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YUGOSLAVIA

26 AUG 1994

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UN ARCHIVES

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FILE 2  
ACC. 2004/0015

1) Gare Khan  
2) Kofke Anon  
3) Ms Green  
sent ON 26/8  
By [signature]

CONFIDENTIAL

Cent

CLOSURE OF FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)  
BORDER: VERIFICATION

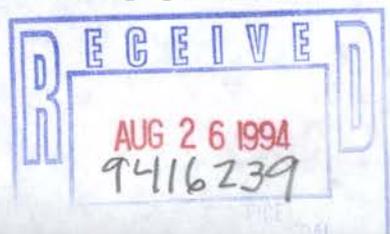
1. The following will be important elements in international verification of the closure of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) border with Bosnian Serb controlled areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to shipments of all but food, medical supplies and clothing:

(i) an international monitoring presence on the ground will be essential. It may be supplemented by aerial surveillance and visits by Embassy personnel but these will not be sufficient in themselves;

(ii) the purpose of the presence would be to monitor closure of the border by the FRY authorities to all but food, medical supplies and clothing to meet legitimate humanitarian needs. Responsibility for closure would rest entirely with the FRY authorities, who would continue to act on the basis of their existing powers to stop and search. The observers would receive full co-operation from these authorities;

(iii) the terms of such co-operation will need to be defined and formally agreed with the FRY authorities. They will need to include provision for: access to relevant documentation; the right to request the FRY authorities to carry out specific inspections; ensuring that vehicles are loaded in a way which facilitates verification; free access to border areas for unannounced inspection; access to radio communications; and helicopter or other air operations as necessary to check sites (we would envisage use of FRY helicopters, preferably military ones, for this purpose);

(iv) technically speaking monitors could be either civilian or military personnel. The operation will be a civilian operation.



For speed of deployment monitors might be drawn, subject to availability, from personnel currently with ECMM (the EU Monitoring Mission to the Former Yugoslavia), the SAMs (the EU/CSCE sanctions assistance missions) and the United Nations and other international organisations. Monitors might also be provided by individual countries.

(v) the FRY authorities should invite the UN Secretary-General to send as soon as possible a survey team to the FRY, including the border crossing points, to assess requirements more precisely. These would include, but not be limited to, the number and location of crossing points, verification and control procedures and means of monitoring;

(vi) the designation of the monitoring operation would be for discussion. Organisational arrangements would be kept flexible to ensure the earliest possible deployment, but - subject to the views of European Union members - the ECMM might provide a central administrative framework. Appropriate expertise might also in this context be drawn from SAMCOMM and the SAMs;

(vii) the monitoring presence would report to the UN Secretary-General. The Security Council would give it its backing, but the monitoring presence would not be a United Nations body, nor would there be UN funding. Donors would fund and provide logistic support for the monitors;

(viii) the precise number of monitors would be decided on the basis of the recommendations of the survey team. It might be up to 500. The number would depend in part on the number of open crossing points, which would be restricted to a limited number of road crossings. At least two monitors would be needed around the clock at all open crossing points, requiring a minimum of ten per crossing. Some other crossing points could be physically blocked. A series of four person teams would be needed to randomly check

closed crossings. Monitors would enjoy freedom of movement to visit all crossing points when they wished. A Belgrade headquarters would be required.

(ix) the FRY authorities would be expected to provide adequate security for the international monitors. The agreement setting up the monitoring system would have to contain explicit guarantees for their security.