states that girls are often subjected to various forms of sexual and economic exploitation, pedophilia, forced prostitution and, possibly, the sale of their organs and tissues, violence and harmful practices such as female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, incest, female genital mutilation and early marriage, including child marriage.

Also approved after much discussion was a paragraph acknowledging the role of religion in fulfilling moral, ethical and spiritual needs, which also states that any form of extremism may have a negative impact on women and could lead to violence and discrimination. Another passage containing carefully negotiated language relates to women's critical role in the family and in the development of the society. It acknowledges the social significance of motherhood and maternity but states that maternity must not be a basis for discrimination nor restrict the full participation of women in society.

Critical Areas of Concern

Endorsing chapter III, the critical areas of concern, the Committee approved language calling on the international community to take action to counter the effects of persecution and armed conflict on women, including those under foreign occupation or alien domination. It further approved language recognizing that vast political, economic and ecological crises persist in many parts of the world. Among them are wars of aggression, armed conflict, colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, civil wars or terrorism. This situation, combined with systematic or de facto discrimination, are detrimental to the advancement of women.

Poverty

Chapter IV, section A, on poverty, was approved with several paragraphs still in brackets. Multilateral financial institutions were called upon to seek durable solutions to problems of external debt.

A section on the role of non-governmental organizations was approved with calls for mobilizing groups to improve the effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes directed towards the poorest and most disadvantaged groups of women. Non-governmental organizations and women's organizations should organize pressure groups and establish monitoring mechanisms

and other relevant activities to ensure implementation of the recommendations on poverty.

Among the remaining bracketed provisions is text calling on non-governmental organizations to mobilize to protect women's right to full and equal access to economic resources, "regardless of customary laws, traditions and practices related to inheritance and marriage".

Education

The Committee approved language in section B recognizing that access to and retention of girls at all levels of education is a factor of their progress in professional activities. It noted that women are still concentrated in a limited number of study fields. The draft calls on governments to take measures to eliminate discrimination in education on the basis of gender, race, language, religion, national origin, age or disability.

Governments should also ensure that women of all ages can acquire knowledge, develop capacities, aptitudes and skills and ethical values needed to participate fully and equally in the development process. The international community should work to promote literacy, life skills, scientific and technological knowledge, and work towards the expansion of the definition of literacy, taking into account current targets and benchmarks. Governments should ensure access to education for adult women with little education, for women with disabilities and for documented migrant, refugee and displaced women. Gender equality and cultural and religious and other diversity should be respected in educational institutions.

Sexual and Reproductive Rights; Health Care for Women

By approving most of the platform's section on health, the Main Committee endorsed language on the right of women to control all aspects of their health, particularly their fertility, which was basic to their empowerment. "The ability of women to control their own fertility forms an important basis for the enjoyment of other rights." The text points to a trend toward early sexual experience, stating that it increases the risk of unwanted and too early pregnancy, HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as unsafe abortion. Unsafe abortion threatens the lives of a large number of women, representing a grave public health problem. Most of the deaths and injuries are preventable through improved access to health care, including family planning and emergency obstetric care. The right of women and men to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, "as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law" is recognized in the text. In that context, the platform makes reference to the Cairo Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, which should guide efforts on the matter. The Cairo agreement is also cited in the recommendation that governments deal with the health impact of unsafe abortion.

The section deals extensively with the problems of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, stating that women often do not have the power to insist on safe and responsible

sex practices. "Women, who represent half of all adults newly
infected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted
diseases, have emphasized that social vulnerability and the
End of Part 1 of 3
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NOTE TO THE SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE 4TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

THERESE,

AT TODAY'S BRIEFING I ANNOUNCED THE CANCELLATION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRIP TO BEIJING AS WELL AS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND JAPAN. ON ADVICE FROM HIS DOCTORS AND DUE TO A VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS DECIDED NOT TO UNDERTAKE SUCH A LONG TRIP.

I ALSO INDICATED THAT UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL ISMAT KITTANI WILL DELIVER THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S OPENING ADDRESS ON MONDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER 1995.

MR. AHMAD FAWZI AND THE REST OF THE ADVANCE PARTY WILL RETURN TO NEW YORK FROM TOKYO EARLY NEXT WEEK.

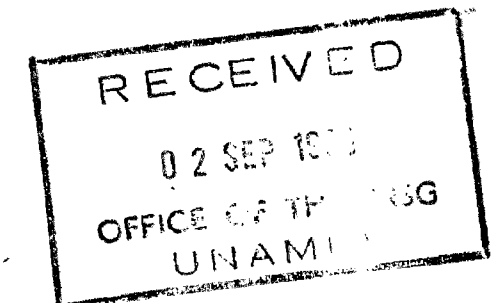
BEST REGARDS.

1 SEPTEMBER 1995

JOE SILLS
SPOKESMAN FOR THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

1 SEPTEMBER 1995

CC: ALL UNIC/UNIS DIRECTORS, UNDP REPRESENTATIVES
HEADS OF INFORMATION, UN PEACE KEEPING MISSIONS



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PART 1 OF 2

Note No. 5289/Rev.1*

25 August 1995

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

LIST OF DIGNITARIES ATTENDING FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATIVE SESSION, 22-24 OCTOBER

(Based on written replies received by the Protocol and Liaison
Service.)

This is a list of dignitaries attending the special
commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion
of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, being held
from 22 to 24 October:

Heads of State

ALBANIA H.E. Dr. Sali Berisha
ALGERIA H.E. Mr. Liamine Zeroual
ANGOLA H.E. Mr. Jose E. dos Santos
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA H.E. Dr. James B. Carlisle
ARGENTINA H.E. Dr. Carlos Saul Menem
ARMENIA H.E. Mr. Levon Ter-Petrossian
AUSTRIA H.E. Dr. Thomas Klestil
AZERBAIJAN H.E. Mr. Heydar Alirza ogly Aliyev
BELARUS H.E. Mr. Alyaksandr Lukashenka
BENIN H.E. Mr. Nicephore Soglo
BOLIVIA H.E. Mr. Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegovi
BOTSWANA H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire
BRAZIL H.E. Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM His Majesty Sultan Hassanah Bolkihah
Mu'izzaddin Waddaullah
BURUNDI H.E. Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya
CAPE VERDE H.E. Mr. Antonio Mescarenhas Monteiro
CHILE H.E. Mr. Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle
CHINA H.E. Mr. Jiang Zemin
COLOMBIA H.E. Dr. Ernesto Samper Pizano
COMOROS H.E. Mr. Said Mohamed Djohar
CONGO H.E. Mr. Pascal Lissouba
COSTA RICA H.E. Mr. Jose Maria Figueres Olsen
COTE D'IVOIRE H.E. Mr. Henri Konan Bedie
CROATIA H.E. Dr. Franjo Tudjman
CUBA H.E. Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz
CYPRUS H.E. Mr. Glafcos Clerides
CZECH REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Vaclav Havel
ECUADOR H.E. Mr. Sixto Duran Ballen

Interp. List. No. 5289/Rev.1
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EGYPT H.E. Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak
 EL SALVADOR H.E. Dr. Armando Calderon Sol
 EQUATORIAL GUINEA H.E. Brigadier General Teodoro Obiang
 Nguema Mbasogo
 ESTONIA H.E. Mr. Lennart Meri
 ETHIOPIA H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi
 FEDERATED STATES OF
 MICRONESIA H.E. Mr. Bailey Olter
 FINLAND H.E. Mr. Martti Ahtisaari
 FRANCE H.E. Mr. Jacques Chirac
 GABON H.E. El Hadj Omar Bongo
 GAMBIA H.E. Captain Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh
 GEORGIA H.E. Mr. Eduard A. Shevardnadze
 GHANA H.E. Flt.Lt.(rtd) Jerry John Rawlings
 GREECE H.E. Mr. Constantinos Stephanopoulos
 GUATEMALA H.E. Sr. Ramiro de Leon Carpio
 GUINEA H.E. General Lansana Conte
 GUINEA-BISSAU H.E. General Joao Bernardo Vieira
 GUYANA H.E. Dr. Cheddi Jagan
 HAITI H.E. Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide
 HONDURAS H.E. Dr. Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaquez
 HUNGARY H.E. Dr. Arpad Goncz
 INDONESIA H.E. Mr. Soeharto
 IRELAND H.E. Mrs. Mary Robinson
 ITALY H.E. Dr. Oscar Luigi Scalfaro
 JORDAN His Majesty King Hussein Ibn Talal
 KAZAKSTAN H.E. Mr. Nursultan A. Nazarbaev
 KENYA H.E. The Hon. Daniel Toroitich arap Moi
 KUWAIT His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
 KYRGYZSTAN H.E. Mr. Askar A. Akayev
 LATVIA H.E. Mr. Guntis Ulmanis
 LEBANON H.E. Mr. Elias Hraoui
 LIBERIA H.E. Mr. David Kpomakpor
 LITHUANIA H.E. Mr. Algirdas Mykolas Brazauskas
 MADAGASCAR H.E. Prof. Albert Zafy
 MALAWI H.E. Mr. Elson Bakili Muluzi
 MALDIVES H.E. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom
 MARSHALL ISLANDS H.E. Mr. Amata Kabua
 MEXICO H.E. Mr. Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon
 MONACO His Serene Highness Prince Rainier III
 MONGOLIA H.E. Mr. Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat
 MOROCCO His Majesty Hassan II
 MOZAMBIQUE H.E. Mr. Joaquim Alberto Chissano
 NAMIBIA H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma
 NICARAGUA H.E. Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
 NIGERIA H.E. General Sani Abacha
 PALAU H.E. Mr. Kuniwo Nakamura
 PANAMA H.E. Dr. Ernesto Perez Balladares
 PARAGUAY H.E. Mr. Juan Carlos Wasmosy
 PERU H.E. Mr. Alberto Fujimori Fujimori
 PHILIPPINES H.E. Mr. Fidel V. Ramos
 PORTUGAL H.E. Mr. Mario Alberto Nobre Lopes Soares
 REPUBLIC OF KOREA H.E. Mr. Kim Young Sam
 REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA H.E. Mr. Micrea Ion Snegur
 ROMANIA H.E. Mr. Ion Iliescu
 RUSSIAN FEDERATION H.E. Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin

RWANDA H.E. Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu ✓
 SAN MARINO Two Captains Regent (San Marino has two Heads of State)
 SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE H.E. Mr. Miguel dos Anjos da Cunha
 Lisboa Travoadada
 SIERRA LEONE H.E. Captain Valentine E.M. Strasser
 SLOVAK REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Mihal Kova
 SLOVENIA H.E. Mr. Milan Ku an
 SOUTH AFRICA H.E. Mr. Nelson Rorihlahla Mandela
 SRI LANKA H.E. Mrs. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga
 SUDAN H.E. Lt. General Omer Hassan Al-Bashir
 SURINAME H.E. Mr. Runaldo Ronald Venetiaan
 SWAZILAND His Majesty King Mswati III
 TAJIKISTAN H.E. Mr. Emomali Rakhmonov
 THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
 OF MACEDONIA H.E. Mr. Kiro Gligorov
 TURKEY H.E. Mr. Suleyman Demirel
 TURKMENISTAN H.E. Mr. Saparmurat Niyazov
 UGANDA H.E. Mr. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
 UKRAINE H.E. Mr. Leonid D. Kuchma
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA H.E. Mr. William J. Clinton
 UZBEKISTAN H.E. Mr. Islam A. Karimov
 VENEZUELA H.E. Dr. Rafael Caldera
 VIET NAM H.E. Mr. Le Duc Anh
 ZAIRE H.E. Marechal Mobutu Sese Seko ✓
 ZAMBIA H.E. Mr. Frederick Chiluba
 ZIMBABWE H.E. Cde. Robert G. Mugabe
 Vice-Presidents
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Jacinto Peynado Garrigosa
 IRAQ Name to be provided at a later date
 MYANMAR H.E. General Maung Aye, Vice-Chairman of the
 State Law & Order Restoration Council
 URUGUAY H.E. Dr. Hugo Batalla
 YEMEN H.E. Mr. Abdorabou Mansour Hadi
 Heads of Government
 ANDORRA H.E. Mr. Marc Forne Molne
 BAHAMAS H.E. The Hon. Hubert A. Ingraham
 BANGLADESH H.E. Begum Khaleda Zia
 BARBADOS H.E. The Hon. Owen Arthur
 BELGIUM H.E. Mr. Jean-Luc Dehaene
 CAMBODIA H.R.H. Sdech Krom Luong Norodom Ranariddh,
 First Prime Minister
 CANADA H.E. The Rt. Hon. Jean Chretien
 DENMARK H.E. Mr. Poul Nyrup Rasmussen
 DOMINICA H.E. The Hon. Edison C. James
 FIJI H.E. The Hon. Major General Sitiveni Ligamamada Rabuka
 GERMANY H.E. Dr. Helmut Kohl
 GRENADA H.E. The Hon. Dr. Keith C. Mitchell
 ICELAND H.E. Mr. David Oddsson
 INDIA H.E. Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao
 ISRAEL H.E. Mr. Yitzhak Rabin
 JAMAICA H.E. The Rt. Hon. Percival J. Patterson
 JAPAN H.E. Mr. Tomiichi Murayama
 LESOTHO H.E. The Rt. Hon. Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle
 LIECHTENSTEIN H.E. Dr. Mario Frick
 LUXEMBOURG H.E. Mr. Jean-Claude Juncker

MALAYSIA H.E. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
MALTA H.E. The Hon. Dr. Edward Fenech Adami
MAURITIUS H.E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Anerood Jugnauth
NEPAL H.E. The Rt. Hon. Man Mohan Adhikari
NETHERLANDS H.E. Mr. Wim Kok
NEW ZEALAND H.E. The Rt. Hon. James Brendan Bolger
NORWAY H.E. Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland
PAKISTAN H.E. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto
POLAND H.E. Mr. Jozef Oleksy
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS H.E. the Hon. Dr. Denzil Douglas
SAINT LUCIA H.E. The Hon. John G.M. Compton
SAINT VINCENT
THE GRENADINES H.E. The Rt. Hon. James Fitz-Allen Mitchell
SAMOA H.E. The Hon. Tofilau Eti Alesana
SENEGAL H.E. Mr. Habib Thiam
SINGAPORE H.E. Mr. Goh Chok Tong
SOLOMON ISLANDS H.E. The Hon. Solomon S. Mamaloni
SPAIN H.E. Mr. Felipe Gonzalez
SWEDEN H.E. Mr. Ingvar Carlsson
THAILAND H.E. Mr. Banharn Silpa-Archa
UNITED KINGDOM H.E. The Rt. Hon. John Major
VANUATU H.E. The Hon. Maxime Carlot Korman
Deputy Prime Ministers
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Khamphoui Keoboualapha (Deputy Prime
Minister)
OMAN His Highness Sayyid Fahad Bin Mahmoud Al-Said
(Deputy Prime Minister)
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES His Highness Sheikh Sultan Bin Zayed
Al-Nahayan
(Deputy Prime Minister)
SAUDI ARABIA His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz
Al-Saud (Second Deputy Prime Minister)
Foreign Ministers
ERITREA H.E. Mr. Petros Solomon
IRAN H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati
LIBYA H.E. Mr. Omar Mustafa Muntasser
SEYCHELLES H.E. Mrs. Danielle de St. Jorre
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC H.E. Mr. Farouk Al-Shara'
TUNISIA H.E. Mr. Habib Ben Yahia

END OF PART 1 OF 2
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Note No. 5289/Rev.1*
25 August 1995

Observers

Holy See His Eminence Cardinal Angelo Sodano (Prime Minister)
Switzerland H.E. Mr. Jakob Kellenberger (Deputy Foreign
Minister)
Palestine Mr. Yasser Arafat (Chairman)
Agency for Cultural and
Technical Cooperation Mr. Jean-Louis Roy (Secretary-General)
Caribbean Community
Commonwealth Secretariat Chief Emeka Anyaoku (Secretary-General)
Economic Cooperation
Organization Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Secretary-General)
European Community Mr. Hans van den Broek (Member of the
European Commission)
International Organization
for Migration Mr. James N. Purcell, Jr. (Director-General)
League of Arab States Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid
(Secretary-General)
International Red Cross Mr. Cornelio Sommaruga (President)
International Federation of
Red Cross and Red Crescent
Societies Dr. Mario Enrique Villarroel Lander (President)
Organization of the Islamic
Conference H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid (Secretary-General)
Sovereign Military Order
of Malta Fra. Andrew Bertie (Prince and Grand Master)

* This Note supersedes Note No. 5289 of 17 August.

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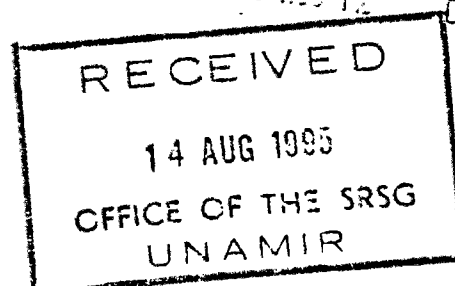
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11 August 1995



UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS TO COORDINATE
INTERNATIONAL MEASURES TO IMPROVE RWANDAN PRISONS

Concerned over the recent reports of appalling conditions in Rwandan prisons in which 50,000 prisoners are being held, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has asked the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen to coordinate urgent measures with the Government of Rwanda and the international community to expand and improve prisons. At the same time, they will assist the Government to process expeditiously judicial proceedings against those accused of participating in the Rwandan genocide.

The official capacity of the 12 principal prisons is 12,250; these now hold over 38,000 inmates. Many other prisoners are detained in communal lock-ups. In the Gitarama prison, where the worst conditions are reported, there are 6,425 men, women, and children crammed into a space built for 600 people. The medical conditions of a large number of detainees, as well as the prospects for the spread of epidemics, are horrific. As a result, a significant number of detainees have been reported to have developed gangrene.

"The prison situation in Rwanda is a humanitarian nightmare" says Peter Hansen. "Prisons are filled up to nine times their capacity. In some instances, there are four prisoners per square metre, with no shelter from baking sun or pouring rain."

Urgent consultations are currently being held in New York, Geneva and Kigali to develop a plan to address this problem in a comprehensive manner. In order to move with utmost speed, consideration is also being given to the utilisation of military and civil defence assets to implement the plan which will be presented by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar M. Khan, to the Government of Rwanda in Kigali next week.

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8 AUGUST 1995
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

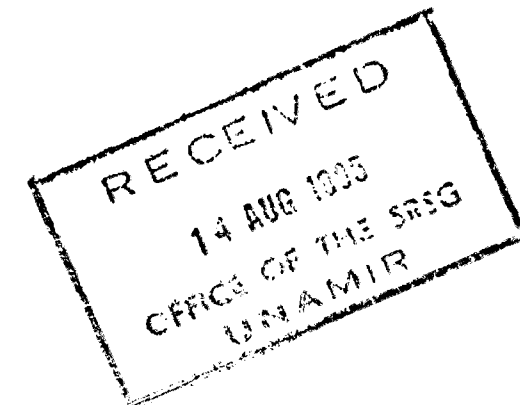
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. THE PRESENT REPORT IS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 997 (1995) OF 9 JUNE 1995, IN WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDED THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA (UNAMIR) UNTIL 8 DECEMBER 1995. IN THAT RESOLUTION, THE COUNCIL ALSO DECIDED TO ADJUST THE MANDATE OF UNAMIR TO EMPHASIZE PEACE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORIZED THE GRADUAL REDUCTION OF ITS TROOP LEVEL.

2. IN RESOLUTION 997 (1995), THE SECURITY COUNCIL ALSO ASKED ME TO REPORT ON THE MISSION'S DISCHARGE OF ITS MANDATE, THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND THE PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES. IN MY REPORT OF 9 JULY (S/1995/552), I INFORMED THE COUNCIL OF THE OUTCOME OF MY CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE COUNTRIES NEIGHBOURING RWANDA ON THE POSSIBILITY OF DEPLOYING UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVERS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 6 OF RESOLUTION 997 (1995). DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, THE COUNCIL WAS PROVIDED WITH REGULAR ORAL BRIEFINGS ON DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO RWANDA. THE PRESENT REPORT PROVIDES AN UPDATE ON THE SITUATION AS AT 3 AUGUST.

3. FOR THE PAST YEAR OR MORE RWANDA HAS TRIED TO GRAPPLE WITH THE AFTERMATH OF GENOCIDE. A QUARTER OF ITS POPULATION IS STILL IN REFUGEE CAMPS NEAR ITS BORDERS, A LINGERING LEGACY OF THE TRAGIC EVENTS OF 1994. HOWEVER, THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY HAS IMPROVED MARKEDLY SINCE MY REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF 4 JUNE (S/1995/457). WORKING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY AND UNAMIR HAVE ALSO IMPROVED AND



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1 A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES AND AGENCIES, INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BILATERAL DONORS HAS EMERGED. MY VISIT TO RWANDA ON 13 AND 14 JULY WAS INTENDED TO HELP STRENGTHEN THOSE POSITIVE TRENDS. IT ALSO OFFERED A USEFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH THE COUNTRY'S LEADERSHIP ON THE PROBLEMS THAT REMAIN TO BE SOLVED.

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II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

4. DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN CERTAIN STEPS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY BURUNDI, THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND ZAIRE. THE MINISTERS OF DEFENCE OF BURUNDI, RWANDA AND ZAIRE MET AT BUJUMBURA ON 9 JUNE AND AGREED TO ORGANIZE JOINT BORDER PATROLS AND TO PUT INTO EFFECT OTHER MEASURES THAT WOULD IMPROVE SECURITY ALONG THEIR BORDERS. THE FOREIGN AND DEFENCE MINISTERS OF BURUNDI AND THE DEFENCE MINISTER OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA VISITED RWANDA IN JULY TO DISCUSS COOPERATION AND OTHER ISSUES OF MUTUAL INTEREST. THIS INCREASE IN BILATERAL CONTACTS IN THE REGION IS AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

5. EFFORTS TO ENHANCE THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, ESTABLISH LAW AND ORDER AND PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION HAVE CONTINUED. ON 17 JULY, THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE INAUGURATED A FOUR-MONTH TRAINING COURSE FOR FUTURE MAGISTRATES. HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, INCLUDING THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE, MAJOR-GENERAL PAUL KAGAME, HAVE PUBLICLY CALLED ON THE ARMY AND SECURITY FORCES TO RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS, ACTS OF VIOLENCE CONTINUE TO BE REPORTED.

6. THE GOVERNMENT HAS CONTINUED TO TAKE MEASURES AIMED AT BUILDING CONFIDENCE AND ENCOURAGING THE VOLUNTARY RETURN OF REFUGEES. ON 20 JUNE, IT ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT OPENED THE POSSIBILITY FOR CONTACTS WITH REFUGEE REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAVE NOT BEEN IMPLICATED IN ACTS OF GENOCIDE. AT THE SAME TIME, IT HAS ENCOURAGED REFUGEES TO VISIT RWANDA TO ASSESS CONDITIONS THERE PERSONALLY AND THUS EXPEDITE THE PACE OF REPATRIATION. CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, ORGANIZED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA (SEE PARA. 16 BELOW), HAVE BEEN CONVENED. IN ADDITION, RADIO UNAMIR, WHICH CAN NOW BE RECEIVED IN OVER 70 PER CENT OF THE TERRITORY OF RWANDA, HAS CONTINUED ITS CONFIDENCE-BUILDING BROADCASTS AND PROVIDES THE POPULATION WITH FACTUAL AND OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY. ONCE UNAMIR RECEIVES THE GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORIZATION TO INSTALL THE REMAINDER OF RADIO UNAMIR'S EQUIPMENT, THE BROADCASTS SHOULD ALSO REACH RWANDAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN ZAIRE.

7. IN MY LAST REPORT ON RWANDA (S/1995/552), I NOTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARUSHA PEACE AGREEMENT (A/48/824-S/26915, ANNEX I), HAD SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY A LIST OF SUGGESTED NOMINEES FOR THE POSTS OF PRESIDENT AND FIVE DEPUTY PRESIDENTS OF THE SUPREME COURT. SEVERAL CANDIDATES ON THE LIST WERE NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND EFFORTS ARE UNDER WAY TO IDENTIFY MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE NOMINEES. IN ADDITION, ON 19 JULY, AFTER

REPORTS THAT A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HAD ASSERTED THAT POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTIES WERE PROHIBITED, PRESIDENT PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU STATED THAT, WHILE MULTI-PARTY POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, AS SUCH, HAD NOT BEEN BANNED, "POLITICAL COMPETITION AND MUTUAL ACCUSATIONS AMONG POLITICAL PARTIES THAT CAUSE INSTABILITY AND DIVISIONS" WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED. ALTHOUGH RESTRICTIONS AIMED AT PREVENTING POLITICAL EXTREMISM CAN BE IMPOSED IN A PLURALISTIC ENVIRONMENT, THE ABOVE REPORTS ARE CAUSE FOR CONCERN SINCE SUCH RESTRICTIONS IN RWANDA WILL DO NOTHING TO FOSTER NATIONAL RECONCILIATION.

MY VISIT TO RWANDA

8. AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THESE TRENDS, I VISITED RWANDA ON 13 AND 14 JULY TO OBSERVE AT FIRST HAND THE PROGRESS MADE AND THE CHALLENGES THAT REMAIN. DURING THIS VISIT, ON WHICH I BRIEFED THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 25 JULY, I HELD DETAILED DISCUSSIONS WITH SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, INCLUDING PRESIDENT BIZIMUNGU, VICE-PRESIDENT KAGAME AND PRIME MINISTER FAUSTIN TWAGIRAMUNGU. I ADDRESSED A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS. I ALSO MET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF RWANDAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND REPRESENT SURVIVORS OF THE GENOCIDE. DURING A VISIT TO NYARUBUYE IN SOUTH-EASTERN RWANDA, I PLACED A WREATH AT AN OFFICIAL SITE DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE. AN AERIAL INSPECTION OF PRISONS IN KIGALI AND NSINDA HELPED TO FOCUS PUBLIC ATTENTION ON THE URGENT NEED TO ALLEVIATE THE INHUMAN CONDITIONS IN RWANDAN JAILS.

9. A CONVERGENCE OF VIEWS EMERGED FROM MY DISCUSSIONS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON THE PRIORITY TASKS FACING RWANDA. THESE INCLUDED NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, THE MAINTENANCE OF SECURITY WITHIN THE COUNTRY AND ALONG ITS BORDERS AND RECONSTRUCTION. I DISCUSSED WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REPORTS OF THE GROWING THREAT OF DESTABILIZATION BEYOND RWANDA'S BORDERS.

10. WITH REGARD TO NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, MY DISCUSSIONS FOCUSED ON EFFORTS TO EXPEDITE THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES. SPECIAL EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON THE NEED TO CREATE CONDITIONS ON THE GROUND THAT WOULD INSTILL THE CONFIDENCE AND TRUST NECESSARY TO ENCOURAGE REFUGEES TO RETURN VOLUNTARILY IN CONDITIONS OF SECURITY AND DIGNITY. IN THIS CONNECTION, I RAISED THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL JUDICIARY. I EMPHASIZED THAT THE RWANDAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE, AS ENVISAGED UNDER THE ARUSHA AGREEMENTS (A/48/824-S/26915, ANNEXES), MUST PARTICIPATE FULLY IN THEIR COUNTRY'S GOVERNANCE; ONLY ON SUCH A BASIS COULD NATIONAL HEALING AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC PROGRESS BE ACHIEVED. AS AN ADDITIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURE, I DISCUSSED WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THE POSSIBILITY OF ORGANIZING NON-OFFICIAL ROUND-TABLE MEETINGS AND INVITING PARTICIPANTS FROM ALL SECTORS OF RWANDAN SOCIETY, INCLUDING THE REFUGEE COMMUNITY. AT THE SAME TIME, IT IS CLEAR THAT RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IS AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN ACHIEVING NATIONAL RECONCILIATION. WHILE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTS OF GENOCIDE SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE, ACTS OF VENGEANCE OR RETALIATION MUST NOT BE TOLERATED. ANOTHER ISSUE RAISED DURING MY STAY IN RWANDA WAS THE INCREASED THREAT OF

DESTABILIZATION. I EMPHASIZED TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MY STRONG CONCERN THAT THE PEOPLE OF RWANDA, WHO HAD ALREADY SUFFERED SO MUCH, SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECTED TO ANOTHER CYCLE OF VIOLENCE. IN MY VIEW, THE EARLIEST SAFE RETURN OF REFUGEES WOULD DIMINISH THE THREAT OF INFILTRATION, SABOTAGE AND DESTABILIZATION FROM OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY. AS LONG AS LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF REFUGEES REMAINED IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, THOSE DANGERS WOULD BE LIKELY TO CONTINUE.

III. SECURITY

11. AS NOTED ABOVE, THE SECURITY SITUATION IN RWANDA HAS IMPROVED. RESTRICTIONS ON UNAMIR'S FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT HAVE GENERALLY CEASED, PERMITTING A MORE EFFECTIVE EXECUTION OF THE MISSION'S MANDATE. IN ADDITION, INCIDENTS OF BANDITRY AND THEFT HAVE DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY IN RECENT MONTHS.

12. IN SOME AREAS, HOWEVER, ACUTE HOUSING SHORTAGES AND DISPUTES OVER PROPERTY CONTINUE TO RESULT IN ACTS OF VIOLENCE. IN THIS CONNECTION, THE CLOSURE OF CAMPS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST AND THE CONSEQUENT RETURN OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE TO THEIR PREVIOUS NEIGHBOURHOODS, AS WELL AS THE CONTINUED REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES, HAVE INCREASED THE PRESSURE FOR HOUSING AND LAND. ALTHOUGH THEIR NUMBER HAD DECREASED, CASES OF ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION CONTINUE TO CAUSE CONCERN, AS DO THE CONTINUING REPORTS OF ATTACKS, DISAPPEARANCES AND KILLINGS, MOSTLY OF NEW RETURNEES.

13. ON 27 JULY AND 1 AUGUST, THE SUB-PREFECTS OF RUHANGO IN GITARAMA PREFECTURE AND GIKONGORO IN GIKONGORO PREFECTURE WERE KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED GUNMEN, AS WAS A SENIOR ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERIC OF THE PARISH OF KAMONYI IN GITARAMA PREFECTURE. INVESTIGATIONS HAVE NOT YET REVEALED THE MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME. INCIDENTS SUCH AS THESE UNDERMINE THE MUCH-NEEDED ATMOSPHERE OF SECURITY.

14. TENSION AND LACK OF SECURITY ALSO CONTINUE TO BE REPORTED FROM AREAS OF ZAIRE ADJACENT TO RWANDA. REPORTS OF INFILTRATION AND SABOTAGE BY ARMED ELEMENTS, AS WELL AS ALLEGATIONS THAT MEMBERS OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT FORCES AND MILITIAS ARE CONDUCTING MILITARY TRAINING AND RECEIVING DELIVERIES OF ARMS, HAVE GREATLY HEIGHTENED TENSIONS IN THE BORDER AREAS. THE GOVERNMENTS OF BOTH ZAIRE AND RWANDA RECENTLY ADMITTED THAT THE SITUATION IN THE BORDER ZONE HAD DETERIORATED AND EACH HAS ACCUSED THE OTHER OF INVOLVEMENT. THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA HAS ENHANCED SECURITY MEASURES, ESPECIALLY IN BORDER AREAS, IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF DESTABILIZATION BY ARMED ELEMENTS, AND HAS REQUESTED THAT RESTRICTIONS ON ITS ACQUISITION OF ARMS BE LIFTED.

15. ON 9 JULY, I REPORTED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL (SEE S/1995/552) PURSUANT TO ITS REQUEST IN RESOLUTION 997 (1995) THAT I CONSULT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE COUNTRIES NEIGHBOURING RWANDA ON THE POSSIBILITY OF DEPLOYING UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVERS TO MONITOR THE SALE OR SUPPLY OF ARMS AND MATERIEL. MY SPECIAL ENVOY, MR. ALDO AJELLO, HAD VISITED THE REGION AND HAD FOUND SOME COUNTRIES TO BE RELUCTANT TO HAVE SUCH MILITARY OBSERVERS STATIONED IN THEIR TERRITORY. I INFORMED THE COUNCIL ON 25 JULY OF MY OWN DISCUSSIONS IN THE REGION ON THIS ISSUE. A CONSENSUS HAD EMERGED CONCERNING THE URGENT NEED TO PREVENT ACTS OF VIOLENCE THAT MIGHT POSE A THREAT TO PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE REGION. IN THAT CONNECTION, SOME GOVERNMENTS

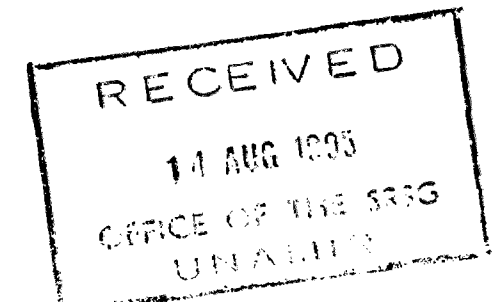
HAD INDICATED INTEREST IN THE ESTABLISHMENT, UNDER UNITED
NATIONS AUSPICES, OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO
INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF ARMS DELIVERIES TO MEMBERS OF THE
FORMER RWANDESE GOVERNMENT FORCES. ALL MEMBER STATES
CONCERNED WOULD HAVE TO SUPPORT SUCH A PROPOSAL IF IT WERE TO
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BE EFFECTIVE. I INTEND TO PURSUE CONSULTATIONS IN THIS REGARD AND, IN DUE COURSE, TO PRESENT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COUNCIL ON THE POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS

16. THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA CONTINUED ITS EFFORTS TO SENSITIZE THE RWANDAN POPULATION TO THE IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS. AS AT 1 AUGUST 1995, IT HAD DEPLOYED 118 MEMBERS AND ESTABLISHED 11 FIELD OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, WHICH SERVE AS BASE STATIONS FOR MOBILE TEAMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICERS. PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO ESTABLISH SUB-OFFICES IN A NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL COMMUNES IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A MORE INTEGRATED PRESENCE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. IN THE MEANTIME, FIELD OFFICERS CONTINUE TO VISIT COMMUNES AND MEET WITH CIVIL, JUDICIAL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND THE LOCAL POPULATION. THEIR WORK HAS FOCUSED ON SECURITY, ACCESS TO PROPERTY, THE FUNCTIONING OF THE LOCAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM, CONDITIONS IN DETENTION CENTRES AND ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: THE FIELD OPERATION IS ALSO IN THE PROCESS OF ESTABLISHING HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEES AT THE PROVINCIAL OR PREFECTURAL LEVEL, WITH LOCAL PARTICIPATION, WHICH WILL MEET REGULARLY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES. DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, THE OPERATION ORGANIZED EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS FOR CIVIL, MILITARY AND JUDICIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

V. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

17. THE SIX JUDGES OF THE TWO TRIAL CHAMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY 1995 HAVE BEEN SWORN IN AND THEIR FIRST PLENARY SESSION WAS HELD FROM 26 TO 30 JUNE AT THE HAGUE. DURING THAT SESSION, THE JUDGES ELECTED JUDGE LAITY KAMA (SENEGAL) PRESIDENT AND JUDGE YAKOV A. OSTROVSKY (RUSSIAN FEDERATION) VICE-PRESIDENT, AND ADOPTED THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TRIBUNAL. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE TRIBUNAL BEGIN ITS SUBSTANTIVE WORK IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

18. PREMISES FOR THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AT KIGALI HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT IT WILL SOON BE FULLY STAFFED. NONE THE LESS, MORE EFFORT IS NEEDED TO ENABLE THE TRIBUNAL TO START FUNCTIONING AT ARUSHA AND TO MAINTAIN A FULLY OPERATIONAL OFFICE AT KIGALI. ON 20 JULY, IN ITS RESOLUTION 49/251, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROVED SOME \$13.5 MILLION FOR THE FINANCING OF THE TRIBUNAL'S WORK. HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE ENORMOUS MATERIAL, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICAL REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY TO ENSURE ITS PROPER FUNCTIONING, I REITERATE MY APPEAL TO MEMBER STATES TO MAKE ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND ESTABLISHED FOR THE TRIBUNAL. TO DATE, \$6.3 MILLION HAS BEEN

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CONTRIBUTED TO THE FUND. I EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO THE MEMBER STATES CONCERNED.

VI. MILITARY ASPECTS

19. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ADJUSTED MANDATE AUTHORIZED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN ITS RESOLUTION 997 (1995), THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MILITARY COMPONENT OF UNAMIR HAVE SHIFTED FROM PROVIDING SECURITY TO ASSISTING IN THE NORMALIZATION OF THE COUNTRY. THE MILITARY COMPONENT OF THE MISSION ALSO ASSISTS IN THE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN AID AND THE PROVISION OF ENGINEERING AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT. ITS ABILITY TO PROVIDE SUCH ASSISTANCE WILL, HOWEVER, BE INCREASINGLY LIMITED BY THE GRADUAL REDUCTION OF ITS MANPOWER AND OTHER RESOURCES.

20. WITH THE AUTHORIZED REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF UNAMIR TROOPS TO 1,800 BY OCTOBER 1995, THE MISSION'S MILITARY COMPONENT IS BEING DRAWN DOWN. UNITS OF UNITED NATIONS TROOPS STATIONED IN VARIOUS AREAS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED INTO COMPANY-SIZE FORMATIONS. BASED ON OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS, THE FOLLOWING UNITS WILL REMAIN IN THE COUNTRY: THE BATTALION OF 660 PERSONNEL FROM GHANA, WHOSE TASK IS TO PROTECT UNITED NATIONS INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES; AN ADDITIONAL COMPANY OF 135 PERSONNEL, TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR PERSONNEL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION; THE FORCE SIGNAL COMPANY OF 75 PERSONNEL (INDIA), RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING COMMUNICATION SUPPORT FOR THE FORCE HEADQUARTERS AND FOUR SECTOR HEADQUARTERS; THE MILITARY POLICE PLATOON OF 45 PERSONNEL; AND A FORCE HEADQUARTERS TEAM CONSISTING OF 35 STAFF OFFICERS, WHICH WILL REMAIN AT KIGALI. IN ADDITION, AN ENGINEER COMPANY OF 125 PERSONNEL FROM INDIA WILL PROVIDE ENGINEERING SUPPORT THROUGHOUT RWANDA AND A GROUP OF 85 CANADIAN PERSONNEL WILL MAINTAIN UNAMIR'S INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SYSTEM. ONE INFANTRY COMPANY EACH FROM GHANA, MALI, MALAWI AND NIGERIA WILL BE STATIONED AT KIBUNGO, GIKONGORO, CYANGUGU AND NYUONDO, RESPECTIVELY. THE MILITARY MEDICAL TEAM, WHICH IS PROVIDED BY AUSTRALIA, IS SCHEDULED TO WITHDRAW BY 22 AUGUST. MANY POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO PROVIDE A REPLACEMENT; UNFORTUNATELY, NONE HAS AGREED TO ASSIST. I AM, THEREFORE, URGENTLY EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING MEDICAL SERVICES FOR UNAMIR THROUGH CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS.

21. IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 997 (1995), THE REPATRIATION OF UNAMIR'S TROOPS HAS BEGUN. TO DATE, THE ETHIOPIAN, TUNISIAN AND ZAMBIAN INFANTRY BATTALIONS HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED, AS HAVE SOME PERSONNEL FROM THE NIGERIAN COMPANY. AS AT 3 AUGUST 1995, THE STRENGTH OF UNAMIR'S TROOPS HAD BEEN REDUCED TO 3,571 ALL RANKS. THE AUSTRALIAN AND SENEGALESE CONTINGENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE REPATRIATED BY LATE AUGUST, WHILE PERSONNEL FROM THE GHANAIAN AND MALIAN COMPANIES ARE SCHEDULED TO GO IN EARLY SEPTEMBER. THE INDIAN INFANTRY BATTALION IS EXPECTED TO REACH ITS REDUCED LEVEL BY EARLY OCTOBER. THE NUMBER OF MILITARY POLICE AND FORCE HEADQUARTERS STAFF WILL ALSO DECREASE THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD.

22. THE SAME RESOLUTION AUTHORIZED THE CURRENT STRENGTH OF UNAMIR'S MILITARY OBSERVERS TO BE MAINTAINED AT 320. DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, MILITARY OBSERVERS CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES, HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVERS AND UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND TO MONITOR THE

SECURITY OF RESETTLED REFUGEES, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
AND OTHERS.

VII. CIVILIAN POLICE

23. IN ITS RESOLUTION 997 (1995), THE SECURITY COUNCIL DECIDED TO MAINTAIN THE AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF UNAMIR'S CIVILIAN POLICE COMPONENT AT 120 POLICE OBSERVERS. AS AT 3 AUGUST, THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE COMPONENT WAS 56 OBSERVERS FROM NINE COUNTRIES; 21 ADDITIONAL OBSERVERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE DEPLOYED BY MID-AUGUST.

24. MY REPORT OF 4 JUNE (S/1995/457) INDICATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA HAD TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE TRAINING PROGRAMME BEING CONDUCTED BY THE UNAMIR CIVILIAN POLICE COMPONENT SHOULD BE REPLACED BY BILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS AND THAT THE UNITED NATIONS POLICE COMPONENT SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN ONCE THOSE ARRANGEMENTS WERE IN PLACE. SINCE THAT TIME, THE GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED THAT UNAMIR SHOULD CONTINUE ITS TRAINING PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT THE PRESENT MANDATE PERIOD. ACCORDINGLY, THE CIVILIAN POLICE COMPONENT HAS CONTINUED TO CONCENTRATE ON MONITORING AND TRAINING. ON 15 JUNE 1995, A SECOND GROUP OF 301 GENDARMES COMPLETED AN INTENSIVE 16-WEEK TRAINING PROGRAMME CONDUCTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. TRAINING OF AN ADDITIONAL 513 GENDARMES STARTED IN JULY AND WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THAT OF 100 INSTRUCTORS.

25. WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA HAS TAKEN STEPS TO STRENGTHEN THE COMMUNAL POLICE TRAINING CENTRE. IN EARLY JULY, TWO PROJECTS WERE APPROVED WHEREBY THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) WILL PROVIDE ASSISTANCE FOR THE TRAINING OF THE NATIONAL GENDARMERIE AND 1,500 COMMUNAL POLICE OFFICERS. THE FIRST GROUP OF 750 OFFICERS IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN TRAINING IN EARLY SEPTEMBER.

VIII. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

26. DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF THE RWANDAN AUTHORITIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, IN PARTICULAR UNAMIR, THE UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE, THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, UNDP, THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF), AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC), THE CONDITIONS IN THE PRISONS NOW CONSTITUTE A MAJOR HUMANITARIAN CRISIS. OVER 50,000 PEOPLE ARE NOW INCARCERATED IN 12 PRISONS AND VARIOUS PLACES OF DETENTION, ALTHOUGH THE PRISON CAPACITY IS ONLY 12,250. DEATH RATES HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 200 PER MONTH. THERE IS THEREFORE A PRESSING NEED FOR MORE VIGOROUS EFFORTS BY THE RWANDAN AUTHORITIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE THE PRISON SITUATION.

27. A NUMBER OF POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS HAVE RECENTLY VISITED RWANDA. THESE INCLUDE THE MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF THE NETHERLANDS, MR. JAN PRONK, ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GERMANY, DR. KLAUS KINKEL. MANY OF THESE LEADERS HAVE WITNESSED THE APPALLING PRISON CONDITIONS. SINCE HIS VISIT, DR. KINKEL HAS SENT ME A COMMUNICATION URGING ME TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PUT AN END TO THIS CATASTROPHIC SITUATION.

28. I HAVE REQUESTED THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS TO INITIATE, IN COORDINATION WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, EFFECTIVE AND URGENT MEASURES TO REVERSE THE SITUATION. THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS HAS ALREADY HELD CONSULTATIONS IN NEW YORK WITH UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND DONOR REPRESENTATIVES WITH A VIEW TO DRAWING UP A PLAN OF ACTION TO SECURE RESOURCES AND REACHING AGREEMENT ON A COORDINATION MECHANISM. FURTHER CONSULTATIONS ARE ENVISAGED IN GENEVA PRIOR TO A MISSION LED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS TO KIGALI NEXT WEEK TO FINALIZE THE ACTION PLAN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA AND MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

29. SINCE MY REPORT OF 4 JUNE (S/1995/457), THE RATE OF REPATRIATION OF RWANDAN REFUGEES FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES HAS INCREASED SLIGHTLY. IN JUNE, 2,727 REFUGEES RETURNED TO RWANDA FROM ZAIRE. THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) ESTIMATES THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE 6,250 REFUGEES REPATRIATED FROM BURUNDI UNDER ITS AUSPICES IN JUNE AND JULY, UP TO 10,000 PERSONS MAY HAVE RETURNED TO RWANDA ON THEIR OWN DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

30. PROSPECTS FOR THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES FROM THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TO RWANDA IMPROVED AFTER OFFICIALS FROM BOTH COUNTRIES MET WITH UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES AT KIGALI FROM 17 TO 19 JULY TO EXAMINE MODALITIES FOR THE RETURN OF AN ESTIMATED 700,000 PERSONS. THE MEETING CONCLUDED WITH AN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH A JOINT COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND THE RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES. IT IS ALSO HOPED THAT CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES SPONSORED BY THE GOVERNMENT, THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS ORGANIZED VISITS BY REFUGEES TO RWANDA, WILL ENCOURAGE REPATRIATION.

31. SINCE THE CLOSURE OF THE CAMPS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF RWANDA, INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS HAVE INCREASED THEIR ACTIVITIES AT THE COMMUNE LEVEL. THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO STARTED THE FIRST PHASE OF ITS REHABILITATION PROGRAMME, TARGETING 59 COMMUNES IN PRIORITY AREAS. FOOD AID DELIVERIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY HAVE INCREASED AND THERE ARE SUFFICIENT STOCKS OF FOOD IN THE COUNTRY AND IN THE REGION TO COVER PLANNED DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMMES. SUPPLIES FOR EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION, SHOULD THE NEED ARISE, ARE AT PRESENT AVAILABLE IN ADEQUATE QUANTITIES.

32. FOLLOWING A BILATERAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND RWANDA, A NATIONAL DE-MINING PROGRAMME WAS ESTABLISHED IN JULY. UNDER THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT, A NATIONAL DE-MINING OFFICE WILL BE ESTABLISHED AND A MINE DATABASE CREATED. THE OFFICE WILL ALSO SERVE AS THE FOCAL POINT FOR A MINE AWARENESS PROGRAMME, AS WELL AS FOR A PROGRAMME THAT WILL PROVIDE DE-MINING TRAINING TO 80 GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS. THESE ACTIVITIES WILL CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE RECONSTRUCTION EFFORT.

33. AS AT 12 JULY, THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR RWANDA HAD RECEIVED CONTRIBUTIONS AMOUNTING TO \$6.54 MILLION, INCLUDING A RECENT CONTRIBUTION FROM NEW ZEALAND OF \$200,000. THE FUND HAS FINANCED PROJECTS AIMED AT MEETING EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION NEEDS, AS WELL AS THE URGENT REQUIREMENTS OF ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES. AS AT 1 AUGUST, A TOTAL OF \$116 MILLION HAD BEEN PLEDGED AGAINST THE SUM OF \$219 MILLION OUTLINED IN THE 1995 CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY EMERGENCY

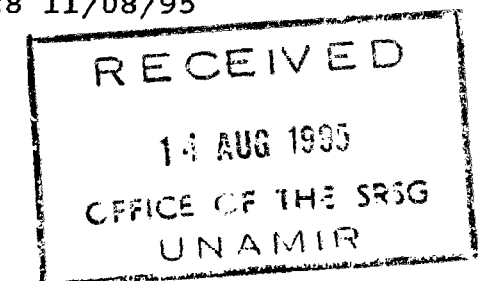
APPEAL FOR RWANDA; THIS REPRESENTS A \$36 MILLION INCREASE IN
PLEDGES SINCE MY LAST REPORT TO THE COUNCIL. FOR THE NEEDS OF
THE SUBREGION, PLEDGES AMOUNTED TO \$346 MILLION, AGAINST A
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TOTAL REQUIREMENT OF \$587 MILLION, REPRESENTING AN INCREASE OF \$1 MILLION.

34. ALTHOUGH A LARGE-SCALE HUMANITARIAN EFFORT IS STILL REQUIRED TO MEET THE MASSIVE EMERGENCY NEEDS OF RWANDAN REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, THE PRESENT EMPHASIS IN RWANDA ITSELF IS GRADUALLY SHIFTING TOWARDS REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION. THIS SHIFT FROM EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE HAS REQUIRED AN ADJUSTMENT IN THE VARIOUS UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES AND FIELD STRUCTURES OPERATING IN THE COUNTRY. AS A RESULT, THE UNITED NATIONS RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICE, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1994 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR IN KIGALI, HAS BEGUN TO PREPARE FOR ITS EVENTUAL CLOSURE. TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO ENSURE THAT THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE WILL CONTINUE. AMONG THESE ARRANGEMENTS IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMALL UNITED NATIONS DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM, HEADED BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR, WHICH WILL ENSURE THAT APPROPRIATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES ARE PREPARED AND UNDERTAKEN IN A TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE MANNER.

IX. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

35. DONOR COUNTRIES AND UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES MET AT KIGALI ON 6 AND 7 JULY FOR A MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE HELD AT GENEVA IN JANUARY 1995. THE DONOR COMMUNITY RECOGNIZED THE NEED TO EXPEDITE THE DISBURSEMENT OF ALREADY COMMITTED FUNDS AND PLEDGED AN ADDITIONAL \$200 MILLION, BRINGING TO OVER \$800 MILLION THE AMOUNT PLEDGED SINCE THE CONFERENCE. AT THE MEETING, PROGRESS IN REBUILDING THE COUNTRY'S INFRASTRUCTURE WAS REPORTED, AS WAS AN INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. FORMIDABLE CHALLENGES REMAIN, HOWEVER, IN THE AREAS OF RESETTLEMENT, BUDGETARY SUPPORT, NATIONAL CAPACITYBUILDING AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

36. TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY UNDP THROUGH ITS TRUST FUND ARRANGEMENT STOOD AT \$22 MILLION AS AT 25 JULY 1995, AT WHICH TIME \$13 MILLION HAD BEEN RECEIVED AND SOME \$7.5 MILLION DISBURSED FOR REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, INCLUDING STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM; REHABILITATION OF KEY ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS; PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT VITAL TO THE FUNCTIONING OF RWANDAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION; EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING PRISON CAPACITY; AND PROVISION OF SUPPORT TO TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR THE COMMUNAL POLICE AND NATIONAL GENDARMERIE.

37. SEVERAL PROGRAMMES AIMED AT FACILITATING THE RETURN TO RWANDA OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COUNTRY'S PUBLIC SERVICE SECTOR HAVE BEEN INITIATED. UNICEF AND THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

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HAVE CONTINUED TO HELP PROVIDE BASIC EDUCATION TO RWANDANS, BOTH WITHIN THE COUNTRY AND IN REFUGEE CAMPS. IN ADDITION, THE WORLD BANK, THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) AND UNDP ARE INVOLVED IN A PROJECT DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT'S CAPACITY TO MANAGE ITS ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES.

38. THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS IN ALLEVIATING THE PLIGHT OF RWANDAN CHILDREN, MANY OF WHOM HAVE YET TO OVERCOME THE TRAUMA INFLICTED BY THE HORRORS OF THE EVENTS OF 1994. OF THE APPROXIMATELY 45,000 CHILDREN WHO LOST OR WERE SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS, OVER 28,000 ARE NOW IN FOSTER-CARE FACILITIES AND INTENSIVE EFFORTS ARE UNDER WAY TO PROVIDE FOR THE REST. IN MID-JUNE, 155 PRISONERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 7 AND 14 WERE TRANSFERRED TO A NEW FACILITY SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN. THE DEMOBILIZATION, REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION OF CHILD SOLDIERS IS CONTINUING.

X. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

39. IN ITS RESOLUTION 49/20 B OF 12 JULY 1995, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECIDED, AS AN INTERIM MEASURE PENDING THE SUBMISSION AT ITS FIFTIETH SESSION OF REVISED COST ESTIMATES AND THE REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, TO APPROPRIATE \$109,951,900 GROSS (\$107,584,300 NET) FOR THE OPERATION OF UNAMIR FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE TO 31 DECEMBER 1995. THE ASSEMBLY ALSO DECIDED THAT \$99,628,200 GROSS (\$97,508,000 NET) SHOULD BE ASSESSED AMONG MEMBER STATES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF UNAMIR FOR THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE TO 8 DECEMBER 1995. THE REVISED COST ESTIMATES WILL INCLUDE TWO ADDITIONAL POSTS FOR THE POSITIONS OF CIVILIAN POLICE COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF THE UNAMIR LIAISON OFFICE AT KINSHASA.

40. AS AT 26 JULY 1995, THE TOTAL OUTSTANDING ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNAMIR SPECIAL ACCOUNT SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE MISSION AMOUNTED TO \$64.7 MILLION. THE TOTAL OUTSTANDING ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ALL PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AMOUNTED TO \$1,779.3 MILLION.

XI. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

41. IN THE 12 MONTHS THAT HAVE PASSED SINCE ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC CHAPTERS IN AFRICA'S HISTORY, THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA HAS MADE EFFORTS TO STABILIZE CONDITIONS WITHIN THE COUNTRY, ALTHOUGH THE WEAKNESS OF THE ECONOMY AND THE LACK OF PUBLIC REVENUE TO RUN AN EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION CONTINUE TO FRUSTRATE THOSE EFFORTS. THIS IS ONE REASON WHY MANY OF THE CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT AND ENSUING GENOCIDE REMAIN TO BE ADDRESSED IN A DETERMINED AND COMPREHENSIVE MANNER. IN ADDITION TO THE STEPS TAKEN SO FAR BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, MORE TIME AND GREATER EFFORTS ARE NEEDED BEFORE THE COUNTRY CAN RECOVER FROM THE TRAUMATIC EVENTS OF 1994. SINCE THE TENSIONS ON THE COUNTRY'S BORDERS COULD ERUPT IN UNCONTROLLABLE VIOLENCE AT ANY MOMENT, IT IS WITH A SENSE OF URGENCY THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA, THE COUNTRIES IN THE SUBREGION AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST ADDRESS THE VITAL ISSUES CONFRONTING THE COUNTRY.

42. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL SECTORS OF RWANDAN SOCIETY BEGIN TALKS IN ORDER TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON A CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE TO ACHIEVE LASTING

STABILITY. SUCH TALKS MUST, OF COURSE, EXCLUDE THOSE POLITICAL LEADERS SUSPECTED OF PLANNING AND DIRECTING THE GENOCIDE LAST YEAR, WHO MUST BE JUDGED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL. THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA SHOULD PROMOTE SUCH TALKS SO THAT THE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS WHO LIVE UNDER SUSPICION CAN GAIN CONFIDENCE AND JOIN IN THE EFFORTS TO RECONSTRUCT THEIR COUNTRY.

43. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN RWANDA'S RECONSTRUCTION AND IN ENCOURAGING REPATRIATION AND RECONCILIATION. I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO STATES, DONOR AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS THEY HAVE MADE TO PROMOTING PEACE AND REHABILITATION IN RWANDA. AT THE SAME TIME, I CALL UPON THEM TO INTENSIFY THEIR EFFORTS DURING THIS CRITICAL PERIOD IN ORDER TO HELP AVERT A RESUMPTION OF VIOLENCE.

44. IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 997 (1995), UNAMIR IS TAKING THE NECESSARY STEPS TO DRAW DOWN ITS MILITARY PRESENCE IN RWANDA AND TO IMPLEMENT ITS NEW MANDATE. THE GOVERNMENT HAS ENCOURAGED THIS APPROACH, WHICH REFLECTS THE GRADUALLY IMPROVING CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY. IN THIS CONNECTION, I URGE IT TO ENSURE THAT VISIBLE MEASURES ARE PUT IN PLACE TO ENSURE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY FOR ALL RWANDAN PEOPLE. IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE THE VOLUNTARY RETURN OF REFUGEES. THIS WOULD SEND A CLEAR MESSAGE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THAT ITS ASSISTANCE FOR RECONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE ACCELERATED.

45. DURING MY VISIT TO THE SUBREGION, THERE WAS CLEAR CONSENSUS AMONG GOVERNMENT LEADERS THAT INSTABILITY IN ANY STATE IN THE AREA COULD HAVE A DRAMATIC EFFECT ON ALL ITS NEIGHBOURS. IT WAS WIDELY RECOGNIZED THAT DESTABILIZING INFLUENCES, SUCH AS ARMED INFILTRATIONS, ACTS OF SABOTAGE AND ILLEGAL ARMS ACQUISITIONS, SHOULD BE PREVENTED THROUGH COOPERATIVE EFFORTS. STRONG INTEREST WAS EXPRESSED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO ADDRESS ALLEGATIONS OF ARMS FLOWS TO FORMER GOVERNMENT FORCES. I HOPE THAT ALL GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED WILL SUPPORT SUCH AN INITIATIVE. IT IS MY INTENTION TO PROVIDE MY RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS REGARD TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHORTLY.

46. I DISCUSSED WITH HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT IN THE REGION THE IDEA OF CONVENING A REGIONAL CONFERENCE THAT WOULD CONSIDER THE INTERRELATED PROBLEMS OF PEACE, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT, HAVING IN MIND THE ADOPTION OF A SPECIFIC PROGRAMME OF ACTION. IN THE MEANTIME, IN ORDER TO ADDRESS THE URGENT PROBLEMS FACING THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES, IT MAY BE USEFUL TO CONVENE, AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE, A REGIONAL MEETING AIMED AT DEVELOPING CONCRETE MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE COMMITMENTS EMBODIED IN THE NAIROBI SUMMIT DECLARATION OF JANUARY 1995, THE BUJUMBURA ACTION PLAN OF FEBRUARY 1995 AND THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY UNHCR, RWANDA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES HOSTING RWANDAN REFUGEES. THIS WOULD BE IN ADDITION TO THE POSSIBLE HOLDING OF ROUND-TABLE MEETINGS, IN WHICH ALL SECTORS OF RWANDAN SOCIETY WOULD PARTICIPATE, REFERRED TO EARLIER IN THE PRESENT REPORT. I INTEND TO CONTINUE INTENSIVE CONSULTATIONS ON ALL OF THESE

PROPOSALS.

47. IN CONCLUSION, I WISH TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, MR. SHAHARYAR KHAN, TO THE FORCE COMMANDER, MAJOR-GENERAL GUY TOUSIGNANT, AND TO ALL MILITARY, POLICE AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF UNAMIR FOR THEIR CONTINUING EFFORTS AND REMARKABLE DEDICATION TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN RWANDA.

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W E D N E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S, 9 August 1995

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United Nations secures agreement on safe passage for Croatian Serbs out of Sector North; situation in Sector East appears to be stabilizing.

Rwanda says exiled military elements are preparing to launch cross-border attack from refugee camps in Zaire; Security Council should exempt Rwandese Government from arms embargo.

On International Day of World's Indigenous Peoples, Secretary-General says indigenous peoples need more access to decision-making processes at national and international levels.

Subcommission on Minorities expresses grave concern at massive violations of human rights of civilians in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Assembly of International Seabed Authority begins final part of first session in Kingston; President urges early agreement on composition of Council.

Major-General Phillip Sibanda of Zimbabwe to succeed Major-General Chris Garuba of Nigeria as UNAVEM III Force Commander.

The United Nations today secured an agreement providing safe passage out of Sector North for up to 45,000 Croatian Serbs, according to a spokesman for the Organization. Before leaving the Sector, Serb soldiers must turn over all weapons from rifles to tanks at United Nations collection points at Glina and Topusko. The first batch of 1,000 refugees left Topusko this afternoon, bound for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) via the Zagreb-Belgrade highway.

Some 15,000 refugees had been trapped by heavy fighting in the town of Dvor, but the situation there was quiet this afternoon, the spokesman said. All Serb fighters in the area were thought to have escaped into Bosnia. Meanwhile, the Bosnian Army's Fifth Corps was pulling back from Croatian territory. Yesterday, United Nations peace-keepers saw two MiG-21 aircraft flying over Dvor and heard explosions. Eight minutes before, two armed MiGs were seen taking off from Pleso airbase near Zagreb.

The refugee exodus from Sector South was almost complete, the spokesman noted, although 800 Serbs remained at the United Nations compound in Knin. Negotiations were underway for their safe passage, but Croatian officials were insisting on interrogating all males in the compound and the United Nations would not accept that condition. The situation in Sector East appeared to be stabilizing, despite sporadic shelling and small-arms fire today.

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Rwanda's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Manzi Bakuramutsa, today said that exiled elements of the former Rwandese military were preparing to attack his country from refugee camps in Zaire. He told correspondents at Headquarters that those elements were receiving external assistance and were preventing refugees from returning home. The mandatory arms embargo imposed by Security Council resolution 918 (1994) should be strengthened, but should not apply to his Government. It needed weapons to defend Rwanda, not to attack other countries or its own population.

Mr. Bakuramutsa said his Government would welcome Rwandese refugees returning from the camps, but those who had committed genocide must be brought to justice. He stressed that reconciliation and genocide did not go together -- justice had to come first. Every action taken by the Government was transparent and in good faith, he added.

The international community was tired of trying to help Rwandese refugees because it had not found a solution to the problem, he went on to say. It had withdrawn from Somalia because there had been no solution there, and was ready to withdraw from Liberia for the same reason.

Indigenous peoples need enhanced access to decision-making processes at the national and international levels, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a message on the occasion of the International Day of the World's Indigenous People, he said laws and programmes were needed to help solve the problems they faced, and to allow them to celebrate their traditions, talent and diversity. Describing indigenous peoples as a precious asset, he underlined the importance of supporting their struggle for rights and opportunities.

The International Day of the World's Indigenous People was celebrated for the first time today, in the first year of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004). The celebration also coincided with the United Nations Year for Tolerance and the Organization's fiftieth anniversary. The Day was marked at Headquarters by a "sacred pipe" ceremony, with songs and dances honouring indigenous peoples. The main theme of the ceremony was "Sharing a Vision of Peace".

The Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has unanimously adopted a resolution expressing grave concern at the massive violations of the human rights of civilians in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It decided to transmit the resolution immediately to the Secretary-General, and called on him urgently to take all necessary measures to stop those violations and secure the human rights of the Bosnian people.

The Subcommission also expressed solidarity with, and support of, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former Special Rapporteur on human rights in the former Yugoslavia. It cited "his moral and courageous stand and his resignation in protest of the perpetuation of gross violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The Assembly of the International Seabed Authority has begun the third and final part of its first session in Kingston, Jamaica, hearing an appeal by its President to resolve problems relating to the composition of the Authority's Council. President Hasjim Djalal (Indonesia), reporting on inter-sessional consultations he held in New York in May, said those problems

could be overcome through compromise. Consultations revealed a trend towards general agreement in certain areas, while an exchange of views would facilitate mutual understanding in others.

The Council will consist of 36 members from five groups of States. Membership will reflect four main elements: States with a special interest in deep seabed mining of minerals, such as large producers of those minerals; pioneer investors in seabed activities; developing countries with special needs, such as land-locked countries; and an equitable geographical representation.

The Secretary-General has appointed Major-General Phillip Valerio Sibanda of Zimbabwe as the next Force Commander of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III). He will replace Major-General Chris Abutu Garuba of Nigeria, who will complete his tour of duty with the Mission on 1 October and return to national service. Major-General Sibanda is expected to arrive at his duty station in Angola in the second half of September.

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