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of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the

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P4 of 21

MALI ADVISORY MISSION REPORT

I. BACKGROUND

1. In October 1993 the President of Mali requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance in the collection of illicit small arms said to be proliferating in the country. The Secretary-General decided to establish an advisory mission to determine the scope of the problem and to identify what types of assistance, technical or otherwise, the UN might be able to provide. At the same time, it was determined that the problem was one of a sub-regional nature and the definition of the sub-region was necessary in order to plan for the mission. Initially, six countries, in addition to Mali, were approached to determine their interest (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal). Eventually all except Algeria agreed to participate, with Algeria agreeing in principle but not at this time. However, delays in the provision of background information by those neighboring states led to a decision to conduct a 'pilot project' in Mali alone, and, depending on the results of that project, to consider the validity of broadening the mission.

2. An aide-memoire was provided for member states which laid out the terms of reference for the mission and the responsibility of member states in preparing for the mission. A copy of the aide-memoire is attached as Annex A. Key to the preparation was the provision by the host state of a written brief describing the problem from the national perspective. Mali provided a very useful memorandum which included an assessment of actions necessary to redress their problems in this area. In every aspect the cooperation of the Mali authorities was excellent. They provided all local transportation (ground and air), interpretation, meeting facilities etc., all of which contributed to the success of the mission.

3. The mission was conducted in the period 14-21 August under the Mission Leader, Mr. Eteki-Mboumoua. The composition of the Mission and the programme of work are at Annexes B and C respectively.

II. MANDATE AND METHODS OF WORK

4. The tasks of the Advisory mission were to:

a. determine, to the extent possible, the scope of the problem, including, *inter alia*, the quantity and types of weapons, their origins, their suppliers and their users;

b. analyse the nature of cases of the use of the illicit small arms;

P. 5

2

c. define whether, in each case, it is solely an internal or external problem or a combination of both;

d. examine relevant national legislation and its implementation, e.g., licensing, import regulations, frontier/airport/port controls, etc.;

e. compare the results of the foregoing with a view to defining the international aspects, if they exist;

f. identify possible roles for the United Nations, regional and sub-regional organizations;

g. make recommendations to the Secretary-General on ways and means of dealing with the problem.

5. The mandate was also drawn from two resolutions of the General Assembly:

a. Resolution 40/151 H concerning the provision of advisory services in the field of disarmament to member states, on request, and;

b. Resolution 46/36 H concerning the illicit trade in small arms and the role of the United Nations. This resolution requests the Secretary-General to assist in the provision of advice, on request, on the recommended measures for enforcement of relevant rules and administrative procedures.

6. In addition to the methods of work outlined in the Aide-memoire, the mission made certain arrangements on its own, in particular briefings from other UN agencies operating in the country and calls on some diplomatic missions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

7. Before arriving in Mali preliminary reading, including the memorandum provided by the Government, indicated that the issue of illicit small arms could not be dealt with in isolation from other factors, many of a political nature. Opportunities for preventive diplomacy, confidence and security building measures in particular, were apparent. Although not part of the mandate per se, the mission was conscious of this factor throughout the visit. We emphasized the technical nature of our mission at all times but made clear to all our interlocutors that solid information on the security situation was essential to any understanding of the problem of the proliferation of illicit small arms in the country and the sub-region.

III. THE SECURITY SITUATION IN MALI

8. The geo-political situation of Mali contributes to the current security situation in a number of ways. A landlocked country of ten million people in a land area of 1, 240,190 square kilometres and with frontiers (not always well defined) with seven countries is immediately faced with a severe problem of control. The bordering countries also have security problems

of their own which, taken together, make for a very unstable sub-region. Refugees moving across frontiers and nomadic peoples living astride those frontiers exacerbate internal concerns. Internal transport and communication is difficult thus hampering the governments' ability to provide the necessary surveillance, monitoring and quick reaction needed to provide a sense of security to the people.

9. Socio-political unrest, a major factor in Mali, is demonstrated in many forms and has many different causes. Mali is a country riven by a civil war, by a problem of refugees and internally displaced persons, by banditry on a national scale, and, by a strong reaction of people taking the law into their own hands. These major issues, all directly contributing to the problem of small arms, are discussed below. All of this is compounded by severe economic conditions, unemployment (especially of youth), economic disparity, and student unrest. The inability of the government to regularly pay the salaries of civil servants and the security forces, let alone provide them with proper facilities and equipment, has brought government operations almost to a halt in many fields.

10. Although ethnically diverse as a people, tribal, racial and religious tension in Mali has been limited, with the exception of the long running divisions between the 'whites', the Arabic peoples of the North, and the 'blacks' of the South. Even those problems were largely quiescent from independence until recent years and were based on the different traditions of nomadic and sedentary peoples rather than colour. These problems were not unique to Mali and are common along the entire band just south of the Sahara. In recent years, as will be seen below, this division has worsened and led to a rebellion by the Tuareg people in Mali and Niger beginning in 1990. As a result of the provisional settlement between the Mali government and the Tuareg, albeit not implemented as yet, there is a growing belief among the 'blacks' that the Tuaregs are being favoured at the expense of others. In its most extreme form this has led to a vigilante movement, the Ghanda Koy which has itself taken up arms against the Tuareg in recent months, leading to a series of raids and reprisals among the two groups. Violence has not been limited to the North. Many Tuareg have left Bamako after attacks against them in the streets and Tuareg leaders are threatening retaliation.

11. In addition there is a certain amount of civil/military tension as the new civilian government tries to cope with a wide range of problems in a democratic manner, and the security forces, especially the Army, try to cope with the rebellion, civil unrest, banditry, the growth of self defence units and an increasingly restless non-commissioned officer corps. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that for many years the Army effectively ran the country and now is having difficulty accepting the emergence of democracy. This division can only worsen unless something is done in the near future.

12. The situation in the North has contributed to instability throughout the country. The Tuareg rebellion of 1990 theoretically ended with the signing, by the then interim government and the umbrella group of Tuareg movements, of the Pacte-National in April 1992. However, the inability of the government to follow through on promises made to the Tuareg in the Pacte,

attributed for the most part to a lack of financial and material resources, much of it expected international aid, has led to its breakdown.

13. In addition to a cease-fire, the Pacte had provision for the creation of northern regional administrations with a form of self-government, designated seats in the national legislature, special socio-economic development plans, repatriation of refugees and internally displaced, compensation for victims of the conflict, and, integration of Tuaregs in the security forces and other elements of the government. The Pacte was to be implemented by a new body, the 'Commissariat au Nord', while oversight would be provided by a "Commission de Suivi du Pacte National" (CSPN) composed of all parties and international observers. There have been accusations by the Tuareg that the Commissariat has become a bloated, Bamako based bureaucracy, swallowing resources that should be utilized in the field and run by 'black' administrators. There are also reports of duplication of effort with the CSPN. On the other hand, mobile teams, 'Equipes Mobile', formed by the Commissariat for the purpose of dispensing information and building confidence in the Pacte, are reported as having been successful in some areas.

14. With respect to the armed elements (10,000 personnel) of the Tuareg movement there was a plan for some 3,000 to be integrated in the uniformed security forces and 4,000 into other areas of government. As a first step some 600 were to be integrated into army 'mixed patrols' for one year. This temporary arrangement was to be followed by the formation of special (integrated) units of some 1200 personnel, 60% Tuareg and 40% regular Army. For a number of reasons, mainly cultural, but also a lack of resources to train, equip and sustain these patrols, the Tuareg left the patrols and the integration programme as a whole has been put in suspense.

15. Two main results from the breakdown of the Pacte are, first the resurgence of the rebellion (especially by the fundamentalist Islamic Arab Front of Chad (FIAA), one of the many Tuareg groups, and, second, increased banditry by armed Tuaregs and others trying to survive in a climate lacking economic opportunity. The two are often hard to distinguish from one another but together they are responsible for a major breakdown in law and order, mainly in the North but throughout other parts of the country as well. This in turn has prevented the NGO community from operating. The insecure situation has led to a virtual cessation of aid and structural development in the northern regions. Since the NGOs were providing the only assistance, there has been an upswing in banditry as people fight for their very existence.

16. In addition to the breakdown of the Pacte, despite the fact that it was never fully implemented, its very existence led to resentment from other groups within the country. This is often attributed to poor communication by the government (despite efforts of the 'Equipes Mobile') and lack of proper consultation with others. There is a concurrent breakdown in the unity of the various Tuareg movements which has led to a lack of central control and fighting among certain of the elements. The role of the FIAA is also of concern as it may introduce Islamic fundamentalism, with external support, to an already inflammatory situation.

17. In retrospect it is easy to see that the Pacte was perhaps over generous to the Tuareg, had raised expectations too high, that the resources for implementation would not be available, that the Tuareg would grow impatient and the whole structure would remain very vulnerable. On the other hand, at the time, it probably appeared to be the only way to achieve peace. Whether a more realistic Pacte can be renegotiated and whether third party guarantees can be worked out by the international community are questions still open to exploration.

18. Refugees and internally displaced persons are both a cause and effect of the deteriorating security situation. There are approximately 100,000 Malians in these categories, mainly Tuareg and related 'Arab' groupings. The refugees are located for the most part in Algeria, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. Plans have been drawn up for their return, and a small start was made, but the failure of the Pacte Nationale, the resultant security situation, a lack of resources, especially food, and the overall economic situation in Mali has put that programme on hold. Indeed, most of the refugees that returned immediately after the cease-fire have left again. Among the internally displaced, most returned to their home areas spontaneously and with minimum or no assistance. However, they are now faced with the same problems that forced them to move in the first place.

19. There are also refugees in Mali, mainly in the North and West, mostly Mauritians and Senegalese fleeing problems in their own countries. Many share the same backgrounds as the Mali people (both 'black' and 'white') and are very hard to identify as 'foreigners'. Some actually live outside Mali, cross the border to commit criminal acts and then recross to escape prosecution. Acts of banditry against Malians are becoming more and more common as the economic situation in the sub-region deteriorates. This in turn increases insecurity in frontier areas and contributes to the withdrawal of international aid workers trying to alleviate the situation. Their withdrawal then exacerbates the socio-economic situation.

20. Banditry is therefore a country wide problem responsible for most of the unrest and insecurity in the country. Normally the responsibility of the police and the Gendarmerie, all security forces are now engaged in efforts to control this problem. Bandits are attacking villages as well as vehicle convoys carrying food and other basic commodities. In addition to Tuareg rebel elements who have broken away from their political leadership, refugees (not only Tuareg) who are often acting out of desperation, bandits from Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso who are fleeing stricter crackdowns on their activities at home, there are purely criminal elements from all ethnic backgrounds at work, some in organized gangs with military style weapons.

21. Auto-defense. All of the above, combined with the situation in the security forces as described in Section V., has led to a belief that the government is not able to provide the level of security required. This in turn has led to the growth of the concept of 'auto-defense' or self defence. For the most part this is an illegal course of action taken by individuals or groups out of genuine fear that the state will be unable to provide protection from bandits and traditional enemies. Again, the availability of illicit small arms means that deadly force is often used where in other circumstances only clubs might be used as a form of deterrence. Once armed there is

evidence that some of the 'auto-defense' units then become in effect bandits themselves.

22. In certain areas of the country (e.g., the North-West) 'auto-defense' has been authorized by the authorities who cannot provide the security personnel required. The government realizes there are dangers in this action but, again, the lack of resources leaves them little choice.

23. **Comment.** As has been mentioned above, the security situation is having a serious effect on the delivery of humanitarian aid and structural development. The United Nations Development Programme and other agencies have withdrawn most of their personnel to the larger centres, as have most of the NGOs. The NGO Action Coordination Committee (a government body overseeing the work of some 2000 NGO personnel) reported that 75% of all programmes in the North have been cut at the present time. Bi-lateral assistance is facing exactly the same problems, in part because most of it is channelled through the UN and the NGO's. The inability of the international organizations, individual countries and the NGOs to deliver programmes is in itself contributing to the unrest. Most agree that until the government is able to provide a minimum level of security their programmes will be at a standstill.

24. During the missions meeting with President Konare he made a very telling point when he compared the costs to the international community, moderate in his view, of providing security assistance to Mali now, vis a vis providing it later in a Rwanda type situation.

IV. THE SITUATION CONCERNING ILLICIT SMALL ARMS

25. The mission heard differing views on the scope of the problem. All levels and elements of the government and the security forces believe there is a continuing dilemma with the illicit acquisition of weapons, mostly through cross frontier traffic, however the authorities were unable, with minor exceptions, to provide hard data. Figures on customs intercepts of illegal imports seized at Bamako airport, and Gendarmerie seizures in other locations were among the few statistics available. (Very few military style weapons were involved, these were mainly shotguns and pistols). Some officials thought that the significant increase in the number of weapons legally registered over the last four years, a sixfold increase, was a good indicator of a parallel rise in the number of unregistered weapons.

26. Although many government officials considered identification of sources a priority, there seems to be little hard evidence of origins. There did seem to be agreement that there was no organized network related to the illicit transfer of arms (no specific suppliers, dedicated routes and methods of entry). The earlier geographic sources were identified as the result of conflicts in Chad, Libya, Western Sahara, Algeria, Sudan and as far distant as Afghanistan. Tuareg elements that had been recruited into and served with the Libyan sponsored Islamic Legion apparently

V. THE SITUATION OF THE SECURITY FORCES

30. General. The term security forces is used here to identify generically those elements of the government structure most directly concerned with the problem of the proliferation of small arms. The defence forces, police, gendarmerie, national guard and customs are split among the three ministries of defence, territorial administration and security and justice. In addition to their normal duties, the defence forces have been called upon to provide personnel (commissioned officers) for non-defence tasks ranging from the provision of regional governors to the Director-General of the customs service. Limited training and material assistance is provided by the USA, France, Germany and Russia.

31. The Army. This is the principle component of the defence forces with a strength of some 6500. In addition to the defence of the territorial integrity of the state the Army has an internal security role. At the moment this latter role is most visible in the northern regions where the Tuareg rebellion dominates events. The leadership of the army claims to fully support the Pacte Nationale and its implementation. The internal security role does not include a mandate to operate in the frontier areas.

32. There are reports that the army is tied down and virtually unable to move out of its bases in the north. While the army is the key security service of the country, at the same time it is the most unstable, as evidenced by the 48 hour strike led by a union movement of senior non-commissioned officers one week before the arrival of the Advisory Mission. The major reasons for unrest among the troops are lack of regular pay and proper equipment. There is also dissatisfaction with the lack of combat leadership, especially with regard to the problem in the North. There are unconfirmed reports that army elements have been involved in raids on NGO warehouses for food and other supplies and that it is tacitly assisting the Ghanda Koy movement with arms and ammunition.

33. According to the army staff, its major requirements are vehicles, communications and a guaranteed food supply.

34. The Air Force. At a strength of 400 personnel with 12 (probably unusable) combat aircraft, two light transports and one helicopter, this service is ill-equipped to contribute to the security situation in the country. Equipments which could contribute to the fight against illicit arms (more light transports and helicopters) do not exist in the numbers required. Given the vast distances and difficulty of ground transportation, this is possibly the military service that could contribute the most to enhancing the security situation.

35. The Navy. This element numbers 50 personnel with three patrol craft on the Niger River. The Mission was not in contact with anyone from this service.

36. The National Police. Responsible to the Minister for Territorial Administration and Security, this para-military force numbers some 3000 personnel. Its major responsibilities are in

brought their weapons back to Mali at the end of their service. This influx of weapons from the North and East was generally considered to be at an end for the time being and not regarded as a problem. Currently the sources are identified as:

a. smuggling, for the most part from Gambia (often mentioned as a wide open 'free trade zone' in weapons), Guinea (Conakry), and Liberia, as well as Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire. There is a limited amount of smuggling, or just plain ignorance of the regulations, by Malians returning from abroad, or those living abroad, bringing/sending weapons, parts and ammunition into the country. This is noted in the growing number of seizures during routine customs inspections at Bamako airport;

b. thefts from army/police stocks, mainly at the time of the March 1991 coup (no figures were made available, the Army staff said it was unable to quantify their losses);

c. sales (alleged) by low ranking members of the security forces; and

d. 'traditional weapons' converted in local weapons repair shops (a practice assisted by the smuggling into the country of modern barrels capable of accepting current standard military ammunition)

27. Some interlocutors thought there was no significant proliferation of illicit arms, rather an increase in violence using existing arms. Others felt there had been an influx of arms, e.g., in the North as mentioned above, but that situation was now stable. These, however, were minority views, those of some diplomatic missions, etc. and certainly not the views of the authorities. There is a general belief that arms are available in the market places at reasonable prices.

28. Although the mission did not have a legal expert among its members, it appeared that the legislation concerning import, purchase, registration, transfer etc. of small arms needs to be updated. More important it seems to need enforcement. In a number of instances the laws and procedures are clearly in place but the means or the will are not.

29. The major problem in trying to get information on the scope of the problem is that there is no centralized data bank of criteria such as registrations, licensing, seizures, arrests etc. There is good cooperation among the security elements, but, because of a lack of resources, little, if any, coordination. The latter is of course a key element in controlling the situation. Equipment, in particular communications and computer facilities, are practically non-existent. There are no operational scanner devices at Bamako international airport or any of the regional airports. Another problem, openly acknowledged, is a lack of training. Not mentioned, but rather obvious when customs agents, members of the gendarmerie etc. have not been paid for months at a time, is a lack of motivation among the security forces. These points are elaborated on in the next section.

the towns and cities while the Gendarmerie patrols the countryside and frontiers. Unlike the police forces of neighboring states, the national police have no duties on the frontiers thus hampering sub-regional cooperation. In addition the police feel there is a need for the harmonization of legal instruments among the sub-regional countries.

37. A senior police official expressed a view that the police should shed their para-military character and evolve toward a true civil police force. This would mean, inter alia, replacing the current system where the police receive their basic training with the army. There would also be a requirement for re-training of current members. The police thought there was a possibility of joint training with other countries in the region. A seminar to study that possibility would be viewed as a positive contribution. Equipment priorities were vehicles and communication facilities, especially automated record keeping and data exchange capacity, internally among the security forces and with others in the sub-region.

38. The Gendarmerie. This service also reports to the Minister for Territorial Administration and Security. The strength is about 2000 personnel. As stated above its main duties are in the countryside (maintaining order and 'freedom of movement') and on the frontiers. In time of war a military police role is assigned. Basic training (six months) is provided by the army and is followed by six months of specialist training. Officials were of the opinion that the standard of training needed to be improved and that external assistance would be very valuable. Good relationships were reported with sub-regional partners.

39. The Garde Nationale. This 1500 man force is charged with the defence of the national territory, maintenance of public order, civil protection and prison security. It also reports to the Minister for Territorial Administration and Security. The mission was not able to get definitive information on the state of the Garde (the representative was not evasive, just very reticent), however it is safe to assume that it shares the same problems of equipment and training as the other elements of the security services.

40. The Customs Service. This para-military service responds to the Minister of Finance. The headquarters is in Bamako and there are offices in each regional capital. Although there are a number of fixed posts at the frontiers, supplemented by mobile patrols, it appears that most of the manpower is employed on administrative duties rather than surveillance at entry points. The mission was surprised to learn that there were no customs posts on the border with Mauritania. The head of the customs service thought that his major problem with smuggling of small arms was the border with Guinea. Threats against customs personnel have led to poor motivation on the part of some agents.

41. Like others, the customs service identified computer support and improved communications among their main requirements. In addition better training was called for to supplement the 'on the job' system used beyond basic training. The idea of a sub-regional training school was well received.

42. Comment. The common themes in the previous paragraphs are a lack of resources and proper training. In addition, it would appear that the structure of the police, gendarmerie and national guard should be examined to see if there is any room for streamlining, including integrating some of those forces

VI. CURRENT EFFORTS TO AMELIORATE THE SITUATION

43. A major step forward in the effort to stem the proliferation of small arms (or the perception thereof) was the establishment of the National Committee on the Proliferation of Small Arms. This committee was established in response to the request in the United Nations Aide-memoire (Annex A) and it acted as 'host' to the Advisory Mission during its visit. Mali intends to maintain this committee as a focal point for follow on action. In anticipation of the visit of the Advisory Mission the Government of Mali also initiated preliminary contacts with certain neighboring states to encourage participation in the project. These contacts obviously had results as the number of responses in late July indicated.

44. Although not directly related to the problem of small arms per se, the establishment of the 'Equipes Mobile' under the 'Commissariat du Nord' has proven to be a valuable asset in communication and, in particular, in confidence building with all concerned as regards the 'Partie Nationale'.

45. The defence forces have been cooperating with those of neighboring countries in an effort to stabilize the situation on the borders. Simultaneous patrolling with both Mauritania and Senegal has been very useful in demonstrating presence and thus deterrence. A similar project with Burkina Faso involved the two armies providing protection and logistic support to teams demarcating the mutual border. These types of confidence building measures go a long way toward assuring the population and discouraging lawlessness. Unfortunately, a lack of resources means that these operations are of short duration and spasmodic.

46. The mission welcomed the steps taken under the Banjul Accord of April 1994 where seven sub-regional states (Mali, Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea, Sierre-Leone and Guinea-Bissau) have committed themselves to the harmonization of national legislation and regulations concerning the imports of arms and ammunition and their sale. They also agreed to promote cooperation among their defence, customs and security services and to maintain ongoing consultations. Similar sub-regional efforts in other areas have great potential to contribute to a climate of durable stability in the region.

47. The mission debriefed the National Committee on the Proliferation of Small Arms as the final official act of the visit. The main conclusions and recommendations were orally briefed, on the clear understanding that these were the views of the mission and not necessarily the ultimate views of the Secretary-General. As will be seen below it is possible that the mission has already

had an impact on the thinking of Malian officials.

48. While the Advisory Mission was in Mali the government launched a series of regional meetings ('concertations regionales') to develop a dialogue with the people at the local level. Discussions concentrated on the situation in the North, banditry and the crisis with the students, as well as with strictly regional and local issues. Decentralization of federal authority was another theme. As the Advisory Mission was leaving, the Foreign Ministry was hosting a sub-regional meeting to discuss the Tuareg question. Delegations from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Libya, Mauritania and Niger were attending. Although the work of the mission had not been on the agenda, the Foreign Minister advised that she would be briefing her colleagues on the visit.

49. It is understood that on the margins of this latter meeting agreement was reached on:

- a. establishment of a system for the exchange of information between the national security services,
- b. agreement to employ common measures to counter criminality,
- c. standardization, in the future, of the laws regulating arms,
- d. increased cooperation against bandits on the border areas, and,
- e. regular contacts between both political authorities and officials.

50. In addition, it appears that agreement has been reached between Algeria, Mali, UNHCR and FIDA regarding the return and reintegration of the Malian refugees now living in Algeria. FIDA apparently has \$20 million available for this project.

51. The mission was advised by the Malian authorities that a French survey mission was due in Mali shortly to do a 'needs assessment' of security requirements. There had also been indications of this from the Quai d'Orsay during the Mission Leaders courtesy visit in Paris but this did not come up during discussions with French embassy officials in Bamako. There were signs that the security forces were very cautious with any offers from France, and possibly other Western countries. This may be due to their long experience with the Soviet Union and, in the case of France, a belief that the latter are partial to the Tuareg.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

52. It will be understood from the foregoing that the mandate of the mission as outlined in the Aide-memoire (see paragraph 4. above) was very difficult to achieve in finite terms. It is clear there is a problem in Mali with illicit small arms, but the scope of the problem is not transparent.

However, the population believes there is a major problem and this belief contributes to the overall feeling of insecurity in the country. The typical users and the type of incidents are also identified. The origins of the weapons and their suppliers remain largely unproven, although the bulk of the weapons arrive from outside the country. National legislation is generally adequate, albeit it needs to be updated and, more importantly, enforced.

53. A common theme throughout is the lack of resources available to the authorities to both enforce law and order and to deal with the situation in the north. The promotion of security and the suppression of the flow of small arms will be impossible without additional resources being available to the state. Given the current economic situation, and the minimum opportunities for allocation of scarce national resources, it would appear that the bulk of any additional resources will have to come from external sources. As long as the security situation remains as it is there is little or no opportunity for structural development (especially in the North) and the easing of the socio-political situation.

54. Specifically, there will be no opportunity for the voluntary collection of illicit small arms until the citizenry are willing to give up their self-defence units, and those engaging in banditry out of a sense of survival are relieved of that necessity. This will only happen when they are sure that the authorities can provide the necessary security environment to that end and are making every effort to improve their economic conditions. There can be no simple 'buy-back' programmes.

55. In addition there can be no effective action by the security forces to relieve the problem of illicit arms through control measures, until and unless they are adequately manned, trained and equipped to carry out their tasks effectively. Compounding the problem is the fact that a great deal of the defence effort must be dedicated to the Tuareg situation in the North. Even if this was not the case, external assistance will still be required to alleviate the situation with respect to illicit small arms.

56. Mali is a clear case where assistance in the security field must be a priority. This was the near unanimous view of the Mali authorities, including the President, (and of others such as some United Nations officials in country, diplomatic representatives and non-governmental organizations).

57. The members of the mission and the Malian authorities realize that the international donor community is very wary of providing assistance to security forces. The fear is that there will be potential for misuse of the aid and assistance, i.e., that it would be used against the very community it was intended to protect. The members of the mission believe that the Government would be willing to accept some sort of international monitoring system to ensure the proper use of security assistance. Although this might be resisted initially by certain quarters, most likely the Army, it is likely that the Government would prevail. In some cases the security forces might even welcome this supervision in order to overcome their suspicion of some donor states.

58. Security assistance has traditionally been provided on a bi-lateral basis often in pursuit of mutual advantage. Events in Africa of late have made the provision of this type of assistance suspect, and the public, if not governments, will be very cautious. Should international bodies such as the United Nations and its agencies be reluctant to accept the idea of security assistance it might be possible to achieve some sort of consensus that assistance in that area could be delivered on a bi-lateral basis with international oversight.

59. The foregoing concerns might be further ameliorated through a prioritization of assistance to the security forces, perhaps with the emphasis on the police, gendarmerie, national guard and customs rather than the military. In addition, training assistance will be at least as necessary as the supply of equipment. Further work will have to be done to determine the exact priorities and given the composition of the National Committee on the Proliferation of Small Arms it would be in a good position to advise on this aspect.

60. Mali is in a state of crisis but has not yet reached the point where the situation is hopeless. The country appears to be making a bona fide effort, within its current resources, to cope with the range of problems besetting it, be they political, economic, social, security etc.. Political will exists within the government to effect positive change and a recent article in The Economist ranked Mali among the nine of the fifty-three African countries deemed to be democratic (Edition August 27th-September 2nd). On 9 September the Los Angeles Times identified Mali as one of six countries in Africa it deemed to be open, stable and under pragmatic rule. It would be tragic if this countries efforts to help itself were not supported by the international community.

61. It is essential that the population understand the intentions of the government and it is in the interest of the government that they do. As part of this programme it is crucial that the roles of the security forces are understood and that those forces properly carry out their roles.

62. During the visit to Mali it became clear that the proliferation of small arms was linked to events and circumstances in other countries including Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Western Sahara, Sierra Leone and Cote d' Ivoire. In addition Libya is mediating in the Tuareg problem with Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger and Guinea-Bissau is a participant in the Banjul Accords. All together this means fourteen countries potentially involved in this project: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d' Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone. Although the Advisory Mission has only visited Mali at this point, it is evident from research, and reinforced from discussions in Mali, that a sub-regional approach is necessary. Although this needs to be confirmed on the ground, that conclusion is reflected in the recommendations to follow.

63. The Advisory Mission increasingly became convinced that democratic structures can only be developed and survive when a stable security environment has been put in place. If the latter is not the situation prevailing, it follows that any development assistance programme must have a security component. Part of that component should be a series of confidence and security

building measures conceived within the context of preventive diplomacy as defined in 'An Agenda for Peace'.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

64. The exercise should be continued in selected other countries of the sub-region. Priority, in the first instance, should be to Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania and Niger because of the similar problems, e.g., Tuareg situation, refugees etc.

65. Pending confirmation through future work of the Advisory Mission, sub-regional approaches should be pursued as much as possible, in particular sub-regional combined training of customs, gendarmerie and police would be both efficient and cost effective.

66. Acknowledging that the problem of resources remains for the moment, the following control measures, under the oversight of the National Commission, could be undertaken by Mali:

a. Strengthening the legal instruments and judicial processes related to the problem of small arms.

b. Introduction of an effective screening system at all airports.

c. Creation of a central register of persons authorized to sell, possess and repair small arms and sell and possess ammunition.

d. Implementation of other centralized procedures such as regular meetings of all elements of the security forces in order to exchange information, coordinate actions etc.

e. Improvements in the training of all elements of the security forces in order to facilitate better enforcement of existing laws.

f. Development of national information programmes, based on experience with the Equipes Mobile, with the aim of promoting stability and confidence by explaining security arrangements and other national programmes.

g. Studying the idea of streamlining the structure of the non-military security forces.

67. With regard to the problem in the North and the implementation of the Pacte National, the Advisory Mission, while recognizing that there are linkages with the problem of illicit small arms, is not mandated to make recommendations in that area. Nevertheless, it is clear that until there is a settlement in the North, the repercussions of the rebellion will impact on all facets of Malian society.

68. The following control measures might be undertaken by the United Nations:

- a. development of the 'security first' theme in those circumstances where it is clearly warranted (including coordination with DHA, UNDP, major donors etc.).
- b. advocacy of resources for security assistance from Member States.
- c. provision of a monitoring element in the country (sub-region) to oversee the use of the security assistance provided by donor nations. In addition this element can monitor the situation in the country (sub-region), coordinate with national or sub-regional organizations, report on progress to the Secretary-General etc.
- d. assistance in developing confidence-building measures such as instruments for the exchange of intelligence and other information among states of the sub-region.
- e. assisting in the updating, strengthening and coordination (standardization) of legislation through the provision of legal expertise.
- f. assisting in the coordination of frontier/customs procedures through the provision of technical expertise.
- g. assisting in the training, using a sub-regional approach, of selected elements of the uniformed forces, e.g., police and customs.

69. Many of the ideas in the foregoing paragraph could be further explored and developed through a sub-regional symposium, or a series of them on individual topics. The role of the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa needs to be recalled in that context

70. Although not directly related to the mandate of the Advisory Mission per se, the often discussed concept of a regional register of conventional arms, including both transfers and holdings, and tailored to regional concerns and relevancy, can be considered applicable in building confidence between states of the region through transparency. It is possible to see that this might be a necessary prerequisite before donor states would consider security assistance.

Annexes:

- A. The Aide-Memoire
- B. Composition of the Mission
- C. Programme of the Mission

19

ANNEX A

**PROJECT ON THE COLLECTION AND CONTROL OF SMALL ARMS IN THE
SAHARO-SAHELIAN SUB-REGION****AIDE MEMOIRE FOR MEMBER STATES****Introduction**

1. In response to a request by the President of Mali for United Nations assistance in the collection of arms in that country, the Secretary-General has decided to despatch an advisory mission to determine what assistance the United Nations could provide. Initial investigation by the Secretariat indicated that the problem was really a regional one and that Mali could not be dealt with in isolation. Subsequently the Secretary-General has invited the participation of certain neighbouring states and a number have accepted. Subject to the findings of the mission, it is anticipated that the Secretary-General would convene a high level political meeting to address the question.
2. The purpose of this aide memoire is to assist participating Member States in facilitating the visit of the advisory mission. Cooperation of Member States is essential to the success of the exercise. States are invited to work closely with the United Nations Secretariat through their Permanent Missions in New York and with the Offices of the United Nations Development Programme in each capital.
3. Although this project is a response to a precise request from a Member State, and is limited to a specific sub-region, it might also serve as a pilot project for others in the future.

Tasks of the Advisory Mission

4. The mission will visit each country concerned to:
 - a. determine, to the extent possible, the scope of the problem, including, inter alia, the quantity and types of weapons, their origins, their suppliers, and, their users;
 - b. analyse the nature of cases of the use of the illicit small arms;
 - c. define whether, in each case, it is solely an internal or external problem or a combination of both;
 - d. examine relevant national legislation and its implementation, e.g., licensing, import regulations, frontier/airport/port controls, etc.;

e. compare the results of the foregoing with a view to defining the international aspects, if they exist;

f. identify possible roles for the United Nations, regional and sub-regional organizations;

g. make recommendations to the Secretary-General on ways and means of dealing with the problem.

Composition of the Mission

5. The mission will be headed by a qualified prominent personality appointed by the Secretary-General. He/she will be accompanied by political/military and legal staff from United Nations Headquarters, and, an official nominated by each of the Member States concerned. In each state visited, the mission will be assisted by the UNDP office, including arrangements for simultaneous interpretation where necessary. Full details of the mission, including the names and nationalities of its members, will be provided well in advance.

Timings

6. A suggested schedule of visits is attached. (Note: Not with this copy)

Preparation by Member States

7. Each Member State is invited to:

a. prepare a written brief on its problem with the proliferation of illicit small arms, including a brief description of national legislation now in place, and forward it to the Secretariat by 15 July 1994;

b. appoint a senior official to be the main point of contact for the mission during both the preparation and execution phase;

c. establish a provisional national committee on security and proliferation of illicit small arms, possibly including representatives of appropriate ministries, police and military establishments, customs and immigration; other relevant officials; and, non-governmental personnel as appropriate;

d. define in the written brief and/or in the verbal briefing those incentives it is willing to employ to encourage the voluntary handing over of illicit arms;

e. suggest to the Secretariat those non-governmental organizations and individuals it believes should be heard by the mission;

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

UNAMIR - KIGALI

DRIVER'S HANDBOOK

1. RESPONSIBILITY OF UNAMIR DRIVERS

All members of UNAMIR are reminded that as guests of the host countries in the mission area, they must drive with care and comply with local traffic rules and regulations. They must show more than the usual care and courtesy.

(a) **Insurance**

The United Nations is insured against limited third party liability but it is not insured against theft or damage to its own vehicles.

(b) **Reporting**

Drivers must report all traffic violations as well as accidents as soon possible as but not later the 24 hrs. possible to the local representative of the Force Provost Marshal (FMP) and the CTO. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action when these matters are referred to UN by the host country authorities or by the MP. Contingents are reminded that their governments may be held responsible by the United Nations for damage caused to vehicles in accidents which go unreported.

(c) **Liability**

Military personnel who are found negligent in the use of vehicle are subject to the discipline of their contingents whose governments may be asked to compensate the United Nations for damage caused especially in cases of gross negligence and willful damage. Military observers CIVPOL and Civilian Personnel are subject to staff Rule 112.3, which states:

"Financial responsibility" Any staff member may be required to reimburse the United Nations either partially or in full for any financial loss suffered by the United Nations as a result of the staff member's negligence or of his or her having violated any regulation, rule or administrative instruction.

(d) **Impaired Driving**

UN members will not drive if they are under the **influence of alcohol**, and shall not allow anyone to drive if the effects of alcohol are apparent. All alcoholic drinks will be kept sealed, and no drinking will be allowed in UN vehicles.

2. DRIVER TRAINING

Only drivers properly trained and qualified in their home countries may drive UN vehicles. New arrivals should be given the UNAMIR Driver's Handbook to read and be given time for familiarisation of trips through the area before being permitted to drive. In particular, they are to be briefed on personal discipline, local traffic code, speed limits, accident procedure, weekly trip tickets and vehicle operating techniques and rules.

3. UNAMIR DRIVING PERMIT

No member of the Force may operate on UNAMIR vehicle until he/she has obtained an UNAMIR driver's permit from the Chief Transport Officer at HQ or his designated representative. The class of vehicle that the driver is qualified to operate must be recorded on the driver's permit. A UNAMIR permit is **only valid** for operating UNAMIR vehicles. The valid national International or Military driving licence should also ways be kept with the driving permit. The type of vehicle that the driver is authorised to operate is recorded on the Driver's Permit.

Permit. A UNAMIR permit may only be issued for types of vehicles covered on the individual's valid National, International or Military driving licence.

4. PERSONS AUTHORISED TO TRAVEL IN UNAMIR VEHICLES

- (a) UNAMIR Civilian/Military personnel;
- (b) Officials of the United Nations and staff of the UN Specialised Agencies;
- (c) Personnel other than United Nations staff members travelling to perform related duties in connection with **official** United Nations business and Liaison Officers of the parties, where such travel is necessary for the performance of UNAMIR duties;
- (d) **Official** guests of UN officials, serving in Governments of the host countries of the mission area;
- (e) Persons other than the above may not travel in UNAMIR vehicles without the prior approval of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) in each case. Such approval shall be given only in exceptional or compelling circumstances. It is to be emphasized that a driver transporting an unauthorized person in an

UNAMIR vehicle does so at his/her own risk and is responsible in case of an accident involving injury or death of his /her passenger.

5. DRIVER PASSENGER SECURITY

Drivers are responsible for the security of passengers. Seat belts when fitted must be used at all time when the vehicle is in motion by the driver and passengers.

6. AUTHORIZATION OF TRIPS

Administrative instructions authorise the use and assignment of UNAMIR vehicles. Weekly Trip Tickets must be signed by an authorising officer before each trip outside the mission area or for each trip made beyond UN controlled areas.

Duty trips and liberty/welfare trips within the mission area may be authorised by contingent Commanding Officers and HQ Branch Heads in accordance with UNAMIR administrative instructions. Liberty trips outside the mission area must be approved by the CAO. The use of assigned vehicles for liberty purposes shall not interfere with operational effectiveness of the contingent/ Branch to which the vehicle is assigned.

7. WEEKLY TRIP TICKET

The Weekly Trip Ticket (WTT) serves as authority to operate a vehicle for duty and liberty purposes. No vehicle shall be operated unless the driver is in possession of a properly completed Trip Ticket. Each trip must be recorded. Every driver must fill a ticket from point to point, recording in particular:

- (a) Place of departure and arrival;
- (b) Kilometres travelled;
- (c) Quantity of petrol and oil put into the vehicle and the station where it was obtained.

Weekly trip tickets for SCPV's issued to Contingents must be consolidated by them and details delivered each week to the CTO through the CLO.

8. DRIVER MAINTENANCE

- (a) Drivers bear the responsibility for the daily maintenance of their vehicle, its cleanliness and the reporting of vehicle faults.
- (b) Drivers will carry out daily checks of their vehicle. All faults should be marked at the bottom of the trip tickets.
- (c) Fuel and oil are available at authorized service station. Drivers must ensure that each time a vehicle is fuelled, the oil and water levels are checked. The quantity of fuel and oil drawn must be noted on both the WTT and on the POL receipt, which should be clipped together. Drivers should ensure that the amount of fuel on the invoice matches the amount dispensed from the pump.

9. DAILY CHECK

Everyday, the first driver of a vehicle must check and MP's will perform random checks on the following items. He/she must check that;

- (a) The drivers ID card, UNAMIR driving permit and authorization for the journey are in order;
- (b) The vehicle folder containing a valid WTT, maintenance record card, vehicle registration and certificate of insurance and traffic accident form is in the vehicle.
- (c) There is sufficient fuel in the tank and their jerry can is full (when issued);
- (d) The collat system is at the correct level;
- (e) The engine oil level is correct;
- (f) The spare tyre, tools and equipment assigned to the vehicle correspond to the list in the vehicle folder and are in good order.

10. SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE

A maintenance record card and maintenance slip showing the speedometer reading at which the next maintenance is due has been placed in the vehicle folder. It is the driver's responsibility to ensure that the vehicle is presented for maintenance in accordance with the schedule. When handing a vehicle in for maintenance, it is important that the driver give a detailed description on the WTT of any shortcomings or defects in the vehicle, to ensure that these are checked and repaired by the Workshop personnel.

11. SPEED LIMITS

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Open Roads</u>	<u>Built Areas</u>
Sedans	100Km/h or 60 mph	40Km/h or 25 mph
All other light vehicles including Jeep 4 x 4s and buses	80 Km/h or 50 mph	40Km/h or 25 mph
Heavy Trucks (over 3 tons)	55 Km/h or 35 mph	40Km/h or 25 mph
APC's	55 Km/h or 35 mph	40Km/h or 25 mph
When towing a vehicle	30 Km/h	25 Km/h

12. VEHICLE SECURITY

- 1. Drivers are responsible for both the security of their vehicle and load. Vehicles shall not be left unattended, unless reasonable care has been taken to ensure the vehicle is secure.
- 2. All UNAMIR vehicles, when parked, shall have windows fully closed, keys removed and doors locked. Where additional locking devices have been installed (eg. transmission locks) they shall be used.
- 3. No attractive items should be left in a visible location in the vehicle. if such items

cannot be hidden or removed, the vehicle must not be left unobserved.

4. In case of misplaced or lost keys of a vehicle, the incident should be reported immediately to MP and CTO's office before issuing spare keys in order to secure the vehicle. Arrangements will then be made to have the vehicle door locks replaced.

13. CROSSING NATIONAL FRONTIERS

Each passengers must ensure that authorization has been given by CAO, that the proper clearance has been obtained and that his/her documents are in order. The driver is responsible for checking that all goods carried in the vehicle are authorised and that the required documentation is carried. Personnel are reminded that illegal crossing of national frontiers with duty free items is a serious offense.

14. AUTHORITY OF HOST COUNTRY POLICE

Member of the Force are obliged to obey the host country traffic regulations and the directions of host country police except that they must not commit themselves nor the UN in any matter of liability, nor give statements to host country police except in the present of an UNAMIR official.

15. MP AUTHORITY OVER DRIVERS OF UNAMIR VEHICLES

Drivers and passengers of UN vehicles must produce their UN ID card and driver's Permit when asked to do so by an MP, and will adhere immediately to any instruction(s) or order (s) given by MP personnel.

In order to safeguard the security of persons or property, or to prevent the possible committing of a serious offence, MPs are authorised to take possession of driving permits and/or vehicle keys, particularly in cases involving:

- (a) driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs of any kind;
- (b) impaired driving through physical exhaustion due to sickness or fatigue;
- (c) reckless or dangerous driving and,
- (d) leaving the scene of an accident without acceptable reason.

When a UN drive's permit and/or vehicle keys are withdrawn, a report describing the circumstances of the withdrawal will be submitted to:

- (a) through the FC to the CO of the contingent concerned (for military members); or
- (b) CTO (for international civilian staff, UNMOs, CIVPOL's and for local civilian employees).

UNAMIR MP have no power to perform tests for alcohol, although national regulations may permit contingents to perform such tests for their own personnel. Breath analyzers are not compulsory in all countries, while in some countries alcohol tests are only one form of evidence. Offenders may still be convicted on the testimony of those who have observed them. So, too in UNAMIR, in the absence of authority to administer alcohol tests, evidence of observation is sufficient for disciplinary purposes. In cases of suspected impaired driving the MP should, where possible, have the suspect examined by a Medical Officer with the aim of obtaining a professional medical opinion regarding impairment.

UN owned vehicles assigned to individuals, driven on/off duty, are operated under the authority of the UN and as such are subject to enforcement by UNAMIR MP. Violation reports concerning military personnel or military departments will be forwarded to the contingent commander concerned. Violations by international staff members shall be forwarded to the CTO.

16. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN AFTER A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

All accidents and traffic violations must be reported to the Civpol, Security or Military Police as soon as possible. The following sequence of action will be taken by the driver in case of serious accidents:

- (a) Do not move the vehicle. If, however, you are obliged to move it, mark its position on the road so that the investigation police/MP may make an accurate report when they arrive.
- (b) Lock the vehicle against theft and if you are obliged to leave it unattended, take the contents with you if possible.

- (c) Assist injured persons.
- (d) Call the nearest UN Military Police unit to the scene of the accident. (Military Police can be reached through all Sector Hqs. and Force HQ).
- (e) Give the driver of the other involved vehicle your name, rank ID card number and the address of the UN insurance agent. Obtain the same information from the other party involved and also the name, number and address of the local police station where the accident is being reported.
- (f) Except for the information enumerated above, the driver shall not commit himself or UN in any matter or liability, i.e. admit guilt. Any statement required of the personnel involved shall only be made in the presence of an UNAMIR official.
- (g) Remain at the scene of the accident until all action is completed. If the conduct of the local people indicates an imminent danger, the UN personnel shall immediately leave the scene of the accident. It sometimes happens that the local people become very hostile and take mob action against drivers who are involved in accidents which have caused injury to local people.
- (h) As soon as possible after the above actions have been taken, and not later than 24 hours after.
 - (i) Notify MP, CTO (and, if applicable, the MTO of the contingent);
 - (ii) Prepare a Driver's Accident Report form to be found in the WTT folder. Measurements of break marks, position of the vehicles at the time of the accident, etc., even if approximated should be taken and filed in the report. This should be submitted in three copies and distributed to the Office of the CTO and MP.
 - (iii) Take the vehicle involved in the accident to the HQ Workshop in Kigali for inspection and assessment of damage caused by the accident. Any defect in the vehicle which might have caused the accident must be referred to the workshop for checking immediately where a DDR will be

completed.

- (i) After the investigations have been completed, the driver should arrange recovery to the local base. If it cannot be driven, the driver should endeavour to obtain further orders from his superior officer. The contents of the vehicle should be removed or made secure before leaving.

17. EMERGENCY AID CALL

You may send a message to the nearest UNAMIR post by telephone, the police, or another passing vehicle. The message should include sufficient detail to enable the necessary assistance to be provided including.

- (a) Time and exact location;
- (b) UNAMIR registration number of the vehicle, driver's name, rank and unit;
- (c) Details of any injuries, recovery crew, or spare parts requirement, help required for removal from accident scene and towing.

18. BREAKDOWN SERVICE

In addition to the above information specify:

- (a) Type and make of vehicle;
- (b) If loaded, what type;
- (c) Details of Mechanical defects;
- (d) Whether the vehicle ditched, bogged down or had mechanical failure;
- (e) Whether the vehicle can be towed or if it has to be suspended.
- (f) When being towed, distance between vehicles should be above 5 meters and speed no more than 30 km per hour.

19. THEFT AND LOSS

- (a) When found, do not move or touch the vehicle in order to allow the police to check finger prints.
- (b) Call for the police and the MP as per para 11. (d) and (e).
- (c) The driver is responsible for the security of his vehicle and he must take the following precautions;
 - (i) Always park in a public place where many people pass by and which is well lit at night.
 - (ii) Lock all doors and windows. Leave no property, whether UN or personal, which might encourage theft in the vehicle.

20. FIRE PRECAUTIONS

Travellers and passengers may not smoke within the vicinity whilst refuelling. Vehicles should be parked so that in case of fire in the vicinity they may be driven off quickly.

In the event of the vehicle catching fire, turn off the ignition switch, use a fire extinguisher to put out the fire and remove any vehicle in close proximity to safety.



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Item 10 of the provisional agenda*

ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION
OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft declaration and draft programme of action

Note by the Secretary-General

The draft declaration and the draft programme of action of the World Summit for Social Development, as approved by the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development at its third session, which was held in New York from 16 to 28 January 1995, are hereby transmitted to the Summit for further consideration.

* A/CONF.166/1.

PART ONE

DRAFT DECLARATION

1. For the first time in history, at the invitation of the United Nations, we gather as Heads of State and Government to recognize the significance of social development and human well-being for all and to give to these goals the highest priority both now and into the twenty-first century.
2. We acknowledge that the people of the world have shown in different ways an urgent need to address profound social problems, specially poverty, unemployment and social exclusion that affect every country. It is our task to address both their underlying and structural causes and their distressing consequences in order to reduce uncertainty and insecurity in the life of people.
3. We acknowledge that our societies must respond more effectively to the material and spiritual needs of individuals, their families and communities in which they live throughout our diverse countries and regions. We must do so as a matter of urgency, but also as a matter of sustained and unshakeable commitment through the years ahead.
4. We are convinced that democracy and transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society are indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people centred sustainable development.
5. We share the conviction that social development and social justice are indispensable for the achievement and maintenance of peace and security within and among our nations. In turn, social development and social justice cannot be attained in the absence of peace and security or in the absence of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms. This essential interdependence was recognized 50 years ago in the Charter of the United Nations and has grown ever stronger.
6. We are also deeply convinced that social development and economic development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Equitable social development is a necessary foundation for sustainable development and economic prosperity. At the same time, sustainable development and broad-based and sustained economic growth are equally necessary for social development and social justice.
7. We recognize, therefore, that social development is central to the needs and aspirations of people throughout the world and to the responsibilities of Governments and all sectors of civil society. We affirm that in both economic and social terms, the most productive policies and investments are those which empower people to maximize their capacities, resources and opportunities. We acknowledge that social and economic development cannot be secured in a sustainable way without the full participation of women and that equality and equity between women and men is a priority for the international community and as such must be at the centre of economic and social development.

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8. We acknowledge that people are at the centre of our concerns for sustainable development and that they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with the environment.
 9. We gather here to commit ourselves, our Governments and our nations to enhancing social development throughout the world so that all men and women, especially those living in poverty, may exercise the rights, utilize the resources, and share the responsibilities which enable them to lead satisfying lives and to contribute to the well-being of their families, their communities and humankind. To support and promote these efforts must be overriding goals of the international community, especially with respect to those suffering from poverty, unemployment and social exclusion.
 10. We make this solemn commitment on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and with a determination to capture the unique possibilities offered by the end of the Cold War to promote social development and social justice. We reaffirm and are guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by agreements reached at relevant international conferences, including the World Summit for Children at New York in 1990, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio in 1992, the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna in 1993, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in Barbados, and the International Conference on Population and Development at Cairo in 1994. By this Summit we launch a new commitment to social development in each of our countries and a new era of international cooperation between Governments and peoples based on a spirit of partnership that puts the needs, rights and aspirations of people at the centre of our decisions and joint actions.
 11. We gather here in Copenhagen in a Summit of hope, commitment and action. We gather with full awareness of the difficulty of the tasks that lie ahead but with a conviction that major progress can be achieved, must be achieved and will be achieved.
 12. We commit ourselves to this Declaration and Programme of Action for enhancing social development and ensuring human well-being for all throughout the world now and into the twenty-first century. We invite all people, in all countries and in all walks of life, as well as the international community, to join us in our common cause.
- A. Current social situation and reasons
for convening the Summit
13. We are witnessing in countries throughout the world the expansion of prosperity for some, unfortunately accompanied by an expansion of unspeakable poverty for others. This glaring contradiction is unacceptable and needs to be corrected through urgent actions.
 14. Globalization, which is a consequence of increased human mobility, enhanced communications, greatly increased trade and capital flows and technological developments, opens new opportunities for sustained economic growth and development of the world economy, particularly in developing countries.

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Globalization also permits countries to share experiences, to learn from one another's achievements and difficulties and a cross-fertilization of ideals, cultural values and aspirations. At the same time, the rapid processes of change and adjustment have been accompanied by intensified poverty, unemployment and social disintegration. Threats to human well-being, such as environmental risks, have also been globalized. Furthermore, the global transformations of the world economy are profoundly changing the parameters of social development in all countries. The challenge is how to manage these processes and threats so as to enhance their benefits and mitigate their negative effects upon people.

15. There has been progress in some areas of social and economic development, inter alia:

(a) The global wealth of nations has multiplied sevenfold in the past 50 years and international trade has grown even more dramatically;

(b) Life expectancy, literacy and primary education, and access to basic health care, including family planning, have increased in the majority of countries and average infant mortality has been reduced, including in developing countries;

(c) Democratic pluralism, democratic institutions and fundamental civil liberties have expanded. Decolonization efforts have achieved much progress, while the elimination of apartheid is an historic achievement.

16. Yet we recognize that far too many people, and particularly women and children, are vulnerable to stress and deprivation. Poverty, unemployment and social disintegration too often result in isolation, marginalization and violence. The insecurity many people, in particular vulnerable people, face about the future - their own and their children's - is intensifying:

(a) Within many societies, both in developed and developing countries, the gap between rich and poor has increased. Further, and despite the fact that some developing countries are growing rapidly, the gap between developed and many developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, has widened.

(b) More than one billion people in the world live in abject poverty, most of whom go hungry every day. A large proportion, the majority of whom are women, have very limited access to income, resources, education, health care or nutrition, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries.

[(c) There are also serious social problems in countries with economies in transition and those experiencing fundamental political, economic and social transformations;]

(d) The major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances;

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(e) Continued growth in the world's population, its structure and distribution, and its relationship with poverty and social and gender inequality, challenge the adaptive capacities of Governments, individuals, social institutions, and the natural environment;

(f) Over 120 million people worldwide are officially unemployed and many more are underemployed. Too many young people, including those with formal education, have little hope for finding productive work;

(g) More women than men live in absolute poverty, and the imbalance continues to grow, with serious consequences for women and their children. Women carry a disproportionate share of the problems of coping with poverty, social disintegration, unemployment, environmental degradation and the effects of war;

(h) One of the world's largest minorities, more than one in ten, are people with disabilities, who are too often forced into poverty, unemployment and social isolation. In addition, in all countries, older persons may be particularly vulnerable to social exclusion, poverty and marginalization;

(i) Tens of millions of people worldwide are refugees or internally displaced persons. The tragic social consequences have a critical effect on the social stability and development of their home country, their host country and the respective regions.

17. While these problems are global in character and affect all countries, we clearly acknowledge that the situation of most developing countries, and particularly of Africa and the least developed countries, is critical and requires special attention and action. We also acknowledge that these countries, undergoing fundamental political, economic and social transformation, including those in the process of consolidating peace and democracy, require the support of the international community.

18. Countries with economies in transition, which are also undergoing fundamental political, economic and social transformation, require the support of the international community as well.

19. Other countries undergoing fundamental political, economic and social transformation require the support of the international community as well.

20. The goals and objectives of social development require continuous efforts to reduce and eliminate major sources of social distress and instability for the family and for society. We pledge our particular focus upon and priority attention to the fight against worldwide conditions which pose severe threats to the health, safety, peace, security, and the well-being of our people. Among these are chronic hunger, malnutrition, illicit drug problems, organized crime, corruption, foreign occupation, armed conflicts, illicit arms trafficking, terrorism, intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds, xenophobia, and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases. To this end, coordination and cooperation at the national and particularly regional and international levels should be further strengthened.

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21. In this context, the negative impact upon development of excessive military expenditures, arms trade and investment for arms production and acquisition must be addressed.

22. Communicable diseases constitute a serious health problem in all countries, are major cause of death globally, and in many cases, their incidence is increasing. These diseases are a hindrance to social development and often the cause of poverty and social exclusion. The prevention, treatment and control of these diseases, covering a spectrum from tuberculosis and malaria to HIV/AIDS, must be given highest priority.

23. We can continue to hold the trust of the people of the world only if we make their needs our priority. We know that poverty, lack of productive employment and social disintegration are an offence to human dignity. We also know that they are negatively reinforcing and represent a waste of human resources and a manifestation of ineffectiveness in the functioning of markets and economic and social institutions and processes.

24. Our challenge is to establish a people-centred framework for social development to guide us now and in the future, to build a culture of cooperation and partnership and to respond to the immediate needs of those who are most affected by human distress. We are determined to meet this challenge and promote social development throughout the world.

B. Principles and goals

25. We, Heads of State and Government, are committed to a political, economic, ethical and spiritual vision for social development based on human dignity, human rights, equality, respect, peace, democracy, mutual responsibility and cooperation, and full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of people. Accordingly, we will give the highest priority in national, regional and international policies and actions to the promotion of social progress, justice and the betterment of the human condition, based on full participation by all.

26. To this end we will create a framework for action to:

(a) Place people at the centre of development and direct our economies to meet human needs more effectively;

(b) Fulfil our responsibility for present and future generations by ensuring equity among generations, and protecting the integrity and sustainable use of our environment;

(c) Recognize that social development is a national responsibility, the full success of which cannot be achieved without the collective commitment and efforts of the international community;

(d) Integrate economic, cultural and social policies so that they become mutually supportive, and acknowledge the interdependence of public and private spheres of activity;

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(e) Recognize that the achievement of sustained social development requires sound broadly based economic policies;

(f) Promote democracy, human dignity, social justice and solidarity at the national, regional and international levels; ensure tolerance, non-violence and pluralism and non-discrimination in full respect of diversity within and among societies;

(g) Promote equitable distribution of income and greater access to resources through equity and equality of opportunity for all;

(h) Recognize the family as the basic unit of society and acknowledge that it plays a key role in social development and as such should be strengthened, with attention to the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of its members. In different cultural, political and social systems various forms of family exist. It is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support;

(i) Ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups are included in social development, and that society acknowledges and responds to the consequences of disability by securing the legal rights of the individual and by making the physical and social environment accessible;

(j) Promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development; promote the effective exercise of rights and the discharge of responsibilities at all levels of society; promote equality and equity between women and men; protect the rights of children and youth; and promote the strengthening of social integration and civil society;

[(k) Reaffirm and promote the universal realization of the right to self-determination of people under colonial or foreign occupation;]

(l) Support progress and security for people and communities whereby every member of society is enabled to satisfy basic human needs and to realize their personal dignity, safety and creativity;

(m) Recognize and support indigenous people in their pursuit of economic and social development with full respect for their identity, traditions, forms of social organization and cultural values;

(n) Underline the importance of transparent and accountable governance and administration in all public and private national and international institutions;

(o) Recognize that empowering people, particularly women, to strengthen their own capacities is a main objective of development and its principal resource. Empowerment requires the full participation of people in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of decisions determining the functioning and well-being of our societies;

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(p) Assert the universality of social development, and outline a new and strengthened approach to social development, with a renewed impetus for international cooperation and partnership;

(q) Improve the possibility of older persons achieving a better life;

(r) Recognize that the new information technologies and new approaches to the access to and use of technologies by people living in poverty can help in fulfilling social development goals; and therefore recognize the need to facilitate access to such technologies;

(s) Strengthen policies and programmes that improve **[ensure]** and broaden the participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of their fundamental rights;

(t) Create the political, legal, material and social conditions to allow for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity to their countries of origin, and the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin and their smooth reintegration into their societies;

(u) Emphasize the importance of the return of all prisoners of war, persons missing-in-action and hostages to their families, in accordance with international conventions, in order to reach full social development.

27. We acknowledge that it is the primary responsibility of States to attain these goals. We also acknowledge that these goals cannot be achieved by States alone. The international community, the United Nations, the multilateral financial institutions, all regional organizations and local authorities, and all actors of civil society need to positively contribute their own share of efforts and resources in order to reduce inequalities among people and narrow the gap between developed and **[other countries in the world, developing countries, and countries with economies in transition]** in a global effort to reduce social tensions, and to create greater social and economic stability and security. We invite everyone to express their personal commitment to enhancing the human condition through concrete actions in their own fields of activities and through assuming specific civic responsibilities.

Note: The words in brackets and in bold are pending; a proposed alternative was to retain only the words "developing countries" and to insert a new sentence: "Radical political, social and economic changes in the countries with economies in transition have been accompanied by a severe deterioration of their economic and social situation."

C. Commitments

28. On the basis of our common pursuit of social development, which aims at social justice, solidarity, harmony and equality within and among countries, in full respect for national sovereignty **[and territorial integrity]**, as well as policy objectives, development priorities and religious and cultural diversity,

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and full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, we launch a global drive for social progress and development embodied in the following commitments:

Commitment 1

We commit ourselves to create an enabling economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development.

To this end, at the national level, we will:

(a) Provide a stable legal framework, **[in accordance with our constitutions, national laws and procedures,]** **[in accordance with international obligations and constitutional laws and procedures,]** that includes and promotes equality and equity between women and men, full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, access to justice, elimination of all forms of discrimination, transparent and accountable governance and administration and the encouragement of partnership with free and representative organizations of civil society;

(b) To create an enabling economic environment aimed at promoting more equitable access for all to income, resources and social services;

(c) Reinforce as appropriate the means and capacities for people to participate in the formulation and implementation of social and economic policies and programmes through decentralization, open management of public institutions, and strengthening of the abilities and opportunities of civil society and local communities to develop their own organizations, resources and activities;

(d) Reinforce peace by promoting tolerance, non-violence and respect for diversity, and by settlement of dispute by peaceful means;

(e) Promote dynamic, open, free markets, while recognizing the need to intervene in markets to the extent necessary, to prevent or counteract market failure, promote stability and long-term investment, ensure fair competition and ethical conduct, and harmonize economic and social development, including the development and implementation of appropriate programmes that would entitle and enable people living in poverty and disadvantage, especially women, to participate fully and productively in the economy and society;

(f) Reaffirm, promote and strive to ensure the realization of rights contained in relevant international instruments and declarations, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Declaration on the Right to Development, including those relating to education, food, shelter, employment, health and information, particularly in order to assist people living in poverty.

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At the international level, we will:

(g) Promote international peace and security and make and support all efforts to settle international dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

(h) Strengthen international cooperation for achieving social development;

(i) Promote and implement policies to create a supportive external economic environment, *inter alia*, through cooperation in the formulation and implementation of macroeconomic policies, trade liberalization, **[provision of adequate, predictable, new and additional financial resources for sustainable development,]** enhanced financial stability, and more equitable access of developing countries to global markets, productive investments and technologies and appropriate knowledge, with due consideration for the needs of countries with economies in transition;

(j) Strive to ensure that international agreements relating to trade, investment, technology, debt and official development assistance (ODA) are implemented in a manner which promotes social development;

(k) Support, particularly through technical and financial cooperation, the efforts of developing countries to achieve rapid, broadly based sustainable development. Particular consideration should be given to the special needs of small island and land-locked developing countries and the least developed countries;

(l) Support through appropriate international cooperation the efforts of countries with economies in transition to achieve rapid broadly based sustainable development;

(m) Reaffirm and promote all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, including the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights, and strive to ensure that they are respected, protected and observed.

Commitment 2

We commit ourselves to the goal of eradicating poverty in the world, through decisive national actions and international cooperation, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind.

To this end, at the national level, in partnership with all actors of civil society and in the context of a multidimensional and integrated approach, we will:

(a) Formulate or strengthen, as a matter of urgency, and preferably by the year 1996, the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty, national policies and strategies geared to substantially reducing overall poverty in the shortest possible time, and reducing inequalities, and to eradicate absolute poverty by a target date to be specified by each country in its national context;

(b) Focus our efforts and policies to address the root causes of poverty and to provide for the basic needs of all. These efforts should include: the elimination of hunger and malnutrition, the provision of food security, education, employment and livelihood, primary health care services, including reproductive health care, safe drinking water and sanitation, adequate shelter and participation in social and cultural life. Special priority will be given to the needs and rights of women and of children, who often bear the greatest burden of poverty, and to the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and persons;

(c) Ensure that people living in poverty have access to productive resources - including credit, land, education and training, technology, knowledge and information - and public services, and participation in decision making on a policy and regulatory environment that would enable them to benefit from expanding employment and economic opportunities;

(d) Develop and implement policies to ensure that all people have adequate economic and social protection during unemployment, ill health, maternity, child rearing, widowhood, disability and old age;

(e) Ensure that national budgets and policies are oriented, as necessary, to meeting basic needs, reducing inequalities and targeting poverty, as a strategic objective;

(f) Seek to reduce inequalities, increase opportunities and access to resources and income, and remove any political, legal, economic and social factors and constraints that foster and sustain inequality.

At the international level, we will:

(g) Strive to ensure that the international community and international organizations, particularly the multilateral financial institutions, assist developing countries and all countries in need in their efforts towards the achievement of our overall goal of eradicating poverty and ensuring basic social protection;

(h) Encourage all international donors and multilateral development banks to: support policies and programmes for the attainment, in a sustained manner, of the specific efforts of the developing countries and all countries in need relating to people centred sustainable development and to meeting basic needs for all; assess their existing programmes in consultation with the concerned developing countries to ensure the achievement of the agreed programme objectives; and seek to ensure that their own policies and programmes would advance the attainment of agreed development goals that focus on meeting basic needs for all and eradicating absolute poverty. Efforts should be made to ensure that participation by the people concerned is an integral part of such programmes;

(i) Focus attention on and support the special needs of countries and regions in which there are substantial concentrations of people living in poverty, in particular those in South Asia, and which therefore face serious difficulties in achieving social and economic development.

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Commitment 3

We commit ourselves to promoting the goal of full employment as a basic priority of our economic and social policies, and to enabling all men and women to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely chosen productive employment and work.

To this end, at the national level, we will:

(a) Put the creation of employment, the reduction of unemployment, and the promotion of appropriately and adequately remunerated employment at the centre of strategies and policies of Governments, in full respect for workers' rights, with the participation of employers, workers and their respective organizations, and giving special attention to the problems of structural, long-term unemployment and underemployment of youth, women, people with disabilities and all other disadvantaged groups and individuals;

(b) Develop policies to expand work opportunities and productivity in both rural and urban sectors by achieving economic growth, investing in human resource development, promoting technologies that generate productive employment, and encouraging self-employment, entrepreneurship, and small and medium-sized enterprises;

(c) Improve access to land, credit, information, infrastructure and other productive resources for small and micro-enterprises, including those in the informal sector, with particular emphasis on the disadvantaged sectors of society;

(d) Develop policies to ensure that workers and employers have the education, information and training needed to adapt to changing economic conditions, technologies and labour markets;

(e) Explore innovative options for employment creation and seek new approaches to generating income and purchasing power;

(f) Foster policies which enable people to combine their paid work with their family responsibilities;

(g) Pay particular attention to women's access to employment, the protection of their position in the labour market, and the promotion of equal treatment of women and men, in particular with respect to pay;

(h) Take due account of the importance of the informal sector in our employment development strategies with a view to increasing its contribution to the eradication of poverty and to social integration in developing countries, and to strengthening its linkages with the formal economy;

[(i) Pursue the goal of ensuring quality jobs and respect for the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO).]

[Alternative sub-commitment (i): Pursue the goal of ensuring quality jobs and safeguard the basic rights and interests of workers through the observance

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and promotion of core labour standards, as contained in the main ILO framework conventions, including prohibitions on forced and child labour, the freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively, the principle of non-discrimination, and thereby furthering the achievement of secure, sustainable and equitably remunerated employment.]

At the international level, we will:

(j) Ensure that migrant workers benefit from the protections provided by appropriate national and international instruments, and take concrete and effective measures against the exploitation of migrant workers, and encourage all countries to consider the ratification and full implementation of the relevant international instruments on migrant workers;

(k) Foster international cooperation in macroeconomic policies, liberalization of trade and investment so as to promote sustained economic growth and the creation of employment, and exchange experiences on successful policies and programmes aimed at increasing employment and reducing unemployment.

Commitment 4

We commit ourselves to promoting social integration by fostering societies that are stable, safe and just and based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, and on non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security and participation of all people including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons.

To this end, at the national level, we will:

(a) Promote respect for democracy, the rule of law, pluralism and diversity, tolerance and responsibility, non-violence and solidarity, by encouraging educational systems and communication media and local communities and organizations to raise people's understanding and awareness of all aspects of social integration;

(b) Formulate or strengthen policies and strategies geared to the elimination of discrimination in all its forms and the achievement of social integration based on equality and respect for human dignity;

(c) Promote access for all to education, information, technology and know-how as essential means to enhancing communication and participation in civil, political, economic, social and cultural life, and ensure respect for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(d) Ensure the protection and full integration into the economy and society of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons;

(e) Create the comprehensive conditions to allow for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity to their countries of origin and the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin and their smooth reintegration into their societies;

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(f) Formulate or strengthen measures to ensure respect for, and protection of, the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in sectors of many societies, and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies;

(g) Recognize and respect the right of indigenous people to maintain and develop their identity, culture and interests, support their aspirations for social justice, and provide an environment that enables them to participate in the social, economic and political life of their country;

(h) Foster the social protection and full integration into the economy and society of veterans, including veterans and victims of the Second World War, and other wars;

(i) Acknowledge and encourage the contribution of people of all age groups as equally and vitally important for the building of a harmonious society, and foster dialogue between generations in all parts of society;

(j) Recognize and respect cultural, ethnic and religious diversity, and promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities; and take measures to facilitate their full participation in all aspects of the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of society and in the economic progress and social development in their country;

(k) Strengthen the ability of local communities and groups with common concerns to develop their own organizations and resources, and to propose policies relating to social development, including through the activities of non-governmental organizations;

(l) Strengthen institutions that enhance social integration, recognizing the central role of the family and providing it with an environment that assures its protection and support. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist;

(m) Address the problems of crime, violence and illicit drugs as factors of social disintegration.

At the international level, we will:

(n) Encourage the ratification, the avoidance as far as possible of the resort to reservations, and the implementation of international instruments and adherence to internationally recognized declarations relevant to the elimination of discrimination and the promotion and protection of all human rights, **[with full respect for the sovereignty of States;]**

(o) Further enhance international mechanisms for the provision of humanitarian and financial assistance to refugees and host countries that promote appropriate shared responsibility;

(p) Promote international cooperation and partnership on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

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Commitment 5

We commit ourselves to promoting full respect for human dignity and to achieving equality and equity between women and men, and to recognizing and enhancing the participation and leadership roles of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life and in development.

To this end, at the national level, we shall:

(a) Promote changes in attitudes, structures, policies, laws and practices in order to eliminate all obstacles to human dignity, equality and equity in the family and society; and promote full and equal participation of urban and rural women, and women with disabilities, in social, economic and political life, including in the formulation, implementation and follow-up of public policies and programmes;

(b) Establish structures, policies, objectives and measurable goals to ensure gender balance and equity in decision-making processes at all levels and broaden women's political, economic, social and cultural opportunities and independence and support the empowerment of women, including through their various organizations, especially those of indigenous women and those at the grassroots level, and among the poverty-stricken sections, including through affirmative action, where necessary, and also through measures to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of economic and social policies;

(c) Promote full and equal access of women to literacy, education and training and remove all obstacles to their access to credit and other productive resources and to their ability to buy, hold and sell property and land equally with men;

(d) Take appropriate measures to ensure, on the basis of equality of men and women, universal access to health care services, including those relating to reproductive health care, **[programmes for which should provide the widest range of services, without any form of coercion;]**

(e) Remove remaining restrictions on women's rights to own land, inherit property or borrow money, and ensure women's equal right to work;

(f) Establish policies, objectives and goals which enhance the equality of status, welfare and opportunity of the girl child, especially in regard to health, nutrition, literacy and education, recognizing that gender discrimination starts at the earliest stages of life;

(g) Promote equal partnership between women and men in family and community life and society, emphasize the shared responsibility of men and women in the care of children and support for older family members, and emphasize men's shared responsibility and promote their active involvement in responsible parenthood and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour;

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(h) Take effective measures, including through the enactment and enforcement of laws, and implement policies to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination, of exploitation, of abuse and of violence against women and girl children, in accordance with relevant international instruments and declarations;

(i) Promote and protect the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(j) Formulate or strengthen policies and practices to ensure that women are enabled to fully participate in paid work and in employment through such measures as positive action, education, training and employment, appropriate protection under labour legislation, and facilitating the provision of quality child care and other support services.

At the international level, we shall:

(k) Promote and protect women's human rights, and encourage the ratification, if possible by the year 2000, the avoidance, as far as possible, of the resort to reservations, and the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant instruments, and the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the Geneva Declaration on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women, and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development;

(l) Give specific attention to the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held at Beijing in September 1995 and to the implementation and follow-up of the conclusions of that Conference;

(m) Promote international cooperation to assist developing countries, at their request, in their efforts to achieve equality and equity, and empowerment of women;

(n) Devise suitable means to recognize and make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy, including contributions in the unremunerated and domestic sectors.

Commitment 6

We commit ourselves to accelerating the economic, social, and human resource development of Africa and the least developed countries.

To this end, we will:

(a) Implement at the national level structural adjustment policies, which should include social development goals, and effective development strategies that establish a more favourable climate for trade and investment, give priority to human resource development and further promote the development of democratic institutions;

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(b) Support the domestic efforts of Africa and the least developed countries to implement economic reforms, programmes to increase food security, and commodity diversification efforts through international cooperation, including South-South cooperation, technical and financial assistance, as well as trade and partnership;

(c) Find a [realistic], [effective,] comprehensive, [equitable, development-oriented, durable] [and sustainable] solution to the external debt problem by taking urgent action and measures [on all types of debt], inter alia, the cancellation [or reduction] of bilateral debt taking into account the mid-term review of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, [and no later than 1996, the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty];

(d) Ensure the implementation of the strategies and measures for the development of Africa decided by the international community and support the reform efforts, development strategies and programmes decided by the African countries and the least developed countries;

(e) Increase [the impact of] official development assistance, both in total and for social programmes, consistent with countries' economic circumstances and capacity to assist, and consistent with commitments in international agreements;

(f) Consider ratifying the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa and support African countries in the implementation of urgent action to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought;

(g) Take all necessary measures aimed at ensuring that communicable diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, do not restrict or reverse progress in economic and social development.

Commitment 7

We commit ourselves to ensuring that when structural adjustment programmes are agreed to they should include social development goals, in particular, of eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment and enhancing social integration.

To this end, at the national level, we will:

(a) Promote basic social programmes and expenditures, in particular those affecting the poor and the vulnerable segments of society and protect them from budget reductions while increasing the quality and effectiveness of social expenditures;

(b) Review the impact of structural adjustment programmes on social development, including, where appropriate, by means of gender sensitive social impact assessments and other relevant methods, in order to develop policies to reduce their negative effects and improve their positive impact; the cooperation

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of international financial institutions in the review could be requested by interested countries;

(c) In the countries with economies in transition, promote an integrated approach to the transformation process addressing the social consequences of reforms and human resource development needs;

(d) Reinforce the social development components of all adjustment policies and programmes, including those resulting from globalization of markets and rapid technological change, by designing policies to promote more equitable and enhanced access to income and resources;

(e) Ensure that women do not bear a disproportionate burden of the transitional costs of such processes.

At the international level, we will:

(f) Work to ensure that the multilateral development banks and other donors complement adjustment lending with enhanced targeted social development investment lending;

(g) Strive to ensure that structural adjustment programmes respond to the economic and social conditions, concerns and needs of each country;

(h) Enlist the support and cooperation of regional and international organizations, the United Nations System in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, in the design, social management, assessment of structural adjustment policies and in implementing social development goals and in integrating them into their policies, programmes and operations.

Commitment 8

We commit ourselves to increase significantly and/or utilize more efficiently the resources allocated to social development in order to achieve the goals of the Summit through national action, and regional and international cooperation.

To this end, at the national level, we will:

(a) Develop economic policies to promote and mobilize domestic savings and attract external resources for productive investment and seek innovative sources of funding, both public and private, for social programmes while ensuring their effective utilization;

(b) Implement macroeconomic and microeconomic policies to ensure sustained economic growth and sustainable development to support social development;

(c) Promote increased access to credit for small and micro-enterprises, including those in the informal sector, with particular emphasis on the disadvantaged sectors of society;

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(d) Ensure that reliable statistics and statistical indicators are used to develop and assess social policies and programmes so that economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively;

(e) Ensure that, in accordance with national priorities and policies, taxation systems are fair, progressive and economically efficient, cognizant of sustainable development concerns, and ensure effective collection of tax liabilities;

(f) In the budgetary process, ensure transparency and accountability in the use of public resources and give priority to providing and improving basic social services;

(g) Undertake to explore new ways of generating new public and private financial resources, inter alia, through the appropriate reduction in excessive military expenditures including global military expenditures and arms trade, investments for arms production and acquisition, taking into consideration national security requirements, so as to allow possible allocation of additional funds for social and economic development;

(h) Utilize and develop fully the potential and contribution of cooperatives for the attainment of social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration.

At the international level, we shall:

(i) Seek to mobilize new and additional resources from all [available] funding sources and mechanisms including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, including on concessional and grant terms;

Note: The use of the word available is under discussion.

(j) Facilitate the flow, to developing countries, of international finance, technology and human skill in order to realize the objective of providing new and additional resources that are both adequate and predictable;

(k) Facilitate the flow of international finance, technology and human skill towards the countries with economies in transition;

(l) Strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, and increase the share of funding for social development programmes, commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of this Declaration and its Programme of Action;

(m) Increase the flow of international resources to meet the needs of countries facing problems relating to refugees and displaced persons;

(n) Support South-South cooperation which can take advantage of the experience of developing countries which have overcome similar difficulties;

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(o) Ensure urgent implementation of existing debt-relief agreements and negotiate further initiatives, in addition to existing ones, to alleviate debts of poorest and heavily indebted low-income countries at an early date, [through debt cancellation] especially through more favourable terms of debt forgiveness. Where appropriate, these countries should be given a reduction of their bilateral official debt sufficient to help enable them to exit from the rescheduling process and to enable them to resume growth and development. [Consider means to give a sustainable solution to the growing difficulties of servicing multilateral debt.] Develop techniques of debt conversion applied to social development projects in conformity with Summit priorities;

(p) Fully implement the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations as scheduled, including the complementary provisions specified in the Marrakesh agreement, in recognition of the fact that broadly based growth in incomes, employment and trade are mutually reinforcing; taking into account the need to assist African countries and least developed countries in evaluating the impact of the implementation of the Final Act so that they can benefit fully;

(q) Monitor the impact of trade liberalization on progress made in developing countries to meet basic human needs, giving particular attention to new initiatives to expand their access to international markets;

(r) Give attention to the needs of the countries with economies in transition with respect to international cooperation and financial and technical assistance, stressing the need for the full integration of economies in transition into the world economy, in particular to improve market access for exports in accordance with multilateral trade rules, taking into account the needs of developing countries;

(s) Strengthen the capacity of [and strive] to increase financing for operational activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies in order to fulfil their responsibilities in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development.

Commitment 9

We commit ourselves to an improved and strengthened framework for international, regional and subregional cooperation for social development, in a spirit of partnership, through the United Nations and other multilateral institutions.

To this end, at the national level, we will:

(a) Adopt the appropriate measures and mechanisms for implementing and monitoring the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, with the assistance upon request, of the agencies, programmes and regional commissions of the United Nations system, with broad participation of all sectors of civil society.

At the regional level, we will:

(b) Pursue such mechanisms and measures as are necessary and appropriate particular regions or subregions. The regional commissions, in cooperation with regional intergovernmental organizations and banks, could convene, on a biennial basis, a meeting at a high political level to evaluate progress made towards fulfilling the outcome of the Summit, exchange views on their respective experiences and adopt the appropriate measures. The regional commissions should report through the appropriate mechanisms to the Economic and Social Council on their outcome.

At the international level, we will:

(c) Instruct our representatives to the institutions of the United Nations system, international development agencies and multilateral development banks to enlist the support and cooperation of these institutions to take appropriate and coordinated measures for continuous and sustained progress in attaining the goals and commitments agreed to by the Summit. The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should establish regular and substantive dialogue, including at the field level for more effective and efficient coordination of assistance for social development;

[(d) Abstain from implementing coercive measures of a unilateral character which violate international law and put obstacles in the economic and social development of States;]

(e) Strengthen the structures, resources and processes of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other organizations within the United Nations system that are concerned with economic and social development;

(f) The Economic and Social Council should review and assess, on the basis of the reports by the national governments, regional commissions, relevant functional commissions and United Nations specialized agencies, progress made by the international community towards implementing the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and should report to the General Assembly accordingly for its appropriate consideration and action;

(g) The General Assembly should hold a special session in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and consider further actions and initiatives.

PART TWO

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

1. This Programme of Action outlines policies, actions and measures to implement the principles and fulfil the commitments enunciated in the Declaration adopted by the World Summit for Social Development. Our success will be based on the results that we achieve.
2. Actions are recommended to create, in a framework of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, a national and international environment favourable to social development, to eradicate poverty, to enhance productive employment and reduce unemployment, and to foster social integration. All the recommended actions are linked, either in the requirements for their design, including the participation of all concerned, or in their consequences for the various facets of the human condition. Policies to eradicate poverty and reduce disparities and combat social exclusion require the creation of employment opportunities and would be incomplete and ineffective without measures to eliminate discrimination and promote participation and harmonious social relationships among groups and nations. Enhancing positive interaction between environmental, economic and social policies is also essential for success in the longer term. The well-being of people also requires the exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and access to the provision of good education, health care and other basic public services, and the development of harmonious relations within communities. Social integration, or the capacity of people to live together in full respect for the dignity of each individual, the common good, for pluralism and diversity, non-violence and solidarity, and their ability to participate in social, cultural, economic and political life, encompasses all aspects of social development and all policies. It requires the protection of the weak, as well as the right to differ, to create and innovate. It calls for a sound economic environment as well as for cultures based on freedom and responsibility. It also calls for the full involvement of both the State and the civil society.
3. Many of the issues mentioned in this Programme of Action have been addressed in greater detail by previous world conferences concerned with questions closely related to the different aspects of social development. The Programme was elaborated against the background of, and taking into account the commitments, principles and recommendations of these other conferences, and is also based on the experience of many countries in promoting social objectives in the context of their particular conditions. The special importance of this Programme of Action lies in its integrated approach, its attempt to combine many different actions for poverty eradication, employment creation and social integration in coherent national and international strategies for social development. The implementation of the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action is the sovereign right of each country, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Each country will also take action in accordance with its evolving capacities. The outcomes of

relevant international conferences should also be duly taken into account in the implementation of this Programme of Action.

CHAPTER I. AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

BASIS FOR ACTION AND OBJECTIVES

4. Social development is inseparable from the cultural, ecological, economic, political, and spiritual environment in which it takes place. It cannot be pursued as a sectoral initiative. Social development is also clearly linked to the development of peace, freedom, stability and security, both nationally and internationally. To promote social development requires an orientation of values, objectives and priorities towards the well-being of all and the strengthening and promotion of conducive institutions and policies. Human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, equality, equity and social justice constitute fundamental values of all societies. The pursuit, promotion and protection of these values, among others, provides the basic legitimacy of all institutions and all exercise of authority and promotes an environment in which human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.
5. The economies and societies of the world are becoming increasingly interdependent. Trade and capital flows, migrations, scientific and technological innovations, communications and cultural exchanges, are shaping a global community. The same global community is threatened by environmental degradation, severe food crises, epidemics, all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia, various forms of intolerance, violence and criminality and the risk of losing the richness of cultural diversity. Governments increasingly recognize that their responses to changing circumstances and their desires to achieve sustainable development and social progress will require increased solidarity, expressed through appropriate multilateral programmes and strengthened international cooperation. Such cooperation is particularly crucial to ensure that countries in need of assistance, such as those in Africa and the least developed countries, can benefit from the process of globalization.
6. Economic activities, through which individuals express their initiative and creativity and which enhance the wealth of communities, are a fundamental basis for social progress. But social progress will not be realized simply through the free interaction of market forces. Public policies are necessary to correct market failures, to complement market mechanisms, to maintain social stability and to create a national and international economic environment that promotes sustainable growth on a global scale. Such growth should promote equity and social justice, tolerance, responsibility and involvement.
7. The ultimate goal of social development is about improving and enhancing the quality of life of all people. It requires democratic institutions, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, increased and equal economic opportunities, the rule of law, promotion of respect for cultural diversity and rights of persons belonging to minorities and an active involvement of the civil society. Empowerment and participation are essential for democracy, harmony and

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social development. All members of society should have the opportunity and be able to exercise the right and responsibility to take an active part in the affairs of the community in which they live. Gender equality and equity and the full participation of women in all economic, social and political activities is essential. The obstacles that have limited the access of women to decision-making, education, health care services and productive employment must be eliminated and an equitable partnership between men and women be established, involving men's full responsibility in family life. It is necessary to change the prevailing social paradigm of gender to usher in a new generation of women and men working together to create a more humane world order.

8. Against this background, we will promote an enabling environment based on a people-centred approach to sustainable development, with the following features:

- Broad based participation and involvement of civil society in the formulation and implementation of decisions determining the functioning and well-being of our societies;
- Broad based patterns of sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the integration of population into economic and development strategies which will speed up the pace of sustainable development and poverty eradication and contribute to the achievement of population objectives and an improved quality of life of the population;
- **[Fair/more]** equitable and non-discriminatory distribution of the benefits of growth among social groups and countries and expanded access to productive resources for people living in poverty;
- An interaction of market forces conducive to efficiency and social development;
- Public policies that seek to overcome socially divisive disparities and that respect pluralism and diversity;
- A supportive and stable political and legal framework that promotes the mutually reinforcing relationship between democracy, development and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- Political and social processes that avoid exclusion while respecting pluralism and diversity, including religious and cultural diversity;
- A strengthened role for the **[family/in its various forms/family in accordance with principle 9 of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development]**, community and civil society;
- Expanded access to knowledge, technology, education, health care services and information;

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- Increased solidarity, partnership and cooperation at all levels;
- Public policies that empower people to enjoy good health and productivity throughout their lives;
- Protection and conservation of the natural environment in the context of people-centred sustainable development.

ACTIONS

A. A favourable national and international economic environment

9. The promotion of mutually reinforcing broad based sustained economic growth and sustainable development on a global scale, as well as growth in production, non-discriminatory and multilateral rule-based international trading system, employment and incomes as a basis for social development **[requires]** the following actions at the national **[and/or]** international level:

- (a) Promoting the establishment of an open, equitable, cooperative and mutually beneficial international economic environment;
- (b) Implementing sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies which encourage broad-based, sustained economic growth and development that is sustainable and equitable, generate jobs, and that are geared towards eradicating poverty, reducing social and economic inequalities and exclusion;
- (c) Promoting enterprise and productive investment and expanded access to open and dynamic markets in the context of an open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, predictable, transparent and multilateral rule based international trading system and technologies for all people, particularly those living in poverty and the disadvantaged, as well as the least developed countries;
- (d) Implementing fully and as scheduled the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;
- (e) Refraining from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that creates obstacles to trade relations among states, impedes the full realization of social and economic development and hinders the well-being of the population in the affected countries;
- [(f) Reorienting agricultural policies and adopting appropriate forms of agricultural support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, in order to take advantage of the new market opportunities opened up by the Uruguay Round;]**
- (g) Promoting the coordination of macroeconomic policies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to promote an international financial system which is more conducive to stable and sustained economic growth and sustainable development through, inter alia, a higher degree

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of stability in financial markets, reducing the risk of financial crisis, improving the stability of exchange rates, stabilizing and striving for low real interest rates in the long run and reducing uncertainties of financial flows;

(h) Establishing, strengthening or rehabilitating, inter alia, through capacity building, where necessary, national and international structures, processes and resources available to ensure appropriate consideration and coordination of economic policy, with special emphasis on social development;

(i) Promoting or strengthening capacity-building in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, to develop social activities;

(j) Ensuring that, in accordance with Agenda 21, and the various consensus agreements, conventions and programmes of action adopted in the framework of follow-up of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, broad-based, sustained economic growth and sustainable development respects the need to protect the environment and the interests of future generations;

(k) Ensuring that the special needs and vulnerabilities of small island developing states are adequately addressed in order to enable them to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development with equity by implementing the programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States.

10. To ensure that the benefits of global economic growth are [more] equitably distributed among countries the following actions are [required/necessary] [, inter alia,] [at the international level:]

(a) Continuing efforts to reduce [and/or eliminate] [on a case by case basis] the debt burden of developing countries, [particularly the poorest among them,] reduce trade barriers and promote expanded access for all countries to markets, in the context of an open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, predictable, transparent and multilateral rule based international trading system, as well as for productive investment, technologies and know-how;

(b) Strengthening and improving technical and financial assistance to developing countries to promote sustainable development and overcome hindrances to their full and effective participation in the world economy;

(c) Changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account that the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances;

(d) Elaborating policies to enable developing countries to take advantage of expanded international trading opportunities in the context of the full implementation of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; and assisting countries, particularly in Africa, which are not

currently in a position to benefit fully from the liberalization of the world economy;

(e) Supporting the efforts of developing countries, particularly those heavily dependent on commodity exports, to diversify their economies.

11. Within the framework of support to developing countries, giving priority to the needs of Africa and the least developed countries, the following actions are necessary at the [national and] international level:

[(a) Implementing structural reform policies and effective development strategies that establish a more favourable climate for social development, trade and investments, give priority to human resource development and promote the further development of democratic institutions;]

[(b) Creating, in African countries and least developed countries, an enabling environment that attracts foreign and domestic direct investment, encourages savings, induces the return of flight capital and promotes the full participation by the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in the growth and development process;]

(c) Supporting economic reforms to improve the functioning of commodity markets and commodity diversification efforts through appropriate mechanisms, bilateral and multilateral financing and technical cooperation, including South-South cooperation, as well as through trade and partnership;

(d) Continuing to support the commodity diversification efforts of Africa and the least developed countries, inter alia, by providing technical and financial assistance for the preparatory phase of their commodity diversification projects and programmes;

[(e) (alternative 1) [Achieving/Seeking to achieve] an effective, comprehensive, equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the external debt problem by taking urgent action and measures, inter alia, [wherever possible] [through] the cancellation and/or reduction of [bilateral/ various types of] debt [on a case-by-case basis and respectful of the principle of burden sharing and equal treatment among creditors] [of the severely indebted low-income countries], [on a case-by-case basis] taking into account the mid-term review [, in 1995,] of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s [and no later than 1996] [, in order to help them to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development without falling into a new debt crisis];]

[(e) (alternative 2) Achieving a realistic, comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problem by considering urgent action and measures, inter alia, the reduction of bilateral debt;]

(f) Supporting the development of strategies adopted by these countries and working in partnership to ensure the implementation of the measures for their development;

(g) Taking appropriate actions, consistent with the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, in particular the decision on measures in favour of the least developed countries and the decision on measures concerning the possible negative effects of the reform programme on least developed countries and net food importing developing countries, in order to give these countries special attention with the view to enhancing their participation in the multilateral trading system and to mitigating any adverse effects of the implementation of the Uruguay Round, while stressing the need to support the African countries so they can benefit fully from the results of the Uruguay Round;

[(h) (alternative 1) Increasing [the impact of/the proportion of] official development assistance, both [in total/overall/targeted to] and for social programmes, [without reducing the resources allocated to other sectors/in support of government efforts to reorient a larger share of national resources towards social development goals.]

[(h) (alternative 2) Increasing the impact and the proportion of official development assistance targeted to social programmes in support of government efforts to reorient a larger share of national resources towards social development goals.]

[(h) (alternative 3) Increasing financial resource flows to developing countries, both in total and for social programmes, and the fulfilment of the commitment by developed countries which have not yet done so, the agreed upon United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA and 0.15 per cent to the least developed countries, no later than the year 2000, and without reducing the resources allocated to other sectors.]

[(h) (alternative 4) Increasing the effectiveness of official development assistance, both overall and for social programmes.]

12. Making economic growth and the interaction of market forces more conducive to social development [requires] the following actions [are necessary] at the national [and/or] international level:

(a) Implementing measures to open market opportunities for all, especially people living in poverty and the disadvantaged, and to encourage individuals and communities to take economic initiatives, innovate and invest in activities that contribute to social development while promoting broad based sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(b) Improving, broadening and regulating to the extent necessary the functioning of markets to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development and stability and long-term investment, fair competition and ethical conduct, and adopting and implementing policies to promote equitable distribution of the benefits of growth and protect crucial social services, inter alia, through complementing market mechanisms and mitigating any negative impacts posed by market forces, and implementing complementary policies to foster social development, while dismantling, consistent with the provisions of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, protectionist measures, and to integrate social and economic development;

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(c) Establishing an open market policy that reduces barriers to entry promotes transparency of markets through, inter alia, better access to information and widens the choices available to consumers;

(d) Promoting greater access to technology and technical assistance, as well as corresponding know-how, especially for micro-enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises in all countries, particularly in developing countries;

(e) Encouraging transnational and national corporations to operate in a framework of respect for the environment while complying with national laws and legislation, and in accordance with international agreements and conventions, and with proper consideration of the social and cultural impact of their activities;

(f) Adopting and implementing long-term strategies to ensure substantial, well-directed public and private investment in the construction and renewal of basic infrastructure, which will benefit people living in poverty and generate employment;

(g) Ensuring substantial public and private investment in human resource development, and for capacity building in health and education as well as in empowerment and participation, especially for people living in poverty or suffering from social exclusion;

(h) Supporting and paying special attention to the development of small scale and micro [enterprises], particularly in rural areas, as well as subsistence economies, to secure their safe interaction with larger economies;

(i) Supporting the economic activities of indigenous people, improving their conditions and development, and securing their safe interaction with larger economies;

(j) Supporting institutions, programmes and systems to disseminate practical information to promote social progress.

13. Ensuring that fiscal systems and other public policies are geared towards poverty eradication and do not generate socially divisive disparities [requires] inter alia, the following actions at the national [and [and/or] international level]:

(a) Enacting rules and regulations and creating a moral and ethical climate that prevents all forms of corruption and exploitation of individuals, families and groups;

(b) Promoting fair competition and ethical responsibility in business activities and enhancing cooperation and interaction among government, the private sector and civil society;

(c) Ensuring that fiscal and monetary policies promote savings and long-term investment in productive activities in accordance with national priorities and policies;

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[(d) Taking measures to reduce inefficiencies and inequities arising from [illegitimate/excessive] accumulation of wealth [by speculative or windfall gains] [including through the use of appropriate taxation] [in accordance with national priorities and policies;]]

(e) Re-examining the distribution of subsidies, inter alia, between industry and agriculture, urban and rural areas, private and public consumption, to ensure that subsidy systems benefit people living in poverty, especially the vulnerable, and reduce disparities;

(f) Promoting international agreements which address effectively issues of double taxation, as well as cross-border tax evasion, in accordance with priorities and policies of states concerned, while improving the efficiency and fairness of tax collection;

(g) Assisting developing countries, upon their request, to establish efficient and fair tax systems by strengthening the administrative capacity for tax assessment, collection, and tax evader prosecution, to support a more progressive tax system;

(h) Assisting the countries with economies in transition to establish fair and effective systems of taxation on a solid legal basis contributing to socio-economic reforms under way in these countries.

B. A favourable national and international political and legal environment

14. To ensure that the political framework supports the objectives of social development the following actions are [required] at the national level:

(a) Ensuring that governmental institutions and agencies responsible for the planning and implementation of social policies have the status, resources and information necessary to give high priority to social development in policy-making;

(b) Ensuring the rule of law and democracy and the existence of rules and processes to create transparency and accountability for all public and private institutions and to prevent and combat all forms of corruption, sustained through education and the development of attitudes and values promoting responsibility, solidarity and a strengthened civil society;

(c) Eliminating all forms of discrimination, while developing and encouraging educational programmes and media campaigns to that end;

(d) Encouraging decentralization of public institutions and services to a level which, compatible with the overall responsibilities, priorities and objectives of governments, responds properly to local needs and facilitates local participation;

(e) Establishing conditions for the social partners to organize and function [freely and responsibly] with guaranteed freedom of expression and

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association and the right to engage in collective bargaining and to promote mutual interests, [in accordance with national laws and regulations];

[(f) Establishing similar conditions for professional organizations and artisans' organizations, including the right to engage in transactions;]

(g) Promoting political and social processes inclusive of all members of society and respectful of political pluralism and cultural diversity;

(h) Strengthening the capacities and opportunities for all people, especially those who are disadvantaged or vulnerable, to enhance their own economic and social development, to establish and maintain organizations representing their interests and to be involved in the planning and implementation of government policies and programmes by which they will be directly affected;

(i) Ensuring full involvement and participation of women at all levels in the decision-making and implementation process; and in the economic and political mechanisms through which policies are formulated and implemented;

(j) Removing all legal impediments to the ownership of all means of production and property by men and women;

[(k) Creating the appropriate political and legal environment to address the root causes of movements of refugees, to allow their voluntary return in safety and dignity; measures should also be taken, in cooperation with the international community, as appropriate, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, other international instruments and relevant United Nations resolutions, to create conditions for [refugees and] internally displaced persons including those displaced as a result of armed conflict, and terrorist interventions, social strife and natural or man-made disasters, to voluntarily return to their places of origin.]

15. [Social development [requires] that all human rights [including the right to development] and fundamental freedoms be promoted and protected through the following actions:]

(a) Encouraging ratification of existing international human rights conventions that have not been ratified; and implementing the provisions of conventions and covenants that have been ratified;

[(b) (alternative 1) Promoting respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms at all levels, including the right to development, through appropriate legislation, dissemination of information, education and training and the provision of effective mechanisms and remedies for enforcement, inter alia, through the establishment or strengthening of national institutions responsible for monitoring and enforcement;]

[(b) (alternative 2) Reaffirming and promoting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent, interrelated, including the right to development, and striving to ensure that they are respected, protected and observed through appropriate legislation,

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dissemination of information, education and training and the provision of effective mechanisms and remedies for enforcement, inter alia, through the establishment or strengthening of national institutions responsible for monitoring and enforcement;]

[(c) Reaffirming that the right to development is an inalienable human right, by virtue of which all human beings and all peoples have the right to participate and to contribute to economic, social, cultural and political development, and that all human beings have the responsibility of development, individually and collectively, the states have the primary responsibility of creating the national and international conditions favourable for the realization of the right to development;]

[(d) Ensuring the realization of the right to development through effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level, since sustained action is indispensable for assuring a more rapid development of developing countries;]

(e) Promoting and protecting the human rights of women and removing all obstacles to full equality and equity between women and men in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life;

(f) Special attention should be given to promoting and protecting the rights of the child, with special attention to the rights of the girl child, inter alia, by encouraging the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s adopted at the World Summit for Children;

(g) Providing all people, in particular the vulnerable and disadvantaged in society, with the benefit of an independent, fair and effective system of justice and ensuring access for all to competent sources of advice about legal rights and obligations;

(h) Taking effective measures to bring to an end all de jure and de facto discrimination against persons with disabilities;

(i) Strengthening the ability of civil society and the community to actively participate in the planning, decision making and implementation of social development programmes, by education and access to resources;

(j) Promoting and protecting the rights of individuals in order to prevent and eliminate situations of domestic discrimination and violence.

16. An open political and economic system requires access by all to knowledge, education and information by:

(a) Strengthening the educational system at all levels as well as other means of acquiring skills and knowledge and ensuring universal access to basic education and life-long educational opportunities, while removing [economic and] socio-cultural barriers to the exercise of the right to education;

(b) Raising public awareness and promoting gender sensitivity education to eliminate all obstacles to full gender equality and equity;

(c) Enabling and encouraging access by all to a wide range of information and opinion on matters of general interest through the mass media and other means;

(d) Encouraging education systems and communication media to raise people's understanding and awareness of all aspects of social integration including gender sensitivity, non-violence, tolerance and solidarity, and respect for the diversity of cultures and interests [, while discouraging the gratuitous depiction of explicit sex, violence and cruelty in the media];

(e) Improving the reliability, validity, utility and public availability of statistical and other information on social development and gender issues, including the effective use of gender disaggregated statistics collected at the national, regional and international levels, including through support to academic and research institutions.

17. International support for national efforts [within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law] to promote a favourable political and legal environment [requires/can include] the following actions:

[(a) Upholding the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States, as well as non-interference in their internal affairs, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;]

(b) Making use, as appropriate, of the capacity of the United Nations and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to prevent and resolve armed conflicts and promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

(c) Coordinating policies, actions and legal instruments and/or measures to combat terrorism, all forms of extremist violence, illicit arms trafficking, organized crime and illicit drugs problem, money laundering and related crimes, trafficking in women, adolescents, children, [migrants,] and human organs, and other activities contrary to human rights and human dignity;

[(d) (alternative 1) Removing all obstacles to the full realization of the right to development for every human person and all countries, in particular developing countries, through the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;]

[(d) (alternative 2) Working to [remove/eliminate] all obstacles to the full realization of the right to development for every human person in all countries, particularly in developing countries, inter alia, through the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;]

[(e) Urging states to cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development of developing countries, by taking

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measures separately and jointly, for formulating the international policies of development with a view to facilitate the full realization of the right to development;]

[(f) Complementing the efforts accomplished by developing countries through an efficacious international assistance in order to promote and support global economic and social development;]

[(g) Removing the obstacles to the realization of the right of self-determination to peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development;]

(h) Ensuring that [the centrality of the human person in sustainable development/human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development and] the priority to be attached to social development are fully reflected in the programmes and activities of regional and international organizations;

(i) Reinforcing [within existing resources] the capacity of relevant national, regional and international organizations, within their mandates, to promote [and monitor] the implementation of all human rights, [including the right to development] and the elimination of all forms of discrimination;

(j) Elaborating policies, within the mandates and functions of the various international institutions, that will support the objectives of social development and contribute to institutional development through capacity-building and other forms of cooperation;

(k) Strengthening the capacities of Governments, the private sector and civil society, especially in Africa and the least developed countries to enable them to meet their specific and global responsibilities;

(l) Reinforcing the capacities of Governments, the private sector and civil society in the countries in transition with the aim of helping them in the process of transforming their economies from centrally planned to market-oriented ones.

CHAPTER II. ERADICATION OF POVERTY

BASIS FOR ACTION AND OBJECTIVES

18. Over 1 billion people in the world today live under unacceptable conditions of poverty, mostly in developing countries, and particularly in rural areas of low-income Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the least developed countries.

19. Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion. It is

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also characterized by a lack of participation in decision-making and in civil, social and cultural life. It occurs in all countries: as mass poverty in many developing countries, pockets of poverty amidst wealth in developed countries, loss of livelihoods as a result of economic recession, sudden poverty as a result of disaster or conflict, the poverty of low-wage workers, and the utter destitution of people who fall outside of family support systems, social institutions and safety nets. Women bear a disproportionate burden of poverty, and children growing up in poverty are often permanently disadvantaged. Older people, people with disabilities, indigenous people, refugees and internally displaced persons are also particularly vulnerable to poverty. Furthermore, poverty in its various forms represents a barrier for communication and access to services as well as a major health risk, and people living in poverty are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of disaster and conflicts. Absolute poverty is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income, but also on access to social services.

20. There is general agreement that persistent widespread poverty as well as serious social and gender inequities have significant influences on, and are in turn influenced by, demographic parameters such as population growth, structure and distribution. There is also general agreement that unsustainable consumption and production patterns are contributing to the unsustainable use of natural resources and environmental degradation as well as to the reinforcement of social inequities and of poverty with the above-mentioned consequences for demographic parameters.

21. Urban poverty is rapidly increasing in pace with overall urbanization. It is a growing phenomenon in all countries and regions, and often poses special problems such as overcrowding, contaminated water and bad sanitation, unsafe shelter, crime and additional social problems. An increasing number of low income urban households are female-maintained.

[22. Among people living in poverty gender disparities are marked especially in the increase in female maintained households. With increasing population the numbers of youth living in poverty will increase significantly. Therefore, specific measures are needed to address the juvenilization and feminization of poverty.]

23. [Poverty has its origins in political, legal, economic, cultural and social structures]. Poverty is a complex multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains. No uniform solution can be found for global application. Rather, country-specific programmes to tackle poverty and international efforts supporting national efforts, as well as the parallel process of creating a supportive international environment, are crucial for a solution to this problem. Poverty is inseparably linked to lack of control over resources, including land, skills, knowledge, capital and social connections. Without those resources, people are easily neglected by policy makers and have limited access to institutions, markets, employment and public services. The eradication of poverty cannot be accomplished through anti-poverty programmes alone, but will require democratic participation and changes in economic structures in order to ensure access for all to resources, opportunities and

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public services, to undertake policies geared to more equitable distribution of wealth and income, to provide social protection for those who cannot support themselves, and to assist people confronted by unforeseen catastrophe, whether individual or collective, natural, social or technological.

24. The eradication of poverty requires universal access to economic opportunities which will promote sustainable livelihood and basic social services as well as special efforts to facilitate access to opportunities and services for the disadvantaged. People living in poverty and vulnerable groups must be empowered through organization and participation in all aspects of political, economic and social life, and in particular in the planning and implementation of policies that affect them and thus enabling them to become genuine partners in development.

25. There is therefore an urgent need for:

- National strategies to reduce substantially overall poverty, including measures to remove the structural barriers which prevent people leaving poverty, with specific time-bound commitments to eradicate absolute poverty by a target date to be specified by each country in its national context;
- Stronger international cooperation and the support of international institutions to assist countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and to provide basic social protection and services;
- Development of methods to measure all forms of poverty, especially absolute poverty, and to assess and monitor the circumstances of those at risk, within the national context;
- Regular national reviews of economic policies and national budgets to orient them towards eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities;
- Expanded opportunities to enable people living in poverty to enhance their overall capacities and improve their economic condition [in a sustainable manner];
- Human resource development and improved infrastructural facilities;
- Comprehensive provision for the basic needs of all;
- Policies ensuring that all people have adequate economic and social protection during unemployment, ill health, maternity, disability and old age;
- [Policies that sustain family stability while respecting their diversity];

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- Mobilization of both the public and the private sectors, more developed areas, educational and academic institutions and non-governmental organizations to assist poverty-stricken areas.

ACTIONS

A. The formulation of integrated strategies

26. Governments should give greater focus to public efforts to eradicate absolute poverty and to reduce substantially overall poverty by:

- (a) Promoting sustained economic growth, in the context of sustainable development, and social progress require that growth be broadly based, offering equal opportunities to all people. All countries should recognize their common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development, and should continue to improve their efforts to promote sustained economic growth and to narrow imbalances in a manner that can benefit all countries, particularly the developing countries;
- (b) Formulating or strengthening, preferably by the year 1996, and implementing national poverty eradication plans to address the structural causes of poverty, encompassing action on the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels. These plans should establish, within each national context, strategies and affordable time-bound goals and targets for the substantial reduction of overall poverty and the eradication of absolute poverty. In the context of the national plans, particular attention should be given to employment creation as a means to eradicate poverty; appropriate attention to health and education and higher priority to basic social services; household income; and promoting access to productive assets and economic opportunities;
- (c) Identifying the livelihood systems, survival strategies and self-help organizations of people living in poverty and working with these organizations to develop programmes for combating poverty that build on those efforts ensuring the full participation of the people concerned and responding to their actual needs;
- (d) Elaboration at the national level of the measurements, criteria and indicators for determining the extent and distribution of absolute poverty. Each country should develop such a precise definition and assessment of absolute poverty, preferably in 1996, the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty;
- (e) Establishing policies, objectives and measurable targets to enhance and broaden women's economic opportunities and access to productive resources, particularly women who have no source of income;
- [(f) Promoting effective enjoyment by all of economic, social, cultural and civil rights and access to existing social protection and public services by, in particular, through encouraging the ratification and ensuring full

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implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;]

(g) Eliminating injustice and obstacles which women are faced with and encouraging and strengthening the participation of women in taking decisions and in implementing them, and their access to productive resources and land ownership as well as their right to inherit goods;

(h) Encouraging and supporting local community development projects which foster the skill, self-reliance and self-confidence of people living in poverty and which facilitate their active participation in efforts to eradicate poverty.

27. Governments are urged to integrate goals and targets for combating poverty into overall economic and social policies and planning at the local, national and, where appropriate, regional levels by:

(a) Analysing policies and programmes, including those relating to macroeconomic stability, structural adjustment programmes, taxation, investments, employment, markets and all relevant sectors of the economy, with respect to their impact on poverty [, family stability] and inequality and assess their gender implications and adjust them as appropriate to promote more equitable distribution of productive assets, wealth, opportunities, income and services;

(b) Redesigning public investment policies relating to infrastructure development, management of natural resources and human resource development to benefit people living in poverty and are compatible with the long-term improvement of their livelihood;

(c) Ensuring that development policies benefit low-income communities and rural and agricultural development;

(d) Selecting wherever possible development schemes which do not displace local populations; designing an appropriate policy and legal framework to compensate the displaced for losses, to help them to re-establish their livelihoods and to promote their recovery from social and cultural disruption;

(e) Designing and implementing environmental protection and resource management measures taking into account the needs of people living in poverty and vulnerable groups in accordance with Agenda 21 and the various consensus agreements, conventions and programmes of action adopted in the framework of the follow-up of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(f) Establishing and strengthening, as appropriate, mechanisms for the coordination of efforts to combat poverty, in collaboration with civil society, including the private sector, and developing integrated inter-sectoral and intra-governmental responses for such purposes.

28. People living in poverty and their organizations should be empowered by:

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(a) Involving them fully in the setting of targets and in the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of national strategies and programmes for poverty eradication and community based development, and ensuring that these programmes reflect their priorities;

(b) Integrating gender concerns in planning and implementation of policies and programmes for empowerment of women;

(c) Ensuring that policies and programmes affecting people living in poverty respect their dignity and culture and make full use of their knowledge, skills and resourcefulness;

(d) Strengthening education at all levels and ensuring access to education to people living in poverty, in particular to primary education and other basic education opportunities;

(e) Encouraging and assisting people living in poverty to organize so that their representatives can participate in economic and social policy-making and work more effectively with governmental, non-governmental and other relevant institutions to obtain the services and opportunities they need;

(f) Placing special emphasis on capacity-building and community-based management;

(g) Educating people about their rights, the political system and the availability of programmes.

29. There is a need periodically to monitor, assess and share information on performance on poverty eradication plans, evaluate policies to combat poverty and promote understanding and awareness of poverty and its causes and consequences. This could be done, by governments, inter alia, through:

(a) Developing, updating and disseminating specific and agreed gender disaggregated indicators of poverty and vulnerability, including income, wealth, nutrition, physical and mental health, education, literacy, unemployment, social exclusion and isolation, [family stability/stability of families], homelessness, landlessness and other factors, as well as indicators of the national and international causal factors underlying poverty; for this purpose, gathering comprehensive and comparable data, disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, language groupings, regions and economic and social sectors;

(b) Monitoring and assessing the achievement of goals and targets agreed to in international fora in the area of social development; evaluating, quantitatively and qualitatively, changes in poverty levels, and persistence of poverty, and vulnerability to poverty, particularly concerning household income levels and access to resources and services; and assessing the effectiveness of poverty eradication strategies, based on the priorities and perceptions of households living in poverty and low-income communities;

(c) Strengthening international data collection and statistical systems to support countries in monitoring social development goals; and encouraging the expansion of international databases to incorporate socially beneficial

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activities not included in available data, such as women's unremunerated work and contributions to society, the informal economy, and sustainable livelihoods;

(d) Mobilizing public awareness, in particular through educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and the media, to enable society to prioritize the struggle against poverty while focusing attention on progress or failure in the pursuit of defined goals and targets;

(e) Mobilizing the resources of universities and research institutions to improve the understanding of the causes of poverty and their solutions, as well as the impact of structural adjustment measures on people living in poverty and the effectiveness of anti-poverty strategies and programmes, strengthening the capacity for social science research in developing countries and integrating as appropriate the results of research into decision-making processes;

(f) Facilitating and promoting exchange of knowledge and experience, especially among developing countries inter alia, through subregional and regional organizations.

30. Members of the international community should, bilaterally or through multilateral organizations, foster an enabling environment for poverty eradication by:

(a) Coordinating policies and programmes to support the measures being taken in the developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, to eradicate poverty, provide remunerative work and strengthen social integration in order to meet basic social development goals and targets;

(b) Promoting international cooperation to assist developing countries, at their request, in their efforts, in particular at the community level, towards achieving gender equality and empowerment of women;

(c) Strengthening the capacities of developing countries to monitor progress on national poverty eradication plans and to assess the impact of national and international policies and programmes on people living in poverty and address their negative impacts;

(d) Strengthening the capacity of countries with economies in transition to develop their social protection systems and social policies, inter alia, for the reduction of poverty;

(e) Addressing the special needs of small island developing states with respect to eradicating poverty and meeting poverty eradication goals and targets within the context of social development programmes that reflect their national priorities;

(f) Addressing the problems faced by the landlocked countries in eradicating poverty and supporting their efforts aimed at social development;

(g) Supporting societies disrupted by conflict in their efforts to rebuild their social protection systems and eradicate poverty;

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[Note: It was suggested that the following two subparagraphs should be discussed in the context of Chapter V.]

[(h) Approving at the level of the General Assembly during its fiftieth session the first United Nations decade for the eradication of poverty following the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (1996);]

[(i) Elaborating in the framework of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty a global programme of action to combat poverty for adoption by the fifty-first session of the General Assembly and to be implemented during the first United Nations decade for the eradication of poverty.]

B. Improved access to productive resources and infrastructure

31. The opportunities for income generation, diversification of activities and increase of productivity in low-income and poor communities should be enhanced by:

(a) Improving availability and accessibility of transportation, communication, power and energy services at the local or community level, in particular for isolated, remote and marginalized communities;

(b) Ensuring that investments in infrastructure support sustainable development at the local or community levels;

(c) Emphasizing the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and enhance competitiveness;

(d) Supporting the importance of commodity diversification as a means to increase export revenues of developing countries and to improve their competitiveness in the face of the persistent instability in the price of some primary commodities and the general deterioration in the terms of trade;

(e) Promoting, including by micro-enterprises, rural non-farm production and service activities, such as agro-processing, sales and services of agricultural equipment and inputs, irrigation, credit services and other income-generating activities, inter alia, through supportive laws and administrative measures, credit policies and technical and administrative training;

(f) Strengthening and improving financial and technical assistance for community-based development and self-help programmes and strengthening cooperation among Governments, community organizations, cooperatives, formal and informal banking institutions, private enterprises and international agencies, with the aim of mobilizing local savings, promoting the creation of local financial networks, and increasing the availability of credit and market information to small entrepreneurs, small farmers and other low-income self-employed workers, with particular efforts to ensure availability of such services to women;

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(g) Strengthening organizations of small farmers, landless tenants and labourers, other small producers, fisherfolk, community-based and workers' cooperatives, especially those run by women, inter alia in order to improve market access and increase productivity, provide inputs and technical advice, promote cooperation in production and marketing operations, and strengthen participation in the planning and implementation of rural development;

(h) Promoting national and international assistance in providing economic viable alternatives for social groups especially farmers involved in the cultivation and processing of crops used for the illegal drug trade;

(i) Improving the competitiveness of natural products with environmental advantages and the impact that this could have on promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns and strengthening and improving financial and technical assistance to the developing countries for research and development of such products;

(j) Promoting comprehensive rural development, including by land reform, land improvement and economic diversification;

(k) Economic opportunities for rural women should be improved through elimination of legal, social, cultural and practical obstacles to women's participation in economic activities and ensuring that women have equal access to productive resources.

32. Rural poverty should be addressed by:

(a) Expanding and improving land ownership through measures such as land reform and improving the security of land tenure, and ensuring the equal right of women and men in this respect, developing new agricultural land, promoting fair land rents, making land transfers more efficient and fair, and adjudicating land disputes;

(b) Promoting fair wages and improving the conditions of agricultural labour, and increasing the access of small farmers to water, credit, extension services and appropriate technology, including for women, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups on the basis of equality;

(c) Strengthening measures and actions designed to improve the social, economic and living conditions in rural areas and thereby discourage rural exodus;

(d) Promoting opportunities for small farmers and other agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, on terms which respect sustainable development;

(e) Improving access to markets and market information to enable small producers to obtain better prices for their products and pay better prices for the materials they need;

(f) Protecting the [traditional] rights to land and other resources of pastoralists, fishery workers and nomadic and indigenous people and strengthening land management in areas of pastoral or nomadic activity, building

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on traditional communal practices, controlling encroachment by others, and developing improved systems of range management and access to water, markets, credit, animal production, veterinary services, health including health services, education and information;

(g) Promoting education, research and development on farming systems and small-holder cultivation and animal husbandry techniques, particularly in environmentally fragile areas, building on local and traditional practices of sustainable agriculture and taking particular advantage of women's knowledge;

(h) Strengthening agricultural training and extension services to promote more effective use of existing technologies and indigenous knowledge systems and to disseminate new technologies, in order to reach both men and women farmers and other agricultural workers, including through the hiring of more women as extension workers;

(i) Promoting infrastructural and institutional investment in small-scale farming in resource-poor regions, so that small-scale farmers can fully explore market opportunities, within the context of liberalization.

33. Access to credit by small rural or urban producers, landless farmers and other people with low or no income should be substantially improved, with special attention to the needs of women, and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups by:

(a) Reviewing national legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks that restrict access of people living in poverty, especially women, to credit on reasonable terms;

(b) Promoting realistic targets for access to affordable credit where appropriate;

(c) Providing incentives, improving access to and strengthening the capacities of the organized credit system to deliver credit and related services to people living in poverty and vulnerable groups;

(d) Expanding financial networks, building on existing community networks, promoting attractive opportunities for savings and ensuring equitable access to credit at the local level.

34. Urban poverty should further be addressed by:

(a) Promoting and strengthening micro enterprises, new small businesses, cooperative enterprises, and expanded market and other employment opportunities and, where appropriate, facilitating the transition from the informal to the formal sector;

(b) Promoting sustainable livelihoods for people living in urban poverty through the provision or expansion of access to training, education, and other employment assistance services, in particular for women, and youth, the unemployed and the underemployed;

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(c) Promoting public and private investments to improve for the deprived the overall human environment and infrastructure, in particular housing, water and sanitation and public transportation;

(d) Ensuring that strategies for shelter give special attention to women and children, bearing in mind the perspectives of women in the development of these strategies;

(e) Promoting social and other essential services, including, where necessary, assistance for people to move to areas offering better employment opportunities, housing, education, health and other social services;

(f) Ensuring safety through effective criminal justice administration and protective measures responsive to the needs and concerns of the community;

(g) Strengthening the role and expanding the means of municipal authorities, non-governmental organizations, universities and other educational institutions, businesses and community organizations, enabling them to be more actively involved in urban planning, policy development and implementation;

(h) Ensuring special measures to protect the displaced, the homeless, street children, unaccompanied minors and children in special and difficult circumstances, orphans, adolescents and single mothers, people with disabilities and older persons and to ensure they are integrated into their communities.

C. Meeting the basic human needs of all

35. Governments in partnership with all other development actors in particular organizations of and people living in poverty should cooperate to meet the basic human needs of all, including people living in poverty and vulnerable groups, by:

(a) Ensuring universal access to basic social services, with particular efforts to facilitate access by people living in poverty and vulnerable groups;

(b) Creating public awareness that the satisfaction of basic human needs is an essential element of poverty reduction; these needs are closely interrelated and comprise nutrition, health, water and sanitation, education, employment, housing and participation in cultural and social life;

(c) Ensuring that women of all ages and children **[taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents]** have full and equal access to social services, especially education, legal services and health-care services;

(d) Ensuring that due priority is given and adequate resources made available, at the national, regional and international levels, to combat the threat to individual and public health, by the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS globally, and the re-emergence of major diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, onchocerciasis (river blindness) and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular, cholera;

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(e) Taking particular actions to enhance the productive capacities of indigenous people, ensuring their full and equal access to social services and participation in the elaboration and implementation of policies that affect their development, with full respect of their cultures, languages, traditions, forms of social organizations as well as their own initiatives;

(f) Providing appropriate social services to enable vulnerable people and people living in poverty to improve their lives, to exercise their rights and to participate fully in all social, economic and political activities and to contribute to social and economic development;

(g) Recognizing that improving people's health is inseparably linked to sound environment;

(h) Ensuring physical access to all basic social services for persons who are older, disabled or homebound;

(i) Ensuring that people living in poverty have full and equal access to justice, including knowledge of their rights and as appropriate through the provision of free legal assistance. The legal system should be made more sensitive and responsive to the needs and special circumstances of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, to ensure the strong and independent administration of justice;

(j) Promoting full restorative services in particular for those who require institutional care or are homebound and a comprehensive array of community-based, long-term care services for those facing loss of independence.

36. Governments should implement the commitments that have been made to meet the basic needs of all, **[with the [appropriate] assistance of the international community,]** including, inter alia, the following:

(a) By the year 2000, universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children; closing the gender gap in primary and secondary school education by the year 2005; universal primary education in all countries before the year 2015;

(b) By the year 2000, life expectancy will not be less than 60 years in any country;

(c) By the year 2000, reduction of mortality rates of infants and children under five years of age by one third of the 1990 level, or 50 to 70 per 1,000 live births, whichever is less; by the year 2015 aim to achieve an infant mortality rate below 35 per 1,000 live births and an under-five mortality rate below 45 per 1,000;

(d) By the year 2000, a reduction in maternal mortality by one half of the 1990 level; by the year 2015, a further reduction by one half;

(e) Achieving food security by ensuring a safe and nutritionally adequate food supply, both at the national and the international level, a reasonable degree of stability in the supply of food as well as physical, social and

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economic access to enough food for all, while reaffirming that food should not be used as a tool for political pressure;

(f) By the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among children under five years of age by half of the 1990 level;

(g) By the year 2000, attainment by all peoples of the world of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life, and to this end, ensuring primary health care for all;

(h) Make accessible through the primary health-care system reproductive health to all individuals of appropriate ages [with proper regard for parental guidance and responsibility] as soon as possible and no later than the year 2015, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, taking into account the reservations and declarations made at the Conference;

(i) Strengthening efforts and increasing commitments with the aim, by the year 2000, of reducing malaria mortality and morbidity by at least 20 per cent compared to 1995 levels in at least 75 per cent of affected countries, as well as reducing social and economic losses due to malaria in developing countries, especially in Africa, where the overwhelming majority both of cases and of deaths occur;

(j) By the year 2000, to eradicate, eliminate or control major diseases constituting global health problems, in accordance with paragraph 6.12 of Agenda 21;

(k) Reducing the adult illiteracy rate - the appropriate age group to be determined in each country - to at least half its 1990 level, with emphasis on female literacy. To achieve universal access to quality education, with particular priority being given to primary and technical education and job training, to combat illiteracy and to eliminate gender disparities in access to, retention in, and support for, education;

(l) Providing, on a sustainable basis, access to safe drinking water in sufficient quantities and proper sanitation for all;

(m) Improving the availability of affordable and adequate shelter for all, in accordance with the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

(n) Monitoring the implementation of those commitments at the highest appropriate level and considering the possibility of expediting their implementation through the dissemination of sufficient and accurate statistical data and appropriate indicators.

37. Access to social services for people living in poverty and vulnerable groups should be improved through:

(a) Facilitating access and improving the quality of education for people living in poverty by establishing schools in unserved areas, providing social services, such as meals and health care, as incentives for families in poverty

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to keep children in school and improving the quality of schools in low-income communities;

(b) Expanding and improving opportunities for continuing education and training, through public and private initiatives and non-formal education, to improve opportunities for people living in poverty including people with disabilities to develop the skills and knowledge needed to better their conditions and livelihoods;

(c) Expanding and improving pre-school education, formal and non-formal, including through new learning technologies, radio and television, to overcome some of the disadvantages faced by young children growing up in poverty;

[(d) Ensuring that low-income communities have access to health service outlets staffed by health workers who can provide primary care, essential drugs and information and services relating to preventive health care [including reproductive health, nutrition, dental care, safe water, sanitation and environmental protection] free of charge, or at affordable rates with provision for those who are unable to pay;]

(e) Promoting cooperation among government agencies, health care workers, women's organizations and other institutions of civil society to develop a comprehensive national strategy for improving [maternal/reproductive health care] and child health care and ensuring that people living in poverty have full access to [such services/reproductive health care], [such services, including maternal health care, family planning and ...] including [reproductive health] family planning [care/and sexual health as part of primary health care services] and education on safe motherhood and prenatal and post-natal care, including on the benefits of breastfeeding;

(f) Encouraging health care workers to work in low-income communities and rural areas and providing outreach services to make health care available to otherwise unserved areas recognizing that investing in a primary health care system which ensures prevention, treatment and rehabilitation for all individuals is an effective means to promote social and economic development as well as broad participation in society.

D. Enhanced social protection and reduced vulnerability

38. Social protection systems should be based on legislation, as appropriate, strengthened and expanded, as necessary, in order to protect from poverty people who cannot find work, people who cannot work due to sickness, disability, [language barriers], old age or maternity, or caring for children and sick or older relatives, families that have lost a breadwinner through death or marital break-up, and people who have lost their livelihoods due to natural disaster or civil violence, wars or forced displacement. Due attention should be given to people affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Actions to this end should include:

(a) Strengthening and expanding programmes targeted to those in need, programmes providing universal basic protection, and social security insurance

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programmes, with the choice of programmes depending on national financial and administrative capacities;

(b) Developing, where necessary, a strategy for a gradual expansion of social protection programmes that provide social security for all according to a schedule and terms and conditions related to national contexts;

(c) Ensuring that social safety nets associated with economic restructuring are considered as complementary strategies to overall poverty reduction and an increase in productive employment. Short term by nature, safety nets must protect people living in poverty and enable them to find productive employment;

(d) Designing social protection and support programmes to help people become self-sufficient as fully and quickly as possible, to assist and protect families, to reintegrate those excluded from economic activity and to prevent social isolation or stigmatization of those needing protection;

(e) Exploring a variety of means for raising revenues to strengthen social protection programmes and promoting efforts by the private sector and voluntary associations to provide social protection and support;

(f) Promoting innovative efforts of self-help organizations, professional associations and other organizations of civil society in this sphere;

(g) Expanding and strengthening social protection programmes to protect working people, including the self-employed and their families from the risk of falling into poverty, by extending coverage to as many as possible, providing benefits quickly and ensuring that entitlements continue when workers change jobs;

(h) Ensuring, through appropriate regulation, that contributory social protection plans are efficient and transparent so that the contributions of workers, employers and the State and the accumulation of resources can be monitored by the participants;

(i) **[Ensuring an adequate/Working to ensure a]** social safety net under structural adjustment programmes;

(j) Ensuring that social protection and social support programmes meet the needs of women and, especially, take into account women's multiple roles and concerns; in particular re-integration into formal work after periods of absence; support for older women; promotion of acceptance of women's multiple roles and responsibilities.

39. Particular efforts should be made to protect children and youth by:

(a) Promoting family stability and supporting families **[in their various forms]** in providing mutual support, including in their role as nurturers and educators of children;

(b) Promoting social support, including good quality child care and working conditions allowing both parents to reconcile parenthood with working life;

(c) Supporting and involving family organizations and networks in community activities;

(d) Taking the necessary legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect and promote the rights of the child with particular attention to the girl child;

(e) Improving the situation and protecting the rights of children in especially difficult circumstances including in areas of armed conflict, children who lack adequate family support, including urban street children, abandoned children, children with disabilities, children addicted to narcotic drugs, those affected by war or natural and man-made disasters, unaccompanied minor refugee children, working children, and those who are economically and sexually exploited or abused, including the victims of the sale and trafficking of children, and ensuring that they have access to food, shelter, education and health care, and are protected from abuse and violence, as well as provided with the necessary social and psychological assistance for healthy reintegration into society, **[family reunification]** and substituting education for child work;

(f) Developing and strengthening programmes targeted at youth living in poverty in order to enhance their economic, educational, social and cultural opportunities, to promote constructive social relations among them and to provide them with connections outside their communities to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty;

(g) Addressing the special needs of indigenous children and their families, particularly those living in poor areas, enabling them to benefit adequately from economic and social development programmes with full respect for their cultures, languages and traditions;

(h) Improving the condition of the single parent in society and ensuring that single-parent families and female headed or maintained households receive the social support they need, including support for adequate housing and child care.

40. Particular efforts should be made to protect older persons, including those with disabilities, by:

(a) Strengthening family support systems;

(b) Improving the situation of older persons, in particular in cases where they lack adequate family support, including rural older persons, working older persons, those affected by armed conflicts and natural or man-made disasters, and those who are exploited, physically or psychologically neglected or abused;

(c) Ensuring that older persons are able to meet their basic human needs through access to social services and social security, that those in need are

assisted, that older persons are protected from abuse and violence, and are treated as a resource and not a burden;

(d) Providing assistance to grandparents who have been required to assume responsibility for children, particularly of parents who are affected by serious diseases, including AIDS or leprosy, or others who are unable to care for their dependants;

(e) Creating a financial environment that encourages people to save for their old age;

(f) Strengthening measures and mechanisms to ensure that retired workers do not fall into poverty taking into account their contribution to the development of their countries;

(g) Encouraging and supporting cross-generational participation in policy and programme development and in decision-making bodies at all levels.

41. People and communities should be protected from impoverishment and long-term displacement and exclusion resulting from disasters through the following actions at the national and international levels, as appropriate:

(a) Designing effective mechanisms to reduce the impact of and to mitigate the effects of natural disasters such as droughts, earthquakes, cyclones and floods;

(b) Developing long-term strategies and contingency plans for effective mitigation of natural disasters and for famine, including early warning, assessment, information dissemination and management as well as rapid response strategies, that ensure the quick evolution of relief activities into rehabilitation and development;

(c) Developing complementary mechanisms that integrate governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental efforts, including the establishment of national volunteer corps to support the United Nations activities in the areas of humanitarian emergency assistance, as well as in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 49/139 B;

(d) Developing and strengthening emergency food reserves as a means to prevent acute food shortages and stabilize prices, with facilities for food storage, transportation and distribution during emergencies, making full use of traditional and market mechanisms;

(e) In disaster-prone areas and in cooperation with community-based organizations, developing drought and flood mitigation agronomic practices and resource conservation and infrastructure building programmes, using food-for-work where appropriate and incorporating traditional disaster-response practices, which can be rapidly expanded into emergency employment and rebuilding programmes in disaster situations;

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(f) Establishing the necessary planning and logistical mechanisms to enable quick and effective response in disaster situations to provide food, psychological and social care, medicines, medical supplies and other relief to victims, especially women and children, and ensuring that the relief is effectively targeted to those who need it; and channelling and organizing disaster assistance so as to regenerate the local economy and support resource protection and development efforts;

(g) Mobilizing and coordinating regional and international assistance, including assistance from the United Nations system, and from non-governmental organizations, to support the actions of governments and communities confronting disaster situations;

(h) Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters through development of early warning systems.

CHAPTER III. THE EXPANSION OF PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND THE REDUCTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

BASIS FOR ACTION AND OBJECTIVES

42. Productive work and employment are central elements of development as well as decisive elements of human identity. Sustained economic growth and sustainable development as well as the expansion of productive employment should go hand in hand. Full and adequately and appropriately remunerated employment is an effective method of combating poverty and promoting social integration. The goal of full employment requires that the State, the social partners and all the other parts of civil society at all levels cooperate to create conditions which enable everyone to participate in and benefit from productive work. In a world of increasing globalization and interdependence among countries, national efforts need to be buttressed by international cooperation.

43. Globalization and rapid technological development give rise to increased labour mobility, bringing new employment opportunities as well as new uncertainties. There has been an increase in part-time, casual and other forms of atypical employment. In addition to requiring the creation of new employment opportunities on an unprecedented scale, such an environment calls for expanded efforts to enhance human resources development for sustainable development by inter alia enhancing the knowledge and skills necessary for people, particularly for women and youth, to work productively and adapt to changing requirements.

44. In many developed countries, growth in employment is currently great in small- and medium-sized enterprises and in self-employment. In many developing countries, informal sector activities often are the leading source of employment opportunities for people with limited access to formal sector wage employment and in particular for women. The removal of obstacles to the operation of such enterprises and the provision of support for their creation and expansion must be accompanied by protection of the basic rights, health and safety of workers and the progressive improvement of overall working conditions together with strengthening of efforts to make some enterprises part of the formal sector.

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45. While all groups can benefit from more employment opportunities, specific needs and changing demographic patterns and trends call for appropriate measures. Particular efforts by the public and private sectors are required in all spheres of employment policy to ensure gender equality, equal opportunity and non-discrimination on the basis of race/ethnic group, religion, age, health, disability and with full respect for applicable international instruments. Special attention must also be paid to the needs of groups who face particular disadvantage in their access to the labour market to ensure their integration into productive activities, including through the promotion of effective support mechanisms.

46. Much unremunerated productive work, such as caring for children and older persons, producing and preparing food for the family, protecting the environment and providing voluntary assistance to vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups, is of great social importance. Worldwide, most of this work is done by women who often face the double burden of remunerated and unremunerated work. Efforts are needed to acknowledge the social and economic importance and value of unremunerated work and to facilitate labour force participation in combination with such work through flexible working arrangements, encouraging voluntary social activities as well as broadening the very conception of productive work and to accord social recognition for such work [including, by reflecting its value in the satellite accounts of the gross national product].

47. There is therefore an urgent need, in the overall context of promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development for:

- Placing the creation of employment at the centre of national strategies and policies, with the full participation of employers and trade unions and other parts of civil society;
- Policies to expand work opportunities and increase productivity in both rural and urban sectors;
- Education and training which enable workers and entrepreneurs to adapt to changing technologies and economic conditions;
- Quality jobs, with full respect for the basic rights of workers as defined by relevant ILO and other international instruments;
- Giving special priority, in the design of policies, to the problems of structural, long-term unemployment and underemployment of youth, women, persons with disabilities and all other disadvantaged groups and individuals;
- Empowerment of women, gender balance in decision-making processes at all levels and gender analysis in policy development to ensure equal employment opportunities and wage rates for women and to enhance harmonious and mutually beneficial partnership between women and men in sharing family and employment responsibilities;
- Empowerment of members of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including through the provision of education and training;

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- A broader recognition and understanding of work and employment and greater flexibility in working time arrangements for both men and women.

ACTIONS

A. The centrality of employment in policy formulation

48. Placing the expansion of productive employment at the centre of sustainable development strategies and economic and social policies [requires/the following are important]:

(a) Promoting and pursuing active policies for full, productive, appropriately remunerated and freely chosen employment;

(b) Giving priority at the national and international levels to the policies which can address the problems of unemployment and underemployment.

49. Minimizing the negative impact on jobs of measures for macroeconomic stability [requires/the following are important]:

(a) Pursuing the coordination of macroeconomic policies so that they are mutually reinforcing and conducive to broad-based and sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as well as substantial increases in productive employment expansion and a decline in unemployment worldwide;

(b) Giving priority to programmes which most directly promote viable and long-term job growth when budgetary adjustments are required;

(c) Removing structural constraints to economic growth and employment creation as a part of stabilization policies;

(d) Enabling competing claims on resources to be resolved in a non-inflationary manner through the development and use of sound industrial relations systems;

(e) Monitoring, analysing and disseminating information on the impact of trade and investment liberalization on the economy, especially on employment;

(f) Exchanging information on different employment promotion measures and their consequences, and monitoring the development of global employment trends;

(g) Establishing appropriate social safety mechanisms to minimize the adverse effects of structural adjustment, stabilization or reform programmes on the work force, especially the vulnerable, and for those who lose their jobs, creating conditions for their re-entry through, *inter alia*, continuing education and retraining.

50. [Stimulating/To stimulate] [both economic and] employment [-intensive] growth [requires/can be achieved by]:

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[Alternative text: Promoting patterns of economic growth that maximize employment creation requires:]

(a) Encouraging, as appropriate, labour-intensive investments in economic and social infrastructure that use local resources and create, maintain and rehabilitate community assets in both rural and urban areas;

(b) Promoting technological innovations and industrial policies that have the potential to stimulate short- and long-term employment creation and to consider their impact on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(c) Giving developing countries the capacity to select specific and suitable technologies;

(d) Providing technical assistance and expanded transfer of technology to developing countries to integrate technology and employment policies with other social objectives, and to establish and strengthen national and local technology institutions;

(e) Encouraging the realization in the countries with economies in transition of programmes for on-the-job personnel training, facilitating their adaptation to the market-oriented reforms and reducing mass unemployment;

(f) Promoting mutually supportive improvements in rural farm and non-farm production, including animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries and agro-processing industries, aiming to expand and diversify environmentally sound, sustained economic activity and productive employment in the rural sector;

(g) Encouraging community economic development strategies that build on partnerships among governments and members of civil society to create jobs and address the social circumstances of individuals, families and communities;

(h) Introducing sound policies to mobilize savings and stimulate investment in capital-short areas;

(i) Maximizing the job creation potential inherent in Agenda 21 through the conservation and management of natural resources, the promotion of alternative livelihoods in fragile ecosystems, and the rehabilitation and regeneration of critically affected and vulnerable land areas and natural resources;

(j) Encouraging the utilization of renewable energy, based on local employment - intensive resources, in particular in rural areas.

51. Enhancing opportunities for the creation and growth of private sector enterprises which would generate additional employment [requires/can be achieved by]:

(a) Removing obstacles faced by small- and medium-sized enterprises and easing regulations that discourage private initiative;

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(b) Facilitating access by small- and medium-sized enterprises to credit, national and international markets, management training and technological information;

(c) Facilitating arrangements between large and small enterprises such as sub-contracting programmes with full respect for workers' rights;

(d) Improving opportunities and working conditions for women and youth entrepreneurs, by eliminating discrimination in access to credit, productive resources and social security protection, and providing and increasing, as appropriate, family benefits and social support such as health care and child care;

(e) Promoting and supporting and establishing legal frameworks to foster the development of cooperative enterprises, and encouraging them to mobilize capital, develop innovative lending programmes and promote entrepreneurship;

(f) Assisting informal sectors and local enterprises to become more productive and progressively integrated into the formal economy through access to affordable credit, information, wider markets, new technology and appropriate technological and management skills, opportunities to upgrade technical and management skills and improved premises and other physical infrastructure; and by progressively extending labour standards and social protection without destroying the ability of informal sectors to generate employment;

(g) Promoting the creation and development of independent organizations, such as chambers and other associations or self-help institutions of small formal and informal enterprises;

(h) Facilitating the expansion of the training and employment-generating opportunities of industries.

B. Education, training and labour policies

52. Facilitating people's access to productive employment in today's rapidly changing global environment and developing better quality jobs [require/can be achieved by]:

(a) Establishing well-defined educational priorities and investing effectively in education and training systems;

(b) Introducing new and revitalized partnerships between education and other government departments, including labour, and communications and partnerships between government and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, local communities, religious groups and families;

(c) Ensuring broad basic education, especially literacy, and promoting general education, including the analytical and critical thinking that is essential to improve learning skills. This is the foundation for acquiring specialized skills and for renewing, adapting and upgrading them rapidly to facilitate horizontal and vertical occupational mobility;

/...

(d) Promoting the active participation of youth and adult learners in the design of literacy campaigns, education and training programmes to ensure that the labour force and social realities of diverse groups are taken into account;

(e) Promoting lifelong learning to ensure that education and training programmes respond to changes in the economy, provide full and equal access to training opportunities, secure the access of women to training programmes, offer incentives for public and private sectors to provide, and for workers to acquire, training on a continuous basis, and stimulate entrepreneurial skills;

(f) Encouraging and supporting through technical assistance programmes, including those of the United Nations system, well-designed and adaptable vocational training and apprenticeship programmes to enhance productivity and productive employment;

(g) Promoting and strengthening training programmes for the employment of new entrants to the job market and retraining programmes for displaced and retrenched workers;

(h) Developing an enhanced capacity for research and knowledge dissemination by encouraging national and international exchanges of information on innovative models and best practices;

(i) Developing, in the area of vocational and continuing education, innovative methods of teaching and learning, including interactive technologies and inductive methods involving close coordination between working experience and training.

53. Helping workers to adapt and to enhance their employment opportunities under changing economic conditions **[requires/can be accomplished by]**:

(a) Designing, developing, implementing, analysing and monitoring active labour policies to stimulate the demand for labour in order to ensure that the burden of indirect labour costs on employers does not constitute a disincentive to hiring workers; identify skill shortages and surpluses; provide vocational guidance and counselling services and active help in job searches; promote occupational choice and mobility; offer advisory services and support to enterprises, particularly small enterprises, for the more effective use and development of their work force; and establish institutions and processes which prevent all forms of discrimination and improve the employment opportunities of groups that are vulnerable and disadvantaged;

(b) Improving the employment opportunities and increasing ways and means to help youth and persons with disabilities to develop needed skills to enable them to find employment;

(c) Promoting access by women and girls to traditionally male-dominated occupations;

(d) Developing strategies to address the needs of people engaged in various forms of atypical employment;

/...

(e) Promoting labour mobility, retraining and maintenance of adequate levels of social protection to facilitate worker redeployment when there is phasing out of production or closure of an enterprise, giving special attention to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(f) Facilitating the integration or reintegration of women into the work force by developing adequate child-care, care for older persons and other support services and facilities;

(g) Encouraging cooperation between employers and workers to prepare for the introduction of new technologies and to plan for their employment effects as far in advance as possible, while ensuring adequate protection and adjustment;

(h) Strengthening public and private employment services to assist workers to adapt to changing job markets and provide social safety mechanisms, occupational guidance, employment and job search counselling, training, placement, apprenticeships and the sharing of information;

(i) Strengthening labour market information systems, particularly the development of appropriate data and indicators on employment, underemployment, unemployment and earnings, as well as dissemination of information concerning labour markets, including, as far as possible, work situations outside formal markets. All such data should be disaggregated by gender in order to monitor the status of women relative to men.

C. Enhanced quality of work and employment

54. Governments should enhance the quality of work and employment by:

(a) Observing and fully implementing the human rights obligations that they have assumed;

(b) Safeguarding and promoting respect for basic workers' rights, including the prohibition of forced labour and child labour, freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively, **[equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value,]** and non-discrimination in employment, **[and fully implementing the conventions of the International Labour Organization in the case of States party to those conventions and taking into account the principles embodied in those conventions in the case of those countries that are not States party]** to thus achieve truly sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(c) **[Consider ratifying (and enforcing)/Encouraging ratification and/or enforcement of]** ILO Conventions in these areas as well as those relating to employment rights of minors, women, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous people;

(d) Using existing international labour standards to guide the formulation of national labour legislation and policies;

/...

(e) Promoting the role of the ILO particularly as regards improving the level of employment and the quality of work;

(f) Encouraging, where appropriate, employers and workers to consider ways and means for enhancing the sharing of workers in the profits of enterprises and promoting cooperation between workers and employers in the decisions of enterprises.

55. To achieve a healthy and safe working environment, remove exploitation, abolish child labour, raise productivity, and enhance the quality of life [requires/can be facilitated by]:

(a) Developing and implementing policies designed to promote improved working conditions, including health and safety conditions;

(b) Improving health policies that reduce, with a view to eliminating, environmental health hazards and provide for occupational health and safety, in conformity with the relevant conventions providing informal sector enterprises and all workers with accessible information and guidance on how to enhance occupational safety and to reduce health risks;

(c) Promoting, in accordance with national laws and regulations, sound labour relations based on tripartite cooperation, and full respect for freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively;

(d) Setting specific target dates for eliminating all forms of child labour which are contrary to accepted international standards and ensuring the full enforcement of relevant existing laws, and, where appropriate, enacting the legislation necessary to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and ILO standards, ensuring the protection of working children, and, in particular, street children, through the provision of appropriate health, education and other social services;

(e) Designing labour policies and programmes to help eradicate family poverty, which is a main cause of child labour, eliminating child labour and encouraging parents to send their children to school through, inter alia, the provision of social services and other incentives;

(f) Establishing policies and programmes to protect workers, especially women, from sexual harassment and violence;

(g) Encouraging incentives to public and private enterprises to develop, transfer and adopt technologies and know-how that improve the working environment, enhance occupational safety and reduce, with a view to eliminating, health risks.

56. The full participation of women in the labour market and their equal access to employment opportunities require:

(a) Establishing the principle of equality between men and women as a basis for employment policy and promoting gender sensitivity training to eliminate prejudice against the employment of women;

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(b) Eliminating gender discrimination, including by taking positive action, where appropriate, in hiring, wages, access to credit, benefits, promotion, training, career development, job assignment, working conditions, job security and social security benefits;

(c) Improving women's access to technologies that facilitate their occupational and domestic work, encourage self-support, generate incomes, transform gender-prescribed roles within the productive process, and enable them to move out of stereotyped, low-paying jobs;

(d) Changing those policies and attitudes which reinforce the division of labour based on gender, and providing institutional support such as social protection for maternity, parental leave, technologies which facilitate the sharing and reduce the burden of domestic chores, and flexible working arrangements, which include parental voluntary part-time employment and work-sharing as well as accessible and affordable quality child care facilities, that enable working parents to reconcile work with family responsibilities, paying particular attention to the needs of single-parent households;

(e) Encouraging men to take an active part in all areas of family and household responsibilities, including the sharing of child-rearing and housework.

D. Enhanced employment opportunities
for groups with specific needs

57. The improvement of the design of policies and programmes requires:

(a) Identifying, and reflecting the specific needs of particular groups, and ensuring that programmes are equitable and non-discriminatory, efficient and effective in meeting the needs of those groups;

(b) Actively involving representatives of these groups in planning, design and management; and monitoring, evaluating and reorienting these programmes by providing access to accurate information and sufficient resources to ensure that they reach their intended beneficiaries.

58. Employment policies can better address the problem of short- and long-term unemployment by:

(a) Incorporating, with the involvement of the unemployed and/or their associations, a comprehensive set of measures, including employment planning, re-education and training programmes, literacy, skills upgrading, counselling and job-search assistance, temporary work schemes, frequent contact with employment service offices and preparing for entry and reentry into the labour market;

(b) Analysing the underlying causes of long-term unemployment and their effect on different groups, including older workers and single parents, and designing employment and other supporting policies that address specific situations and needs;

/...

(c) Promoting social security schemes which reduce barriers and disincentives to employment to enable the unemployed to improve their capacity to participate actively in society, to maintain an adequate standard of living and to be able to take advantage of employment opportunities.

59. Programmes for entry or reentry into the labour market aimed at vulnerable and disadvantaged groups can effectively combat the causes of exclusion on the labour market by:

(a) Complementing literacy actions, general education or vocational training by work experience which may include support and teachings on business management and training to give better knowledge of the value of entrepreneurship and other private sector contributions to society;

(b) Increasing the level of skills, and also improving the ability of getting a job through improvements in housing, health and family life.

60. Policies should seek to guarantee all youth constructive options for their future by:

(a) Providing equal access to education at the primary and secondary levels, with literacy as a priority and with special attention to girls;

(b) Encouraging the struggle against illiteracy and promoting literacy training in national languages in developing countries, in particular in Africa;

(c) Encouraging various actors to join forces in designing and carrying out comprehensive and coordinated programmes that stimulate the resourcefulness of youth, preparing them for durable employment or self-employment, and providing them with guidance, vocational and managerial training, social skills, work experience and education in social values;

(d) Ensuring the participation of youth, commensurate with their age and responsibility, in planning and decision-making with regard to their future.

61. The full participation of indigenous people in the labour market and their equal access to employment opportunities **[can be promoted by/requires]** developing comprehensive employment, education and training programmes that take account of the particular needs of indigenous people.

62. Broadening the range of employment opportunities for persons with disabilities requires:

(a) Ensuring that laws and regulations do not discriminate against persons with disabilities;

(b) Taking proactive measures such as organizing support services, devising incentive schemes and supporting self-help schemes and small businesses;

(c) Making appropriate adjustments in the work place to accommodate persons with disabilities including, in that respect, the promotion of innovative technologies;

(d) Developing alternative forms of employment, such as supported employment for persons with disabilities who need these services;

(e) Promoting public awareness within society regarding the impact of negative stereotyping of persons with disabilities on their participation in the labour market;

63. There is need for intensified international cooperation and national attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families. To that end:

(a) Governments are invited to consider ratifying existing instruments pertaining to migrant workers, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

(b) In accordance with national legislation, Governments of receiving countries are urged to consider extending to documented migrants who meet appropriate length-of-stay requirements and to members of their families whose stay in the receiving country is regular, treatment equal to that accorded their own nationals with regard to the enjoyment of basic human rights, including equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of religious practices, working conditions, social security, participation in trade unions, access to health, education, cultural and other social services, as well as equal access to the judicial system and equal treatment before the law;

(c) Governments of countries of origin, transit countries and countries of destination are urged to cooperate in reducing the causes of undocumented migration, safeguarding the basic human rights of undocumented migrants and preventing their exploitation;

(d) Governments of both receiving countries and countries of origin should adopt effective sanctions against those who organise undocumented migration, exploit undocumented migrants or engage in trafficking in undocumented migrants;

(e) Governments of countries of origin are urged to facilitate return of migrants and their reintegration into their home communities and to devise ways of using their skills. Governments of countries of origin should consider collaborating with countries of destination and engaging the support of appropriate international organizations in promoting the return on a voluntary basis of qualified migrants who can play a crucial role in the transfer of knowledge, skills and technology. Countries of destination are encouraged to facilitate return migration on a voluntary basis by adopting flexible policies, such as the transferability of pensions and other work benefits.

E. A broader recognition and understanding of work and employment

64. A broader recognition and understanding of work and employment requires:

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(a) Acknowledging the important contribution of unremunerated work to societal well-being and bringing respect, dignity and value to societal perceptions of such work and the people who do it;

(b) Developing a more comprehensive knowledge of work and employment through, inter alia: efforts to measure and better understand the type, extent and distribution of unremunerated work, particularly work in caring for dependents and unremunerated work done for family farms or businesses; and encouraging, sharing and disseminating information, studies and experience in this field, [including efforts to incorporate unremunerated work (measures/activities) as a part of national accounting systems];

(c) Recognizing the relationship between remunerated employment and unremunerated work in developing strategies to expand productive employment, ensure equal access by women and men to employment and to ensure the care and well-being of children and other dependants as well as to combat poverty and promote social integration;

(d) Encouraging an open dialogue on the possibilities and institutional requirements for a broader understanding of various forms of work and employment;

(e) Examining a range of policies and programmes, including social security legislation, and taxation systems, in accordance with national priorities and policies, to ascertain how to facilitate flexibility in the way people divide their time between education and training, paid employment, family responsibilities, volunteer activity and other socially useful forms of work, leisure and retirement, giving particular attention to the situation of women, especially female-maintained households;

(f) Promoting socially useful volunteer work and allocating appropriate resources to support such work without diluting the objectives regarding employment expansion;

(g) Intensifying international exchange of experience on various aspects of change in the recognition and understanding of work and employment and on new forms of flexible working time arrangements over the lifetime.

65. The development of additional socially useful new types of employment and work [inter alia requires]:

(a) Helping vulnerable and disadvantaged groups integrate better into society and, by this means, participate more effectively in economic and social development;

(b) Helping older persons who are dependent or giving support for families needing educational assistance or social support;

(c) Strengthening social ties through these forms of employment and work which represents an important realization of social development policy.

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CHAPTER IV. SOCIAL INTEGRATION

BASIS FOR ACTION AND OBJECTIVES

66. The aim of social integration is to create "a society for all", where every individual each with rights and responsibilities has an active role to play. Such an inclusive society must be based upon respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, cultural and religious diversity, social justice and special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, democratic participation and the rule of law. The pluralistic nature of most societies has at times resulted in problems for the different groups to achieve and maintain harmony, cooperation, and to have equal access to all resources in society. Full recognition of each individual's rights in the context of the rule of law has not always been fully guaranteed. Since the founding of the United Nations this quest for humane, stable, safe, tolerant and just societies has shown at best a mixed record.

67. Nevertheless, progress has been noted as shown in the continuation of the ongoing process of decolonization; the elimination of apartheid; the spread of democracy; wider recognition of the need to respect human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms and cultural diversity; the unacceptability of discrimination; increasing recognition of the unique concerns of indigenous people in the world; an expanded notion of collective responsibility for all members of a society; expanded economic and educational opportunities and globalization of communication; and greater possibility for social mobility, choice and autonomy of action.

68. Notwithstanding these, there are negative developments that include social polarization and fragmentation, widening disparities and inequalities of income and wealth within and among nations; problems arising from uncontrolled urban development and the degradation of the environment; marginalization of people, families, social groups, communities and even entire countries; the strains on individuals, families, communities and institutions as a result of the rapid pace of social change, economic transformation, migration and major dislocations of population particularly in the areas of armed conflict.

69. Furthermore, violence, in its many manifestations, including domestic violence, especially against women, children, older persons and people with disabilities, is a growing threat to the security of individuals, families and communities everywhere. Total social breakdown is an all-too-real contemporary experience. Organized crime, illegal drugs, illicit arms trade, trafficking in women and children, ethnic and religious conflict, civil war, terrorism, and all forms of extremist violence, xenophobia, politically motivated killing and even genocide present fundamental threats to societies and the global social order. These are compelling and urgent reasons for action by governments individually and, as appropriate, jointly to foster social cohesion while recognizing, protecting and valuing diversity.

[70. Early integration is the key to allowing documented migrants to contribute their skills, knowledge, and potential to the development of countries of destination, and involves adjustments by both documented migrants and the host society. The former need to know and respect the values, traditions and

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principles of the host society, which in turn needs to understand and respect the cultures and traditions of documented migrants.]

[Note: to be moved to section E.]

71. There is therefore an urgent need for:

- Transparent and accountable public institutions accessible to people on an equal basis and responsive to their needs;
- Opportunities for all to participate in all spheres of public life;
- [Strengthening the role and the participation of civil society in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies];
- Publicly available objective data to enable people to make informed decisions;
- Maintenance of social stability and promotion of social justice and progress;
- Promotion of non-discrimination, tolerance and mutual respect for and value of diversity;
- Equity and equality of opportunity and social mobility;
- Gender equality and equity and empowerment of women;
- Elimination of physical and social barriers with the aim of creating a society accessible for all, with special emphasis on measures to meet the needs and interests of those who face obstacles in participating fully in society;
- [Giving special attention to health not only as a fundamental right but also as a factor of development;]
- Promoting the principle of caring for each other's well being, and fostering the spirit of mutual support, within the context of human rights education;
- Recognizing and addressing the dangers to society of armed conflict, [the excessive] production and [[illicit] trade of arms] [and sale of arms that are particularly injurious or have indiscriminate effects,] violence, crime, the production, use and trafficking of illicit drugs, and trafficking in women and children;
- The elimination of all forms of violence and the full implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

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ACTIONS

A. [Protection of human rights, cultural diversity,] Responsive government and full participation in society

72. Governments should promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, bearing in mind the interdependent and mutually reinforcing relationship between democracy, development, and respect for human rights, and should make public institutions more responsive to people's needs by:

(a) Ensuring that decisions are based on accurate data and are taken with the participation of those who will be affected keeping under review, within each country's constitutional framework, the responsibilities of the different levels of government, and the administrative arrangements for organizing and delivering services;

(b) Keeping under review within each country's constitutional framework, the national, provincial, municipal and local capacity and capability in raising revenue and allocation of resources to promote local initiatives in maintaining and increasing community cohesion;

(c) Simplifying administrative regulations, disseminating information about public policy issues and initiatives for collective interests facilitating maximum access to information;

(d) Opening channels and promoting full confidence between citizens and government agencies and developing affordable recourse procedures accessible to all people, especially those who have no access to channels and agencies of communication to seek redress of grievances;

(e) Encouraging the production of relevant studies/research to assess the consequences of global and technological changes on social integration and the production of evaluations of the policies and programmes put in place to achieve the various components of social integration; and encouraging national and international exchanges and dissemination of information on innovative models and successful practices;

(f) Requiring accountability for the honest, just and equitable delivery of public services to the people from all public officials;

(g) Making their services accessible to all citizens and taking special care to ensure that the services are provided to all persons in need;

(h) Strengthening popular political participation and promoting transparency and accountability of political groupings at local and national levels;

(i) [Encouraging/recommending/considering] ratification and removal of reservations and full implementation of international human rights [treaties/instruments] aiming to eliminate barriers to the full enjoyment of all human rights.

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73. Encouraging the fullest participation in society [requires]:

(a) Strengthening the capacities and opportunities for all people, especially those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged to establish and maintain independent organizations representing their interests, within each country's constitutional framework;

[(b) Ensuring institutions of civil society with special attention given to institutions representing vulnerable and disadvantaged groups to participate in the formulation of goals for public action and in the design and implementation of policies that will direct the resources of individuals and groups towards social development];

(c) Giving community organizations greater involvement in the design and implementation of local projects, particularly education, health care, resource management and social protection;

(d) Ensuring a legal framework and a support structure that encourages the formation of, and constructive contributions from, community organizations and voluntary associations of individuals;

(e) Encouraging all members of society to exercise their rights, fulfil their responsibilities, and participate fully in their societies, recognizing that governments alone cannot meet all needs in society;

(f) Establishing a universal and flexible social safety net that takes into account available economic resources and encourages rehabilitation and active participation in society;

(g) Facilitating the access of disadvantaged and marginalized people to education and information and their participation in social and cultural life;

(h) Promoting equality and social integration through sports and cultural activities.

B. Non-discrimination, tolerance and mutual respect for and value of diversity

74. Eliminating discrimination and promoting tolerance and mutual respect for and value of diversity [at the national and international level] [requires]:

(a) Enacting and implementing [as appropriate] laws and other regulations against racism, racial discrimination, religious intolerance, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination in all walks of life in societies;

(b) Encouraging the early ratification, considering the removal or limitation of reservations and implementation of international instruments including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

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(c) Taking specific measures, in the context of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, to remove long-standing legal and social barriers to employment, education, productive resources and public services, to assist women in becoming aware of and realizing their rights and to ensure the elimination of intra-family discrimination for the girl child, especially in regard to health, nutrition and education;

(d) Ensuring gender equality and equity through changes in attitudes, policies and practices, encouraging full participation and empowerment of women in social, economic and political life, and enhancing gender balance in decision making processes at all levels;

(e) Reviewing with a view to changing legislation, public codes and practices that perpetuate discriminatory practices;

(f) Disseminating information in plain language form to all groups in society about people's rights and the means available to redress complaints;

(g) Strengthening or establishing machinery for monitoring and resolving disputes and conflicts related to discriminatory practices, developing arbitration and conciliation procedures at local and national levels;

(h) Setting an example through State institutions and the educational system to promote and protect respect for freedom of expression, democracy, political pluralism, diversity of heritage, cultures and values, religious tolerance and principles and national traditions on which a country has been built;

(i) Recognizing that the languages spoken or used in the world should be respected and protected;

(j) Recognizing that it is of utmost importance for all people to live in cooperation and harmony, and ensuring that the traditions and cultural heritage of nations must be fully protected;

(k) Encouraging independent communication media which promote people's understanding and awareness of all aspects of social integration with full respect for freedom of information and expression.

C. Equality and social justice

75. Governments should promote equality and social justice by:

(a) Ensuring that all people are equal before the law;

(b) Carrying out regular review of public policy, including health and education policies, and public spending from a social and gender equality and equity perspective and promoting their positive contribution to equalizing opportunities;

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(c) Expanding and improving access to basic services with the aim of ensuring universal coverage;

(d) Providing equal opportunities in public sector employment and providing guidance, information and, as appropriate, incentives to private employers to do the same;

(e) Encouraging the free formation of cooperatives, community and other grass-roots organizations, mutual support groups, recreational/sports associations, and similar institutions that tend to strengthen social integration, paying particular attention to policies that assist families in their support, educational, socializing and nurturing roles;

[(f) Minimizing [Ensuring that structural adjustment programmes are so designed as to minimize] the negative impact [of structural adjustment and economic transformation] on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and communities, preventing their marginalization in economic and social activities, and devising measures to ensure that these groups and communities gain access to and control over economic resources and economic and social activities; actions should be taken to reduce inequality and economic disparity;]

(g) Promoting full access to preventive and curative health care to improve the quality of life, especially those of the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, in particular women and children;

(h) Expanding basic education by developing special measures to provide schooling to children and youth living in sparsely populated and remote areas, for children and youth of nomadic, pastoral, migrant or indigenous parents, and for street children, children and youth working or looking after younger siblings and disabled or aged parents, and disabled children and youth; establishing, in partnership with indigenous people, educational systems that will meet the unique needs of their cultures;

(i) Ensuring that expansion of basic education is accompanied by improved quality, appropriate attention to children of different abilities, cooperation between family and school and a close link between the school curriculum and the needs of the work place;

(j) Evaluating on a regular basis school systems by results achieved and disseminating research findings regarding the appropriateness of different methods of evaluation;

(k) Assuring all people can have access to a variety of formal and non-formal learning activities throughout their lives that allow them to contribute to and benefit from full participation in society; making use of all forms of education, including non-conventional and experimental means of education such as tele-courses and correspondence courses, through public institutions, the institutions of civil society and the private sector, to provide educational opportunities for those who in childhood missed necessary schooling, for youth in the process of transition from school to work and for those who wish to continue education and upgrade skills throughout their lives;

(l) Providing equal access for girls to all levels of education including non-traditional and vocational training; ensuring that measures are taken to address the various cultural and practical barriers that impede their access to education through such measures as hiring of female teachers, flexible hours, care of dependants and siblings and appropriate facilities.

D. Responses to special social needs

76. Governmental responses to special needs of social groups should include:

(a) Identifying specific means to encourage institutions and services to adapt to the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(b) Recognizing and promoting the abilities, talents and experience of those groups that are vulnerable and disadvantaged, and identifying ways to prevent isolation and alienation and enabling them to make a positive contribution to society;

(c) Supporting by legislation, incentives and other means, where appropriate, organizations of the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups so that they may promote the interests of the groups concerned and become involved in local and national, economic, social and political decision-making that guides society as a whole;

[(d) Promoting disadvantaged and vulnerable groups to seek positions in legislatures, governments, judiciaries and other positions of public authority or influence;]

(e) Taking measures to integrate into economic and social life, demobilized persons and persons displaced by civil conflict and disasters;

(f) Promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous people and empowering them to make choices which enable them to retain their cultural identity while participating in national, economic and social life, with full respect for their cultural values, languages, traditions and forms of social organization;

(g) Implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children in 1990 and ratifying, as appropriate, and implementing the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(h) Encouraging youth to participate in discussions and decisions affecting them and in the design, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes; ensuring that youth acquire the skills to participate in all aspects of life in society and to lead self sufficient lives through the provision of relevant and innovative educational programmes; and establishing laws and measures that ensure the protection of youth against physical and mental abuse and economic exploitation;

(i) Adopting specific measures to equip young people for responsible adulthood, particularly out of school youth and street children;

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(j) Promoting the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and developing strategies for implementing the Rules; governments, in collaboration with organizations of people with disabilities and the private sector, should work towards the equalization of opportunities, so that people with disabilities can contribute to and benefit from full participation in society; policies concerning people with disabilities should focus on their abilities rather than their disabilities and should ensure their dignity as citizens;

(k) Within the context of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons and the Global Targets on Ageing for the Year 2001 reviewing or developing strategies for implementing the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing so that older persons can maximize their contribution to society and play their full part in the community;

(l) Facilitating the implementation of the Guidelines for Further Planning and Suitable Follow-up in the field of Youth with a view to promoting the integration of youth into societies;

(m) Taking measures to enable persons belonging to minorities to participate fully and contribute to the development of their society.

E. Responses to specific social needs of refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers, documented migrants and undocumented migrants

77. In order to address the special needs of refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers:

(a) Governments are urged to address the root causes of movements of refugees and displaced persons by taking appropriate measures, particularly with respect to conflict resolution; the promotion of peace and reconciliation; respect for human rights, including those of persons belonging to minorities; respect for independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of states. Governments and all other entities should respect and safeguard the right of people to remain in safety in their homes and should refrain from policies or practices that force people to flee;

(b) Governments are urged to strengthen their support for international protection and assistance activities on behalf of refugees and, as appropriate, displaced persons and to promote the search for durable solutions to their plight. In doing so, governments are encouraged to enhance regional and international mechanisms that promote appropriate shared responsibility for the protection and assistance needs of refugees. All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the physical protection of refugees - in particular, that of refugee women and refugee children - especially against exploitation, abuse and all forms of violence;

(c) Adequate international support should be extended to countries of asylum to meet the basic needs of refugees and to assist in the search for durable solutions. Refugee populations should be assisted in achieving self

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sufficiency. Refugees, particularly refugee women, should be involved in the planning of refugee assistance activities and in their implementation. In planning and implementing refugee assistance activities special attention should be given to the specific needs of refugee and displaced women and children. Refugees should be provided with access to adequate accommodation, education, health services, including family planning, and other necessary social services. Refugees should respect the laws and regulations of their countries of asylum;

(d) Governments and [other relevant actors] should create comprehensive conditions that allow for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity and the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their homes of origin and their smooth reintegration into society;

(e) Governments are urged to abide by international law concerning refugees. States that have not already done so are invited to consider acceding to the international instruments concerning refugees - in particular, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. Governments are furthermore urged to respect the principle of non-refoulement (i.e. the principle of no forcible return of persons to places where their lives or freedom would be threatened because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion). Governments should ensure that asylum seekers in the government's territory have access to a fair hearing and should facilitate the expeditious processing of asylum requests, ensuring that guidelines and procedures for the determination of refugee status are sensitive to the particular situation of women;

(f) Governments and relevant actors should respect the right of people to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

78. To promote the equitable treatment and integration of documented migrants **[particularly documented migrant workers and members of their families]:**

(a) Governments should ensure that documented migrants receive fair and equal treatment, including full respect of their human rights, protection of the laws of the host society, appropriate access to economic opportunities and social services; protection against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia; and protection from violence and exploitation. Provision of language training recognizing the centrality of language acquisition to the effective integration of documented migrants, including those not destined for the labour market in so far as resources permit. Early integration is the key to allowing documented migrants to contribute their skills, knowledge, and potential to the development of countries of destination, and involves mutual understanding by documented migrants and the host society. The former need to know and respect the values, laws, traditions and principles of the host society, which in turn should respect the religions, cultures and traditions of documented migrants;

(b) Governments of receiving countries are urged to consider giving to documented migrants having the right to long-term residence, civil and political rights and responsibilities, as appropriate, and facilitating their naturalization. Special efforts should be made to enhance the integration of the children of long term migrants by providing them with educational and training opportunities equal to those of nationals, allowing them to exercise an

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economic activity and facilitating the naturalization of those who have been raised in the receiving country. Consistent with article 10 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and all relevant universally recognized human rights instruments, all governments, particularly those of receiving countries must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its integration into their national legislation in order to ensure protection of the unity of the families of documented migrants. Governments of receiving countries must ensure the protection of migrants and their families, giving priority to programmes and strategies that combat religious intolerance, racism, ethnocentrism, xenophobia and gender discrimination and that generate the necessary public sensitivity in that regard;

(c) Governments and relevant actors should encourage the international exchange of information on educational and training institutions in order to promote the productive employment of documented migrants through greater recognition of foreign education and credentials;

(d) Governments should encourage inter-racial harmony and cross-cultural understanding through where appropriate educational programmes including alternative dispute resolution and conflict prevention training in schools.

79. In order to address the concerns and basic human needs related to undocumented migrants:

(a) Governments are urged to cooperate in reducing the causes of undocumented migration, safeguarding the basic human rights of undocumented migrants and preventing their exploitation and offering them appropriate means of appeal according to national legislation, punishing criminals who organize trafficking in human beings;

(b) Countries of destination, countries of transit and countries of origin should cooperate, as appropriate, to manage immigration flows, prevent undocumented migration, and, if appropriate, facilitate the return of migrants and their reintegration in their home communities;

(c) Governments are urged to cooperate to reduce the effects of undocumented migration on receiving countries bearing in mind the special circumstances and needs of these countries, in particular developing countries;

(d) Governments are urged to promote effective measures to protect all undocumented migrants and members of their families against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia.

F. Violence, crime, the problem of illicit
drugs and substance abuse

80. [Addressing] The problems created by violence, crime, substance abuse and production, use and trafficking of illicit drugs and the rehabilitation of addicts [require/can be addressed]:

(a) Introducing and implementing specific policies and public health and social service programmes to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence in society including particularly domestic violence and to protect the victims of violence, with particular attention to violence against women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. In particular, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women should be implemented and enforced nationally. In addition, the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child should be respected;

(b) Countries should take full measures to eliminate all forms of exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, in particular domestic violence and rape; special attention should be given to violence resulting from harmful traditional or customary practices and all forms of extremism, this implies both preventive actions and rehabilitation of victims;

(c) In order to prevent the participation of children and youth in crime, violence and drug abuse and trafficking, implementing programmes that channel their energy and creativity towards improving themselves and their communities;

(d) Improving mechanisms for resolving conflicts peacefully and reintegrating society following conflicts, including efforts towards reconciliation and confidence-building between the conflicting groups, training in non-violent conflict resolution at all levels of education, reconstruction of social institutions that have been destroyed, reintegration of displaced and disabled persons, and re-establishment of the rule of law and respect for all human rights;

(e) Partnership with non-governmental organizations and community organizations, to make adequate provision for the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of offenders, especially young offenders; measures will include efforts, to maintain links with their families during detention, and to reintegrate them into productive employment and social life after their release from detention;

(f) Strengthening international cooperation and coordination in devising strategies, policies, legislation, and other measures in combating national and transnational organized crime and the use of violence and terrorism;

(g) Adopting effective and environmentally sound national strategies to prevent or reduce substantially the cultivation and processing of crops used for the illegal drug trade, paying particular attention to national and international support for development programmes that create viable economic alternatives to drug production towards the full integration of the social groups involved in these activities;

(h) Combating drug and substance abuse and drug trafficking, corruption and related criminal activities through national and internationally coordinated measures, while strengthening integrated, multisectoral programmes to prevent and reduce the demand for consumption of drugs in order to create a society free of illicit drugs. In cooperation with the institutions of civil society and the private sector, drug abuse prevention as well as preventive education for children and youth, rehabilitation and education programmes for former drug and

alcohol addicts especially children and youth to enable them to obtain productive employment and achieve the independence, dignity and responsibility for a drug-free, crime-free, productive life;

(i) Working nationally and internationally, to identify narcotics trafficking and money laundering networks, prosecuting their leaders and ceasing assets derived from these criminal activities;

(j) Supporting comprehensive drug interdiction strategies and strengthening efforts to control precursor chemicals and firearms, ammunition and explosives to prevent their diversion to drug trafficking and terrorist groups;

(k) Combating trafficking in women and children through national and internationally coordinated measures and at the same time, establishing or strengthening institutions for the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking of women and children.

[G. Strengthening of family ties

81. To strengthen family ties and to promote the role of the family in social integration requires:

(a) Ensuring that all social and economic policies meet the needs of families, paying particular attention to their ability to care for children and older persons;

(b) Developing and providing family services to enhance understanding, mutual respect and tolerance in families, particularly to promote partnership between men and women;

(c) Promoting the families' understanding of their social responsibilities to ensure social cohesion and stability in the local communities.]

CHAPTER V. IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

82. Nothing short of a renewed and massive political will, at the national and international level, to invest in people and their well-being will achieve the objectives of social development. Social development and the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Summit are primarily the responsibility of Governments, although international cooperation and assistance are essential for their full implementation. At all levels of implementation, the crucial and essential requirements are:

- The promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the support for democratic institutions and the empowerment of women;

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- Integration of goals, programmes and review mechanisms which have developed separately in response to specific problems;
- Partnership involving states, local authorities, non-governmental organizations especially voluntary organizations, other major groups as defined in Agenda 21, the media, families and individuals;
- Recognition of the diversity in the world and the need to take measures geared to achieve the Summit's goals;
- Empowerment of people who are to be assisted so that they fully participate in setting goals, designing programmes, implementing activities and evaluating performance;
- Efforts to mobilize [new and additional] resources from all [available] funding sources and mechanisms including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, including on concessional and grant terms;
- Solidarity, extending the concept of partnership and a moral imperative of mutual respect and concern among individuals, communities and nations.

ACTIONS

A. National strategies, evaluations and reviews

83. The promotion of an integrated approach to the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national level, in accordance with national specificities, requires:

(a) Analysing and reviewing macroeconomic, microeconomic and sectoral policies and their impact on poverty, employment, social integration and social development;

(b) Enhancing Government policies and programmes to promote social development by strengthening coordination of all efforts of national and international actors, strengthening the efficiency and operational capacity of public management structures, and facilitating the effective and transparent use of resources, taking due account of the recommendations and follow-up of Agenda 21;

(c) Assessing the extent, distribution and characteristics of poverty, unemployment and social tensions and social exclusion, taking measures aiming at [eradicating] poverty, increasing productive employment and enhancing social integration;

(d) Formulating or strengthening by 1996 comprehensive cross sectoral strategies for implementing the Summit outcome and national strategies for social development, including government action, actions by states in

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cooperation with other Governments, international, regional and subregional organizations and actions taken in partnership and cooperation with actors of civil society, the private sector and cooperatives with specific responsibilities to be undertaken by each actor, and with agreed priorities and time-frames;

(e) Integrating social development goals into national development plans, policies and budgets, cutting across traditional sectoral boundaries, with transparency and accountability, and formulated and implemented with the participation of the groups directly affected;

(f) Defining time-bound goals and targets for reducing overall poverty and eradicating extreme poverty, expanding employment and reducing unemployment, and enhancing social integration, within each national context;

(g) Promoting and strengthening institutional capacity building for interministerial coordination, intersectoral collaboration, coordinated allocation of resources and vertical integration from national capitals to local districts;

(h) Developing quantitative and qualitative indicators of social development, including where possible disaggregation by gender, to assess poverty, employment, social integration and other social factors, to monitor the impact of social policies and programmes, and to find ways to improve the effectiveness of policies and programmes and introduce new programmes;

(i) Strengthening implementation and monitoring mechanisms, including arrangements for the participation of civil society in policy-making and implementation, and collaboration with international organizations;

(j) All countries should regularly assess their progress towards implementing the outcome of the Summit, possibly in the form of periodic national reports, outlining successes, problems and obstacles. Such reports could be considered within the framework of an appropriate consolidated reporting system taking into account the different reporting procedures in the economic, social and environmental fields.

84. International support for the formulation of national strategies for social development will require actions by bilateral and multilateral agencies for:

(a) Assisting countries to strengthen or rebuild their capacities for formulating, coordinating, implementing and monitoring integrated strategies for social development;

(b) Coordinating the assistance provided by different agencies for similar planning processes under other international action plans;

(c) Developing improved concepts and programmes of collection and dissemination of statistics and indicators for social development to facilitate review and policy analysis and to provide expertise, advice and support to countries at their request.

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B. Involvement of civil society

85. Effective implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action requires strengthening community organizations and non-profit non-governmental organizations in the sphere of education, health, poverty, social integration, human rights, improvement of quality of life, relief and rehabilitation, enabling them to participate constructively in policy making and implementation. This will require:

(a) Encouraging and supporting the creation and development of such organizations, particularly among the disadvantaged and vulnerable people;

(b) Establishing legislative and regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements and consultative mechanisms for involving these organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of social development strategies and programmes;

(c) Supporting capacity-building programmes for these organizations in critical areas such as participatory planning, programme design, implementation and evaluation, economic and financial analysis, credit management, research, information and advocacy;

(d) Providing resources through such measures as small grant programmes, technical and other administrative support for initiatives taken and managed at the community level;

(e) Strengthening networking and exchange of expertise and experience among these organizations.

86. The contribution of civil society including the private sector to social development can be enhanced by:

(a) Developing planning and policy-making procedures that facilitate partnership and cooperation between Governments and civil society in social development;

(b) Encouraging business enterprises to pursue investment and other policies, including non-commercial activities, which will contribute to social development, especially in relation to the generation of work opportunities, social support services at the work place, access to productive resources and construction of infrastructure;

(c) Enabling and encouraging trade unions to participate in the planning and implementation of social development programmes, especially in relation to the generation of work opportunities under fair conditions, the provision of training, health care and other basic services, and development of an economic environment which facilitates sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(d) Enabling and encouraging farmers' representative organizations and cooperatives to participate in the formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural and rural development policies and programmes;

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(e) Encouraging and facilitating the development of cooperatives including those among people living in poverty or belonging to vulnerable groups;

(f) Supporting academic and research institutions particularly in the developing countries, in their contribution to social development programmes, and to facilitate the mechanisms for independent, detached, impartial and objective monitoring of social progress, especially through collecting, analysing and disseminating information and ideas about economic and social development;

(g) Encouraging educational institutions, the media and other sources of public information and opinion to give special prominence to the challenges of social development and to facilitate widespread and well-informed debate about social policies throughout the community.

C. Mobilization of financial resources

87. The implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action at the national level may require substantial new and additional resources, both in the public and the private sector. Augmenting the availability of public resources for social development requires at the national level:

(a) Implementing macroeconomic and microeconomic policies in accordance with national priorities and policies, aimed at encouraging greater domestic savings and investment required for public spending, through progressive, fair and economically efficient taxes which are cognizant of sustainable development concerns, and through cutting back on subsidies that do not benefit the poor;

(b) Reducing as appropriate, excessive military expenditures and investments for arms production and acquisition, consistent with national security requirements, in order to increase resources for social and economic development;

(c) Giving high priority to social development in the allocation of public spending and ensuring predictable funding for the relevant programmes;

(d) Ensuring that the resources for social development are available at the level of administration which is responsible for formulating and implementing the relevant programmes;

(e) Increasing the effective and transparent utilization of public resources, reducing waste and combating corruption, and concentrating on the areas of greatest social need;

(f) Developing innovative sources of funding, both public and private, for social programmes and creating a supportive environment for the mobilization of resources by civil society, including beneficiary contributions and individual voluntary contributions, for social development.

88. Implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, will need

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additional financial resources and more effective development cooperation and assistance. This will require:

(a) Translating the commitments of the Summit into financial implications for social development programmes in developing countries, particularly Africa and the least developed countries;

(b) Striving for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, and increase the share of funding for social development programmes, commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of this Declaration and its Programme of Action;

[(c) A special fund entitled the "International fund for social development" should be established using new and innovative sources of financing to make available the necessary additional resources for social development for the implementation of the Copenhagen Programme of Action. The overall governance of this fund will be decided through the General Assembly/the Economic and Social Council;]

[(d) (alternative 1) Agreeing on a mutual commitment between developed and developing countries, to give higher priority to basic social services by allocating, on average, 20 per cent of ODA and 20 per cent of national budget, respectively, to priority basic social programmes;]

[(d) (alternative 2) Agreeing on the mutual commitment between interested developed and developing partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of ODA and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to social programmes assigned to meeting human needs;]

[(d) (alternative 3) Agreeing on a mutual commitment between developed countries and interested developing countries that so request to give higher priority to basic social services by allocating, on average, 20 per cent of ODA and 20 per cent of national budget, respectively, to priority social programmes;]

[(d) (alternative 4) Developing international expertise and information on the contributory share of national budgets and official development aid to social development spending corresponding to the priorities of this Summit;]

[(d) (alternative 5) Agreeing on a mutual commitment between developed and developing countries, to give higher priority to basic social services by allocating a higher percentage of ODA and national budgets to priority basic social programmes;]

(e) Giving high priority in ODA to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, in particular Africa, low income countries in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and the least developed countries;

[(f) Limiting the costs of support measures and backstopping, especially overhead costs, in any case, such costs shall only represent an appropriately

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low percentage of the total of the project and programme so as to maximize project and programme efficiency;]

(g) Providing assistance for social sector activities including the rehabilitation and development of social infrastructure including in the form of grants or soft loans;

(h) Implementation of the commitments of the international community to the special needs and vulnerabilities of the small-island developing States, in particular by providing effective means including adequate, predictable, new and additional resources for social development programmes in accordance with the Barbados Declaration and on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Programmes of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(i) Provide international support and assistance to the land-locked developing countries in their efforts to implement the outcome of the Social Summit, taking into account the challenges and problems characteristic to these countries;

(j) Giving preference wherever possible to the utilization of competent national experts or, where necessary, competent experts from within the subregion, region, other developing countries, in project and programme design, preparation and implementation, and to the building of local expertise where it does not exist;

(k) Exploring ways and means to strengthen support and expand South-South cooperation based on partnership between developing and developed countries as well as enhanced cooperation among developing countries;

(l) To maximize project and programme efficiency by keeping to minimum overhead costs;

(m) Developing economic policies to promote and mobilize domestic savings and attract external resources for productive investment and seek innovative sources of funding, both public and private, for social programmes while ensuring their effective utilization;

(n) Monitoring the impact of trade liberalization on progress made in developing countries to meet basic human needs, giving particular attention to new initiatives to expand their access to international markets;

(o) Encouraging direct cooperation to promote joint ventures including in the sector of social programmes and infrastructure;

(p) Encouraging recipient governments to strengthen their national coordination mechanisms for international cooperation in social development and to ensure the effective use of international assistance so as to assist donors to secure commitment to further resources for national action plans;

(q) Inviting multilateral and bilateral donors to consult, with a view to coordinating their financing policies and planning procedures, to improve the

impact, complementarity and cost effectiveness of their contributions to the achievement of the objectives of social development programmes of developing countries.

89. Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action in countries with economies in transition will require continued international cooperation and assistance. To this end, there is a need to:

(a) Assess financial implications of the commitments of the Summit for social development programmes in countries with economies in transition;

(b) Enhance technical and financial assistance for the implementation of programmes of macroeconomic stabilization in order to ensure sustained economic growth and sustainable development, [as well as to reduce the negative consequences, on the social sphere, of the conversion of defence industries;]

(c) Support and encourage transformations in the field of human resources development;

(d) Invite multilateral and bilateral donors to consult, with a view to coordinating their financing policies and planning procedures, to improve the impact of their contribution to the achievement of the objectives of social development programmes of countries with economies in transition.

90. Substantial debt reduction is needed to enable developing countries to implement the Declaration and the Programme of Action. Building on, inter alia, the momentum from the July 1994 meeting of the seven major industrialized countries in Naples and the October 1994 meeting of the Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund further progress can be made by:

(a) Inviting the international community, including the international financial institutions, to continue to explore ways of implementing additional and innovative measures to alleviate substantially the debt burdens of developing countries, in particular of the highly indebted low-income countries, in order to help them to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development without falling into a new debt crisis;

[(b) Adopting measures to eliminate the bilateral debts of Africa and the least developed countries not later than 1996;]

[(c) Adopting measures aimed at substantially reducing the debt of other developing countries, particularly of low, lower-middle, and middle income countries, by 1996;]

(d) Giving special consideration to those developing countries where the multilateral debt constitutes an important part of their total debt in order to seek a durable solution to this increasing problem;

(e) Encouraging the possibilities of debt-swaps for social development, with the resources released by debt cancellation or reduction invested in social development programmes, without prejudice to more durable solutions such as debt reduction and/or cancellation;

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(f) Mobilizing the resources of the IDA Debt Reduction Facility in order to help eligible developing countries to reduce their commercial debt; considering alternative mechanisms to complement that facility; **[and allowing application of its principles to other developing countries under similar circumstances;]**

(g) Inviting creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to the low-income **[lower-middle income, and middle income]** countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations.

91. In order to ensure that structural adjustment programmes include social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of productive employment and the enhancement of social integration, Governments, in cooperation with the international financial institutions and other international organizations, should:

(a) Protect basic social programmes and expenditures, in particular, those affecting the poor and vulnerable segments of society, from budget reductions;

(b) Review, the impact of structural adjustment programmes on social development, by means of gender-sensitive social-impact assessments and other relevant methods, and develop policies to reduce their negative effects and improve their positive impact;

(c) Further promote policies enabling small enterprises, cooperatives and other forms of micro enterprises to develop their capacities for income generation and employment creation.

92. International financial institutions should contribute to the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action. To this end the relevant institutions are urged to take the following measures:

(a) The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional and subregional development banks and funds and all other international finance organizations should further integrate social development goals in their policies, programmes and operations, including by giving higher priority to social sector lending, where applicable, in their lending programmes;

(b) The Bretton Woods institutions and other organizations of the United Nations system should work together with concerned countries to improve policy dialogues and develop new initiatives to ensure that structural adjustment programmes promote sustained economic and social development, with particular attention to their impact on people living in poverty and vulnerable groups;

(c) The United Nations should, in cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral development institutions, study the impact of structural adjustment programmes on economic and social development and assist adjusting countries in creating conditions for economic growth, job creation, poverty eradication and social development.

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93. In addition to augmenting the flow of resources through established channels, the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council, should be requested to consider new and innovative ideas for generating funds and to offer for this purpose any useful suggestions.

D. The role of the United Nations system

94. A framework for international cooperation must be developed in the context of the Agenda for Development in order to ensure the integrated and comprehensive implementation, follow-up and assessment of the outcome of the Summit together with the results of other recent and planned United Nations conferences related to social development, in particular the World Summit for Children, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, World Conference on Human Rights, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing Countries, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II), the International Conference on Population and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women. On the international level, as on the national, the financial and organizational implications of the commitments, goals and targets should be assessed, priorities established and budgets and work programmes planned.

95. With regard to the consideration of social development at the intergovernmental level special consideration should be given to the role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. To this end:

(a) The General Assembly, as the highest intergovernmental mechanism, is the principal policy-making and appraisal organ on matters relating to the follow-up of the Summit. The Assembly should include the follow-up of the Summit, as an item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development", in its agenda. In 1996, it should review, the effectiveness of the steps taken to implement the outcome of the Summit with regard to poverty eradication as part of the activities relating to the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty;

(b) The Assembly should hold a special session in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and consider further action and initiatives;

(c) The Assembly as well as the Economic and Social Council could convene meetings of high level representatives to promote international dialogue on critical social issues and on policies for addressing them through international cooperation;

(d) The Assembly should draw upon the initial work of the Agenda for Development working group on a common framework for the implementation of the outcome of conferences;

(e) The Economic and Social Council in the context of its role under the Charter *vis-à-vis* the General Assembly and in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/264, 46/235 and 48/162 would oversee system-wide coordination in the implementation of the Summit outcome and making recommendations in this

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regard. It should look at ways to strengthen, consistent with Charter mandates, the role and the authority, structures, resources and processes of the Council and bringing specialized agencies into a closer working relationship with the Council so that it could review progress made towards fulfilling the outcome of the Summit as well as improving the Council's effectiveness. The Council at its substantive session in 1995 should be invited to review the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission for Social Development, including considerations of the strengthening of the Commission taking into account the need for synergy with other related commissions and conference follow-up. The Council should also draw upon any initial work completed by that time on a common framework for the implementation of conference outcomes referred to in paragraph 94. The Council should also be invited to review the reporting system in the area of social development with a view to establishing a coherent system that would result in clear policy recommendations for Governments and international actors. [The Economic and Social Council could also make recommendations for improving the capacity of the United Nations to analyse and respond in a coordinated fashion to economic and social crisis;]

[(f) The Economic and Social Council and the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should hold a joint meeting, on an annual basis, for the purpose of considering the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action. The format, duration and agenda of the meeting shall be decided upon after consultations between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Development Committee;]

(g) To promote implementation of the outcomes at the regional and subregional level, the regional commissions of the United Nations, in cooperation with the regional intergovernmental organizations and banks could convene, on a biennial basis, a meeting at a high political level to review progress made towards fulfilling the outcome of the Summit, exchange views on their respective experiences and adopt the appropriate measures. The regional commissions should report through the appropriate mechanisms to the Council on their outcome;

[(h) To assist national efforts to mobilize resources for implementing the Summit outcome, the Economic and Social Council could consider convening an expert committee on international cooperation to strengthen national tax systems as well as conduct a study in consultation with Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant organizations especially the United Nations Funds and Programmes on the impact of the international monetary and fiscal systems on social development;]

(i) The important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in monitoring those aspects of the Declaration and Programme of Action that relate to compliance, by States parties, with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights should be emphasized.

96. The United Nations system should provide technical cooperation and other forms of assistance to the developing countries, in particular Africa and the least developed countries, in implementing the Declaration and Programme of Action. To this end:

(a) The United Nations system, including the technical and sectoral agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, should expand and improve their cooperation in the field of social development to ensure that their efforts are complementary and where possible combining resources in joint initiatives for social development built around common objectives of the Summit;

(b) In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations organizations in providing support for social development efforts at the national level, and to enhance their capacity to serve the objectives of the Summit, there is a need to renew, reform and revitalize the various parts of the United Nations system, in particular its operational activities. All specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system are invited to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow up to the Summit. Relevant governing bodies should review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities in this regard;

(c) The Administrative Committee on Coordination should consider how the participating entities might best coordinate their activities to implement the objectives of the Summit;

(d) Regular reports should be provided by the Funds and Programmes, and the specialized agencies, to the appropriate forums, regarding their plans and programmes related to implementation.

97. The United Nations system should consider and provide appropriate technical cooperation and other forms of assistance to the countries with economies in transition. To this end:

(a) The respective United Nations bodies should assist efforts of those countries in designing and implementing social development programmes;

(b) The United Nations Development Programme should continue to undertake efforts to support the implementation of the social development programmes, taking into account specific needs of the countries with economies in transition;

(c) The United Nations system, including the technical and sectoral agencies, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, should continue their cooperation in the field of social development of countries with economies in transition.

98. The implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action will involve many entities in the system. In order to ensure coherence in this effort the General Assembly should give consideration to:

(a) Promoting and strengthening the coordination of United Nations system activities, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization at the global, regional and national levels in the area of economic and social development programmes, including, *inter alia*, through reports to and meetings in coordination with the Economic and Social Council;

(b) Inviting the World Trade Organization to consider how it might contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action, including activities in cooperation with the United Nations system;

(c) Requesting the International Labour Organization, which because of its mandate, tripartite structures and expertise, has a special role to play in the field of employment and social development, to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(d) Requesting the Secretary General [to allocate specific responsibility to an entity of the United Nations Secretariat for overseeing] [ensure effective coordination of] the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action.

99. The United Nations operational activities for development should be strengthened in order to implement the Summit outcome, in accordance with relevant resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 47/199, and to this end:

(a) The United Nations Development Programme should organize United Nations system efforts towards capacity-building at the local, national and regional levels and support the coordinated implementation of social development programmes through its network of field offices;

(b) Coordination at the country level should be improved through the resident coordinator system to take full account of this Declaration and Programme of Action and related international agreements;

(c) The United Nations system should encourage and assist South-South cooperation and technical cooperation among developing countries, at all levels, as an important instrument for social development and the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(d) United Nations development efforts should be supported by a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as stated in resolution 47/199;

[(e) Strengthening the United Nations system's capacity for gathering and analysing information and developing indicators of social development.]

100. The support and the participation of major groups as defined in Agenda 21 are essential to the success of the implementation of the Programme of Action. To ensure the commitment of these groups they must be involved in the planning, elaboration, implementation and evaluation at both national and international levels. To this end, mechanisms are needed to support, promote and allow their effective participation in all relevant United Nations bodies, including the mechanisms responsible for reviewing the implementation of the World Summit for Social Development.



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Agenda item 32

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 10 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of
Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that you arrange for the distribution as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth ordinary session, held at Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994 and the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirtieth ordinary session, held at Tunis from 13 to 15 June 1994.

(Signed) Mulgeta ETEFFA
Permanent Representative of Ethiopia
to the United Nations and
Chairman of the African Group
for the month of August

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ANNEX I

Resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of
the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth
ordinary session

CONTENTS

<u>Resolution number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
CM/Res.1514 (LX)	Resolution on the problem of arrears of contributions	5
CM/Res.1515 (LX)	Resolution on South Africa	7
CM/Res.1516 (LX)	Resolution on Somalia	9
CM/Res.1517 (LX)	Resolution on the situation in Rwanda	12
CM/Res.1518 (LX)	Resolution on Liberia	15
CM/Res.1519 (LX)	Resolution on the situation in Angola	19
CM/Res.1520 (LX)	Resolution on the outcome of the Third Conference of Ministers of Maritime Transport	22
CM/Res.1521 (LX)	Resolution on refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa	24
CM/Res.1522 (LX)	Resolution on the Middle East	28
CM/Res.1523 (LX)	Resolution on the Palestinian question	31
CM/Res.1524 (LX)	Resolution on Burundi	34
CM/Res.1525 (LX)	Resolution on the crisis between the Great Jamahiriya and the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France	36
CM/Res.1526 (LX)	Resolution on respect for international humanitarian law and support for humanitarian action in armed conflicts	39
CM/Res.1527 (LX)	Resolution on the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region	42
CM/Res.1528 (LX)	Resolution on the Mozambique peace process	45
CM/Res.1529 (LX)	Resolution on the implementation of an African nuclear-free-zone treaty	47

/...

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Resolution number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
CM/Res.1530 (LX)	Resolution on the granting of "a standing invitation" to the International Olympic Committee by the United Nations General Assembly	49
CM/Res.1531 (LX)	Resolution on the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa	51
CM/Res.1532 (LX)	Resolution on the Follow-up of the International Conference on Assistance to African Children	53
CM/Res.1533 (LX)	Resolution on setting up follow-up mechanisms for the achievement of the mid-decade goals emanating from the consensus of Dakar as well as the goals set for the year 2000 emanating from the World Declaration on Child Survival, Protection and Development in the 1990s	56
CM/Res.1534 (LX)	Resolution on the new approach and methodology to promote African unity within the context of the African Economic Community	58
CM/Res.1535 (LX)	Resolution on the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa	60
CM/Res.1536 (LX)	Resolution on the proceedings of the seventeenth ordinary session of the OAU Labour Commission	63
CM/Res.1537 (LX)	Resolution on Africa's contribution to the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development	65
CM/Res.1538 (LX)	Resolution on the outcome of the Yokohama World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction	67
CM/Res.1539 (LX)	Resolution on Afro-Arab cooperation	69
CM/Res.1540 (LX)	Resolution on the granting of OAU observer status to the African Society of International and Comparative Law	71
CM/Res.1541 (LX)	Resolution on the granting of OAU observer status to the African Academy of Sciences	72
CM/Res.1542 (LX)	Resolution on AIDS and the child in Africa: call for action	73

/...

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Resolution number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
CM/Res.1543 (LX)	Resolution on the financing mechanisms and development strategies for cultural industries, factor of pan-African integration	75
CM/Res.1544 (LX)	Resolution on food security in Africa	78
CM/Res.1545 (LX)	Resolution on the participation of member States in the sixth African Games in Zimbabwe	79
CM/Res.1546 (LX)	Resolution on the Kampala Action Plan on Women and Peace	81
CM/Res.1547 (LX)	Resolution on cooperation between the ACP countries and the European Union	84
CM/Res.1548 (LX)	Resolution on the Africa Centre	86
CM/Res.1549 (LX)	Resolution on health and development policies	87
CM/Res.1550 (LX)	Resolution on the preparation of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995)	89
CM/Res.1551 (LX)	Resolution on the activities of the OAU General Secretariat in the field of population and development policy in Africa	91
CM/Res.1552 (LX)	Motion of thanks and encouragement	93

/...

CM/Res.1514 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Considering the provisions of Article XXIII of the Charter,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee,

Recalling further resolution CM/Res.1279 (LII) particularly, its operative para. 2 (e) establishing a Credentials Committee responsible for implementing the sanctions stipulated in paragraph 2 (d) of the same resolution,

Recalling previous resolutions CM/Res.1279 (LII), CM/Res.1311 (LIII), CM/Res.1364 (LV), CM/Res.1423 (LVII) and CM/Res.1480 (LIX) relating to arrears of contributions,

Gravely concerned at the growing number of Member States that are not honouring their financial obligations towards the Organization,

Aware of the fact that this persistent situation constitutes a serious impediment to the smooth functioning of the Organization, the accomplishment of its mission and the attainment of its objectives,

Reaffirming that regular payment of contributions to the Regular Budget of the Organization is a fundamental obligation of each Member State:

1. **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** of the report of the Second Meeting of the Credentials Committee and **APPROVES** its recommendations;
2. **CONGRATULATES**, in particular, the following 14 Member States that are up-to-date in fulfilling their financial obligations towards the Organization:
 1. Algeria
 2. Botswana
 3. Egypt
 4. Lesotho
 5. Madagascar
 6. Mauritania
 7. Mauritius
 8. Namibia
 9. Nigeria
 10. Senegal
 11. Swaziland
 12. Tanzania
 13. Tunisia
 14. Zimbabwe

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3. **STRONGLY URGES** those Member States that have not yet paid their arrears of contributions or entered into necessary arrangements in response to the payment schedule proposals submitted by the General Secretariat early in 1993, in keeping with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Resolution CM/Res.1423 (LVII) to do so, bearing in mind that sanctions already approved in Resolution CM/Res. 1279 (LII) shall be implemented with effect from 1 June 1995;
4. **REQUESTS** the Credentials Committee to monitor closely the effective implementation of all decisions relating to the status of arrears of contributions and to formulate appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
5. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to ensure an equitable distribution of posts in the Organization in accordance with the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1311 (LII);
6. **DECIDES** to change the name of the Committee from Credentials Committee to Committee on Contributions.

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CM/Res.1515 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the very important developments in South Africa, especially on the historic and first democratic and non-racial elections which took place on 26, 27 and 28 April, 1994,

Having also considered the report of the Sixty-first Ordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

Having heard the statement of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa on the new situation obtaining in his country,

Noting that the results of the first democratic and non-racial elections in South Africa were duly certified as free and fair by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and by the International Observer Missions based in the country,

Delighted at the fact that the first democratic and non-racial elections in South Africa were conducted in an atmosphere of ~~peace~~, security and tranquility and that the people of South Africa had demonstrated during the elections a sense of great responsibility and maturity in exercising their sacred and legitimate right to vote,

Noting with satisfaction the participation in the elections of the overwhelming majority of the South African political parties which made the electoral process, to a great extent, an all inclusive one and paved the way for national reconciliation in the country,

Expressing its appreciation to the OAU Member States that sent Observers to South Africa under the leadership of the OAU, and to the international community at large whose massive presence in the country during the electoral process made important contribution to the holding of free and fair elections,

/...

Reiterating its unwavering support for the unity and territorial integrity of South Africa and unequivocally rejecting any attempts aimed at dividing the country,

Welcoming South Africa as a member of the OAU:

1. **WELCOMES** with appreciation and satisfaction the results of the first democratic and non-racial elections which were held on 26, 27 and 28 April, 1994;
2. **CONGRATULATES** the people of South Africa for the disciplined, orderly and peaceful manner in which they exercised their right to vote during the elections and **COMMENDS** the efforts made by each and every South African which made it possible to hold the elections in an atmosphere free from any acts of violence and intimidation;
3. **COMMENDS** all the leaders of the parties which took part in the elections, for displaying a spirit of accommodation and demonstrating their willingness to work towards national reconciliation and nation-building of their country;
4. **APPEALS** to all parties in South Africa to spare no efforts in facing up to their responsibilities and extend their full support to the Government of National Unity in building peace, security and national reconciliation;
5. **EXPRESSES** its appreciation to the OAU Member States and to the international community as a whole for the outstanding role they had played throughout the struggle against the system of apartheid and for sending observers the April elections thus greatly contributing to the achievement of the objective of transforming South Africa into a democratic, non-racial and united country;
6. **REITERATES** its unflinching support for the unity and territorial integrity of South Africa and strongly **OPPOSES** any attempts aimed at dividing the country;
7. **WELCOMES** South Africa as the Fifty-third Member of the OAU and **EXPRESSES** confidence that it will play a significant role in strengthening the African family of nations.

CM/Res.1516 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON SOMALIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia, contained in Document CM/1830 (LX),

Recalling the Agreement concluded at the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia, held from 15 to 27 March 1993, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,

Appreciative of the commendable efforts made by H.E. President Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, H.E. President Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya and H.E. President Meles Zenawi of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to the latter by the OAU Heads of State and Government to assist the Somalis in restoring peace and achieving national reconciliation in their country,

Considering the praiseworthy efforts made by the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to Somalia, and its disposition to help in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country,

Reaffirming the imperative need to establish a secure atmosphere conducive to humanitarian activities as well as the peace process to take place in Somalia,

Bearing in mind the Declaration signed by the leaders of the Somali political organizations on 24th March 1994, in Nairobi, under the auspices of UNSOM,

Considering that the Declaration constitutes a watershed in the resumption of the dialogue among the various parties as stressed by the Second Ordinary Session of the Central Organ, meeting at Ministerial level,

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Recognizing the major role of Africa in the settlement of the Somali conflict:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. **COMMENDS** H.E. President Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, H.E. President Meles Zenawi of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, H.E. President Daniel T. Arap Moi of the Republic of Kenya and Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU Secretary-General as well as the African countries contributing troops to UNSOM, on their relentless efforts in the search of a negotiated political solution for the Somali problem;
3. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** for the Resolution 897 (1994) adopted by the Security Council on 4 February 1994, by which the Council approved the UN Secretary-General's recommendation for the continuation of UNOSOM II, within the context of a revised mandate;
4. **REITERATES** the appeal made by the Central Organ at its Summit level meeting in Cairo, on 7 December 1993, to the United Nations, particularly to UNOSOM II, to work in close coordination and partnership with the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, particularly with President Meles Zenawi, to facilitate political reconciliation and the implementation of all agreements on Somalia;
5. **REITERATES** further that restoration of peace in Somalia remains essentially the responsibility of the Somalis, and that the international community can only help them in the realization of that objective;

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6. **TAKES NOTE** of the Declaration by the leaders of the Somali political organizations signed in Nairobi, on 24th March 1994, by the various Somali political organizations, and **COMMENDS** them for their efforts and **URGES** them to persevere in the dialogue that they have embarked upon and to work tirelessly towards the convening of the National Reconciliation Conference;
7. **REAFFIRMS** the position of the Central Organ for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, at its Ministerial level, contained in the Communiqué issued on 24 March 1994, urging the various Somali political organizations to proceed with the course of common action which is envisaged in their Declaration;
8. **COMMENDS** particularly the Somali Aid Co-ordination Body and its Standing Committee for the good work it has started in the field of rehabilitation and reconstruction;
9. **CALLS UPON** the international community to continue rendering adequate assistance to the people of Somalia in the areas of recovery, rehabilitation and humanitarian relief supplies;
10. **REQUESTS** the Central Organ and the OAU Secretary-General to continue to follow closely, developments in the situation in Somalia, and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers.

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CM/1517 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Rwanda,

Having also considered the relevant parts of the Introductory Note to the Report of the Secretary-General as contained in Document CM/1825 (LX) Part I, as well as the report of the Ministerial Committee set up by the Sixtieth Session of Council on the situation in Rwanda,

Gravely concerned over the continuation of the massacres and killing of innocent civilians in Rwanda,

Equally concerned over the continued hostilities between the Government forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front,

Recalling the Communique issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 28 April 1994, on the massacres and wanton killings in Rwanda and the responsibility of the perpetrators under international law,

Taking note of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 925 (1994) of 8th June, 1994,

Stressing the urgent need to put an immediate end to the massacres and systematic killing and to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities,

Conscious of the continued relevance and significance of the Arusha Peace Agreement within the context of bringing about a political solution to the Rwanda conflict,

Gravely concerned at the humanitarian catastrophe facing Rwanda including the presence of hundreds of thousands of Rwandese refugee in neighbouring countries as well as millions of internally displaced persons,

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Expressing deep appreciation to the neighbouring countries, the United Nations Agencies as well as Non-Governmental Organizations for the humanitarian assistance provided to the refugees and the internally displaced persons:

1. **WELCOMES** the report of the Secretary-general and **NOTES WITH APPRECIATION** the report of the Ministerial Committee on the situation in Rwanda;
2. **STRONGLY** condemns the massacres and systematic killings which have taken place and continue to take place in Rwanda, and calls for an end to these heinous crimes which constitute a crime against humanity;
3. **SUPPORTS** the call of the Central Organ for the perpetrators to be identified, tried and punished in accordance with international law;
4. **CALLS** for an immediate cessation of hostilities and establishment of a ceasefire;
5. **URGES** the Parties in conflict to put an immediate end to any and all propaganda through the mass media and any other channel which incites the population and perpetuates a climate of hatred and fear in the country and to encourage national reconciliation and national concord;
6. **REAFFIRMS** that the Arusha Peace Agreement constitutes the basis for a lasting solution to the conflict in Rwanda;
7. **REAFFIRMS** Africa's preparedness to contribute troops to UNAMIR II and, in this connection, **TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION** the pledges and contributions already made by a number of African countries;

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8. APPEALS to the International Community to provide the United Nations with the necessary financial and logistical resources to facilitate the quick and effective deployment of the UNAMIR II;
9. APPEALS to the International Community to provide urgently increased and adequate humanitarian assistance to the refugees and to the internally displaced persons in Rwanda;
10. REQUESTS the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution working very closely with the Mediator, the Facilitator and the leaders of the region to follow the situation closely with a view to ending the massacres and the hostilities in order to create the necessary conducive environment for the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement;
11. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to continue to follow closely the situation in Rwanda and to report on the implementation of this resolution.

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CM/Res.1518 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON LIBERIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, from 6 - 11 June 1994,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Liberia as contained in Document CM/1832 (LX),

Recalling the meeting of Foreign ministers of ECOWAS expanded Committee of nine on Liberia held in Tunis, Tunisia on June 10, 1994,

Recalling further the Cotonou Accord signed on 25 July 1993 by the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU), the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) under the auspices of ECOWAS, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations aimed at bringing about a peaceful end to the conflict,

Noting with appreciation the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Cotonou Accord, particularly the installation of the Council of State, the Transitional Legislative Assembly, the Supreme Court, and the Elections Commission of the Liberia National Transitional Government and the commencement of the process of disarmament on March 7, 1994,

Expressing concern about the slow pace with which the process of disarmament is proceeding, leading to the recent upsurge in fighting among the various factions and the increase of new military groups in Liberia,

Being aware that the slow pace of disarmament has directly or otherwise caused undue disruption of humanitarian relief supplies in other parts of Liberia,

Considering the invaluable contribution which the Economic Community of West African States, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations have made towards the

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advancement of the peace process in Liberia by providing Ecomog troops, expanded troops from Uganda and Tanzania, and UN military observers,

Observing with serious concerns that some of the parties to the Cotonou Accord are laying down preconditions not stated in the Accord for compliance,

Noting that the slow pace of disarmament continues to have disastrous consequences on the people of Liberia and those of the neighbouring countries, thus posing a threat to the peace and stability of the Ecowas region :

1. **REAFFIRMS** its belief that the Cotonou Accord continues to offer the best possible framework for a peaceful settlement of the Liberian conflict; and **CALLS ON** all parties to respect and implement the Accord;
2. **URGES** all signatories to the Cotonou Accord to honour their signatures and commitments and to resolve their differences within the framework of the Liberian National Transitional Government and the Cotonou Accord;
3. **CALLS ON** the signatories to the Cotonou Accord to desist and refrain from raising issues that are not in the Cotonou Accord as preconditions for their full compliance, thereby further delaying the peace-process;
4. **WELCOMES** the installation of the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG);
5. **SUPPORTS** and gives credence to the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG), and calls on all the Liberian parties to support the Government and facilitate the rapid implementation of the Accord, particularly the disarmament process;
6. **CALLS ON** the United Nations and all peace-loving Nations to cooperate with and give full faith and credence to the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) which is a composite of all the parties to the Cotonou Accord ;

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7. **CONFIRMS** that holding of Presidential and General Elections must be preceded by a comprehensive and total disarmament of all warring factions ;
8. **CALLS ON** all parties to immediately put a stop to the importation of any weapon and war-like material by any means into Liberia, and appeals to the international Community, especially neighbouring countries to take all steps necessary to implement and observe the arms embargo;
9. **CALLS ON** all parties to adhere scrupulously to the terms of the cease-fire and to cooperate fully with the international relief efforts in order to facilitate unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid ; and appeals to the international Community to continue to extend humanitarian assistance to the Liberian people throughout the country and Liberian refugees residing in neighbouring countries;
10. **COMMENDS** in particular the efforts of those Ecowas countries, Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Mali which have contributed troops to the original ECOMOG contingent despite the enormous human and material costs to themselves, in order to assist in the search for peace in Liberia;
11. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE** to the African countries outside the ECOWAS region, namely : Uganda and Tanzania which are contributing troops for the expanded ECOMOG, as well as to the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL), in support of the peace process ;
12. **SALUTES THE COURAGE** of all contingents of ECOMOG troops and extols them to continue to pursue their peace mission;

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13. **APPEALS** to the United States of America, the European Union, Japan, the United Nations and the international Community to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia ;
14. **CALLS ON** the United Nations Secretary General to continue to ensure that the Fund is used to assist all the contingents, including those under ECOMOG, in the Liberian peace-keeping operations ;
15. **FURTHER CALLS ON** the international Community, especially relevant United Nations Agencies and non-governmental international Organisations, to give their full financial, material and technical support to the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees and all internally displaced persons in the country, and to contribute positively towards moving the country generally from dependence on humanitarian assistance to laying the basis for self-reliance, national rehabilitation, reconstruction and development;
16. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity to follow closely developments of the situation in Liberia and report thereon to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

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CM/Res.1519 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Southern Africa, particularly in Angola,

Having heard the statement by the Minister of External Relations of Angola on the earlier developments in the negotiations between the Government and UNITA,

Recalling its previous resolutions and decisions on the situation in Angola,

Also Recalling the Declaration on Angola adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, meeting in its 29th Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, in June 1993, as well as the statements issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution,

Further recalling the position of the Ad-Hoc Committee on Southern Africa and of the Frontline States regarding the prevailing situation in Angola,

Noting with concern that while progress had been made in the previously adopted agenda of the Lusaka talks and while the last offer by the Angolan Government for UNITA's participation in the Government of National Unity had given new momentum to the conclusion of a global peace agreement, fighting still continues which leads to bloodshed and a dramatic humanitarian situation:

1. **REAFFIRMS ITS TOTAL SUPPORT** for the peace process in Angola on the basis of the "Acord de Paz", the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and the results of the internationally supervised elections which were recognized as free and fair;

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2. **SUPPORTS** the efforts of the United Nations and the three observer states to Angolan peace process with a view to bringing the current talks in Lusaka to an agreement ensuring lasting peace in Angola;
3. **WELCOMES** the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation made by the special representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the three Observer States to Angolan Peace Process and commends the Angolan Government for its flexibility;
4. **URGES** UNITA to accept the proposals on national reconciliation, to negotiate in good faith and to assume a positive attitude towards the conclusion of a global Peace Agreement without delay;
5. **COMMENDS** the efforts exerted by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and the three Observer States to Angola Peace Process, as well as by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, in particular Zambia, and encouraging the parties involved to persevere in their efforts with a view to early solve the Angolan crisis by negotiated means, within the framework of the "Acord de Paz" and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions inter-alia, the resolutions 696 (1991) and 922 (1994);
6. **NOTES WITH APPRECIATION** the efforts of the OAU Secretary-General and the endeavours of the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee on Southern Africa to seek a peaceful settlement of the Angolan crisis;

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7. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to continue to work with the United Nations Secretary-General and his special representative to Angola in giving momentum to the peace process in that country and to explore within the framework of the UN, ways through which the OAU could be of assistance in the efforts of the United Nations, aimed at the establishment of stability, lasting peace and national reconciliation;
8. **APPEALS** to all Member States of the OAU, as well as to members of the international community at large, to give humanitarian assistance to alleviate the extreme suffering of the Angolan people.

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CM/Res.1520 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE OUTCOME OF THE THIRD
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF MARITIME TRANSPORT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Recalling its resolutions CM/Res.1169 (XLVIII), CM/Res.1227 (L) and CM/Res.1284 (L) on Maritime Transport,

Aware of the importance of the Maritime Transport Sector and related activities for the economic development and integration of Africa,

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Ministers of Maritime Transport,

Convinced that the issues that engaged the attention of the Ministers of Maritime Transport constitute priorities in the African Maritime Sector,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Third Conference of Ministers of Maritime Transport (Doc. CM/1838 (LX)):

1. **ENDORSES** the outcome of the deliberations of the Third Conference of Ministers of Maritime Transport.
2. **APPROVES** consequently the adoption of the African Charter on Maritime Transport as the model pattern for the review and the harmonization of African Maritime Laws and Regulations and as the common minimum principles of Maritime Transportation of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity;

/...

3. **URGES** all the Member States to sign and ratify the African Charter on Maritime Transport and implement it fully in the general interest of African economies;
4. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the Group of Experts requested to help the General Secretariat in its task of preparing a model harmonized maritime legislation in conformity with the model pattern.
5. **REQUESTS** further the Secretary-General to continue to follow regularly the development of the situation in the Maritime Sector in the continent as well as to follow closely the negotiations on the global liberalization of services in maritime transport starting soon within the framework of the GATT Agreement and to coordinate the formulation of a Common African Position so as to further its interest and to convene at the appropriate time extraordinary sessions of the Conference of Ministers of Maritime Transport in conformity with operative paragraph 3 of resolution MT/MIN/Res.8 (III);
6. **REQUESTS** finally the OAU Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of this resolution to the Sixty-second Session of the Council of Ministers.

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CM/Res.1521 (LX)

**RESOLUTION ON REFUGEES, RETURNEES
AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session, in Tunis, Tunisia from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report by the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa contained in Document CM/1833 (LX);

Recalling its previous resolutions on refugees and in particular its Resolutions CM/Res.1448 (LVII) and CM/Res.1489 (LIX) which spell out the main root causes of the problem of refugees and displaced persons in Africa,

Recalling further the fact that refugee influxes and displacement of people have continued to occur in various parts of the continent and to place extra burden on countries of asylum,

Noting with satisfaction the necessary measures taken by both the General Secretariat and the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees, in particular the fact-finding missions undertaken to fourteen OAU Member States by the Commission in conformity with the directives given during its Fifty-ninth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, from 31 January to 4 February, 1994,

Noting with deep gratitude the readiness and willingness with which OAU Member States have always received refugees and displaced persons in spite of the economic difficulties facing most African States,

Deeply saddened by the recent tragic events in Rwanda which, among other traumatic consequences, have created a refugee emergency of dramatic and unprecedented proportions;

Concerned that several other conflicts political crisis and strife throughout the continent continue to produce monumental suffering including the internal and external displacement of populations;

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Noting with grave concern the escalating situation of the problem of refugees and displaced persons in Africa which the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees is called upon to play in sensitizing the international community;

Recognizing the continued efforts of the UNHCR, the ICRC, governmental and non-governmental organizations in providing assistance to African refugees and displaced persons together with other needy populations, including wounded and sick persons during armed conflicts,

Noting that this year OAU commemorates the 25th Anniversary of the adoption of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee problems in Africa and its 20th Anniversary of the coming into force:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report presented by the OAU Commission of Fifteen on the situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons;
2. **PAYS TRIBUTE TO** the countries of asylum for the assistance they extend to the refugees and the displaced persons, in spite of the severe economic constraints they are facing;
3. **URGES** member States to continue addressing the root causes of the problem of refugees and displaced persons and create the necessary conducive atmosphere in order to reduce the incidence of asylum-seeking in the continent and to encourage voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin, once the conditions that caused their exile have disappeared;
4. **COMMENDS** Member States which have ratified the 1951 UN Convention and its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa as well as the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and **URGES** once more those Member States that have not done so to ratify these legal instruments pertaining to the refugee situation;

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5. **CALLS UPON** Member States to translate into action their collective and individual commitment to the defence and protection of human and people's rights and to the peaceful settlement of internal and inter-state conflicts;
6. **TAKES NOTE** of the report on the progress made so far by the OAU General Secretariat and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in jointly organizing a symposium to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the entry into force and the 25th Anniversary of the adoption of the 1969 OAU Convention governing the specific Aspects of the Refugee Problems in Africa and **URGES** the Member States to provide all necessary support to make the symposium a success, including in particular, representatives at the highest possible level and taking an active part in the deliberations of the symposium scheduled to take place from 5 - 7 September, 1994;
7. **FURTHER URGES** Member States to undertake other activities to commemorate the above-mentioned anniversaries including organizing fund-raising functions during 1994 through sports, issuing of stamps, concerts and other activities in favour of refugees and displaced persons;
8. **EXPRESS ITS GRATITUDE** to the international community for the humanitarian assistance it has continued to render to refugees and displaced persons as well as to the countries of asylum and **CALLS ON** it to continue to provide assistance to the millions of refugees and displaced persons in Africa
9. **REQUESTS** the Commission of Fifteen on Refugees to evolve a practical work programme that, among other things, emphasizes the mobilization of financial and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons;

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10. **DECIDES** to expand the composition of the membership of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees from 15 to 20 composed of the following countries: Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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CM/Res.1522 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session, in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the situation in the Middle East, CM/1834 (LX),

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and by the common determination of the African and Arab peoples to pull their resources in order to safeguard their sovereignty and recover their legitimate basic rights,

Bearing in mind all the successive resolutions on the situation in the Middle East adopted by the OAU Assembly of heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers,

Recalling that the Palestinian question is at the core of the Arab - Israeli conflict in the Middle East:

1. **EXTENDS ITS FULL SUPPORT** to the Palestinian people and the Arab countries in their endeavour to put an end to the Israeli occupation and to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;
2. **REAFFIRMS** that the issues of Jerusalem and Palestine are at the core of the Arab - Israeli conflict and that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan and South Lebanon and the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable national rights;

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3. **NOTES WITH SATISFACTION** the on-going positive developments in the Middle East and **EXPRESSES ITS FULL SUPPORT** to the efforts made to bring about a comprehensive and just solution to the question of Palestine and to the Arab - Israeli conflict in accordance with international resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 on the basis of the principle "land for peace", the exercise by the Palestinian people of their national and political rights, the solution of the problem of Palestinian refugees in compliance with UN resolutions in particular General Assembly Resolution 194 and Security Council Resolution 237;
4. **CALLS UPON** all states, international organizations and investment institutions to provide the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction with economic and financial assistance, so that it may exploit and develop the resources of the Palestinian territories and rehabilitate Palestinian national institutions as well as the infrastructure of the Palestinian national economy damaged by Israeli occupation;
5. **CALLS UPON** the United Nations and its specialized institutions to exert further efforts in the field of economic development in the occupied Palestinian territories;
6. **URGES** the implementation of international resolutions on the violations by Israel of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and of international instruments, including the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, with a view to avoiding double standards in the implementation of international resolutions;

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7. **STRONGLY URGES** the United Nations and the international community to ensure full compliance of Israel with the resolutions of the United Nations and those of the International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA regarding the application of its nuclear installation for peaceful purposes with a view to avoiding double standard in the implementation of international resolutions on the danger of nuclear proliferation;
8. **ENDORSES ONCE AGAIN**, the proposal made by His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Republic of Egypt to proclaim the Middle East a region free from weapons of mass destruction;
9. **INVITES** the OAU Secretary-General to monitor the situation in the Middle East and report thereon to the following session of the Council of Ministers

CM/Res.1523 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of the African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session, in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Question as contained in document (CM/1835 (LX),

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by previous sessions of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the question of Palestine,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, to recover their occupied territories and exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to an independent State with Jerusalem as its capital,

Reaffirming that the attainment of a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and the Palestinian question which are the root causes of the problem, would greatly contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security.

Welcoming the Declaration of Principles on the arrangements pertaining to Israeli withdrawal and formation of a National Palestinian Authority as well as the Interim Palestinian Autonomous Government, which was signed in both Washington and Cairo by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and is now at the initial stage of its implementation,

1. **REAFFIRMS** that the Palestinian Question is at the core of the Middle East conflict and that a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East calls for:

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- a) withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent Palestinian State, with Jerusalem as its capital in accordance with the relevant Un resolutions;
 - b) cessation of all acts of violence against the Palestinian people and the release of all prisoners and detainees in accordance with the agreement between Israel and the PLO, and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;
 - c) the necessity to consider Jerusalem as an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory and to consider its annexation by Israel as illegal, null and void;
 - d) the cessation of the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.
2. **REAFFIRMS** the need to solve the problem of palestinian refugees based on the principles of human rights and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant UN resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 194 and Security Council resolution 237;
 3. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** of the efforts exerted by the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel and all the other parties in the bilateral and multilateral talks and encourage them to preserve in their efforts to reach a just and peaceful solution to the Palestinian question;
 4. **EXPRESSES ITS SUPPORT** and endorsement of the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington on 13 September 1993, by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization; and the agreement signed by them on Cairo, on 4 May 1994, regarding Israeli withdrawal and arrangements for the National Palestinian Authority and the establishment of an interim autonomous government, as a first step towards the implementation of the principle of Land for Peace, which should be speedily followed by similar measures through Palestinian and other Arab channels;
 5. **ENCOURAGES** Israel and the PLO to continue the peace process and **CALLS ON** Israel to take prompt measures to implement the agreements it concluded with the Palestine Liberation Organization within the time frame included in the Declaration of Principle signed in Washington and the Agreement signed in Cairo in 4 May 1994;
 6. **WELCOMES** the formation of the National Palestinian Authority and the interim Palestinian government and calls upon all States and international organizations to help the Palestinian people set up their infrastructure and develop their own economy;
 7. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to monitor developments regarding the question of Palestine and report therein to the next session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1524 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON BURUNDI

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi as contained in Document CM/1831 (LIX),
Deeply saddened by the tragic death of H.E. President Cyprien NTARYAMIRA in a plane crash in Kigali, Rwanda, on 6 April, 1994,

Having heard the statement by the Minister of Co-operation of Burundi,

Gravely concerned by the appalling living conditions both of displaced persons within Burundi and of Burundi refugees in the neighbouring countries,

Recalling the decision of the Central Organ on 15 March 1994 to reconfigure, at the request of the Burundi Government, the military component of the OAU Mission in Burundi, OMIB, in order to assist the people of Burundi in regaining confidence and pursuing the process of national reconciliation,

Welcoming the efforts of the OAU to assist Burundi particularly with the establishment of the OMIB:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Burundi;
2. **EXPRESSES** its dismay at and profound sympathy for the tragic death of H.E. President Cyprien NTARYAMIRA, President of the Republic of Burundi;
3. **COMMENDS** the OAU Current Chairman and the OAU and Secretaries-General for all the efforts they have made since the outbreak of the crisis, to defuse tension, promote dialogue and mobilize the necessary resources to mount OMIB;

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4. **EXPRESSES** satisfaction at the arrival in Burundi of the contingents constituting the military component of OMIB and appeals to the people of Burundi, the Army and all the political parties to co-operate and facilitate the task of OMIB, aimed at assisting the people of Burundi regain peace, confidence and security within the framework of national reconciliation;
5. **EXPRESSES** its profound gratitude to OAU Member States as well as to the international community, including all those States which have provided or pledged assistance for the establishment and operations of OMIB;
6. **DECIDES** to renew MIOB's mandate for a period of three years with effect from 17 June 1994 and to bear its operational cost, and **APPEALS** to the international community to provide the mission with financial and logistical support;
7. **COMMENDS** the governments and people of the neighbouring States for their efforts and contributions in the search of solution to the crisis as well as for providing asylum and assistance to refugees from Burundi, as well as the UNHCR and non-governmental organizations for providing humanitarian assistance to the displaced persons and refugees;
8. **APPEALS** for urgent and greater humanitarian assistance for the displaced persons in Burundi and the refugees in the neighbouring countries;
9. **CALLS ON** the political forces, the civilian population and all the people of Burundi to continue to demonstrate a high degree of wisdom and maturity particularly in these crucial moments of re-establishment of the Presidential Institutions;
10. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in Burundi and report on it as well as on the activities of OMIB, to the next session of Council.

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CM/Res.1525 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE
GREAT JAMAHIRIYA AND THE USA, UK AND FRANCE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Having heard the statement of the Head of the Delegation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the report of the Secretary-General and the interventions of delegations on the ongoing crisis between the Great Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the USA, Britain and France on the other,

Guided by the principles and objectives of U.N and OAU Charters which call on Member States to refrain from the threat or use of force, to settle their conflicts through peaceful means, to respect the independence of all Member States and to refrain from jeopardizing their sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of their peoples,

Recalling the communique issued by the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on 6/12/1991 on the American and British threats levelled at the Great Jamahiriya urging the concerned parties to exercise self-restraint and seek a solution to the problem through dialogue and peaceful means in compliance with the provisions of international law, respect the sovereignty of states and refrain from impeding legal measures,

Referring to Resolution 1457 (LIIX) adopted by the Council of Ministers at its 58th Session held in Cairo from 21-26 June 1993,

Recalling also the communique issued by the meeting of the Central Organ for the Prevention, Resolution and Management of conflicts held a Summit level in Cairo on 7/12/1993 that reaffirmed its previous resolution on solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in support of its efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis within the framework of respect for Libyan national sovereignty and the principles of international law,

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Taking note of the stand of the Great Jamahiriya which condemns terrorism in all its forms, and denounces those who resort to it or encourage it, and its readiness to cooperate with any regional or international effort to resolve this problem;

Expressing its appreciation for the positive initiatives made by the Great Jamahiriya to solve the ongoing crisis with the three Western States in accordance with the provisions of international law without compromising respect of its sovereignty,

Expressing also its satisfaction at the acceptance by the Great Jamahiriya of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) and its request to the Security Council to devise a mechanism for its implementation, indicating its full readiness to cooperate in the context of the initiatives and proposals it had made,

Expressing its serious concern over the human and material damages incurred by the Libyan Arab people and neighbouring people, from the coercive measures imposed on it in implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992),

Expressing its regret at the rejection by the other parties to the conflict of the initiatives made by the Great Jamahiriya and the regional organizations to find a just and impartial solution to its dispute with the three Western States,

Expressing the necessity for a fair and impartial trial to take place in a third country for the truth to come out and to do justice to the victims and their families,

Reaffirming the dangers posed by the continuation of the Lockerbie crisis, without any solution satisfactory to all the parties, on security and peace in Africa, particularly the areas of North Africa and the Mediterranean:

1. **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** for the declaration by the Great Jamahiriya of its repeated condemnation of terrorism and its full readiness to cooperate, in the context of international efforts, with any party fighting terrorism and working to eradicate

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it, and commends its self-restraint and the sense of responsibility with which it has addressed the crisis;

2. REAFFIRMS ITS SOLIDARITY with the Great Jamahiriya and recommends that all measures likely to escalate the tension be averted, since they would adversely affect the Libyan Arab people and the neighbouring States;
3. EXPRESSES ITS GRAVE CONCERN at the escalation of the crisis and the threats of additional sanctions and the use of force as a pattern of relations among states, in violation of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations as well as international laws and norms;
4. CALLS ON all the parties concerned to commit themselves to the initiatives advocating dialogue and negotiations, with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution to the crisis in conformity with Article (33) of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter which calls for the resolution of conflicts through negotiations, mediation, and legal settlement. It also calls for a just and fair trial of the suspects in a neutral country agreed upon by all parties concerned;
5. URGES the Security Council to reconsider its resolutions 731/92, 748/92 and 883/93 and lift the embargo imposed on Libya in appreciation of the positive initiatives taken by the Great Jamahiriya in addressing the crisis, and CALLS ON the Security Council to adopt a new resolution securing a fair trial for the suspects in a location agreed upon, and leading to the uncovering of the truth and doing justice to the victims and their families;
6. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to step up efforts in order to find a rapid solution to this crisis and report thereon to the next Session.

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CM/Res.1526 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW AND SUPPORT FOR HUMANITARIAN
ACTION IN ARMED CONFLICTS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretariat on the Information Day jointly organized by the OAU and the ICRC on International Humanitarian Law and the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 7 April, 1994, as attached to the report of the OAU Committee of Fifteen on Refugees,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of this sensitization seminar on International Humanitarian Law and the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),

Gravely concerned by the indiscriminate massacres taking place in the theatres of armed conflict;

Considering that the rules and fundamental principles of international humanitarian law constitute an accepted set of universal values that have not yet been sufficiently implemented,

Anxious to see that international humanitarian law becomes better known to all the people,

Aware of the need to strengthen international solidarity in order to protect the victims of armed conflict,

Expressing support to peace initiatives taken by the OAU and other organizations to avert armed conflict and relieve tension,

Convinced of the important role played by the humanitarian organizations in protecting and assisting victims in the event of armed conflicts:

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1. **TAKES NOTE** of the recommendations of the OAU/ICRC first seminar organized jointly by the OAU and the ICRC on international humanitarian law held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 7 April, 1994;
2. **DEPLORES** the fact that the civilian population in general, and women and children in particular, are the main victims of hostilities and of acts of violence perpetrated during armed conflict;
3. **AFFIRMS** its conviction that respect for the basic rules of international humanitarian law helps not only to relieve the suffering of all the victims and provide them with effective protection, but also to create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and the restoration of peace;
4. **URGES** all Member States and warring parties to provide assistance and protection and to facilitate the action of the humanitarian agents during armed conflicts and to respect the Red Cross, Red Crescent and other humanitarian organization emblems;
5. **CONDEMNS** the attacks and killings of the staff of humanitarian organizations and **URGES** Member States and warring parties to insure their safety;
6. **INVITES** all States that have not yet become party to the instruments listed below to consider, or reconsider, without delay the possibility of doing so in the near future:
 - a) the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949;
 - b) the Convention of Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects, of 10 October 1980;

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- c) the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, of 14 May 1954;
7. **REQUESTS** Member States to educate their population on the fundamental rules and principles of the International Humanitarian Law;
8. **PAYS TRIBUTE** to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations for their courage, their devotion and the service rendered to the victims of armed conflict and to refugees;
9. **INVITES** the Secretary-General to strengthen its cooperation with the humanitarian organizations including ICRC in conflict and war situations as well as to promote knowledge of international humanitarian law.

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CM/Res. 1527 (LX)

**RESOLUTION ON THE REGIONAL
CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES
AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the OAU Secretary-General on the Situation in Burundi (Doc. CM/1831(LX) and Rwanda Doc. CM/1847 (LX),

Having considered the report of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on the Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Africa,

Preoccupied by the grave crisis currently gripping the region of the Great Lakes,

Referring to Resolution 48/118 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Africa,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.1448(LVIII) on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons adopted by the Council of Ministers at its Fifty-eighth Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 21 to 26 June, 1993,

Mindful of the fact that there is a need to provide increased assistance to asylum countries, particularly those which have hosted refugees in their territories for a long time, to enable them remedy their deteriorating economy, arrest the degradation of their environment and mitigate the negative effects on public services and the development process,

Convinced of the necessity to co-ordinate the work of humanitarian organizations and provide adequate financial, medical and material assistance to the needy, the most vulnerable groups in particular:

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1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the OAU Secretary-General - Doc. CM/1831 (LX);
2. COMMENDS the countries of the Great Lakes Region, for the sacrifices they are making and for their assistance to refugees;
3. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to the continued efforts deployed by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the OAU in helping the Peoples of Burundi and Rwanda to restore peace and stability and embark on national reconciliation,
4. EXPRESSES its deep concern over the serious repercussions of the presence of such a large number of refugees on the asylum countries;
5. EMPHASIZES the urgent need to convene in Bujumbura Republic of Burundi, a regional conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region;
6. REAFFIRMS the importance of the participation in and contribution of UN and OAU Member States to humanitarian efforts, as well as the contribution of ONGs recognized for their effectiveness and commitment in the field of humanitarian assistance;
7. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General in consultation and close co-operation with the appropriate United Nations institutions and agencies and donor countries to examine possible ways and means of financing the conference;
8. URGES the OAU and Member States to take the necessary measures to find a lasting solution to the problem of refugees in the Great Lakes Region;

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9. **CALLS ON** all UN and OAU Member States, as well as the relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to get involved in the drawing up of the Plan of Action and programme of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes Region;
10. **RECOMMENDS** that the said conference be convened in December 1994 at the latest.
11. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to submit a report to the 61st Session of the Council.

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CM/Res.1528 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE MOZAMBIQUE PEACE PROCESS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the recent developments in Southern Africa,

Having also considered the information by the delegation of the Republic of Mozambique on the prevailing situation in Mozambique and in particular the implementation of the General Peace Agreement (GPA),

Noting with satisfaction that the ceasefire is being observed by both parties to the General Peace Agreement and that the cantonment and the demobilization of forces have started,

Underlining the role of the Organization of African Unity and the International Community in the establishment of a durable peace in that country,

The Council of Ministers:

1. **CONGRATULATES** the Parties for the progress, so far, achieved in the process of cantonment and demobilization of forces from both sides as well as in the Formation of Mozambican Armed Defence Forces (FADM) and in the preparation of the elections;
2. **ENCOURAGES** the Parties to continue with the on-going process of containment and demobilization of the forces in order to ensure its conclusion before the elections;
3. **CALLS UPON RENAMO** to allow in conformity with GPA free movement in the areas under its control so that the voters registration, electoral campaign and economic activities can take place in those areas;

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4. **APPEALS** to all OAU Member States and the International Community to render material, technical and financial support to the Government of Mozambique in order to ensure a successful implementation of the peace process in that country, in particular, for the preparation of elections, the social reintegration of demobilized soldiers, displaced persons and returned refugees as well as the programme of national reconstruction;
5. **NOTES WITH SATISFACTION** that the preparation for elections has reached an advanced stage and welcomes the decree by the President of the Republic of Mozambique proclaiming 27 and 28 October, 1994 as the dates for the first multi-party elections in Mozambique;
6. **WELCOMES** the invitation addressed to the OAU by the Government of Mozambique to send observers to monitor the 27 - 28 October, 1994 elections in that country;
7. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to follow closely the course of the implementation of the General Peace Agreement of Mozambique and to present a report to the Sixty-first Session of the Council of Ministers.

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CM/Res.1529 (LX)

**RESOLUTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
AN AFRICAN NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATY**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 - 11 June, 1994,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.11 (1) on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Cairo in 1964,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions CM/Res.3 (1), CM/Res.28 (11), CM/Res.718 (XXXIII), CM/Res.1101 (XLVI) Rev.1, CM/Res.1342 (LIV) and CM/Res.1395 (LVI) on general disarmament and denuclearization of Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the issue particularly resolution 48/86 of 16 December, 1993 on the Establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa,

Convinced that the development in the regional and international situation is conducive to the implementation of the 1964 Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa as soon as possible,

Taking into account the fact that a draft text of an African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty has been submitted to the Secretary-General by the UN Group of Experts;

Bearing in mind the relevant parts on the issue of the Denuclearization of Africa in the Introduction of the Report of the Secretary-General (CM/1825 (LX) Part I, paragraphs 121 - 125):

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the relevant paragraphs in the introductory note of the Secretary-General on the question of the denuclearization of Africa;
2. **DECIDES** to refer the draft text of an African NWFZ Treaty, along with a relevant map of the proposed zone, to Member States by the end of November 1994 for comments and observations which should be submitted;

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3. DECIDES through an appropriate resolution at the 49th Session of the UN General Assembly to request the Secretary-General of the UN to defer the submission of the text of a Treaty establishing an African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone to the 50th Session of the General Assembly;
4. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to the United Nations for the technical support and financial assistance rendered in organizing the five meetings of the Group of Experts set up jointly by the OAU and the UN; and APPEALS to the United Nations to provide assistance for the organization of the joint meeting mentioned in paragraph 4 below;
5. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to convene in December 1994 in the first instance a meeting of the OAU Inter-Governmental Group of Experts established by resolution CM/Res.1342 (LIV) and in consultation with the UN Secretary-General a joint meeting of the OAU/UN groups of Experts. The two Groups are requested to study the draft text of an African NWFZ Treaty together with the comments and observations of OAU Member States, with a view to submitting a final text of the 62nd Ordinary Session of the Council.

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CM/Res.1530 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE GRANTING OF "A STANDING INVITATION"
TO THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC)
BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Recalling its Resolution CM/Res.1472 (LVIII) adopted at its Fifty-eight Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, following the appeal made by the IOC to build a peaceful and better world through sports,

Further recalling its support for the proclamation of 1994 as "the Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal" in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the IOC and the active role played by the OAU Member States and the Secretariat in this regard,

Recognizing the importance of the IOC's initiative for an Olympic Truce in promoting peace as set forth in the OAU Charter and its fruitful cooperation with Member States' Youth and Sports Organizations,

Further Recognizing that the aim of the Olympic Movement is to build a peaceful and better world by educating the youth of the world through sport combined with culture,

Welcoming the African sports movement's involvement in promoting peace and international cooperation,

Recognizing the support given by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the initiative of the IOC,

Bearing in mind the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly on 25th October 1993 of resolutions A/Res/48/10 entitled "International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal" and A/Res/48/11 "Observance of the Olympic Truce":

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1. **COMMENDS** the International Olympic Movement on rallying the youth of the world to the cause of peace;
2. **REQUESTS** Member States of the OAU to support the request of the IOC for the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly at its Forty-ninth Session of an appropriate resolution granting a "standing invitation" to the IOC;

CM/Res.1531 (LX)

**RESOLUTION ON THE SPECIAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
FUND FOR DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN AFRICA**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the activities and functioning of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa contained in Document CM/1840 (LX),

Deeply concerned about the magnitude of drought in Africa and its repercussions on the economic and social development of Member States,

Recalling the aims and objectives of the Special Fund, instrument of active solidarity and cooperation and expression of the will of Africa to control drought and famine,

Deeply concerned about the financial situation of the Fund and the gradual depletion of its resources and the lack of new contributions:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Secretary-General on the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa, contained in Document CM/1840 (LX);
2. **APPROVES** the recommendations of the Policy Committee of the Special Fund - 1480 Annex II;
3. **DECIDES** to renew for a period of two years as from the Nineteenth Ordinary Session the composition of the Policy Committee of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa as follows:

Algeria, Angola, Niger, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Namibia.

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4. **URGENTLY APPEALS** to all the Member States to contribute voluntarily to the Fund and to those which made pledges to honour their commitments;
5. **REQUESTS** the Committee to give priority to any assistance in the form of support to the national activities and programmes aimed at mitigating the effects of drought and famine in Africa and henceforth to give greater importance to granting of loans in accordance with the Status of the Fund;
6. **REQUESTS** Member States to submit implementation reports on projects financed by the Fund if they have not already done so;
7. **REITERATES** its appeal to the International Community including governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations and business persons to contribute to the Special Fund;
8. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to continue to report to Council on the activities and the situation of the Fund.

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CM/Res.1532 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE
TO AFRICAN CHILDREN (ICAAC)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up of the International Conference on Assistance to African Children (ICAAC) as contained in Document CM/1842 (LX),

Recalling resolutions CM/Res. 1350 (LIV) on the Implementation of the African Decade for Child Survival, Protection and Development; CM/Res. 1408 (LIV) and CM/Res. 1464 (LVIII) on the International Conference on Assistance to African Children; and CM/Res. 1468 (LVIII) on the Pan-African Conference on Girls' Education,

Further recalling the adoption of the Bamako Initiative aimed at providing primary health care to women and children, on the basis of community participation,

Guided by the World Summit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as by the consensus of Dakar and its Plan of Action, adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers in June, 1993 in Cairo, Egypt,

Concerned with the urgent need to improve the situation of the Girl Child and that of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances,

Aware of the fact that as a result of conflicts, recurrent drought and natural disasters the African children continue to suffer from the effects of malnutrition and extreme poverty,

Recalling that the International Conference on Nutrition called for the iodination of salt for both human and livestock consumption as the most effective long range measure for correcting iodine deficiency while the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (1993-2003) as approved by the OAU Heads of State and Government in June, 1993 called for the virtual elimination of iodine deficiencies,

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Noting that salt is a major commodity in international and inter-African trade and its iodination has proven to be the most cost-effective approach for eliminating iodine deficiency disorders,

Aware that Africa can effectively ensure its future existence and development through its children's mental and physical well-being:

1. **REAFFIRMS ITS COMMITMENT** to achieve the mid-decade goals (MDGs) agreed upon in the Consensus of Dakar;
2. **URGES** Member States to make special efforts to adopt and implement National Programmes of Action for children and women, with particular emphasis on achieving health and nutrition goals as set forth in the African Regional Strategy on Nutrition (;003-2000) by the end of 1995;
3. **FURTHER URGES** Member States which have not done so, to ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of the child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and to implement them by establishing appropriate national mechanisms for their implementation;
4. **REITERATES ITS SUPPORT** to the Ouagadougou Declaration on the Education of Girls and its inclusion on the Agenda of the 1995 World Conference on Women;
5. **CALLS ON** Member States to pursue the implementation of programmes adopted by the Organization, such as the Bamako Initiative, in order to achieve the health for all goal by the year 2000;

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6. Recommends that before the end of 1995:

- i) each member government will ensure that salt exported to any other African country for use by people or animals will be iodized at standards recommended by the WHO, the International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and the UNICEF;
 - ii) each member government which imports salt for its own use, or for trans-shipment to neighbouring countries will ensure that the salt is adequately iodized;
 - iii) each member government shall enact national legislation, regulations or other suitable measures necessary to enforce and monitor the steps enumerated above.
7. **APPEALS** to the donor community to extend adequate financial and technical assistance to the OAU Member Countries during the implementation process of the mid-term goals with a view to strengthening the institutional capacity and fulfilling manpower requirements;
8. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this Resolution to the 61st Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

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CM/Res.1533 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON SETTING UP FOLLOW-UP MECHANISMS
FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MID-DECADE GOALS
EMANATING FROM THE CONSENSUS OF DAKAR
AS WELL AS THE GOALS SET FOR THE
YEAR 2000 EMANATING FROM THE WORLD
DECLARATION ON CHILD SURVIVAL,
PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1990s

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia from 6 - 11 June 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Assistance to African Children (CM/1841 (LX)),

Recalling that the 1990s have been declared the African Decade for Child Survival, Protection and Development,

Recalling further the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1950 (LIV) on the implementation of the objectives of the afore-mentioned decade,

Bearing in mind the unanimous adoption of the Consensus of Dakar which recommends the achievement and follow-up of fundamental objectives of which six mid-decade ones are to be reached by 1995, and five main ones by the year 2000,

Bearing in mind the commitment made by African leaders at the World Summit for children and during the adoption of the Consensus of Dakar,

Noting with concern the constraints hindering the implementation of national programmes of action and the achievement of the mid-decade goals set for 1995,

Deeply concerned at the persistent high rate of infant mortality in a number of African countries and at the growing population of children under five suffering from malnutrition on the continent:

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1. **REQUESTS** Member States to set up national, regional and local follow-up mechanisms for the achievement of the mid-decade goals;
2. **URGES** Member States to celebrate every year the National Child Day on 16 June that provides an opportunity to follow-up the achievement of the mid-decade goals and evaluate the progress made at the national and local levels with respect to the survival, protection and development of the child.

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CM/Res.1534 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE NEW APPROACH AND
METHODOLOGY TO PROMOTE AFRICAN UNITY
WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE AFRICAN
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Recalling the objectives of the OAU Charter and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Recalling the conclusions of the Monrovia Colloquium on Africa's Development Prospects by the Year 2000 (February 1979),

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.1352 (LIV) adopted at its 54th Ordinary Session (Abuja, May, 1991) regarding the establishment of OAU national associations,

Recalling Resolution AHG/Res.215 (XXVIII) adopted by the 28th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government relating to the role of African Universities in the development of the continent,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (Doc. CM/1812 (LX):

1. **REAFFIRMS** that African Unity and economic integration are vital to the continent in the light of the important changes taking place in the world;
2. **URGES** Member States, African inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, youth, women, workers and sports associations as well as economic operators, universities, schools and the media to work towards educating and sensitizing Africa's public opinion for the edification of the African Economic Community and the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace;
3. **CALLS ON** Member States to:

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- a) prepare radio and television programmes in national languages to sensitize the rural populations on the need for regional and Pan-African integration;
 - b) Solemnly commemorate May 25, date of the establishment of the OAU, proclaimed as "Africa Day", if this is not yet being done;
 - c) Commemorate every 12 November, date of the establishment of African Universities Association as "African University Day";
4. **TAKES NOTE** of the programme proposed by the Secretary-General (Document CM/1812 (LX) and **REQUESTS** the Secretariat to come up with implementable action programme at Pan-African, regional and national levels taking into account complementary suggestions made by the Council;
5. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to submit to it at its 62nd Ordinary Session, a report on the progress so far made in the implementation of the programme and the present resolution.

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CM/Res.1535 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE ELABORATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES
EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR DESERTIFICATION
PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia from 6 - 11 June 1994,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.1508 (LIX) on the International Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, adopted by the Fifty-ninth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 31 January to 4 February 1994,

Recalling also Resolutions CM/Res.1462 (LVIII) adopted by the Fifty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the Status of the INCD negotiations and Africa's preparatory process; as well as Resolution CM/Res. 1438 (LVII) adopted by the Fifty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Council on the same subject,

Further recalling Resolution 47/188 of 22 December, 1992 of the United Nations General Assembly on the establishment of the INCD,

Aware of the difficulties that the African Group encountered in the INCD process especially during the Third Session of the INCD negotiations held in New York from 17-28 January 1994, as well as during the Fourth Session held in Geneva from 21-31 March, 1994, particularly on the polarization of views between the South and the North on issues of critical and strategic concern to the African Region,

Conscious of the need for African countries to coordinate their approach, harmonize their views and ensure that Africa's interests are adequately articulated and defended during the Paris Round of Negotiations,

Reaffirming the need to maintain the priority given to Africa in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 47/188 on INCD to initiate negotiations on a Convention to combat desertification especially in Africa and the

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Implementation Annex for Africa and the need to establish interim arrangements to allow for a prompt start of the implementation of the provisions of the African Annex:

1. TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION of the Report of the Secretary General on the INCD;
2. COMMENDS the OAU General Secretariat for the quality of its report on the negotiations relating to the Convention, and the efforts deployed in coordinating and harmonizing the views of the African region during the last four sessions of the INCD Fund;
3. REQUESTS the General Secretariat to continue to provide technical assistance to the African Group during INCD meetings, especially during and after the Paris negotiations;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, as part of the execution of the International Convention and the implementation annex for Africa to establish institutional/operational links with regional economic communities (AMU, ECOWAS, ECCAS, SADC, PTA) and inter-governmental institutions (CILSS, and IGADD) in accordance with the objectives of the African Economic Community;
5. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU in collaboration with the Joint Secretariat (ADB/UNEP/UNDP-UNSO/ECA to monitor the implementation of the Regional Annex for Africa, the Convention and all other Rio decisions;
5. RENEWS ITS SUPPORT to the African Group entrusted with responsibility of defending the African position to maintain its cohesion and unity in order to safeguard the interests of the Region;

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6. FURTHER CALLS UPON the African Group to insist on the establishment of an identifiable financial package and institutional structure for the implementation of the Convention in general and African Annex in particular as well as the location of the Secretariat of the Convention in Africa;
7. WELCOMES the decision of UNDP to support development of Countries Strategies and policies for combating drought and desertification with a view to integrating such strategies and policies into the overall sustainable human development plans as well as helping countries to mobilize resources in support of these plans and design projects that will facilitate their implementation;
8. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to establish Consultative links with the UNDP Administrator with a view to ensuring that the African region derives maximum benefit from the new orientation of the UNDP on combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought.
9. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to follow the development of the negotiations and submit a report on the Paris Session and the conclusions of the negotiations to the Sixty-first Ordinary Session of the Council.
10. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to expeditiously transmit the text of this Resolution to the African Group of negotiators at the 5th Session of INCD in Paris.

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CM/Res.1536 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH
ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU LABOUR COMMISSION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Proceedings of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission (Doc.CM/1819 (LX),

Recalling resolution LC/Res. 163 (XIV) which recommended the transformation of the Commission into a tripartite organ as well as Resolution LC/Res. 1410 (LVI) on the Strengthening of Tripartism in Africa,

Further recalling Resolution CM/Res.1410 (LVI) which, among other things, invited Member States to respect the principle of tripartism in the OAU Labour Commission, in the ILO Meetings as well as at national level,

Cognizant of the concerns expressed in Declaration AHG/DECL.1 (XXVII) by the Twenty-Seventh Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the Employment Crisis in Africa:

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Secretary-General on the proceedings of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission;
2. REITERATES its appeal to Member States to respect and implement the principle of tripartism, not only when constituting delegations to the OAU Labour Commission, the International Labour Conference and other ILO Meetings, but also at national level;
3. CALLS UPON the ILO to increase technical and material assistance to Member States as well as to the Pan-African Employers Confederation (PEC), and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) in order to strengthen their roles in the promotion of tripartism in Africa;

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4. **APPEALS** to those countries which have not yet done so, not only to ratify the Agreement establishing the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) as a sign of commitment to and solidarity with the disabled, but also to pay their assessed contributions to the Institute;
5. **URGES** Member States which have not yet done so to ratify the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment;
6. **INVITES** Member States to ensure their effective participation in the Regional Conference on Youth, to be held in January 1995, under the theme "African Youth in the 1990s and Beyond: Peace Participation and Development;
7. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to solicit the cooperation and contribution of UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, UNDCP, UNCSDHA, UNAFRI and other interested organizations in the preparation and successful holding of the Regional Conference on Youth;
8. **ENDORSES** the decision of the Sixteenth Session of the OAU Labour Commission to maintain the problem of employment situation in Africa on the Agenda of the Labour Commission;
9. **APPEALS** to the Director-General of ILO to ensure that Africa is not marginalized in the personnel structure of the Organization and that Africa's quota in the Cabinet of the Organization and higher echelons of management is increased.

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CM/Res.1537 (LX)

**RESOLUTION ON AFRICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE
FORTHCOMING WORLD SUMMIT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on Africa's contribution to the forthcoming World summit on Social Development, as contained in Document CM/1842 (XL),

Recalling resolution LC/Res.202 (XVII) on the African Common Position on the World Summit for Social Development, adopted by the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission,

Further recalling the Declaration on Building Sustainable Societies adopted by the Global Forum on the Role of NGOs in Emergencies and Social Development held in Addis Ababa in March, 1994:

Convinced that unless poverty, unemployment and social disintegration are tackled as pressing worldwide priorities, Africa will not be able to reverse the significant deterioration in human welfare:

1. **CONGRATULATES** the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Development for the elaboration and adoption of the African Common Position;
2. **COMMENDS** the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission for having adopted the document on one African Common Position on Social Development in Africa;
3. **WELCOMES** the World Summit for Social Development as a unique and timely opportunity to reaffirm the unwavering commitment of the international community to put the people at the centre of development and international cooperation as well as to seek political consensus to forge concrete and practical agreement thereon by the international community;

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4. CALLS UPON Member States to participate effectively in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Summit, other preparatory activities leading to the Summit to be represented at the highest political level, and at the Summit itself as well as to ensure that the African Common Position is taken into account in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Summit in order to ensure that the legitimate interests of Africa are appropriately taken care of;
5. URGES Member States to implement the agenda for Human and Social Development in Africa, as contained in the African Common Position;
6. EXPRESSES ITS SATISFACTION at the initiatives and actions taken by the First Ladies in favour of rural women in the light of the Geneva and Prussels meetings;
7. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU, in collaboration with the ECA, ILO and ADB, to establish a regional follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the decisions of the World Summit, with the active involvement and participation of other interested social partners;
8. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the activities undertaken in the implementation of this resolution to the 62nd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/Res.1538 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE OUTCOME OF
THE YOKOHAMA WORLD CONFERENCE ON
NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Recalling its previous resolutions on natural disasters, particularly, Resolution CM/Res.1499 (LIX) relating to Africa's preparation and participation in the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, Japan, 23-27 May 1994),

Recalling further Resolution 42/169 of the United Nations General Assembly on the International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR),

Recalling Resolution 773 (XXIX) of the Conference of African Ministers in-charge of Economic Development and Planning,

Having taken note of the report on the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (Yokohama, 23-27 May 1994), presented by the Secretary-General (Doc. CM/1849 (LX)),

Expressing satisfaction at the level of collaboration which has been established among the OAU, ECA, IDNDR and UNEP Secretariats within the context of Africa's preparation and during the Conference,

1. TAKES NOTE with satisfaction the outcome of the Yokohama World Conference;
2. ENDORSES "The Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World: Directives for Natural Disaster Reduction, Preparedness and Mitigation";
3. CONGRATULATES Member States which participated in the Conference and COMMENDS them for efforts deployed to reflect Africa's concerns in the final documents of the Conference;

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4. CONGRATULATES the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, and in particular the General Secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction for the achievements of the Conference, and EXPRESSES its gratitude for having made possible the participation of several States from the African region;
5. EXHORTS all OAU Member States to take the necessary steps, particularly during the forthcoming Session of the Economic and Social Council and the 49th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, to ensure that the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, through the Secretariat of the Decade, is provided with the indispensable resources that will enable it to implement the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World, for the benefit of the African region;
6. CALLS ON the Director of the Decade to take necessary measures, in close collaboration with the OAU and ECA, as well as all other interested institutions, to effectively implement the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action in the African region;
7. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to consider organizing, in collaboration with the Decade Secretariat, and ECA, a workshop with a view to implementing the Yokohama Plan of Action and other practical measures of interest to Africa;
8. CALLS ON the OAU Secretary-General to submit, in collaboration with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme, a report to the 62nd Ordinary Session of the Council on the implementation of this Resolution.

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CM/Res. 1539 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON AFRO-ARAB COOPERATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Cooperation contained in Document CM/1844 (LX),

Bearing in mind the Declaration and Programmes of Action adopted by the First Afro-Arab Summit, held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.1210 (L) of July 1989 on the Programmes of Afro-Arab Cooperation,

Considering that the cooperation in the field of business, economic and trade activities in the private sector constitutes an essential element for strengthening Afro-Arab relations,

Recalling further the important role that Trade Fairs can play in the strengthening of economic, trade and investment activities between the two entities,

Taking note with satisfaction of the recommendations of the First Afro-Arab Trade Fair Evaluation Committee,

Determined to promote Afro-Arab cooperation in all fields:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Cooperation;
2. UNDERSCORES the need to boost Afro-Arab Cooperation in all areas in the light of the new regional and international developments;

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3. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to pursue in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States the activities initiated for the implementation of the programmes already adopted, particularly the programme pertaining to cooperation in the field of information, the take-off of the Afro-Arab Cultural Institute, etc...;
4. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the Government of Algeria for its renewed invitation to host in Algiers the 12th Session of the Standing Commission on Afro-Arab Cooperation;
5. TAKES NOTE of the readiness of the Egyptian Government to host the First Afro-Arab Business Week;
6. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to pursue his consultations with his counterpart of the League of Arab States and the Egyptian Government with a view to organizing as soon as possible this important event in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (UNESCWA);
7. REQUESTS all the Member States to participate actively in the different aspects of the Afro-Arab Business Week and to take the necessary steps to give the widest publicity possible to this event;
6. APPROVES the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee on the First Afro-Arab Trade Fair;
9. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the Government of the Republic of Tunisia for the excellent facilities provided, which contributed to the success of this all important Afro-Arab event;
10. ACCEPTS WITH GRATITUDE the kind offer of the Republic of South Africa to host the Second Afro-Arab Trade Fair.

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CM/Res.1540 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE GRANTING OF OAU OBSERVER
STATUS TO THE AFRICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL
AND COMPARATIVE LAW

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Having considered Document CM/1845 (LX) on the Request for OAU Observer Status submitted by the African Society of International and Comparative Law,

Considering the importance of the objectives of the African Society of International and Comparative Law for Africa, particularly in the fields of international law, the protection of public liberties and the improvement of the administration of justice,

Considering that the request submitted by the African Society of International and Comparative Law is in conformity with the established criteria:

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Secretary-General on the matter, Document CM/1845 (LX);
2. DECIDES to grant the OAU Observer Status, Category C, to the African Society of International and Comparative Law.

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CM/Res.1541 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE GRANTING OF THE OAU
OBSERVER STATUS TO THE AFRICAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Council of Ministers of Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Having considered Document CM/1846 (LX) on the Request for OAU Observer Status submitted by the African Academy of Sciences (AAS),

Considering the importance of the objectives of the African Academy of Sciences, particularly the promotion and coordination of scientific and technological research in Africa and the dissemination of the results of this research,

Considering that the request submitted by the African Academy of Sciences is in conformity with established criteria:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Secretary-General on this matter, Document CM/1846 (LX);
2. **DECIDES** to grant the OAU Observer Status, Category C, to the African Academy of Sciences.

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CM/Res.1542 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON AIDS AND THE CHILD IN AFRICA
CALL FOR ACTION

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, from 13 to 15 June, 1994,

Considering document ECAMH/1 (III) on AIDS and the Child in Africa,

Recalling the Dakar Declaration AHG/Dec.1 (XXVIII) on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa and Resolution AHG/Res.223 (XXIX) on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa: Progress Report and Guidelines for Action,

Recalling further Resolutions CM/Res.1165 (XLVIII), CM/Res.1302 (LII) of the Council of Ministers of 1988 and 1990 respectively and Resolutions CAMH/Res.11 (II), CAMH/Res.6 (III) and CAMH/Res.6 (IV) Rev.1 of the Conference of African Ministers of Health in Africa and Declaration AHG/Dec.3 (XXVII) on the Current African Health Crisis adopted in Abuja,

Realizing that the child is the future of the continent, but that AIDS will limit the countries' efforts to ensure child survival, protect the rights of the child and provide for an educated cohort particularly with regard to moral and ethical values, to ensure Africa's development,

Recognizing that the AIDS epidemic as well as accompanying opportunistic illness such as tuberculosis which continues to seriously undermine health and development efforts in Africa, poses immediate and long term problems for the child in Africa,

Aware that over 60 percent of HIV infected persons are young people and that all children born to infected parents will be either infected or affected as orphans, and subject to psychosocial, educational, health and economic consequences:

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CM/Res.1543 (LX)

1. **COMMENDS** Member States for the immediate and lasting measures taken to limit the spread of this pandemic and **EXHORTS** them to make sustained efforts towards the total eradication of this disease and address the issue of the Child in Africa within the context of the Plan of Action contained in the document under reference;
2. **CALLS ON** all Member States to consider the implementation of sex education programmes with special emphasis on AIDS in the curricula of pre-teen schools as essential part of the AIDS Prevention Education Programme;
3. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General in close cooperation with African Ministries of Health, to ensure the implementation and evaluation of this Call for Action in collaboration with WHO and other relevant agencies, including, when appropriate, the Joint Co-sponsored UN Programme on HIV/AIDS;
4. **INVITES** the Secretary-General in collaboration with Member States to facilitate regular and appropriate exchange of information between States on policies, strategies, effective interventions and lessons learned in the fight against AIDS as well as to explore mechanisms such as sub-regional or inter-country meetings or visits to share information with a view to finding a solution to common or similar problems;
5. **REQUESTS FURTHER** the OAU Secretary-General, in collaboration with the UN Secretary-General and the Director-General of WHO, to actively and urgently mobilize resources in order to finance the Action Agenda as contained in document ECAMH/1 (III) on AIDS and the Child in Africa within the context of the Progress Report and Guidelines for Action (AHG/Res.223 (XXIX));
6. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to report to the Council every two years on the progress that has been made.

RESOLUTION ON THE FINANCING MECHANISMS
AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL
INDUSTRIES, FACTOR OF PAN-AFRICAN
INTEGRATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Guided by the relevant provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Abuja, Nigeria, on 3 June 1991,

Recalling resolution CM/Res. 1411 (LVI) adopting the Plan of Action on Cultural Industries, Factor of Development in Africa, known as the Dakar Plan of Action submitted to Council in June 1992 in Dakar, Senegal,

Expressing Satisfaction at the adoption of the Framework Cultural Agreement of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) by which Member States of this Organization clearly expressed their political will to promote cultural product exchanges as factors of regional and Pan-African integration,

Desirous to see this agreement translated into an operation programme,

Considering the provisions of resolution AMCED/Res.15/93 on Cooperation between the OAU and African Cultural NGOs adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Education, Culture and Development organized in Cotonou, Benin, in August 1993 by the OAU, ECA and UNESCO,

Bearing in Mind the relevant recommendations formulated by the International workshop on the Financing Mechanisms and Development Strategies for Cultural Industries of the ECOWAS Space, held in Dakar, Senegal, from 1 to 4 January 1993, at the initiative of the Senegalese Association for the Promotion of Culture and Cultural Industries (ASEPIC), with the assistance of the Senegalese Government,

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Gratified that the 27th UNESCO General Assembly approved these recommendations in November 1993 as part of its contribution to the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action:

1. NOTES WITH SATISFACTION the recommendations of the Dakar International Workshop to establish, within a purely Pan-African context;
 - a Regional Fund for the Development of Cultural Industries in West Africa;
 - a Multi-national Company for the Production and Distribution of Cultural Products with integrationist vocations;
 - a Technical Support Project for the Promotion of Cultural Industries of ECOWAS Member States with a view to boosting promoters' capacities in management, trade policies and professional training;
2. CONSIDERS these projects as a cultural and regional contribution to the realization of the African Economic Community especially through the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action;
3. RECOMMENDS that initiatives be jointly undertaken by the OAU and the Permanent Secretariat of the Dakar International Workshop follow-up Committee towards door institutions (ADB, EU, UNEP, UNIDO, UNESCO, ISESCO, etc) with a view to securing their technical and financial contribution for the implementation of these projects;
4. CALLS ON the Member States concerned and interested to take appropriate steps to involve ECOWAS, OAU, ECA and ADB in the feasibility study phase of these projects;

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5. CALLS ON OAU Member States to take out international patents on their cultural artifacts in order to protect those products and the cultural artisans;
6. FURTHER CALLS ON the Cultural Division of ECOWAS, the Cultural Department of SADC, the Senegalese Association for the Promotion of Cultural Industries, the Congolese Company for the Development of Cultural Industries as well as all competent or interested national, regional or Pan-African structures to initiate contacts, exchange their experiences and cooperate actively with the regional economic communities towards the implementation of the OAU Plan of Action on Cultural Industries;
7. ENCOURAGES in this regard, the establishment of cultural development units within regional economic communities where such units do not exist pursuant to the relevant provisions of the First and Second Conferences of African Ministers of Culture;
8. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to encourage the establishment of structures for the promotion of cultural industries in Member States and to coordinate the activities of all African institutions concerned by the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action;
9. COMMENDS the Government of Senegal and other participants for their invaluable contribution towards the Organization and conclusions of the Dakar International Workshop as part of the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action.

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CM/Res.1544 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON FOOD SECURITY
IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Noting with satisfaction that for the first time in the history of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the OAU's candidate has been elected Director-General of this important Organization, thanks to Africa's cohesion and unity of action,

Recalling the ties of close cooperation existing between the OAU and FAO in the field of food and agriculture,

Recalling Resolution AHG/Res.224 (XXIX) of Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the regional Strategy on Food and Nutrition,

Taking Note of the proposals of the Director-General aimed at revitalizing the FAO as well as strengthening its performance base in two areas of particular importance to Africa, namely: food, security and control of transborder animal and crop pests and diseases:

1. **EXTENDS** its sincere congratulations to Mr. Jacques Diouf on his brilliant election and **CONVEYS** to him best wishes for success at the head of the FAO;
2. **PAYS TRIBUTE** Member States and **COMMENDS** the OAU Secretary-General for their active support and concerted efforts which contributed to the success of Africa's candidate;
3. **URGES** the Governments of OAU Member States and African inter-governmental organizations to support the FAO in the implementation of the programmes proposed by the Director-General;
4. **APPEALS** to all funding and investment institutions, foundations, NGO's and the private sector to support and contribute to FAO programmes;
5. **ENDORSES** the proposal of the FAO Director-General to organize a World Summit on Food and Security in 1996, and assures him of the support of OAU Member States.

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CM/Res.1545 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE PARTICIPATION OF
MEMBER STATES IN THE SIXTH AFRICAN
GAMES IN ZIMBABWE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Considering the primary role of sports as an integral part of man's development and an undisputed factor in bringing people together,

Anxious to promote a credible and worthy African sportsmen/sportswomen elite with high international standards in the field of sports,

Convinced that in order to gradually attain the needed standards for our sportsmen and sportswomen it is vital that the best African athletes participate periodically in friendly and multi-disciplinary competitions such as the olympic games,

Considering that in this regard, the African Games held every four years constitute the ideal meeting aimed at developing sporting and cultural exchanges among member countries and promoting progress in African sports,

Conscious of the contribution of sports to the promotion of peace and understanding among OAU Member States,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Fifty-second Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers regarding OAU's sponsorship and support for the African Games,

Determined to end the exodus of African sportsmen to foreign countries and the ever-increasing tendency of the sportsmen and sportswomen to turn away from African competitions preferring international competitions which they deem to be more financially profitable,

Considering the efforts and enormous sacrifices made by the Republic of Zimbabwe to host the African Youths Games in 1995 under the best conditions possible:

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CM/Res.1546 (LX)

1. **CALLS ON** Member States to contribute individually and/or collectively towards the success of the Sixth African Games to be held in Zimbabwe from 13 to 23 September 1995;
2. **REQUESTS** Member States to particularly ensure the participation of their renowned sportsmen, women and star teams in the various disciplines in order to raise the technical standard and quality of the events, thus contributing to the improvement of Africa's competitiveness in world events;
3. **COMMENDS** the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for its laudable efforts aimed at giving the African Youths, Sports and Cultural Festival all the publicity and glamour it deserves;
4. **EXHORTS** the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa to intensify its efforts to make sports in general and the African Games in particular one of the means of fostering unity, understanding and brotherhood in Africa;
5. **PLEDGES** to give as much as possible the requisite moral, political and material support to the African Sports Movement.

RESOLUTION ON THE KAMPALA ACTION PLAN ON
WOMEN AND PEACE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report on the Regional Conference on Women and Peace held in Kampala, Uganda from 22 to 25 November, 1993 and the annexed Kampala Action on Peace that was presented by the Government of the Republic of Uganda in Document CM/1824 (LX) Add.4,

Having examined the Kampala Action Plan on Women and Peace that was adopted by the Regional Conference,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.1465 (LVIII) on Enhancing the Role and Contribution of African Women to Political and Socio-Economic Development adopted by the 59th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers in June 1993 in Cairo, Egypt,

Further Recalling the recommendations of the Arusha and Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in Africa, the Abuja Declaration for Popular Participatory Development: The Role of Women in the 1990s, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Guided by the Declaration adopted by the 29th Assembly of Heads of State and Government establishing within the OAU, a Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution,

Cognizant of Africa's role and contribution to the Global Platform of Action on the principal issues of Equality, Development and Peace to be adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China in September, 1995,

Conscious of the fact that without the active and full participation of women there cannot be any meaningful, sustainable and balanced development,

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Recognizing that women have an important role to play in the peace-making efforts of our Continent:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report contained in Document CM/1824 (LX) Add.4;
2. **REAFFIRMS** OAU's commitments to the promotion of the economic, political social and cultural empowerment of women;
3. **COMMENDS** the Government of the Republic of Uganda for the convening of the Regional Conference on Women and Peace, as well as all those Organizations, Institutions and NGOs which assisted in making the Conference a success;
4. **REQUESTS** the Fifth Regional Conference on Women scheduled for Dakar, Senegal, in November 1994 to carefully, examine the Kampala Plan of Action and to interpret it into the platform of the Fourth World Conference on women stated for Beijing, China, in September 1995;
5. **FURTHER RECOMMENDS** that the Action Plan be an integral part of the Political Declaration articulating Africa's Common Position as called for in Resolution CM/Res.1465 (LVIII) of Cairo, Egypt, 1993;
6. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to strengthen the structures and mechanisms in the General Secretariat in order to enable it monitor effectively and evaluate women's contribution to peace and development programmes of the OAU as well as promote women's concerns in Africa;
7. **CALLS ON** Member States to incorporate the recommendations of the Kampala Action Plan into their respective national programmes;

8. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General in close collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Africa and other UN Agencies, African and non-African NGOs to promote women's empowerment through concrete action, policies and programmes;
9. **FURTHER CALLS ON** the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the implementation of this resolution.

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CM/Res.1547 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE ACP COUNTRIES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Considering the multilateral and bilateral agreements between the European Union and OAU Member States on the one hand, and between the European Union and the ACP countries, on the other,

Considering the serious crisis besetting Third World countries in general, and African countries in particular,

Convinced that in order to attain a satisfactory level of development, African countries need external assistance to back up their own efforts,

Considering that the Agreement concluded between seventy African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and twelve countries of the European Union, known as the Lome Convention, constitutes an effective instrument for North/South cooperation,

Convinced that South/South cooperation, especially intra-ACP cooperation, is a vital instrument for achieving sustainable development:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the willingness of the parties concerned to strengthen their cooperation with the European Union;
2. **CALLS ON** the ACP side to vigorously pursue, with vigilance, negotiations regarding the second phase of Lome IV;
3. **EXPRESSES THE DESIRE** to see the outcome of the negotiations contribute significantly to the on-going economic reform efforts in ACP countries;
4. **REQUESTS** that adequate resources be provided especially for promoting cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science and technology, as part of the implementation of the Convention;

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5. **REQUESTS** each OAU Member State concerned to give to its representatives at the negotiations, the necessary directives to facilitate the implementation of this resolution;
6. **CALLS ON** the OAU and ACP Secretariats to closely co-operate in order to enhance the interests of the African Group within the Lome arrangements.

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CM/Res.1548 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON AFRICA CENTRE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6-11 June, 1994,

Having considered report CM/1824 (LX) Add.8 on the role that the Africa Centre in London has played and continues to play in projecting the image of Africa abroad, especially in Europe,

Concerned by the fact that despite Africa's positive achievements in all fields of human endeavour, the continent continues to be viewed in negative terms,

Observing that a number of countries and regional groups have set up institutions and organizations in Europe and elsewhere to heighten public awareness and understanding of their societies and cultures;

Taking into account the positive contribution that the Africa Centre has made to the cause of Africa and bearing in mind the need to intensify these efforts as expressed in its new programme initiatives of raising its profile and promoting African arts, culture and opinion through appropriate programmes:

1. **WELCOMES** the significant initiatives of the Africa Centre and its invaluable role in projecting a better image of Africa to the rest of the world;
2. **CALLS ON** Member States, African businessmen as well as cultural institutions in Africa to provide all possible assistance to the Africa Centre to enable it attain its objectives;
3. **APPEALS** to the international community, in the light of the purposes and objectives of the World Cultural Development Decade (1988-1997), to do all it can to support the Africa Centre in the pursuit of its objectives.

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CM/Res.1549 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Recalling Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXIII) on Health as a Foundation for development,

Further recalling Declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXVII) on the Current Health Crisis in Africa,

Recalling the contribution of the World Health Organization which stipulates that health constitutes a basic right of every human being,

Asserting the imperative need to attain the objective of Health For All by the year 2000 launched by the Thirtieth World Health Assembly in 1977,

Taking into consideration the Alma Ata Declaration on the Promotion of Primary Health Care,

Bearing in mind the report of the meeting of the special multi-disciplinary group of WHO on health and development policies held in New York, from 7 to 9 December, 1993,

Considering the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa which, in Chapter V proposes the strengthening of national organs responsible for health and hygiene policies,

Also bearing in mind the Accra Initiative of December 1991 which underscored the close relation between economic development and health especially that of the most vulnerable groups,

Concerned about the heavy interests at stake in the world Social Development Summit scheduled to be held in Copenhagen in March 1995 and the need for Member States to bring a positive contribution:

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1. CALLS UPON Member States to consider health as an indicator and integral part of their economic development;
2. RECOMMENDS each Member State to set out policies, strategies and programmes for the promotion and improvement of the health of the populations in disadvantaged urban and rural areas;
3. FURTHER RECOMMENDS to Member States to improve the efficacy and modernize traditional non-western medicine as a means of supplementing the Health Delivery Programmes to the rural areas;
4. EXHORTS Member States to pay particular attention to and consider as a matter of priority the health of the most vulnerable group especially children, women and the elderly;
5. ENCOURAGES Member States to exchange their experiences in the areas of health policies, training and information;
6. ALSO CALLS UPON Member States to coordinate their positions and strategies to ensure an exemplary participation of Africa in the World Social Development Summit to be held in Copenhagen in March 1995;
7. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to ensure if necessary that coordination as well as the follow-up on that resolution and report thereon to the 62nd session of the Council.

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CM/Res. 1550 (LX)

RESOLUTION ON THE PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH WORLD
CONFERENCE ON WOMEN (BEIJING 1995)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June 1994,

Conscious of the need for OAU Member States to set up mechanism for the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, at the national as well as regional levels,

Satisfied with the meeting of the Group of Experts to be held in Tunis (Tunisia) in July 1994 on the preparation of the draft African platform of action and the identification of priority themes relating to this platform,

Expressing with satisfaction the decision to hold in Dakar (Senegal) in November 1994, the African Regional Conference for the preparation and adoption of the platform on the participation at the 4th World Conference on Women,

Convinced that the definition of a new development strategy in Africa should place emphasis on the improvement of the quality of life of the entire population,

Recalling that the African Regional Preparatory meeting for the World Conference on Women aimed at the increased integration of women in development, is part of the same strategy adopted by various international Summits, namely:

- The World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna, Austria, June 1993;
- The International Conference on Population and Development to be held in Cairo, Egypt, September 1994;
- The Declaration on Economic Advancement of Rural Women adopted in Geneva, Switzerland, March 1991;
- The World Summit on Social Development to be held in Copenhagen, March 1995.

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Asserting the importance of the preparatory regional conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal, in November 1994 and, reaffirming the need to adopt a unified African position for consideration by the Fourth World Conference in Beijing, China in September 1995:

1. **CALLS** on Members States to:

- (i) **STRENGTHEN** the factors which foster increased participation of women in the decision-making structures and processes at all levels;
- (ii) **RATIFY** the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women before the September 1995 World Conference on Women;
- (iii) **PROMOTE** the integration of women in the economic development process by facilitating their autonomy and their access to resources (land, capital) and technology by making economic, social and cultural policy conducive to sustainable development;
- (iv) **PROVIDE** women with equal access to education health, and all the services which would enable them maximize their capacities to attain full integration in development processes;
- (v) **ELIMINATE** all forms of violence against women;
- (vi) **INCREASE** the participation of women in conflict resolution and protect them in international armed conflicts;
- (vii) **MOBILIZE** all media resources to promote awareness amongst men and women of their responsibilities with regard to the establishment of equality, development and peace;
- (viii) **DEVELOP** mechanisms at all levels to monitor the promotion of women and their integration in development;

2. **COMMENDS** all those countries that have already prepared national programmes and **URGES** all others to do so.

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CM/Res. 1551 (LX)

**RESOLUTION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OAU GENERAL
SECRETARIAT IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN AFRICA**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General in the field of Population and Development Policy in Africa - Document CM/1837 (LX),

Recalling the recommendations on population and development issues contained in the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action, the World Population Plan of Action (WPPA) as re-affirmed at the International Population Conference in Mexico and in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic recovery (APPER), and reiterated in the Dakar/NGOR Declaration,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Inaugural Meeting of the African Population Commission on Population and Development in Africa held in Addis Ababa on 16-18 May, 1994, particularly, the need to mobilize resources for African population activities;

Recalling also the successive resolutions adopted by various Sessions of the OAU Labour Commission and Council of Ministers on Population Matters,

Mindful of the importance of population factors and the need for their integration in socio-economic development:

- 1. **URGES** Member States, to establish National Population Commission, where they do not exist, and to strengthen technical cooperation relations with African regional and sub-regional organizations dealing with population and development problems;

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2. **CALLS UPON** the Secretary-General, in collaboration with relevant African and international organizations dealing with population and development to mobilize financial and technical assistance from international organizations dealing with population and development for the attainment of the objectives set for the African Population Commission;
3. **COMMENDS** the UNFPA for its financial assistance to the OAU in the area of population and development policy, and requests it to continue its support; and
4. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council of Ministers on the activities of the Member States on population and development policy programmes.

CM/Res.1552 (LX)

MOTION OF THANKS AND ENCOURAGEMENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 6 to 11 June, 1994,

Considering the excellent facilities provided to ensure the success of the Sixtieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, in a spirit of African hospitality and brotherhood,

Considering the able manner in which the Chairman of the Council of Ministers steered the deliberations of the Session,

Considering the importance of the present Session which was held at a time when Africa has achieved one of the major objectives of the Charter of the Organization, namely: total eradication of colonialism and racial discrimination from the Continent and when the Continent is confronted with the most serious problems in the areas of conflict and socio-economic development,

Having heard the thought-provoking statement made by H.E. Hamed Karoui, Prime Minister of the Republic of Tunisia:

1. **EXPRESSES ITS PROFOUND GRATITUDE** to the Government and People of Tunisia for the warm welcome extended to all delegations of Member States;
2. **FURTHER EXPRESSES ITS THANKS** to H.E. Hamed Karoui, Prime Minister of the Republic of Tunisia for the enlightening statement he made at the opening session of the Council;
3. **COMMENDS** the Chairman of the Council for the able manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Council;
4. **COMMENDS** the Secretary-General and the entire staff of the General Secretariat for the lucid and comprehensive reports submitted to Council and for their devotion to the Organization.

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ANNEX II

Declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads
of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity
at its thirtieth ordinary session

CONTENTS

<u>Declaration number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
AHG/Decl.1 (XXX)	Tunis Declaration on AIDS and the child in Africa	95
AHG/Decl.2 (XXX)	Declaration on a code of conduct for inter-African relations	100
AHG/Decl.3 (XXX)	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the situation in Angola	107
AHG/Decl.4 (XXX)	Declaration on population and development in Africa ..	109
AHG/Decl.5 (XXX)	Declaration on social development	115
AHG/Decl.6 (XXX)	Tunis Declaration on the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems	118
<u>Resolution number</u>		
AHG/Res.228 (XXX)	Resolution on dissolution of the OAU Liberation Committee	120
AHG/Res.229 (XXX)	Resolution on the evaluation of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations of GATT	122
AHG/Res.230 (XXX)	Resolution on the African Commission on Human and People's Rights	125
AHG/Res.231 (XXX)	Resolution on the African Economic Community	128
AHG/Res.232 (XXX)	Resolution on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	132
AHG/Res.233 (XXX)	Vote of thanks	135

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AHG//Decl.1 (XXX)

TUNIS DECLARATION ON AIDS AND THE CHILD IN AFRICA

I. BACKGROUND

We the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June, 1994,

Recognizing the devastating effect facing our African people, we adopted in Dakar in 1992, Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVIII) in AIDS Epidemic in Africa as an integral part of our earlier declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXVII) on the Current African Health Crisis adopted in Abuja in 1991,

Having reviewed Document CM/1780 (LVIII) on the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Six Point Action Agenda of the Declaration on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa, we adopted in Cairo, Resolution AHG/Res.223 (XXIX),

In spite of the above concerted actions we resolved to undertake, the magnitude of the problem of the HIV infection and AIDS in most of our countries is on the increase especially among the African children who are the most vulnerable sector of our population. We take note that:

1. Some 1 million infections occur annually in men, women and children and that by the year 2000, about twenty million Africans will be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
2. The acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) causes sickness and despair, kills young and middle-aged adults, who are parents, the mainstay of the family, the backbone of the work force, and the care givers to our young;

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3. Children are infected by various modes of transmission and that girls are particularly vulnerable to infection by adults through sexual intercourse;
4. The positive gains in the health status of children and women brought about by successful primary health care programmes of immunization, and child survival efforts in most African States are being threatened and will actually be reversed by AIDS;
5. As a consequence of less-than-aggressive preventive efforts in the past millions of children will die from AIDS or be orphaned over the coming decade and will require care and supportive efforts.

II. COMMITMENT

- (a) Prevention is the key to slowing the spread of AIDS in Africa and curtailing its ultimate impact, attention should also be given to care of HIV/AIDS patients including those with accompanying illness such as tuberculosis;
- (b) Effective national HIV/AIDS programmes require broad-based, multi-sectoral support from all sectors of government; and commit ourselves to undertake the following measures to protect our African children:-

In the light of the foregoing we commit ourselves:

1. **Elaborate a "national policy framework" to guide and support appropriate responses to the needs of affected children covering social, legal, ethical, medical and human rights issues.**

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We must recognize that an effective response to the needs of AIDS affected children requires a multidisciplinary, multisectoral response effectively coordinated to avoid duplication of effort and encourage the rational use of resources.

We must recognize that the serious effect the AIDS epidemic is having on children must be seen as a national issue, not just the concern of the communities most directly affected.

The largest group of AIDS-affected children are those whose parents have died in the epidemic. But in the hardest hit communities, nearly all children - not just those whose family members have died of AIDS - are adversely affected because of the loss of people they are close to, the trauma of watching their friends become orphaned, and the effects on the community of the loss of so many of its most productive members.

The immediate policy responses should address issues related to food and nutrition, education, nurture of parentless children, medical care for the sick as well as addressing the psychosocial problems resulting from the loss of loved ones and security.

Children who are not at present infected or affected may soon join this group as the epidemic is rapidly developing.

The various actors include concerned ministries, national and international non-governmental organizations, donor organizations and, most importantly, the communities themselves. Communities have the capacity to convert rejection into acceptance and risk-taking into risk prevention. Moreover the individual capacity to act can be reinforced by a supportive community.

2. **Protect young people from HIV Infection**

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We must recognize not only the vulnerability of young people to HIV infection but that they provide a window of opportunity to eventually break the chain of transmission.

We must therefore encourage and develop strong prevention strategies and interventions based on, among other things, moral and ethical values of our society, appropriate sex education in schools, and as a matter of urgency plans must be drawn up to reach out-of-school youth. Furthermore, young people must be given access to reproductive health care and the knowledge and skills to avoid sexual exploitation and unprotected sex.

We must give particular attention to the prevention of transmission of infection by adults to young people, through legislation designed to regulate the age consent and by the introduction of measures to improve the economic status of families.

In addition, we must institute measures to prevent parenteral transmission through transfusion of infected blood or use of contaminated needles and syringes or traditional surgical manipulation made with inadequately sterilized equipment. We should intensify all efforts including social mobilization and introduce legislation to discourage harmful traditional practices.

Furthermore, to prevent perinatal transmission we must institute counselling services to advise HIV infected women.

3. Promote and support applied research.

Promote research efforts based on African experience and tradition and support institutes of research in Africa working mainly in the field of determining the magnitude and extent of HIV infection among children and women and the underlying factors relating to HIV infection in order to orient our response aimed at preventing the spread of infection and alleviating its consequences on children and women.

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4. Make definite and substantial budgetary provisions to meet the identified requirements for preventive programmes among children and for the care and support of those infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS.

Recognizing the socio-economic constraints to which our countries are subject and the multisectoral impact of the AIDS epidemic we shall draw on all possible resources, community, national, bilateral and international, to meet the needs of the programme.

5. Continuously monitor the epidemiological situation and the impact of the action programme and regularly evaluate its implementation in order to effect any necessary modifications or reorientation.

III. We commit ourselves to follow closely the implementation of this Declaration.

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**DECLARATION ON A CODE OF CONDUCT
FOR INTER-AFRICAN RELATIONS**

We, African Heads of State and Government meeting in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June, 1994, on the occasion of the 30th Ordinary Session of our Summit,

PREAMBLE

Considering the Charter of the United Nations Organization, particularly its provisions on security, stability, economic development and co-operation,

Considering the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, particularly its principles and objectives (Articles II and III),

Considering the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Bearing in mind the resolution adopted by the Dakar Summit (29 June - 1 July 1992) on the strengthening of co-operation and co-ordination among African States,

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/Res.1389 on the right of States to decide on their political options without foreign interference,

Conscious of the magnitude of the challenges facing our continent and firmly resolved to face up to these challenges,

Conscious of the fact that it behoves us, more than ever before, to close our ranks in order to better meet the hopes and expectations our peoples have nurtured for decades,

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Considering the proliferation of hot beds of tension in Africa and the serious threat they pose to the stability, independence and credibility, as well as to the development of our States,

Determined to pursue the realization of the objectives set down in the resolution adopted by the Cairo Summit (June 1993) establishing the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution,

Convinced of the imperative need to establish a code of conduct aimed at preventing tensions, divisions and confrontations,

Convinced of our duty to strengthen solidarity, consultation and co-operation among Member States, based on mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs,

Aware of the need to assert human and moral values based on tolerance and the rejection of all forms of discrimination, injustice, extremism and terrorism,

Considering that fanaticism and extremism, whatever their nature, origin and form, especially fanaticism and extremism based on religion, politics and tribalism which are detrimental to the peace and security of the continent, are unacceptable,

Aware that every co-operation effort is doomed to failure in an environment devoid of stability, trust and security,

Aware also that the time has come to take our destiny into our own hands and to seek African solutions to the problems besetting our continent,

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Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations Organization reaffirms the faith of the International Community in fundamental human rights, the dignity and sanctity of the human person, and in the equality of the rights of men and women, as well as of nations, big and small,

Recalling also that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in its Article 29 stipulates that in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

Recognizing that the freedom of religious belief and its peaceful expression are a fundamental right of all human beings as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or conviction, as well as in other instruments relating to human rights,

Recognizing further the threat posed by movements based on religious, political and tribal extremism,

Considering that extremism and terrorism under the pretext of political sectarianism, tribalism, ethnicity or religion undermine the moral and human values of peoples, particularly fundamental freedoms and tolerance,

In view of the afore-mentioned:

1. We are determined to intensify political consultations and expand co-operation in order to resolve economic, social, environmental, cultural and humanitarian problems. This common resolve and our growing independence will help overcome all kinds of mistrust, increase stability and build a united Africa;

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2. We want Africa to be a source of peace, open to dialogue, co-operation and exchange with the rest of the world, and committed to the search for common responses to future challenges;
3. We fully support the United Nations Organization and the strengthening of its role in the promotion of peace, security and international justice. We reaffirm our commitment to the United Nations principles and objectives as set forth in the Charter and condemn any violation of these principles;
4. We reaffirm our deep conviction that friendly relations among our peoples as well as peace, justice, stability and democracy, call for the protection of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of all our people including national minorities and the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of this identity;
5. We are determined to combat racial or ethnic hatred in all its ramifications as well as any form of discrimination and persecution against any individual on religious or ideological grounds;
6. We are resolved to develop and strengthen the amicable relations and cooperation existing among our States and to promote friendship among our peoples. The challenges facing us can be met only through concerted action, cooperation and solidarity;

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7. Mindful of our obligations under the United Nations Charter and our commitments vis-a-vis the OAU Charter, we reiterate our determination to refrain from the use of force or the threat thereof, against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and from any other action inconsistent with the principles and objectives of these Charters. We reaffirm that the non-respect of the said obligations constitutes a violation of international law;
8. We believe that our relations, both at the bilateral and continent-wide levels should be backed by a new package of concrete security measures paving the way for enhanced transparency among all States. These measures would constitute a significant step towards increased stability and security in Africa;
9. We are determined to cooperate in the defence of the institution of our respective States against hegemony and all other activities carried out in violation of the independence, unity, sovereign equality or territorial integrity of Member States;
10. We unequivocally condemn as criminal all terrorist acts, methods and practices, and resolve to step up our cooperation in order to erase this blot on the security, stability and development of our countries, which poses as much threat to us as arms racketeering and drug peddling;
11. Conscious of the fact that the peaceful settlement of disputes constitutes an essential component of the duty devolving on States to refrain from the use of force or the threat thereof or aggression - condition essential for the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security - we pledge ourselves to adopt effective measures aimed at preempting

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- situations of emerging conflicts through political means, including regional initiatives and to seize the Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Mechanism thereof, thereby paving the way for the peaceful settlement of any disputes that could erupt. In this connection, we commit ourselves to seeking new forms of cooperation especially in regard to exploring a range of methods applicable to the peaceful settlement of conflicts. We emphasize, in this regard, that every possible advantage should be taken of the opportunity provided by the Mechanism as defined in the Cairo Declaration AHG/Dec. 13 (XXIX) of 30 June 1993;
12. We are deeply concerned at the tensions prevalent in the Continent, and reiterate our determination to intensify our efforts towards finding just, effective and lasting solutions by peaceful means to the crucial issues needing attention, on the basis of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the OAU;
 13. We express satisfaction at the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government in Dakar (29 June to 1 July 1992), the declaration published following the 10th Summit meeting of the Heads of State and Government of Non Aligned Countries (Djakarta 1-6 September 1992) as well as the code of conduct adopted by the 21st Ministerial Session of the OIC (Tunis, 1994) which condemned extremism and terrorism, and called on all States to scrupulously observe, in their relations, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and to respect the principle of good neighbourliness.

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14. We believe that it has become necessary to set down standards and adopt appropriate measures and regulations in our respective States with a view to forestalling the use of issues related to religion or ethnic differences to encourage or carry out, directly or indirectly, activities prejudicial or potentially prejudicial to the stability of any Member State of the OAU;
15. In this regard, we reiterate our commitment to abide by the obligation incumbent on us by virtue of international law, to refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, financing, encouraging or tolerating activities that are terrorist in nature or intent, and from participating in such activities in whatsoever manner, and to take necessary operational measures to ensure that Member States' territories do not serve as training camps or indoctrination centres for terrorist elements and movements and as sanctuaries for the planning and organization of terrorist and destabilization activities directed against the territorial integrity and security of Member States or other States or their nationals;
16. We also pledge ourselves to conform to our obligations under international law to bring to justice or extradite terrorist elements.

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AHG/Decl. 3 (XXX)

**Declaration of the Assembly of
Heads of State and Government on
the Situation in Angola**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia from 13 to 15 June 1994,

Considering the developments in the crisis in Angola in the light of our Declaration AHG/Decl. 2 (XXIX) Rev. 1, adopted at the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session held from 28 to 29 June 1993, in Cairo, Egypt,

Having taken note of the content of the report of the OAU Secretary-General on Angola and the information provided by the Head of State of Angola on the situation in his country including the development of the on-going negotiation which started in Lusaka on 15 November 1993,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of some of the concrete measures stipulated in our Declaration and its willingness to implement additional means as contained in paragraph 26 of Resolution 864 (1993) in the event of UNITA not responding to the appeals of the international community to find a peaceful solution to the crisis and not showing any goodwill and the required flexibility for reaching a rapid global solution within the framework of the Lusaka negotiations,

Commending the continued willingness of the Angolan Government to seek for a peaceful solution to the conflict as demonstrated by its formal acceptance of the proposals for national reconciliation formulated by the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General and by the three Observer States at the peace process in Angola,

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Desirous once again to contribute to the rapid restoration of peace in Angola based on the Peace Agreement signed by the parties following the 29 and 30 September 1992 elections which were considered free and fair by the international community and by the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council, adopted in this regard on the Angolan Questions;

WE DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. **WE REAFFIRM** our total support to the peace process in Angola which, we believe, is the only means for a political solution to the conflict and we reiterate the need to respect the results of the elections, the only guarantee for a continuous democratic process;
2. **WE COMMEND** the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals for national reconciliation formulated by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General and by the three Observer States at the peace process which constitutes a decisive step in conducting a global agreement during the on-going negotiations in Lusaka;
3. **WE COMMEND** the efforts deployed by the United Nations, particularly those of the special representative of the UN Secretary General and the three Observer States at the peace process in Angola for the re-establishment of confidence and initiatives aimed at providing the parties concerned with compromise proposals on such delicate issues;
4. **WE RECOMMEND** to the United Nation Security Council to fix a deadline for the parties to honour the pertinent clauses of its previous resolutions beyond which all the measures stipulated in Resolution 696 (1993) will be implemented.

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AHG/Decl.4 (XXX)

DECLARATION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
IN AFRICA

PREAMBLE

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), assembled in Tunis from 13-15 June 1994, for the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of our summit, have once more critically assessed the prevailing socio-economic situation of our continent and have reviewed the inextricable link between population and development. We note with concern that, our economies have been stagnating and declining, making Africa the most economically under-developed continent in the world. This situation has exposed our population to severe hardships and sacrifices.
2. In response to this situation, we have adopted various development strategies and plans including in particular the Declaration on Political and Socio-economic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World (1990) as well as the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) (1991).
3. In spite of these efforts, our countries continue to face serious difficulties as a result of an unfavourable international economic environment characterized inter-alia by the collapse of prices of commodities of interest to African countries, the excruciating debt burden, the servicing of which is consuming a large part of our export earnings, and the decline, in real terms, of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to our continent. All these notwithstanding, our countries have embarked on the implementation of structural adjustment programmes and the transformation of our economies.
4. We are aware of the intricate inter-play between population, environment and sustainable development and are mindful of the necessity for African States to evolve population policies and programmes to bring a balance between population growth and the capacity of our countries to provide for the basic needs of our people.

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5. We have reviewed the population and development situation in our continent and wish to express our total political commitment to address them in the context of sustainable development. To this end, we reiterate our commitment to provide the basic needs of our people. We realize that this will require the full participation of our people in bringing a balance between our resources and our population growth.

6. In this respect, we wish to stress that population issues should be addressed in the wider context of the total needs of our socio-economic development. These issues were addressed in the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action (KPA) for self-reliant development (1984) and in the Dakar/NGOR Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development (1992).

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

7. Sustainable development requires the integration of population variables into development strategies, socio-economic planning, decision-making and resource allocation at all levels.

8. For a successful implementation of population and sustainable development policies, infrastructure, institutions, the legal framework and human resources are required.

9. Economic integration among our countries is an essential condition for our collective self-reliance and self-sustained development.

10. Africa's efforts will require, supportive international economic environment, addressing the debt burden, the terms of trade and providing adequate international support in the promotion of our development, particularly in industrialization.

11. We are committed to provide the basic needs of our population, particularly food security, drinking water, health services, education and shelter.

12. We reaffirm the rights and responsibilities of individuals and families to participate in decision-making affecting their well-being.

13. In recognition of the critical role of women and their major contribution to socio-economic development, we reaffirm our commitment to the enhancement of women's rights, status and needs.

14. We are aware that peace, security, stability and the rule of law are necessary prerequisites for our development and the welfare of our people. To this end, we have adopted the Cairo Declaration on the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution within the OAU (1993).

15. We reaffirm our solidarity in dealing with our development and population problems. In this respect we reaffirm the sovereign rights of each of our countries to formulate its population policies with freedom, dignity and respecting intrinsic values of its people, taking fully into account its moral and cultural factors.

16. We commit ourselves to exert every effort to address the root causes of the problems of refugees and displaced persons, through conflict prevention, management and resolution; through democratization and the respect for human rights; and by the encouragement of voluntary repatriation of refugees to their respective countries of origin, once the conditions of their exile have disappeared.

DECLARATION

17. We have considered the Dakar/NGOR Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development adopted by our Ministers Responsible for Population Matters at the 3rd African Population Conference (APC) held in Dakar in December 1992.

18. We hereby endorse the Dakar/NGOR Declaration and affirm that it is an indispensable population and development strategy that will take Africa to the end of this century and beyond.

19. We stress the need for a sustained effort in the formulation of explicit population policies and the design of strategies for implementing the policy measures and the associated national population programmes by our Member States. To this end, we urge our Member States to establish and/or strengthen national institutions to address, on a continuous and consistent basis the issues of population and sustainable development and in particular to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the commitment made on the Dakar/NGOR Declaration.

20. We commit ourselves particularly to do all within our power to empower women to play their full role in society through the elimination of inequality between men and women, providing educational opportunities to attain their full potential, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and ensure their full access to the means of production including land.

21. We commit ourselves to address in a comprehensive manner the development of our youth to achieve their full potential through the provision of education, counselling, support services and gainful employment opportunities.

22. We further commit ourselves to improve the living conditions of our rural population, including nomads, through specific policies and programmes designed to meet basic needs particularly food, drinking water, health, education and shelter within the framework of our population and sustainable development policies and strategies.

23. We commit ourselves to increase in our regular respective budgets the necessary resources needed for the implementation of our population policies and programmes.

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24. We urge the International Community to provide our countries with the necessary assistance to achieve the above objectives and to support our efforts for the implementation of the Dakar/NGOR Declaration in particular to:

- a) expand our health infrastructure to ensure adequate coverage of our population in each Member State in order to adequately provide for mother and child health services and family planning;
- b) assist Member States in the implementation of their information, education, communication (IEC) strategies, in service delivery, capacity building for statistical data collection, analysis, research and reporting capabilities to enhance the management of population and development matters; and
- c) review and formulate legal systems with a view to establishing the necessary legal framework to create a positive environment for the full participation of women in their own development and the development of our countries.

25. We endorse the establishment of the African Population Commission and request it to co-operate with other institutions in the implementation of population activities in Africa.

26. We encourage Member States to cooperate and exchange experiences in the field of population and development, particularly in research, statistics and policy issues, to foster collaboration among African researchers and planners in this field with the view to creating an enabling environment for the establishment and effective functioning of the African Economic Community. We also encourage the South-South cooperation in the field of population and development activities.

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27. We call upon the OAU Member States to make all the necessary preparations at the national level and to participate actively at the Cairo Conference, in view of the fact that this major international event will be taking place on the African soil for the first time.

28. We wish to express our appreciation and congratulations to the Government and the People of the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

29. We express our appreciation to the UNFPA and other donors for assisting African countries in implementing their population programmes and request them to continue providing that assistance. We also request the donor countries and NGOs to increase their technical and financial assistance to population programmes in Africa.

30. We request the Secretary-General of the OAU in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA to monitor developments in population activities in Africa and to submit periodic reports to the OAU Council of Ministers and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

AHG/Decl.5 (XXX)

DECLARATION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

We, the Heads of State and Government, meeting in Tunis, Tunisia from 13-15 June, 1994 at the invitation of the Tunisian Government to participate in the Thirtieth Summit of the Organization of African Unity,

Aware of our historical responsibility in providing our peoples with comprehensive and sustained development so as to step into the twenty-first century, under propitious condition that enable our people to achieve their legitimate aspirations for progress and peace and contribute with other peoples to the civilization of mankind,

Convinced that the focal role of man, as objective and supreme beneficiary of development, and that there is need to entrench the human dimension in all policies seeking the economic development of our countries,

Proceeding from our firm determination to stand up to the challenges dictated, on the one hand, by the changes affecting our African societies and their economies and, on the other, by the numerous imbalances in world economic transactions and the deteriorating volume and prices of African exports that deprived Africa of the resources it needs to finance sustained development and on-going progress, in addition to the recurring problems, caused by balance of payments of external debt servicing,

Faced by increasing social problems and their aggravation, such as a rising unemployment, higher poverty rates, a growing illiteracy, pervasive corruption and social marginalization and the inability of family relations and traditional frameworks of social solidarity to assume their role as protectors of the vulnerable groups, and of the values, social and civilizational ethics of our societies,

Considering the need to withstand all forms of intolerance and extremism that, nurtured by poverty, deprivation and marginalization, rely on them to contain the very bases of social peace, political stability and national cohesion;

Convinced that human rights are an indivisible whole encompassing political, economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions;

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Convinced that the ability of social, economic and investment conditions to develop human skills are basic and indispensable elements to support the democratic transition process in our African countries on the basis of sagacious options and widespread popular participation likely to root the foundations of the civilian society and strengthen its potentials for self-development;

Believing in the rationale of a balanced development that takes account of the needs of the present and the requirements of the future, striking a balance between the aspirations of the present and the rights of the future generations to live in a cohesive economic, social and environmental climate, as called for by the International Community in the Declaration of the United Nations World Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro;

Considering that both developing and industrialized countries share a great number of social problems due to the fundamental changes that occurred in the development patterns and the quality of international relations in the 90s;

Convinced of the importance of the African Common Position in human and social resources development in Africa as defined by the Conference of African Ministers on Human Resources Development, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 20 and 21 January, 1994, and endorsed by the OAU Labour Commission;

Determined to contribute to the World Summit on Human Development scheduled to be held in Copenhagen in March 1995:

WE DECLARE in accordance with the Common African Position that:

1. there is need to reaffirm our commitment to human development as a basis for cooperation among states to underlie a human and social order founded on justice, dignity, tolerance and mutual respect;
2. there is need to understand the real problems of the African continent so as to identify the means whereby to solve them with the needed seriousness and draw up the sectoral and comprehensive plans therefore;
3. there is need to promote the conditions that lent themselves to comprehensive development in a climate of political stability, peace and security;

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4. there is need to consolidate a democracy founded on participation, encouraging initiatives and organizational patterns that would enable our societies to influence development and rely on their own capacities so as to shield themselves against all forms of violence, extremism and discrimination;
5. there is need to take action at national, regional and international levels with a view to mobilizing efforts in support of the educational, training, health and information sectors, and in order to eradicate the social ills, primarily poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and prevent the unravelling of the family fabric; in order also to work out programmes that make it possible to secure the economic and social merging of the vulnerable groups, primarily women, children, youth, the elderly and the handicapped;
6. there is need to take action, in the scope of an exchange of interests among States, to consolidate all forms of joint development in favour of the progress of mankind and in order to safeguard international peace and security;
7. there is need to encourage the merging and consolidation of natural developmental efforts in Africa so as to curb the on-going deterioration of the terms of trade that adversely affect the African countries and to work out new forms of international cooperation that take into account the value of social efforts and the difficult conditions in which they are made and, in this connection, alleviate the burden of the external indebtedness of Africa and enable the investment of due external debts in programmes relevant to the development of human resources and for environmental purposes;
8. there is need to ensure, through bilateral cooperation programmes and those of the United Nations and other international institutions, a close relationship between economic and social development and always bear in mind that the progress of man and his optimum prosperity are the highest objective of mankind at the threshold of a new century.

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AHG/Decl.6 (XXX)

**TUNIS DECLARATION ON THE 1969 CONVENTION
GOVERNING THE SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF REFUGEE PROBLEMS**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, assembled here in the City of Tunis in Tunisia, on the occasion of the Thirtieth OAU Summit of Heads of State and Government, take note of the fact that this year marks the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the adoption of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the Twentieth year since it entered into force. As we take account of the refugee and displacement problem in Africa today, we consider that these important anniversaries should provide an opportunity for us to highlight the contribution that the convention has made to refugee protection and to the promotion of solutions for refugees in Africa.

One quarter of century ago, the consolidation of nationhood, democracy, national unity, social and economic progress in our newly independent States was often characterized by strife, conflict, and political instability. These, along with the continuing liberation struggles in the remaining colonial, racially-dominated and foreign-occupied territories, led to continued increase in the number of refugees in the continent posing complex legal, political and humanitarian problems for both the countries of origin and countries of asylum.

It was against this background of the specific aspects of the African refugee problems that the keenly-felt need for a regional legal regime to complement the universal one was finally met when 41 Heads of African State and Government signed the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems on 10 September 1969 in the City of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Today, the wisdom of having taken this decision continues to demonstrate itself. The Convention has ensured the very survival of the institution of asylum itself and its humanitarian character where the character of refugee flows has sometimes threatened the very fabric of brotherhood and peaceful coexistence

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between States. With 42 accessions so far, and complemented in turn by other regional human rights instruments such as the African Charter on Peoples' and Human Rights, it continues to provide a solid cornerstone for refugee policy and state practice in the reception of, grant of asylum to, and treatment of, asylum seekers and refugees, as well as for the implementation of voluntary repatriation. We also take pride in the fact that the Convention has provided positive inspiration for legal developments elsewhere, such as the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees in Latin America. We call on all those Member States who have not acceded to it to do so without further delay, and re-dedicate ourselves to a more effective implementation of the Convention through, *inter-alia*, the promulgation of appropriate national refugee legislation.

While we express great satisfaction over the very positive contributions made by the Convention towards the protection of refugees in Africa and the promotion of durable solutions for them, we do not lose sight of the continuing crises of displacement in the continent. We therefore reiterate once more our unflinching determination to eradicate the root causes of refugee flow in Africa in line with the resolutions we have adopted as well as create a more dynamic African society characterized by the rule of law, tolerance, democracy and economic and social development. In doing so, we are cognizant of the fact that Africa is host to the largest number of refugees and displaced persons in the world namely, 7 million and 15 million respectively. In dealing with this scourge we are confident that we can count on the support of the larger international community to make our efforts successful.

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RESOLUTIONS

AHG/Res.228 (XXX)

RESOLUTION ON DISSOLUTION OF THE OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia from 13 to 15 June, 1994,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the First Assembly of Heads of State and Government to establish the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in May 1963,

Noting with satisfaction the good work done by the Committee throughout the years in implementing our decisions, assisting and expediting the process of decolonization and the elimination of apartheid,

Gratified to note that out of twenty-two countries which gained independence after the founding of the Organization in May 1963, eleven have attained self determination and independence through, among other means, the direct assistance of the Liberation Committee:

1. **EXPRESSES** its profound appreciation to all OAU Member States and the international community as a whole for the commendable role they played throughout the struggle against colonialism and apartheid;
2. **RECOGNIZES** that the mandate given to the Liberation Committee in 1963 has been satisfactorily accomplished;
3. **DECIDES** to formally terminate that mandate and directs that a solemn one-day special Session of the Committee be held in Tanzania by the end of July or early in August 1994 for that purpose;
4. **URGES** all African Heads of State and Government, particularly those from countries which had received direct assistance from the Liberation Committee to attend that meeting;

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5. **PAYS SPECIAL TRIBUTE** to the staff of the Executive Secretariat at all levels for their dedication and commitment which made it possible to implement the policy decisions of the Committee;
6. **EXPRESSES ITS DEEP APPRECIATION** to the Government and people of United Republic of Tanzania, the Frontline States and all other countries for providing dependable rear bases as home of the Executive Secretariat and its Sub-Regional Offices as well as their effective and multifarious assistance to African Liberation Movements;
7. **ENDORSES** all the decisions and recommendations of the Sixty-first Ordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa as amended by Council.

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**RESOLUTION ON THE EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS
OF THE URUGUAY ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS OF GATT**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June, 1994,

Bearing in mind the significance of Africa's participation in international commercial relations as a major source of foreign exchange that is required for financing the development of its countries,

Concerned about the continued deterioration of Africa's terms of trade with the industrialized countries, the collapse of commodity prices, the loss of market share and the resurgence of protectionist trade practices that characterized the international trading system since the period proceeding the launching of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in September 1986 in Punta Del Este Uruguay,

Aware that on 15 April 1994 in Marrakesh in the Kingdom of Morocco the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round was signed by the Ministers of the participating countries at the Uruguay Round,

Taking into account the Tunis Declaration and the resolution on the Uruguay Round of Negotiations adopted in October 1993 by the Twelfth Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade,

Recalling Resolution CM/1505 (LIX) of the OAU Council of Ministers of February 1994 which requested the Secretary-General of the OAU, in collaboration with the relevant institutions, to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the results of the Round in order to determine the overall impact on the African economies,

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Further recalling the resolution on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations adopted in May 1994 by the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of the need for the integration of Africa within the global trading system in order to foster economic growth in Africa,

Conscious of the importance of free trade for economic growth and employment and of the need to promote national development for job creation,

Mindful that there are new areas that are still open for negotiations in the coming months, such as relations between environment and trade, basic telecommunications and financial services,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Evaluation of the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations of GATT (A Preliminary Assessment), Document Ref. CM/1839 (LX):

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report and the preliminary recommendations contained therein (Doc. CM/1839 (LX) and commends the comprehensive analysis embodied in the report;
2. **WELCOMES** the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Negotiations and the signing of the Final Act by 120 countries on 15 April in Marrakesh, in the Kingdom of Morocco as well as the Treaty establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO);
3. **EXPRESSES CONCERN** at the prospect of a massive erosion of preferences hitherto enjoyed by the majority of African countries as a result of the Round;

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4. **URGES** African countries which have not yet done so to envisage adhering to the WTO with the aim to ensure the safeguard of Africa's interests from within the new organization;
5. **WELCOMES** the venue of the International Conference on Technical Assistance to African Countries, to be convened in Tunis with the aim to enabling the adaptation of their economies to the new international trading system and more particularly to the outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations;
6. **CALLS** to that end, on the UNDP and GATT and other institutions and donors to provide the required financial support and technical assistance;
7. **CALLS ON** the OAU, UNECA, UNCTAD and GATT to organize regular Seminars and Symposia to acquaint OAU Member States with the outcome of the Uruguay Round and the mechanisms for the implementation of the agreements;
8. **CALLS** for an African Common Position on the issue of the inclusion of Labour Standards within the envisaged World Trade Organization sphere of Competence;
9. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the UNECA, in close consultation with Member States and relevant organizations to monitor, on a continuous basis, the impact of the Uruguay round by carrying out further the evaluation exercise and to advise Council periodically, through the Secretary-General;
10. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to periodically report to Council.

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AHG/Res.230 (XXX)

**RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON
HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June, 1994,

Considering the Seventh Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights presented by its Chairman Professor Isaac NGUEMA, in accordance with Article 54 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Recalling that the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights entered into force on 21 October, 1986, and that 49 OAU Member States have already acceded to the Charter,

Recalling also that Article I of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights stipulates that States Parties shall recognize the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the Charter and shall undertake to adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them,

Recalling further the entry into force on 12 May, 1994, of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community which complements the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Bearing in mind that the African Charter recognizes the right to development as a Human Right,

Aware of the need to strengthen the African mechanism for the promotion and protection of Human and Peoples' Rights,

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Concerned by the situation obtaining in the area of human and peoples' rights,

Finally recalling the provisions of Resolution AHG/Res.227 (XXIX) Rev.I adopted at its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session held in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June, 1993:

1. **REAFFIRMS** the need for Member States to ensure respect for Human and Peoples' Rights and thereby further promote peace, stability and development in Africa;
2. **CONSEQUENTLY CALLS ON** States Parties to the Charter to take concrete measures towards the effective implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
3. **REAFFIRMS** the relevance of all the provisions of resolution AHG/Res.227 (XXIX) Rev.I and **APPEALS** to all the concerned parties and people to scrupulously conform to these provisions particularly those relating to endowing the African Commission with adequate resources to enable it accomplish its mission and to the submission of periodic reports by the States Parties;
4. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to convene a meeting of government experts to ponder in conjunction with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights over the means to enhance the efficiency of the Commission in considering particularly the establishment of an African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights;
5. **CONGRATULATES** the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights for having appointed its Vice-Chairman as Special Rapporteur on extra-judiciary, summary or arbitrary executions;

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6. **CALLS UPON** the States Parties to the Charter to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in carrying out his mandate.
7. **APPEALS** to Member States to ratify the said Charter as early as possible if they have not yet done so;
8. **STRONGLY ENCOURAGES** the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to continue to pursue its activities aimed at promoting and protecting the rights recognized and guaranteed by the Charter;
9. **TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION** of the Seventh Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and **AUTHORIZES** its publication.

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AHG/Res.231 (XXX)

**RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC)**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June, 1994,

Considering the provisions of the Charter of the OAU and of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community on May 12, 1994,

Having considered the progress report of the OAU Secretary General (Doc. No. CM/1836 (XL) on the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Bearing in mind that the entry into force of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and its implementation places additional responsibilities on the OAU Secretariat and that adequate human and financial resources should be made available to the Secretariat in order to enable it face the challenges of the Community,

Mindful of the importance of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos which called for the establishment of the African Economic Community during the decade of the 1990's and the strengthening of the existing regional economic communities with a view to fostering closer economic cooperation and harmonious integration,

Noting with satisfaction the existing working relations and close consultations between the Secretariat of the OAU/African Economic Community and those of the regional economic communities, as well as between the OAU/ECA/ADB within the context of the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

Mindful of the resolutions AHG/Res. 206 (XXVIII) and AHG/Res. 218 (XXIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the African Economic Community,

Reiterating its resolve and commitment to the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community through the stages stipulated in the Treaty,

1. **COMMENDS** these Member States which have ratified and deposited their instruments of ratification of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community with the OAU General Secretariat, and **URGES** those which have not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as expeditiously as possible;
2. **CALLS UPON** the OAU Secretary-General in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of the ADB to continue and accelerate the preparation of the draft protocols to be annexed to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and to submit them to the OAU Permanent Steering Committee for consideration;
3. **URGES** the Secretariats of the regional economic communities to continue to cooperate with the OAU Secretariat especially during the process of strengthening their respective institutions and their integration programmes and activities within the framework of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;

4. **ALSO URGES** the OAU Permanent Steering Committee to examine the new OAU/AEC structure thus facilitating its submission by the Secretariat to the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Financial and Budgetary Matters for consideration and recommendation;
5. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary General to mobilize extra-budgetary resources towards the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community. To this end, it designates the OAU Secretariat as the Secretariat of the continental and regional integration Organization for purposes of Section XII of Lome Convention and **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary General to contact the European Commission with a view to securing its assistance for Community projects and programmes;
6. **ALSO REQUESTS** the UNDP Governing Council to allocate adequate funds for regional economic integration programmes in Africa, and **FURTHER REQUESTS** Member States to supplement these resources, by voluntarily allocating a percentage of their Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) towards regional integration projects and programmes;
7. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the ECOSOC, in its first Session, to rationalize African sectoral ministerial meetings by regrouping them as Specialized Technical Committees of the ECOSOC in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and to submit its recommendations through the Council to the Assembly of OAU Heads of States and Government in accordance with the provisions of Articles 15 and 16 of the Treaty;

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8. **URGES** Member States to ensure the full implementation of the Treaty and to set up national mechanisms to follow-up and incorporate the commitments made in the Treaty into national plans and programmes;
9. **URGES** Member States, in close cooperation with the OAU Secretariat, to continue the process of popularizing the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community at national level in order to reach their respective socio-economic operators, institutions of higher learning as well as their populations;
10. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary General to convene the first session of the ECOSOC as soon as possible in order to adopt its rules of procedure and work programme;
11. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary General to submit regular reports to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the implementation of this resolution.

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AHG/Res.232 (XXX)

**RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF THE
COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994,

Bearing in mind Resolution CM/Res.496 (XXVII) setting up the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

Recalling the relevant OAU resolutions on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, particularly Resolution AHG/Res.193 (XXVI),

Recalling further the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, concerning the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

Considering the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

Reiterating the legitimacy of the Comorian Government's demand for the Comorian Island of Mayotte to be integrated into the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Recalling the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee contained in Document CTTEE.7/Mayotte/Rec.1-9 (II) adopted in Moroni in November 1981,

Considering the activities undertaken by the Indian Ocean Commission (COI) to promote regional cooperation among its Member States:

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1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
2. **REAFFIRMS** the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
3. **REAFFIRMS ITS SOLIDARITY** with the people of The Comoros in their determination to regain their political integrity, defend their sovereignty and their territorial integrity;
4. **APPEALS** to the French Government to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the OAU, the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States;
5. **INVITES** Member States of the OAU to take the necessary steps, individually and collectively, to inform and sensitize the French and the international public opinion on the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte with a view to bringing the French Government to end its occupation of Mayotte;
6. **REAFFIRMS** that the referendum on self-determination held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire Archipelago;
7. **APPEALS** to all Member States of the OAU and the international community to condemn and reject any initiative which may be taken by France to make the Comorian Island of Mayotte participate in activities as a separate entity from the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros

/...

8. **CONDEMNS** the European Union's consideration of the Comorian Island of Mayotte as a French territory and the assistance it is in, the process of giving the Island as an extension of the French Republic;
9. **REQUESTS** ACP countries particularly OAU Member States to oppose and condemn such initiatives which violate the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;
10. **DIRECTS** the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the OAU Secretary-General to reopen dialogue with the French Government, bearing in mind the declaration made in Moroni in June 1990, in a bid to rapidly resolve the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
11. **URGES** the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the General Secretariat to convene a meeting in Moroni before the 31st Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in order to explore ways and means of facilitating the holding of a tripartite conference;
12. **REQUESTS** that the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte remain on the Agenda of all meetings of the OAU, the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, until the restitution of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;
13. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General to monitor the developments on the Question and present a report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Ministers.

AHG/Res. 233 (XXX)

VOTE OF THANKS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June, 1994,

Having heard with rapt attention the detailed and documented report on the activities undertaken by the Out-going Chairman, H.E. President Hosni Mubarak, Chairman of the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

Having followed with great interest the relentless efforts which President Mubarak has continued to deploy for the attainment and consolidation of the objectives and principles of the Organization, as well as the promotion of the dignity and well-being of Africans,

Considering the excellent facilities provided by Tunisia to ensure the success of the Thirtieth Ordinary Session, in a spirit of hospitality and African brotherhood,

Further considering the able manner in which H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben ali of Tunisia, chairman of the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government he steered the deliberations of the Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction the lucid and far-sighted reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization:

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1. **EXPRESSES ITS DEEP GRATITUDE** to H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, his Government and people of Tunisia for the warm and brotherly welcome extended to all delegations of Member States;
2. **COMMENDS and THANKS** H.E. President Hosni Mubarak, Chairman of the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for his detailed and documented report on the activities undertaken during his mandate;
3. **EXPRESSES ITS THANKS** to H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali for the clear, wise and effective manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Assembly which greatly contributed to its full success;
4. **EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE** to the President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, H.E. Mr. Meles ZENAWI, for having invited the Assembly to hold its next Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
5. **EXPRESSES ITS THANKS AND APPRECIATIONS** to the Secretary-General and the staff of the Organization for the lucid and well documented reports submitted to the Assembly.

**REFERENCE
PAPER**
APRIL 1995

**THE
UNITED
NATIONS
AND
THE SITUATION IN
THE FORMER
YUGOSLAVIA**

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
AND STATEMENTS BY ITS PRESIDENT**

25 September 1991 — 28 April 1995



UNITED NATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

FOR INFORMATION — NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD

Table of Contents

NOTE

The Security CouncilV

RESOLUTION 713 (1991)

25 September 19911

RESOLUTION 721 (1991)

27 November 19912

RESOLUTION 724 (1991)

15 December 19913

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

7 January 19924

RESOLUTION 727 (1992)

8 January 19925

RESOLUTION 740 (1992)

7 February 19926

RESOLUTION 743 (1992)

21 February 19927

RESOLUTION 749 (1992)

7 April 19928

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

10 April 19929

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

24 April 19929

RESOLUTION 752 (1992)

15 May 199210

RESOLUTION 753 (1992)

18 May 199212

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

18 May 199212

RESOLUTION 754 (1992)

18 May 199212

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

18 May 199212

RESOLUTION 755 (1992)

20 May 199213

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

20 May 199213

RESOLUTION 757 (1992)

30 May 199213

RESOLUTION 758 (1992)

8 June 199217

RESOLUTION 760 (1992)

18 June 199218

RESOLUTION 761 (1992)

29 June 199219

RESOLUTION 762 (1992)

30 June 199219

RESOLUTION 764 (1992)

13 July 199221

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

17 July 199222

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

24 July 199223

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

4 August 199224

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

4 August 1992 (to the press)24

RESOLUTION 769 (1992)

7 August 199225

RESOLUTION 770 (1992)

13 August 199225

RESOLUTION 771 (1992)

13 August 199226

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

2 September 199227

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

9 September 199228

RESOLUTION 776 (1992)

14 September 199229

RESOLUTION 777 (1992) 19 September 1992	29	RESOLUTION 807 (1993) 19 February 1993	43	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 7 May 1993 [to the press]	62	RESOLUTION 859 (1993) 24 August 1993	76
RESOLUTION 779 (1992) 6 October 1992	30	RESOLUTION 808 (1993) 22 February 1993	44	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 10 May 1993	62	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 September 1993	78
RESOLUTION 780 (1992) 6 October 1992	31	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 24 February 1993	45	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 May 1993 [to the press]	63	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 September 1993	78
RESOLUTION 781 (1992) 9 October 1992	32	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 25 February 1993	46	RESOLUTION 827 (1993) 25 May 1993	63	RESOLUTION 869 (1993) 30 September 1993	79
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 30 October 1992	33	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 3 March 1993	47	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 1 June 1993 [to the press]	64	RESOLUTION 870 (1993) 1 October 1993	79
RESOLUTION 786 (1992) 10 November 1992	33	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 17 March 1993	47	RESOLUTION 836 (1993) 4 June 1993	65	RESOLUTION 871 (1993) 4 October 1993	79
RESOLUTION 787 (1992) 16 November 1992	34	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 25 March 1993	48	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 8 June 1993	67	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 13 October 1993	81
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 2 December 1992 [to the press]	37	RESOLUTION 815 (1993) 30 March 1993	48	RESOLUTION 838 (1993) 10 June 1993	68	RESOLUTION 877 (1993) 21 October 1993	82
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 9 December 1992	37	RESOLUTION 816 (1993) 31 March 1993	49	RESOLUTION 842 (1993) 18 June 1993	69	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 28 October 1993	82
RESOLUTION 795 (1992) 11 December 1992	38	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 3 April 1993	50	RESOLUTION 843 (1993) 18 June 1993	69	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 9 November 1993	82
RESOLUTION 798 (1992) 18 December 1992	39	RESOLUTION 817 (1993) 7 April 1993	51	RESOLUTION 844 (1993) 18 June 1993	70	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 9 November 1993	83
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 8 January 1993	39	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 7 April 1993	52	RESOLUTION 845 (1993) 18 June 1993	70	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 7 January 1994	83
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 8 January 1993	40	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 8 April 1993 [to the press]	52	DRAFT RESOLUTION 29 June 1993	71	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 3 February 1994	84
RESOLUTION 802 (1993) 25 January 1993	40	RESOLUTION 819 (1993) 16 April 1993	53	RESOLUTION 847 (1993) 30 June 1993	72	RESOLUTION 900 (1994) 4 March 1994	85
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 25 January 1993	41	RESOLUTION 820 (1993) 17 April 1993	55	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 15 July 1993	73	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 March 1994	86
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 27 January 1993	41	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 21 April 1993 [to the press]	59	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 22 July 1993	74	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 March 1994	87
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 28 January 1993 [to the press]	42	RESOLUTION 821 (1993) 28 April 1993	59	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 30 July 1993	74	RESOLUTION 908 (1994) 31 March 1994	88
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 10 February 1993 [to the press]	42	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 3 May 1993 [to the press]	60	RESOLUTION 855 (1993) 9 August 1993	75	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 6 April 1994	91
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 17 February 1993	43	RESOLUTION 824 (1993) 6 May 1993	60	RESOLUTION 857 (1993) 20 August 1993	76	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 April 1994	92

RESOLUTION 913 (1994)	
22 April 1994	92
RESOLUTION 914 (1994)	
27 April 1994	94
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
4 May 1994	94
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
25 May 1994	95
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
1 June 1994	95
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
30 June 1994	96
RESOLUTION 936 (1994)	
8 July 1994	96
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
11 August 1994	96
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
2 September 1994	97
RESOLUTION 941 (1994)	
23 September 1994	97
RESOLUTION 942 (1994)	
23 September 1994	99
RESOLUTION 943 (1994)	
23 September 1994	102
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
30 September 1994	104
RESOLUTION 947 (1994)	
30 September 1994	105
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
13 November 1994	106
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
18 November 1994	107
RESOLUTION 958 (1994)	
19 November 1994	107
RESOLUTION 959 (1994)	
19 November 1994	108

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
26 November 1994	109
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
29 November 1994	110
DRAFT RESOLUTION	
2 December 1994	111
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
13 December 1994	112
RESOLUTION 967 (1994)	
14 December 1994	112
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
6 January 1995	112
RESOLUTION 970 (1995)	
12 January 1995	113
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
17 January 1995	114
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
23 January 1995 (to the press)	115
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
7 February 1995	115
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
17 February 1995	116
RESOLUTION 981 (1995)	
31 March 1995	116
RESOLUTION 982 (1995)	
31 March 1995	119
RESOLUTION 983 (1995)	
31 March 1995	121
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT	
14 April 1995	122
RESOLUTION 987 (1995)	
19 April 1995	122
RESOLUTION 988 (1995)	
21 April 1995	123
RESOLUTION 990 (1995)	
28 April 1995	126

NOTE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. All United Nations Member States have agreed to accept and carry out the Council's decisions in accordance with the Charter.

The Council is composed of 15 members. Five are permanent: China, France, the Russian Federation,* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly to serve two-year terms. Since 1991, non-permanent members of the Security Council were as follows:

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

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

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

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

1995 — Argentina, Botswana, the Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda.

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

RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS

Between 25 September 1991 and 28 April 1995, the Council adopted 73 resolutions directly relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. In addition, the President of the Security Council issued 70 statements in this connection, including 11 statements to the press. The full text of those resolutions and statements is reproduced on the following pages.

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

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND STATEMENTS BY ITS PRESIDENT CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA (25 September 1991 — 28 April 1995)

RESOLUTION 713 (1991) 25 September 1991

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Conscious of the fact that Yugoslavia has welcomed the convening of a Security Council meeting through a letter conveyed by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council (S/23069),

Having heard the statement by the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia,

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia which is causing a heavy loss of human life and material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region, in particular in the border areas of neighbouring countries,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to restore peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia, through, *inter alia*, the im-

plementation of a cease-fire including the sending of observers, the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, and the suspension of the delivery of all weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia,

Recalling the relevant principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and, in this context, noting the Declaration of 3 September 1991 of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that no territorial gains or changes within Yugoslavia brought about by violence are acceptable,

Noting also the agreement for a cease-fire concluded on 17 September 1991 in Igalo, and also that signed on 22 September 1991,

Alarmed by the violations of the cease-fire and the continuation of the fighting,

Taking note of the letter dated 19 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council from the Permanent Representative of Austria (S/23052),

Taking note also of the letters dated 19 September 1991 and 20 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council from respectively the Permanent Representative of Canada (S/23053) and the Permanent Representative of Hungary (S/23057),

Taking note also of the letters dated 5 July 1991 (S/22775), 12 July 1991 (S/22785), 22 July 1991 (S/22834), 6 August 1991 (S/22898), 7 August 1991 (S/22902), 7 August 1991 (S/22903), 21 August 1991 (S/22975), 29 August 1991 (S/22991), 4 September 1991 (S/23010), 19 September 1991 (S/23047), 20 September 1991 (S/23059) and 20 September 1991 (S/23060),

from respectively the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Chargé d'affaires *a.i.* of Austria, and the Permanent Representative of Australia,

1. Expresses its full support for the collective efforts for peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia undertaken under the auspices of the member States of the European Community with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe consistent with the principles of that Conference;

2. Supports fully all arrangements and measures resulting from such collective efforts as those described above, in particular of assistance and support to the cease-fire observers, to consolidate an effective end to hostilities in Yugoslavia and the smooth functioning of the process instituted within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

3. Invites to this end the Secretary-General to offer his assistance without delay, in consultation with the Government of Yugoslavia and all those promoting the efforts referred to above, and to report as soon as possible to the Security Council;

4. Strongly urges all parties to abide strictly by the cease-fire agreements of 17 September 1991 and 22 September 1991;

5. Appeals urgently to and encourages all parties to settle their disputes peacefully and through negotiation at the Conference on Yugoslavia, including through the mechanisms set forth within it;

6. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Yugoslavia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia until the Security Council decides otherwise following consultation between the Secretary-General and the Government of Yugoslavia;

7. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia, which would permit all Yugoslavs to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 721 (1991) 27 November 1991

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991,

Considering the request by the Government of Yugoslavia for the establishment of a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia, as conveyed in the letter of 26 November 1991 addressed by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council (S/23240),

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia and by the serious violations of earlier cease-fire agreements, which have caused heavy loss of human life and widespread material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region,

Noting that the continuation and aggravation of this situation constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Considering also the letter addressed on 24 November 1991 by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the mission of his Personal Envoy to Yugoslavia and the annexed agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991 (S/23239),

Considering further the fact, as conveyed in the letter addressed on 24 November 1991 by the Secretary-General

eral to the President of the Security Council (S/23239), that each one of the Yugoslav participants in the meeting with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General stated that they wanted to see the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation as soon as possible,

1. Approves the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and **expresses the hope** that they will pursue their contacts with the Yugoslav parties, as rapidly as possible, so that the Secretary-General can present early recommendations to the Security Council including for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

2. Endorses the statement made by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to the parties that the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation cannot be envisaged without, *inter alia*, full compliance by all parties with the agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991 and annexed to the letter of the Secretary-General (S/23239);

3. Strongly urges the Yugoslav parties to comply fully with that agreement;

4. Undertakes to examine and take appropriate action without delay upon the recommendations of the Secretary-General mentioned above, including in particular any recommendation for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 724 (1991) 15 December 1991

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to ensure that the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia imposed by resolution 713 (1991) is effectively applied,

Commending the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General in the humanitarian field,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280) and **expresses** its appreciation to the Secretary-General for it;

2. Endorses in particular the views expressed in paragraph 21 of the Secretary-General's report that the conditions for establishing a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia still do not exist and in paragraph 24 that full compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 23 November 1991 would permit accelerated consideration of the question of establishing a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

3. Concurs in particular with the Secretary-General's observation that the international community is prepared to assist the Yugoslav peoples, if the conditions described in his report are met and, in that context, **endorses** his offer to send to Yugoslavia a small group of personnel, including military personnel, as part of the continuing mission of his Personal Envoy, to carry forward preparations for possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation;

4. Underlines the view that the purpose of the deployment of any United Nations peace-keeping operation

in Yugoslavia would be to enable all parties to settle their disputes peacefully, including through the processes of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

5. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General within 20 days on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia;

(b) Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(i) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to subparagraph (a) above;

(ii) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991);

(iii) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(iv) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(c) Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991);

(d) Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

6. Undertakes to consider ways by which compliance with the commitments entered into by the parties may be achieved;

7. Strongly urges all States and parties to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension, to inhibiting the establishment of an effective cease-fire and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia, which would permit all the peoples of Yugoslavia to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Yugoslavia, in liaison with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF and other appropriate humanitarian organizations, to take urgent practical steps to tackle the critical needs of the people of Yugoslavia, including displaced persons and the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 7 January 1992

Following consultations of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council, at its 3027th meeting on 7 January 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992 (S/23363)":

The Members of the Security Council discussed on 7 January the tragic incident that occurred in Yugoslavia earlier in the day, in which helicopters of the European Community Monitoring Mission in Yugoslavia were shot

down by a Yugoslav aircraft, killing four Italian members and one French member of the Monitoring Mission.

The Members of the Council condemned this callous attack on unarmed civilian personnel. They extended their most sincere condolences to the families of those who had lost their lives. They noted that the Yugoslav authorities had accepted responsibility for this flagrant breach of the cease-fire, had said that they would take the necessary disciplinary action against those responsible, and had reiterated their commitment to observe the cease-fire fully. The Members of the Council called on the Yugoslav authorities to take all steps necessary to ensure that this act does not go unpunished and that such incidents do not occur again.

The Members of the Council reiterated their urgent call on all parties to the conflict in Yugoslavia to respect their cease-fire commitments. They underlined the continuing importance of the role played by the EC Monitoring Mission, as emphasized in the Secretary-General's report of 5 January (S/23363). They expressed their deep appreciation for the work done by members of the Mission and they called on the Yugoslav parties to ensure that members of the Mission and UN personnel be allowed to fulfil their role with the full cooperation of all sides.

RESOLUTION 727 (1992) 8 January 1992

Adopted, as orally amended, by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, and 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 5 January 1992 (S/23363 and Add.1) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and **noting** the continuing role that the European Community will play in achieving a peaceful solution in Yugoslavia,

Deploing the tragic incident on 7 January 1992 which caused the death of five members of the European Community Monitoring Mission,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 5 January 1992 (S/23363 and Add.1) and **expresses** its appreciation to the Secretary-General for it;

2. Welcomes the signing, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, of an Implementing Accord at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992 concerning modalities for implementing the unconditional cease-fire agreed to by the parties at Geneva on 23 November 1991;

3. Endorses the Secretary-General's intention as a follow-up to his Personal Envoy's latest mission to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers to promote maintenance of the cease-fire; in this connection, **takes note in particular** of the views expressed in paragraphs 24, 25, 28, 29 and 30 of the Secretary-General's report and the criteria reflected in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 724 (1991);

4. Urges all parties to honour the commitments made at Geneva and Sarajevo with a view to effecting a complete cessation of hostilities;

5. Requests all the parties to take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel sent by the United Nations and of the members of the European Community Monitoring Mission;

6. Reaffirms the embargo applied in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) and in paragraph 5 of resolution 724 (1991), and **decides** that the embargo applies in

accordance with paragraph 33 of the Secretary-General's report (S/23363);

7. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Yugoslavia;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 740 (1992)

7 February 1992

Adopted, as orally revised, by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 and 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992,

Noting the further report of the Secretary-General of 5 February 1992 (S/23513) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991) and **welcoming** his report that the cease-fire has been generally observed thus removing one of the obstacles to the deployment of a peace-keeping operation,

Taking note that the letter of President Franjo Tudjman of 6 February 1992, in which he accepts fully and unconditionally the Secretary-General's concept and plan which defines the conditions and areas where the United Nations force would be deployed, removes a further obstacle in that respect,

Further noting that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan will facilitate the task of the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a political settlement,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing concern at the indications that the arms embargo established by the Security Council in resolution 713 (1991) is not being fully observed, as noted in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/23513),

1. Reaffirms its approval set out in resolution 724 (1991) of the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280);

2. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy to remove the remaining obstacle in the way of the deployment of a peace-keeping operation;

3. Approves the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison mission to a total of 75 officers;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to expedite his preparations for a United Nations peace-keeping operation so as to be prepared to deploy immediately after the Security Council decides to do so;

5. Expresses its concern that the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280) has not yet been fully and unconditionally accepted by all in Yugoslavia on whose cooperation its success depends;

6. Calls upon all States to continue to take all appropriate steps to ensure that the Yugoslav parties implement their unqualified acceptance of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, fulfil their commitments in good faith and cooperate fully with the Secretary-General;

7. Calls upon the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and **reaffirms** that the United Nations peace-

keeping plan and its implementation are in no way intended to prejudice the terms of a political settlement;

8. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), including reporting any information brought to their attention concerning violations of the embargo;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 743 (1992)

21 February 1992

Adopted, as orally revised, by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992 and 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1992 (S/23592) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991) and the request of the Government of Yugoslavia (S/23240) of 26 November 1991 for a peace-keeping operation referred to in that resolution,

Noting in particular that the Secretary-General considers that the conditions permitting the early deployment of a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) are met and **welcoming** his recommendation that this Force should be established with immediate effect,

Expressing its gratitude to the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for their contribution to the achievement of conditions facilitating the deployment of a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and their continuing commitment to this effort,

Concerned that the situation in Yugoslavia continues to

constitute a threat to international peace and security as determined in resolution 713 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Article 25 and Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending again the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, through the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, to ensure a peaceful political settlement,

Convinced that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan (S/23280, Annex III) will assist the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a peaceful political settlement,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1992 (S/23592);

2. Decides to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in accordance with the above-mentioned report and the United Nations peace-keeping plan and **requests** the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure its earliest possible deployment;

3. Decides that, in order to implement the recommendations in paragraph 30 of the report of the Secretary-General, the Force is established in accordance with paragraph 4 below, for an initial period of 12 months unless the Council subsequently decides otherwise;

4. Requests the Secretary-General immediately to deploy those elements of the Force which can assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of the Force for approval by the Council and a budget which together will maximize the contribution of the Yugoslav parties to offsetting its

costs and in all other ways secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible;

5. Recalls that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, the Force should be an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis;

6. Invites accordingly the Secretary-General to report as appropriate and not less than every six months on progress towards a peaceful political settlement and the situation on the ground, and to submit a first report on the establishment of the Force within two months of the adoption of this resolution;

7. Undertakes, in this connection, to examine without delay any recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in his reports concerning the Force, including the duration of its mission, and to adopt appropriate decisions;

8. Urges all parties and others concerned to comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements signed at Geneva on 23 November 1991 and at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992, and to cooperate fully and unconditionally in the implementation of the peace-keeping plan;

9. Demands that all parties and others concerned take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel sent by the United Nations and of the members of the European Community Monitoring Mission;

10. Calls again upon the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and **reaffirms** that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation are in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

11. Decides within the same framework that the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) shall not apply to weapons and

military equipment destined for the sole use of UNPROFOR;

12. Requests all States to provide appropriate support to UNPROFOR, in particular to permit and facilitate the transit of its personnel and equipment;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 749 (1992) **7 April 1992**

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992 and 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1992 (S/23777) submitted pursuant to resolution 743 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made towards the establishment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the continuing contacts by the Secretary-General with all parties and others concerned to stabilize the cease-fire,

Expressing its concern about reports on the daily violations of the cease-fire and the continuing tension in a number of regions even after the arrival of UNPROFOR's advance elements,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1992 (S/23777);

2. Decides to authorize the earliest possible full deployment of UNPROFOR;

3. Urges all parties and others concerned to make further efforts to maximize their contributions towards offsetting the costs of UNPROFOR, in order to help secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible;

4. Further urges all parties and others concerned to take all action necessary to ensure complete freedom of aerial movement for UNPROFOR;

5. Calls upon all parties and others concerned not to resort to violence, particularly in any area where UNPROFOR is to be based or deployed;

6. Appeals to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a cease-fire and a negotiated political solution.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **10 April 1992**

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3068th meeting, on 10 April 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777)":

The Security Council, alarmed by reports on rapid deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, reiterates the appeal in Security Council resolution 749 (1992) to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina to stop the fighting immediately. It invites the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently to the area his Personal Envoy to act in close cooperation with representatives of the European Community whose current efforts are aimed at stopping the fighting and at bringing about a peaceful solution to the crisis, and to report to the Council.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **24 April 1992**

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3070th meeting, on 24 April 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833)"

"Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838)".

In advance of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23836) the Security Council has had an exchange of views in the course of which various proposals were made with regard to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Security Council notes with deep concern the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which in addition to causing an increasing number of deaths of many innocent victims further risks compromising peace and security in the region.

It welcomes the recent efforts of the European Community and the Secretary-General aimed at prevailing upon the parties to respect fully the cease-fire signed on 12 April 1992 under the auspices of the European Community. It notes with satisfaction the decision of the Secretary-General to accelerate the deployment in Bosnia-Herzegovina of the 100 military observers from UNPROFOR, 41 to be deployed in the Mostar region immediately. The presence of these military observers, like that of the monitors of the European Community, should help the parties to implement their commitment, undertaken on 23 April 1992, to respect the cease-fire. The Council welcomes the support given by the CSCE to the efforts of the European Community and the United Nations.

The Council demands that all forms of interference from

outside Bosnia-Herzegovina cease immediately. In this respect, it specifically calls upon Bosnia-Herzegovina's neighbours to exercise all their influence to end such interference. The Council condemns publicly and unreservedly the use of force, and calls upon all regular or irregular military forces to act in accordance with these principles. It emphasizes the value of close and continuous coordination between the Secretary-General and the European Community in order to obtain the necessary commitments from all parties and others concerned.

The Council urges all the parties to respect immediately and fully the cease-fire, and condemns all breaches of the cease-fire from whatever quarter.

The Council supports the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the Conference on Yugoslavia. It urges the three communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to participate actively and constructively in these talks and to conclude and implement the constitutional arrangements being developed at the tripartite talks.

The Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to facilitate humanitarian assistance and cooperate so that deliveries of humanitarian assistance reach their destination.

The Council has decided to remain actively seized of the matter, and to continue its consideration of the further contribution that the Security Council can make to the restoration of peace and security in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 752 (1992)

15 May 1992

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992,

Expressing its appreciation for the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 April 1992 (S/23836) and 12 May 1992 (S/23900) pursuant to resolution 749 (1992),

Deeply concerned about the serious situation in certain parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in particular about the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the continuing role that the European Community is playing in achieving a peaceful solution in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as in other republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Having considered the announcement in Belgrade on 4 May 1992 described in paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 May 1992 concerning the withdrawal of Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) personnel from republics other than Serbia and Montenegro and the renunciation of authority over those who remain,

Noting the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and the various appeals made in this connection, in particular by the President of Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Deploing the tragic incident on 4 May 1992 which caused the death of a member of the European Community Monitoring Mission,

Deeply concerned about the safety of United Nations personnel in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

1. Demands that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately, respect immediately and fully the cease-fire signed on 12 April 1992, and cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about urgently a negotiated political solution respecting the principle that any change of borders by force is not acceptable;

2. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the Conference on Yugoslavia, **urges** that the discussions be resumed without delay, and **urges** the three communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to participate actively and constructively in these discussions on a continuous basis as recommended by the Secretary-General and to conclude and implement the constitutional arrangements being developed at the tripartite talks;

3. Demands that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia-Herzegovina, including by units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) as well as elements of the Croatian Army, cease immediately, and that Bosnia-Herzegovina's neighbours take swift action to end such interference and respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

4. Demands that those units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and elements of the Croatian Army now in Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring, and **requests** the Secretary-General to consider without delay what international assistance could be provided in this connection;

5. Demands also that all irregular forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed;

6. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to ensure that forcible expulsions of persons from the areas where they live and any attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population, anywhere in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cease immediately;

7. Emphasizes the urgent need for humanitarian assistance, material and financial, taking into account the large number of refugees and displaced persons and **fully supports** the current efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to all the victims of the conflict and to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

8. Calls on all parties and others concerned to ensure that conditions are established for the effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, including safe and secure access to airports in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under active review the feasibility of protecting international humanitarian relief programmes, including the option mentioned in paragraph 29 of his report of 12 May 1992, and of ensuring safe and secure access to Sarajevo airport, and to report to the Security Council by 26 May 1992;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the evolution of the situation and to the results of the efforts undertaken by the European Community, to continue to keep under review the possibility of deploying a peace-keeping mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the United Nations;

11. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and the European Community Monitoring Mission, and respect fully their freedom of movement and the safety of their personnel;

12. Notes the progress made thus far in the deployment of UNPROFOR, **welcomes** the fact that UNPROFOR has assumed the full responsibility called for by its

mandate in Eastern Slavonia, and **requests** the Secretary-General to ensure that UNPROFOR will assume its full responsibilities in all the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) as soon as possible and to encourage all parties and others concerned to resolve any problems remaining in this connection;

13. Urges all parties and others concerned to cooperate in every way with UNPROFOR in accordance with the United Nations plan and to comply strictly with the plan in all its aspects, in particular the disarming of all irregular forces, whatever their origin, in the UNPAs;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

RESOLUTION 753 (1992) **18 May 1992**

Adopted, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, without a vote.

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Croatia for admission to the United Nations (S/23884),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Croatia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **18 May 1992**

At the 3076th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

It is a privilege for me, on behalf of the members of the Security Council, to congratulate the Republic of

Croatia on the decision which the Council has just taken, namely to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations.

Croatia's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter is noted with great satisfaction by the members of the Council.

The members of the Council are confident that Croatia will contribute fully and effectively in all areas of the Organization's activities.

RESOLUTION 754 (1992) **18 May 1992**

Adopted, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, without a vote.

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to the United Nations (S/23885),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **18 May 1992**

At the 3077th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Slovenia on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the

General Assembly that Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

We note with great satisfaction Slovenia's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

All the members of the Council are confident that Slovenia will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization.

RESOLUTION 755 (1992) **20 May 1992**

Adopted, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, without a vote.

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to the United Nations (S/23971),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **20 May 1992**

At the 3079th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

We note with great satisfaction Bosnia and Herzegovina's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

All the members of the Council are confident that Bosnia and Herzegovina will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization.

On 22 May 1992, the United Nations General Assembly, by its resolutions 46/236, 46/237 and 46/238 adopted by acclamation, decided to admit the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 757 (1992) **30 May 1992**

Adopted by a vote of 13 in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions (China and Zimbabwe).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Hungary, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992 and 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992,

Noting that in the very complex context of events in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia all parties bear some responsibility for the situation,

Reaffirming its support for the Conference on Yugoslavia, including the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and **recalling** that no territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are acceptable and

that the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina are inviolable,

Deploring the fact that the demands in resolution 752 (1992) have not been complied with, including its demands:

- that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately,
- that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately,
- that Bosnia and Herzegovina's neighbours take swift action to end all interference and respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- that action be taken as regards units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the disbanding and disarming with weapons placed under effective international monitoring of any units that are neither withdrawn nor placed under the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- that all irregular forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed,

Deploring further that its call for the immediate cessation of forcible expulsions and attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population has not been heeded, and **reaffirming** in this context the need for the effective protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of ethnic minorities,

Dismayed that conditions have not yet been established for the effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, including safe and secure access to and from Sarajevo and other airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply concerned that those United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel remaining in Sarajevo have been subjected to deliberate mortar and small-arms fire, and that the United Nations military observers

deployed in the Mostar region have had to be withdrawn,

Deeply concerned also at developments in Croatia, including persistent cease-fire violations and the continued expulsion of non-Serb civilians, and at the obstruction of and lack of cooperation with UNPROFOR in other parts of Croatia,

Deploring the tragic incident on 18 May 1992 which caused the death of a member of the ICRC team in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting that the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 1992 (S/24000) pursuant to resolution 752 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the continuing role that the European Community is playing in working for a peaceful solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in other republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Recalling its decision in resolution 752 (1992) to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council, and **affirming** its determination to take measures against any party or parties which fail to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992) and its other relevant resolutions,

Determined in this context to adopt certain measures with the sole objective of achieving a peaceful solution and encouraging the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States,

Recalling the right of States, under Article 50 of the Charter, to consult the Security Council where they find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures,

Determining that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. Condemns the failure of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), to take effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

2. Demands that any elements of the Croatian Army still present in Bosnia and Herzegovina act in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 752 (1992) without further delay;

3. Decides that all States shall adopt the measures set out below, which shall apply until the Security Council decides that the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), have taken effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

4. Decides that all States shall prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or transshipment of any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or aircraft or in their territories

in any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of any commodities or products, whether or not originating in their territories, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), to any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

5. Decides that all States shall not make available to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to those authorities or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and foodstuffs;

6. Decides that the prohibitions in paragraphs 4 and 5 above shall not apply to the transshipment through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities and products originating outside the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

negro) and temporarily present in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) only for the purpose of such transshipment, in accordance with guidelines approved by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

7. Decides that all States shall:

(a) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), unless the particular flight has been approved, for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Council, by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

(b) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of aircraft registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or operated by or on behalf of entities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or components for such aircraft, the certification of airworthiness for such aircraft, and the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and the provision of new direct insurance for such aircraft;

8. Decides that all States shall:

(a) Reduce the level of the staff at diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

(b) Take the necessary steps to prevent the participation in sporting events on their territory of persons or groups representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

(c) Suspend scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

9. Decides that all States, and the authorities in the

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures imposed by this resolution and related resolutions;

10. Decides that the measures imposed by this resolution shall not apply to activities related to UNPROFOR, to the Conference on Yugoslavia or to the European Community Monitoring Mission, and that States, parties and others concerned shall cooperate fully with UNPROFOR, the Conference on Yugoslavia and the European Community Monitoring Mission and respect fully their freedom of movement and the safety of their personnel;

11. Calls upon all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of the present resolution;

12. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 22 June 1992 on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9 above;

13. Decides that the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) shall undertake the following tasks additional to those in respect of the arms embargo established by resolutions 713 (1991) and 727 (1992):

(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 above;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above;

(c) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above and, in that context, to make recommendations to the Council on ways to increase their effectiveness;

(d) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(e) To consider and approve the guidelines referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(f) To consider and decide upon expeditiously any applications for the approval of flights for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Council in accordance with paragraph 7 above;

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

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, not later than 15 June 1992 and earlier if he considers it appropriate, on the implementation of resolution 752 (1992) by all parties and others concerned;

16. Decides to keep under continuous review the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above with a view to considering whether such measures might be suspended or terminated following compliance with the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

17. Demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo

and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed in Geneva on 22 May 1992;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 17 above, and *invites* him to keep under continuous review any further measures that may become necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

19. Urges all States to respond to the Revised Joint Appeal for humanitarian assistance of early May 1992 issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF and the World Health Organization;

20. Reiterates the call in paragraph 2 of resolution 752 (1992) that all parties continue their efforts in the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia and that the three communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina resume their discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

RESOLUTION 758 (1992)

8 June 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992 and 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,

Noting that the Secretary-General has secured the evacuation of the Marshal Tito barracks in Sarajevo,

Noting also the agreement of all the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes, under the exclusive authority of the United Nations, and with the assistance of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Noting further that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes would constitute a first step in establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport,

Deploring the continuation of the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is rendering impossible the distribution of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and its environs,

Stressing the imperative need to find an urgent negotiated political solution for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1992 (S/24075) submitted in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 757 (1992);

2. Decides to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, established under resolution 743 (1992), in accordance with the Secretary-General's report;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy, when he judges it appropriate, the military observers and related personnel and equipment required for the activities referred to in paragraph 5 of his report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek Security Council authorization for the deployment of the additional elements of UNPROFOR, after he has reported to the Council that all the conditions necessary for them to carry out the mandate approved by the Security Council, including an effective and durable cease-fire, have been fulfilled;

5. Strongly condemns all those parties and others concerned that are responsible for violations of the cease-

fire reaffirmed in paragraph 1 of the agreement of 5 June 1992 annexed to the Secretary-General's report;

6. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the above-mentioned agreement and in particular to respect strictly the cease-fire reaffirmed in paragraph 1 thereof;

7. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel;

8. Demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed in Geneva on 22 May 1992;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 8 above, and **invites** him to keep under continuous review any further measures that may become necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on his efforts no later than seven days after the adoption of this resolution;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 760 (1992) **18 June 1992**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, and in particular paragraph 7 of resolution

752 (1992), in which it emphasized the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and fully supported the current efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to all the victims of the conflict,

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

Decides that the prohibitions in paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 757 (1992) concerning the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities or products, other than medical supplies and foodstuffs, and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto, contained in resolution 757 (1992) shall not apply, with the approval of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) under the simplified and accelerated "no objection" procedure, to commodities and products for essential humanitarian need.

RESOLUTION 761 (1992) **29 June 1992**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992 and 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992,

Noting the considerable progress reported by the Secretary-General towards securing the evacuation of Sarajevo airport and its reopening by UNPROFOR and feeling the need to maintain this favourable momentum,

Underlining the urgency of a quick delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs,

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with his report dated 6 June 1992 (S/24075);

2. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992 and in particular to maintain an absolute and unconditional cease-fire;

3. Appeals to all sides to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in the reopening of the airport, to exercise the utmost restraint and not to seek any military advantage in this situation;

4. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies and organizations and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel; in the absence of such cooperation, the Security Council does not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs;

5. Calls upon all States to contribute to the international humanitarian efforts in Sarajevo and its environs;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 762 (1992) **30 June 1992**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760

(1992) of 18 June 1992 and 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1992 submitted pursuant to resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made as a result of the assumption of responsibilities by the United Nations Protection Force in Sectors East and West, and concerned about the difficulties encountered by the Force in Sectors North and South,

Commending again the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, through the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, to ensure a peaceful political settlement,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1992 (S/24188);

2. Urges all parties and others concerned to honour their commitments to effect a complete cessation of hostilities and to implement the United Nations peace-keeping plan;

3. Also urges, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 727 (1992), the Government of Croatia to withdraw its army to the positions held before the offensive of 21 June 1992 and to cease hostile military activities within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas;

4. Urges the remaining units of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Serb territorial defence forces in Croatia and others concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan, in particular with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces in accordance with the plan;

5. Urges the Government of Croatia and others concerned to follow the course of action outlined in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report and appeals to all parties to assist the United Nations Protection Force in its implementation;

6. Recommends the establishment of the Joint Commission described in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report, which should consult, as may be necessary or appropriate, with the Belgrade authorities in performing its functions;

7. Authorizes the strengthening of the United Nations Protection Force by the addition of up to sixty military observers and one hundred and twenty civilian police to perform the functions envisaged in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report, with the agreement of the Government of Croatia and others concerned;

8. Reaffirms the embargo applied in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991), paragraph 5 of resolution 724 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 727 (1992);

9. Supports the views expressed in paragraph 18 of the Secretary-General's report about the grave consequences which the collapse of the United Nations peace-keeping plan would have throughout the region;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to fulfil as soon as possible the terms of paragraph 12 of resolution 752 (1992);

11. Calls again upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia and its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudice the terms of a political settlement;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 764 (1992) 13 July 1992

Adopted, as orally corrected, by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992 and 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992,

Noting with appreciation the further report of the Secretary-General (S/24263 and Add.1),

Disturbed by the continuing violation of the Sarajevo airport agreement of 5 June 1992, in which the parties agreed, *inter alia*:

- that all anti-aircraft weapon systems would be withdrawn from position from which they could engage the airport and its air approaches;
- that all artillery, mortar, ground-to-ground missile systems and tanks within the range of the airport would be concentrated in areas agreed by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and subject to UNPROFOR observation at the firing line;
- to establish security corridors between the airport and the city, under UNPROFOR's control, to ensure the safe movement of humanitarian aid and related personnel;

Deeply concerned about the safety of UNPROFOR personnel,

Cognizant of the magnificent work being done in Sarajevo by UNPROFOR and its leadership, despite the conditions of great difficulty and danger,

Aware of the enormous difficulties in the evacuation by air of cases of special humanitarian concern,

Deeply disturbed by the situation which now prevails in Sarajevo and by many reports and indications of deteriorating conditions throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Commending the determination and courage of all those who are participating in the humanitarian effort,

Deploring the continuation of the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is rendering difficult the provision of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and its environs, as well as in other areas of the Republic,

Noting that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes constitutes a first step in establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport,

Recalling the obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,

Stressing once again the imperative need to find an urgent negotiated political solution for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 10 July 1992 (S/24263);

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with paragraph 12 of his report dated 10 July 1992 (S/24263);

3. Reiterates its call on all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992, and to cease immediately any hostile military activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Commends the untiring efforts and the bravery of UNPROFOR for its role in securing humanitarian relief in Sarajevo and its environs;

5. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies to facilitate the evacuation by air of cases of special humanitarian concern;

6. Calls on all parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid to other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina which remain in desperate need of assistance;

7. Reiterates its demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to secure the safety of UNPROFOR personnel;

8. Calls again on all parties concerned to resolve their differences through a negotiated political solution to the problems in the region and to that end to cooperate with the renewed efforts of the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia, and in particular to respond positively to the invitation of the Chairman of the Conference to talks on 15 July 1992;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep close contact with the developments within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia and to assist in finding a negotiated political solution for the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

10. Reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measure that may be required to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 17 July 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3097th meeting, on 17 July 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264)"

"Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265)"

"Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266)"

"Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270)"

"Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305)"

The Security Council welcomes the agreement between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed at London on 17 July 1992 within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia (S/24305).

The Council calls on the parties to comply fully with the agreement in all its aspects. In particular, it calls on all parties and others concerned to observe scrupulously the cease-fire throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council has decided in principle to respond positively to the request for the United Nations to make arrangements for the supervision by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) of all heavy weapons (combat aircraft, armour, artillery, mortars, rocket-launchers, etc.) in accordance with the agreement of 17 July 1992. It calls on the parties to declare immediately to the Force Commander of UNPROFOR the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons to be placed under supervision. It requests the Secretary-

General to report by 20 July on the implementation and resource implications of this decision.

The Council welcomes the provisions in the agreement concerning the return of all refugees and freedom of movement for civilians caught up in or trapped by the military situation. It also welcomes the efforts being made to mobilize international assistance in handling the refugee problem under the aegis of UNHCR. It invites the Secretary-General and the United Nations humanitarian agencies concerned to make the maximum use of the cease-fire now proclaimed to bring humanitarian relief and supplies to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council expresses its satisfaction that the talks on future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina are to resume in London on 27 July 1992, and urges all the parties to contribute actively and positively to these talks so that a peaceful solution is achieved as soon as possible.

The Council stresses the need for full compliance with all the requirements of the relevant resolutions of the Council towards which the agreement reached in London on 17 July 1992 is an important step. It reaffirms its decision to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with those resolutions.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 24 July 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3100th meeting, on 24 July 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333)":

The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 17 July 1992 (S/24307) concerning the Agreement

signed in London on 17 July by the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24305).

The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report (S/24333) submitted to it, in response to its request of 17 July 1992, together with a Concept of Operations.

The Council concurs with the Secretary-General's view that the conditions do not yet exist for the United Nations to supervise the heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina as envisaged in the London Agreement.

The Council invites the Secretary-General to contact all Member States, particularly the Member States of the relevant regional organizations in Europe, to ask them to make urgently available to the Secretary-General information about the personnel, equipment and logistic support which they would be prepared to contribute, individually or collectively, to the supervision of heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina as described in the Secretary-General's report.

In the light of the outcome of these contacts, the Secretary-General will undertake the further preparatory work needed on the supervision of the heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, the Council invites the European regional arrangements and agencies concerned, and particularly the European Community, to enhance their cooperation with the Secretary-General in their efforts to help to resolve the conflicts that continue to rage in the former Yugoslavia. In particular, it would welcome the participation of the Secretary-General in any negotiations under European Community auspices.

The Council further invites the European Community in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to examine the possibility of broadening and intensifying the present Conference with a view to providing a new momentum in the search for negotiated

settlements of the various conflicts and disputes in the former Yugoslavia.

The Council underlines the importance of the parties to the Agreement signed at London on 17 July 1992 (S/24305) honouring fully the terms of that Agreement and calls on others concerned also to respect the Agreement. It emphasizes in particular the need for the parties to respect and maintain a cease-fire throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for them to declare immediately to the Force Commander of UNPROFOR the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons to be placed under supervision. It further demands that the parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and the humanitarian agencies and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel.

The Council stresses the need for full compliance with all the requirements of its relevant resolutions and stands ready to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with its relevant resolutions.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to report back to it on the further work being undertaken and remains actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 4 August 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3103rd meeting, held on 4 August 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376)

"Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377)".

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuing reports of widespread violations of international

humanitarian law and in particular reports of the imprisonment and abuse of civilians in camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council condemns any such violations and abuses and demands that relevant international organizations, and in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all such places and calls upon all parties to do all in their power to facilitate such access. The Council further calls upon all parties, States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to make immediately available to the Council any further information they might possess regarding these camps and access to them.

The Council reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.

The Council will remain actively seized of this issue.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (to the press) 4 August 1992

After consultations held on 4 August 1992, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

The members of the Security Council condemn the recent cowardly attack on UNPROFOR positions in Sarajevo resulting in loss of life and injuries among the Ukrainian servicemen. The members of the Council note that UNPROFOR has already commenced investigation of this incident.

The members of the Council express their condolences to the family of the officer killed and to the Government of Ukraine.

The members of the Council also express their condo-

lences to the families of the two French officers of UNPROFOR killed in Croatia and to the Government of France.

The members of the Council call upon all parties to ensure that those responsible for these intolerable acts are quickly called to account.

The members of the Council reiterate their demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to secure the safety of UNPROFOR personnel.

RESOLUTION 769 (1992) 7 August 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 27 July 1992 (S/24353 and Add.1) in which the Secretary-General recommended certain enlargements in the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR,

Taking note of the letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia to the President of the Security Council (S/24390, Annex),

1. Approves the Secretary-General's report;

2. Authorizes the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength recommended by the Secretary-General in that report;

3. Reiterates its demand that all parties and others concerned cooperate with UNPROFOR in implementing the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council;

4. Condemns resolutely the abuses committed against the civilian population, particularly on ethnic grounds,

as referred to in paragraphs 14-16 of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 770 (1992) 13 August 1992

Adopted by a vote of 12 in favour, 0 against and 3 abstentions (China, India and Zimbabwe).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992 and 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992,

Noting the letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations (S/24401),

Underlining once again the imperative need for an urgent negotiated political solution to the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to enable that country to live in peace and security within its borders,

Reaffirming the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recognizing that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a threat to international peace and security and that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important element in the Council's effort to restore international peace and security in the area,

Commending the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for its continuing action in support of the relief operation in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply disturbed by the situation that now prevails in Sarajevo, which has severely complicated UNPROFOR's efforts to fulfil its mandate to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to resolutions 743 (1992), 749 (1992), 761 (1992) and 764 (1992) and the reports of the Secretary-General cited therein,

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the consequent suffering of the people of that country,

Deeply concerned by reports of abuses against civilians imprisoned in camps, prisons and detention centres,

Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conformity with resolution 764 (1992),

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

1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately;

2. Calls upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Demands that unimpeded and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centres be granted

immediately to the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant humanitarian organizations and that all detainees therein receive humane treatment, including adequate food, shelter and medical care;

4. Calls upon States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they are taking in coordination with the United Nations to carry out this resolution, and **invites** the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measures that may be necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

5. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of this resolution;

6. Demands that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a periodic basis on the implementation of this resolution;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 771 (1992) 13 August 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June

1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992 and 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992,

Noting the letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations (S/24401),

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina including reports of mass forcible expulsion and deportation of civilians, imprisonment and abuse of civilians in detention centres, deliberate attacks on non-combatants, hospitals and ambulances, impeding the delivery of food and medical supplies to the civilian population, and wanton devastation and destruction of property,

Recalling the statement of the President of the Council of 4 August 1992 (S/24378),

1. Reaffirms that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

2. Strongly condemns any violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in the practice of "ethnic cleansing";

3. Demands that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above;

4. Further demands that relevant international humanitarian organizations, and in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former

Yugoslavia and **calls upon** all parties to do all in their power to facilitate such access;

5. Calls upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and to make this information available to the Council;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to collate the information submitted to the Council under paragraph 5 and to submit a report to the Council summarizing the information and recommending additional measures that might be appropriate in response to the information;

7. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, shall comply with the provisions of the present resolution, failing which the Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 2 September 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council at its 3111th meeting, on 2 September 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council":

The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the letter of the Secretary-General, dated 28 August 1992, conveying the documents of the London stage of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, held on 26 and 27 August 1992, which the Secretary-General co-chaired with the Prime Minister of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community.

The Council expresses its full support for the Statement of Principles adopted and the other agreements reached at the London Conference.

The Council shares the Secretary-General's hope that the political will shown in London will speedily be transformed into the concrete actions foreseen in the documents of the London stage of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia.

The Council reaffirms all its previous resolutions related to the former Yugoslavia and calls for their complete implementation.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the London stage of the International Conference has established the framework within which an overall political settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia in all its aspects may be achieved through a continuous and uninterrupted effort.

The Council welcomes the establishment, under the overall direction of the Permanent Co-Chairmen of the Conference, of the Steering Committee. It also welcomes the appointment of the two Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee who will direct the Working Groups and prepare the basis for a general settlement and associated measures. It notes with satisfaction that they will commence their work this week which will be pursued in continuous session at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

The Council notes the commitments entered into by the parties and others concerned within the framework of the London Conference. It underlines the importance it attaches to the full implementation of these commitments as rapidly as possible.

The Council notes the urgency of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and calls on the parties to cooperate

fully with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee in achieving a comprehensive settlement.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed on an ongoing basis of developments and to make recommendations to the Council as may be appropriate.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 9 September 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3113th meeting, on 9 September 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council has noted with deep concern the attack which cost the lives of two French soldiers of UNPROFOR near Sarajevo, during which five other soldiers were wounded. It conveys its deep-felt sympathy and condolences to the Government of France and to the bereaved families. It strongly condemns this deliberate attack against UNPROFOR personnel.

The Council invites the Secretary-General to inform it as soon as possible on the findings of the inquiry into the circumstances of this attack as well as other similar incidents involving the United Nations activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the incident which cost the lives of four Italian airmen in charge of the transportation of humanitarian relief to Sarajevo airport. It invites him also to pass on to it any information which he could gather on the responsibility for these incidents.

These serious incidents underline the urgent need for reinforcing the security and protection of UNPROFOR personnel as well as of all personnel involved in the United Nations activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Security Council expresses its readiness to adopt without delay measures to this end.

RESOLUTION 776 (1992) 14 September 1992

Adopted by a vote of 12 in favour, 0 against and 3 abstentions (China, India and Zimbabwe).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Expressing its full support for the Statement of Principles adopted and other agreements reached at the London Conference, including the agreement of the parties to the conflict to collaborate fully in the delivery of humanitarian relief by road throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 10 September 1992 (S/24540),

Noting with appreciation the offers made by a number of States, following the adoption of its resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992, to make available military personnel to facilitate the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, such personnel to be made available to the United Nations without cost to the Organization,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the protection and security of UNPROFOR and United Nations personnel,

Stressing in this context the importance of air measures, such as the ban on military flights to which all parties to the London Conference committed themselves, whose rapid implementation could, *inter alia*, reinforce the security of humanitarian activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Authorizes, in implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution 770 (1992), the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina recommended by the Secretary-General in that report to perform the functions outlined in the report, including the protection of convoys of released detainees if requested by the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. Further urges Member States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to provide the Secretary-General with such financial or other assistance as he deems appropriate to assist in the performance of the functions outlined in his report;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter in particular with a view to considering, as required, what further steps might be necessary to ensure UNPROFOR's security and to enable it to fulfil its mandate.

RESOLUTION 777 (1992) 19 September 1992

Adopted by a vote of 12 in favour, 0 against and 3 abstentions (China, India and Zimbabwe).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Considering that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist,

Recalling in particular resolution 757 (1992) which notes that "the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted",

1. Considers that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations; and therefore **recommends** to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly;

2. Decides to consider the matter again before the end of the main part of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

On 22 September 1992, the United Nations General Assembly agreed with the Security Council recommendation by adopting its resolution 47/1.

RESOLUTION 779 (1992) **6 October 1992**

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the activities of the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1992 (S/24600) submitted pursuant to resolution 743 (1992) and 762 (1992),

Concerned about the difficulties encountered by the United Nations Protection Force in the implementation of resolution 762 (1992) due to cease-fire violations and in particular to the creation of paramilitary forces in the United Nations Protected Areas in violation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan,

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of "ethnic cleansing" in the UNPAs and of forcible expulsion of

civilians and deprivation of their rights of residence and property,

Welcoming the Joint Declaration signed in Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (S/24476),

Welcoming in particular the agreement, reaffirmed in the Joint Declaration, concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General including the steps taken to ensure the control of the Peruca dam by the United Nations Protection Force;

2. Authorizes the United Nations Protection Force to assume responsibility for monitoring the arrangements agreed for the complete withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia, the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro, in cooperation, as appropriate, with the European Community Monitoring Mission, looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on how this is implemented, and calls on all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in its performance of this new task;

3. Calls on all parties and others concerned to improve their cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of the tasks it is already undertaking in the UNPAs and in the areas adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas;

4. Urges all parties and others concerned in Croatia to comply with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan, especially with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces, including paramilitary forces;

5. Endorses the principles agreed by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on 30 September 1992 that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those relating to land and property, are wholly null and void and that all displaced persons have the right to return in peace to their former homes;

6. Strongly supports the current efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to ensure the restoration of power and water supplies before the coming winter, as mentioned in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General, and calls on all the parties and others concerned to cooperate in this regard;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 780 (1992) **6 October 1992**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Hungary, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, in which it reaffirmed that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches,

Recalling also its resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it demanded that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law,

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reports of mass killings and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

1. Reaffirms its call, in paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992), upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies, and relevant organizations to make this information available within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter, and to provide other appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 2 below;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolution 771 (1992) and the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or efforts, of other persons or bodies pursuant to resolution 771 (1992), with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the conclusions of the Commission of Experts and to take account of these conclusions in any recommendations for further appropriate steps called for by resolution 771 (1992);

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 781 (1992) **9 October 1992**

Adopted by a vote of 14 in favour, 0 against and 1 abstention (China).

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, France, Morocco, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Determined to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights to Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting the readiness of the parties, expressed in the framework of the London Conference, to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights and their commitment at that Conference to a ban on military flights,

Recalling in this context the Joint Declaration (S/24476, Annex) signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and in particular paragraph 7 thereof,

Recalling also the agreement reached on air issues at Geneva on 15 September 1992 among all the parties concerned in the framework of the Working Group on Confidence and Security-building and Verification Measures of the London Conference (S/24634, Annex),

Alarmed at reports that military flights over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina are none the less continuing,

Noting the letter of 4 October 1992 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24616),

Considering that the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes an essential element for the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and a decisive step for the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Acting pursuant to the provisions of resolution 770 (1992) aimed at ensuring the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Decides to establish a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this ban not to apply to United Nations Protection Force flights or to other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance;

2. Requests the United Nations Protection Force to monitor compliance with the ban on military flights, including the placement of observers where necessary at airfields in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. Also requests the United Nations Protection Force to ensure, through an appropriate mechanism for approval and inspection, that the purpose of flights to and from Bosnia and Herzegovina other than those banned by paragraph 1 above is consistent with Security Council resolutions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a periodic basis on the implementation of the present resolution and to report immediately any evidence of violations;

5. Calls upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to provide assistance to the United Nations Protection Force, based on technical monitoring and other capabilities, for the purposes of paragraph 2 above;

6. Undertakes to examine without delay all the information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider

urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **30 October 1992**

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3132nd meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council remains concerned by the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with its resultant loss of life and material damage, which threatens international peace and security and by reports of egregious violations of international humanitarian law by whomsoever committed.

The Security Council is appalled by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are attacking civilians fleeing from the city of Jajce.

The Council strongly condemns any such attacks which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, and reaffirms that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of these Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches. The Council wishes that such violations be brought to the attention of the Commission of Experts mentioned in resolution 780 (1992).

The Council demands that all such attacks cease immediately.

RESOLUTION 786 (1992) **10 November 1992**

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 November 1992 (S/24767 and Add.1) and his subsequent letter of 6 November 1992 (S/24783) submitted pursuant to resolution 781 (1992),

Considering that the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes an essential element for the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and a decisive step for the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking into account the need for a speedy deployment of monitors on the ground for observation and verification purposes,

Gravely concerned at the indication in the Secretary-General's letter of 6 November 1992 of possible violations of its resolution 781 (1992) and of the impossibility of corroborating the information on such violations by technical means presently available to the United Nations Protection Force,

Determined to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights to Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Welcomes the current advance deployment of military observers of the United Nations Protection Force and the European Community Monitoring Mission at airfields in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

2. Reaffirms its ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which applies to all flights, whether of fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft, subject to the exceptions contained in paragraph 1 of its resolution 781 (1992), and reiterates that all parties and others concerned must comply with this ban;

3. Endorses the general concept of operations described in the Secretary-General's report and calls on all parties and others concerned, including all Governments operating aircraft in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in its implementation;

4. Calls upon all parties and others concerned henceforth to direct all requests for authorizations of flights pursuant to paragraph 3 of its resolution 781 (1992) to the United Nations Protection Force, with special provisions being made for flights of the United Nations Protection Force, and all other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance;

5. Approves the recommendation in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report that the strength of the United Nations Protection Force be increased, as proposed in paragraph 5 of the report, in order to permit it to implement the concept of operations;

6. Reiterates its determination to consider urgently, in the case of violations when further reported to it in accordance with its resolution 781 (1992), the further measures necessary to enforce the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 787 (1992) **16 November 1992**

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by a vote of 13 in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions (China and Zimbabwe).

Sponsors: Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming its determination that the situation in the

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a threat to the peace, and reaffirming that the provision of humanitarian assistance in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important element in the Security Council's effort to restore peace and security in the region,

Deeply concerned at the threats to the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also its full support for the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia as the framework within which an overall political settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia may be achieved, and for the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference,

Recalling the decision by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to examine the possibility of promoting safe areas for humanitarian purposes,

Recalling the commitments entered into by the parties and others concerned within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reiterating its call on all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee,

Noting the progress made so far within the framework of the International Conference, including the Joint Declarations signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 and 20 October 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); the Joint Statement made at Geneva on 19 October 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); the Joint Communiqué issued on 1 November 1992 at Zagreb by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the establishment of the Mixed Military Working Group in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and the

production of a draft outline constitution for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting with grave concern the report of the Special Rapporteur appointed following a special session of the Commission on Human Rights to investigate the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia, which makes clear that massive and systematic violations of human rights and grave violations of international humanitarian law continue in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Welcoming the deployment of additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force for the protection of humanitarian activities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with its resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992,

Deeply concerned about reports of continuing violations of the embargo imposed by its resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991,

Deeply concerned also about reports of violations of the measures imposed by its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,

1. Calls upon the parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to consider the draft outline constitution as a basis for negotiating a political settlement of the conflict in that country and to continue negotiations for constitutional arrangements on the basis of the draft outline, under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee, these negotiations to be held in continuous and uninterrupted session;

2. Reaffirms that any taking of territory by force or any practice of "ethnic cleansing" is unlawful and unacceptable, and will not be permitted to affect the outcome of the negotiations on constitutional arrangements for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and insists that all displaced persons be enabled to return in peace to their former homes;

3. Strongly reaffirms its call on all parties and others concerned to respect strictly the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and affirms that

any entities unilaterally declared or arrangements imposed in contravention thereof will not be accepted;

4. Condemns the refusal of all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces, to comply with its previous resolutions, and demands that they and all other concerned parties in the former Yugoslavia fulfil immediately their obligations under those resolutions;

5. Demands that all forms of interference from outside the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including infiltration into the country of irregular units and personnel, cease immediately, and reaffirms its determination to take measures against all parties and others concerned which fail to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992) and its other relevant resolutions, including the requirement that all forces, in particular elements of the Croatian army, be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded or disarmed;

6. Calls upon all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil their commitments to put into effect an immediate cessation of hostilities and to negotiate in the Mixed Military Working Group, continuously and in uninterrupted session, to end the blockades of Sarajevo and other towns and to demilitarize them, with heavy weapons under international supervision;

7. Condemns all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and the deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and medical supplies to the civilian population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirms that those that commit or order the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

8. Welcomes the establishment of the Commission of Experts provided for in paragraph 2 of its resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, and requests the Commission to pursue actively its investigations with regard to grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law

committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular the practice of "ethnic cleansing";

9. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure that commodities and products transshipped through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not diverted in violation of resolution 757 (1992), to prohibit the transshipment of crude oil, petroleum products, coal, energy-related equipment, iron, steel, other metals, chemicals, rubber, tyres, vehicles, aircraft and motors of all types unless such transshipment is specifically authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) under its no-objection procedure;

10. Further decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that any vessel in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall be considered, for the purpose of implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, a vessel of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) regardless of the flag under which the vessel sails;

11. Calls upon all States to take all necessary steps to ensure that none of their exports are diverted to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in violation of resolution 757 (1992);

12. Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, **calls upon** States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992);

13. Commends the efforts of those riparian States which are acting to ensure compliance with resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992) with respect to shipments

on the Danube, and reaffirms the responsibility of riparian States to take necessary measures to ensure that shipping on the Danube is in accordance with resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992), including such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary to halt such shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992);

14. Requests the States concerned, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to coordinate with the Secretary-General *inter alia* on the submission of reports to the Security Council regarding actions taken in pursuance of paragraphs 12 and 13 of the present resolution to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Requests all States to provide in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations such assistance as may be required by those States acting nationally or through regional agencies and arrangements in pursuance of paragraphs 12 and 13 of the present resolution;

16. Considers that, in order to facilitate the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, observers should be deployed on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requests the Secretary-General to present to the Council as soon as possible his recommendations on this matter;

17. Calls upon all international donors to contribute to the humanitarian relief efforts in the former Yugoslavia, to support the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Programme of Action and Appeal for the former Yugoslavia and to speed up the delivery of assistance under existing pledges;

18. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the humanitarian agencies and with the United Nations Protection Force to ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in need of it, and reiterates its demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the

safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

19. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant international humanitarian agencies, to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes;

20. Expresses its appreciation for the report presented to the Council by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed of developments and of the work of the Conference;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (to the press)

2 December 1992

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

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

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

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

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

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

The members of the Council condemn these attacks on the safety and security of UN personnel and demand that all parties concerned take all necessary measures to prevent their recurrence. The members of the Council consider the abduction and detention of United Nations peace-keeping personnel as totally unacceptable and demand the immediate and unconditional release of the UNTAC and UNPROFOR personnel concerned.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 9 December 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3146th meeting, held on 9 December 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council is alarmed by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have renewed their offensive in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular against the city of

Sarajevo, resulting in further loss of life and material damage as well as in endangering the security of UNPROFOR and international relief workers, thus threatening international peace and security.

The Security Council is particularly alarmed by reports that the Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to evacuate the city. The Council warns that actions aimed at impeding the distribution of humanitarian assistance and at forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to leave the city, including the possibility of ethnic cleansing, would have grave consequences for the overall situation in that country.

The Security Council strongly condemns these attacks as violations of its relevant resolutions and of previous commitments, in particular with regard to the cessation of hostilities, the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the safety of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population and the restoration of power and water supplies.

The Security Council demands the immediate cessation of these attacks and of all actions aimed at impeding the distribution of humanitarian assistance and at forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to leave the city.

If such attacks and actions continue, the Security Council will consider, as soon as possible, further measures against those who commit or support them to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and of international relief workers, the ability of UNPROFOR to fulfil its mandate and compliance with the Council's relevant resolutions.

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 795 (1992) **11 December 1992**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992,

Recalling the letter of the President of the Security Council dated 25 November 1992 conveying its agreement to the Secretary-General's proposal to send an exploratory mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/24852),

Noting the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 December 1992 (S/24923),

Concerned about possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory,

Welcoming the presence of a mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Considering the request by the Government in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for a United Nations presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Recalling Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General (S/24923);

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to establish a presence of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as recommended by him in his report (S/24923), and so to inform the authorities of Albania and those of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

3. Requests the Secretary-General to deploy immediately the military, civil affairs, and administrative personnel recommended in his report, and that he deploy the police monitors immediately upon receiving the consent of the Government in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to do so;

4. Urges the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to coordinate closely with the CSCE mission there;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the implementation of this resolution;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 798 (1992) **18 December 1992**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Belgium, France, Morocco and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 770 (1992) and 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 as well as other relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Appalled by reports of the massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, in particular Muslim women, in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Demanding that all the detention camps and, in particular, camps for women should be immediately closed,

Taking note of the initiative taken by the European Council on the rapid dispatch of a delegation to investigate the facts received until now,

1. Expresses its support for the above-mentioned initiative of the European Council;

2. Strongly condemns these acts of unspeakable brutality;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide such necessary means of support as are available to him in the area to enable the European Community delegation to have free and secure access to the places of detention;

4. Requests the member States of the European Com-

munity to inform the Secretary-General of the work of the delegation;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to report to it within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution on measures taken to support the delegation;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **8 January 1993**

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3159th meeting, held on 8 January 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council is profoundly shocked to learn of the killing of Mr. Hakija Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by Bosnian-Serb forces, while he was under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Council strongly condemns this outrageous act of terrorism which is a grave violation of international humanitarian law and a flagrant challenge to the authority and the inviolability of UNPROFOR, as well as to the serious efforts undertaken with the aim of achieving an overall political settlement of the crisis.

The Council urges all parties and others concerned to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from taking any action which might further exacerbate the situation.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to undertake a full investigation of the incident and to report to it without delay. Upon receipt of that report the Council will consider the matter forthwith.

The members of the Security Council extend their sincere condolences to the bereaved family of Mr. Turajlic and to the people and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
8 January 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3160th meeting, held on 8 January 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council fully supports the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia aimed at achieving an overall political settlement of the crisis through a complete cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a constitutional framework for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this connection, the Council reaffirms the need to respect fully the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council fully endorses the view of the Secretary-General described in his report (S/25050) that it is the duty of all the parties involved in the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite the recent provocation, to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen in bringing this conflict to an end swiftly.

The Council appeals to all the parties involved to cooperate to the fullest with the peace efforts and warns any party which would oppose an overall political settlement against the consequences of such an attitude; lack of cooperation and non-compliance with its relevant resolutions will compel the Security Council to review the situation in an urgent and most serious manner, and to consider further necessary measures.

RESOLUTION 802 (1993)
25 January 1993

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming in particular its commitment to the United Nations peace-keeping plan (S/23280, Annex III),

Deeply concerned by the information provided by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 25 January 1993 on the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Croatia as a result of military attacks by Croatian armed forces on the areas under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Strongly condemning those attacks which have led to casualties and loss of life in UNPROFOR, as well as among the civilian population,

Deeply concerned also by the lack of cooperation in recent months by the Serb local authorities in the areas under the protection of UNPROFOR, by the recent seizure by them of heavy weapons under UNPROFOR control, and by threats to widen the conflict,

1. Demands the immediate cessation of hostile activities by Croatian armed forces within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas and the withdrawal of the Croatian armed forces from these areas;

2. Strongly condemns the attacks by these forces against UNPROFOR in the conduct of its duty of protecting civilians in the United Nations Protected Areas and **demand**s their immediate cessation;

3. Demands also that the heavy weapons seized from the UNPROFOR-controlled storage areas be returned immediately to UNPROFOR;

4. Demands that all parties and others concerned comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed and cooperate fully and unconditionally in the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan (S/23280, Annex III), including the disbanding and demobilization of Serb Territorial Defence units or other units of similar functions;

5. Expresses its condolences to the families of the UNPROFOR personnel who have lost their lives;

6. Demands that all parties and others concerned respect fully the safety of United Nations personnel;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the UNPROFOR personnel concerned;

8. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in resolving all remaining issues connected with the implementation of the peace-keeping plan, including allowing civilian traffic freely to use the Maslenica crossing;

9. Calls again upon all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and to refrain from any actions or threats which might undermine the current efforts aimed at reaching a political settlement;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
25 January 1993

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3164th meeting, on 25 January 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council notes with appreciation the efforts of the international community to alleviate the plight of the civilian population in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose lives have been severely affected by the fighting there. The Council has the highest regard for the efforts of the brave people who have undertaken to deliver urgently needed humanitarian assistance under extremely trying conditions to the civilian population in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

However, the Council deeply regrets that the situation there has imposed great limits on the international community in the fulfilment of its humanitarian mandate.

The Council reaffirms its demand that all parties and others concerned, in particular Serb paramilitary units, cease and desist forthwith from all violations of international humanitarian law being committed in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in particular the deliberate interference with humanitarian convoys. The Council warns the parties concerned of serious consequences, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council, if they continue to impede the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance.

The Council invites the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review the possibility of air-dropping humanitarian assistance to areas isolated by the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
27 January 1993

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3165th meeting, on 27 January 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia":

The Security Council is deeply concerned to learn from the Secretary-General that the offensive by the Croatian armed forces continues unabated in flagrant violation of resolution 802 (1993) of 25 January 1993, at a crucial time in the peace process.

The Council demands that military action by all parties and others concerned cease immediately. It further demands that all parties and others concerned comply fully and immediately with all the provisions of resolution 802 (1993) and with other relevant Security Council resolutions.

The Council once again demands that all parties and others concerned respect fully the safety of United Nations personnel and guarantee their freedom of movement. The Council reiterates that it will hold the political and military leaders involved in the conflict responsible and accountable for the safety of the United Nations peace-keeping personnel in the area.

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter, in particular with a view to considering what further steps might be necessary to ensure that resolution 802 (1993) and other relevant Security Council resolutions are fully implemented.

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
(to the press)
28 January 1993**

After consultations held on 28 January 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

In connection with letters of 27 January 1993 from the Chargés of Bulgaria (S/25182) and Romania (S/25189) to the President of the Security Council, the members of the Council heard a report from the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) about Yugoslav vessels carrying oil from Ukraine to Serbia by way of the Danube, a flagrant violation of mandatory Security Council resolutions.

The members of the Council are concerned that these shipments are reported to have left Ukrainian territory after the adoption of resolution 757 (1992) and indeed may have left after the adoption of resolution 787 (1992). They call on the Government of Ukraine to ensure that no further such shipments are permitted.

The members of the Council are also extremely concerned that some of the vessels have already reached Serbia. In this regard, they demand that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) comply fully with the relevant resolutions. They have asked the President of the Council to convey

their concern to the representatives of Romania and Bulgaria, to remind them of their clear obligations under the relevant resolutions and to seek an explanation of their failure to fulfil them. They have asked the President to draw particular attention to the relevant resolutions, which make clear the responsibility of all riparian States to take necessary measures to ensure that shipping on the Danube is in accordance with Security Council resolutions, including such enforcement measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary to halt such shipping. The members of the Council reaffirm their support for vigorous enforcement of the relevant resolutions, and they are clear that the riparian States have the means to fulfil this obligation and that they must do so forthwith.

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
(to the press)
10 February 1993**

After consultations of the Security Council, held on 10 February 1993, the President of the Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

The members of the Security Council have heard a report from the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) about the detention of Romanian vessels on the Danube by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

They have learned that the Minister of Transport of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has threatened to detain more Romanian vessels if Romania does not allow the passage of Yugoslav vessels on the Danube. They have also learned that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) informing him that the Romanian vessels would be released without further delay, which according to information provided by the Chargé

d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations has not yet happened.

The members of the Council recall their statement of 28 January 1993 (S/25190) about the responsibility of States to enforce mandatory Security Council resolutions, with particular reference to Yugoslav vessels attempting to violate those resolutions by way of the Danube. They commend the Romanian Government for the action it has since taken in this regard and reaffirm once again their full support for vigorous enforcement of the relevant resolutions.

They also recall that under Article 103 of the Charter, the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter prevail over their obligations under any other international agreement.

The members of the Council condemn any such retaliatory action and threats of such action by the FRY authorities. It is wholly unacceptable for those authorities to take retaliatory measures in response to action by a State in fulfilment of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. They demand that the FRY authorities release forthwith the Romanian vessels they have unjustifiedly detained, and that they desist from further unlawful detentions.

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
17 February 1993**

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3173rd meeting, held on 17 February 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council recalls all relevant resolutions of the Council and its statement of 25 January (S/25162) concerning the provision of humanitarian relief in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It notes with deep concern that, notwithstanding the Council's demand in that statement, relief efforts continue to be

impeded. It condemns the blocking of humanitarian convoys and the impeding of relief supplies, which place at risk the civilian population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and endanger the lives of personnel delivering such supplies. It remains deeply concerned at reports of pressing humanitarian need in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in the eastern part of the country.

The Council reiterates its demand that the parties and all others concerned allow immediate and unimpeded access to humanitarian relief supplies. It further demands that the parties and others concerned give the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the guarantees she has sought that they will abide by the promises they have made to comply with the Council's decisions in this regard, and thus facilitate the resumption of the full humanitarian relief programme, to which the Council attaches the greatest importance.

**RESOLUTION 807 (1993)
19 February 1993**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 10 February 1993 (S/25264 and Corr.1),

Deeply concerned by the lack of cooperation of the parties and others concerned in implementing the United Nations peace-keeping plan in Croatia (S/23280, Annex III),

Deeply concerned also by the recent and repeated violations by the parties and others concerned of their cease-fire obligations,

Determining that the situation thus created constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Taking note in that context of the Secretary-General's request to the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, mentioned in his report (S/25264 and Corr.1), to establish as soon as possible, through discussions with the parties, a basis on which UNPROFOR's mandate could be renewed,

Determined to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and to this end, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Demands that the parties and others concerned comply fully with the United Nations peace-keeping plan in Croatia and with the other commitments they have undertaken and in particular with their cease-fire obligations;

2. Demands further that the parties and others concerned refrain from positioning their forces in the proximity of UNPROFOR's units in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and in the pink zones;

3. Demands also the full and strict observance of all relevant Security Council resolutions relating to the mandate and operations of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Demands also that the parties and others concerned respect fully UNPROFOR's unimpeded freedom of movement enabling it *inter alia* to carry out all necessary concentrations and deployments, all movements of equipment and weapons and all humanitarian and logistical activities;

5. Decides, in the context of these demands, to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an interim period terminating on 31 March 1993;

6. Urges the parties and others concerned fully to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in the discussions under their auspices in

order to ensure full implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping mandate in Croatia, including *inter alia* through the collection and supervision of heavy weapons by UNPROFOR and the appropriate withdrawal of forces;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to work to achieve the rapid implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping mandate and of relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 802 (1993), thus to ensure security and stability throughout the UNPAs and the pink zones;

8. Invites further the Secretary-General, during the interim period and in consultation with the force-contributing States, to take, in accordance with paragraph 17 of his report, all appropriate measures to strengthen the security of UNPROFOR, in particular by providing it with the necessary defensive means, and to study the possibility of carrying out such local redeployment of military units as is required to ensure their protection;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the further extension of UNPROFOR's mandate, including financial estimates for all UNPROFOR's activities as proposed in his report of 10 February 1993 (S/25264 and Corr.1);

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 808 (1993) **22 February 1993**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, in which it reaffirmed that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under inter-

national humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches,

Recalling also its resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it demanded that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law,

Recalling further its resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992), together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain, with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Having considered the interim report of the Commission of Experts established by resolution 780 (1992) (S/25274), in which the Commission observed that a decision to establish an ad hoc international tribunal in relation to events in the territory of the former Yugoslavia would be consistent with the direction of its work,

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, including reports of mass killings and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Determining that this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

Convinced that in the particular circumstances of the former Yugoslavia the establishment of an international tribunal would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Noting in this regard the recommendation by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for the establishment of such a tribunal (S/25221),

Noting also with grave concern the "report of the European Community investigative mission into the treatment of Muslim women in the former Yugoslavia" (S/25240, Annex I),

Noting further the report of the committee of jurists submitted by France (S/25266), the report of the commission of jurists submitted by Italy (S/25300), and the report transmitted by the Permanent Representative of Sweden on behalf of the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (S/25307),

1. Decides that an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit for consideration by the Council at the earliest possible date, and if possible no later than 60 days after the adoption of the present resolution, a report on all aspects of this matter, including specific proposals and where appropriate options for the effective and expeditious implementation of the decision contained in paragraph 1 above, taking into account suggestions put forward in this regard by Member States;

3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **24 February 1993**

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following

statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3176th meeting, on 24 February 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council, having heard a report from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, is concerned that the present opportunity to reach a negotiated settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina should not be allowed to slip by. It endorses fully the statement by the President of the United States of America and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 February, calling on the leaders of the parties involved in the peace talks on Bosnia and Herzegovina to come to New York immediately to resume discussions with a view to the early conclusion of an agreement to end the conflict. The Council urges these leaders to respond quickly and positively to that call, and stands ready to give its full support to the efforts of the Co-Chairmen to bring the talks to a successful conclusion.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 25 February 1993

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3177th meeting, on 25 February 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council, having received a report from the Secretary-General, recalls all its relevant resolutions and its statements of 25 January 1993 (S/25162) and 17 February 1993 (S/25302) concerning the provision of humanitarian relief in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is deeply concerned that, in spite of its repeated demands, relief efforts continue to be impeded by Serb paramilitary units, especially in the eastern part of the country, namely in the enclaves of Srebrenica, Cerska, Gorazde and Zepa.

The Security Council deplores the deterioration of the

humanitarian situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at a time when discussions are to resume with a view to reaching a just and durable agreement to end the conflict. It regards the blockade of relief efforts as a serious impediment to a negotiated settlement in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It notes with concern that the measures taken by Serb paramilitary units to interdict humanitarian convoys, in flagrant violation of relevant Security Council resolutions, expose the personnel of UNPROFOR and UNHCR as well as other humanitarian organizations to physical harm.

The deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and humanitarian relief essential for the survival of the civilian population in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a violation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and the Security Council is committed to ensuring that individuals responsible for such acts are brought to justice.

The Security Council strongly condemns once again the blocking of humanitarian convoys that has impeded the delivery of humanitarian supplies. It reiterates its demand that the Bosnian parties grant immediate and unimpeded access for humanitarian convoys and fully comply with the Security Council's decisions in this regard. The Security Council expresses its strong support for the use, in full coordination with the United Nations and in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, of humanitarian air drops in isolated areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that are in critical need of humanitarian supplies and cannot be reached by ground convoys. It reaffirms its firm commitment to the full implementation of the humanitarian relief programme in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council remains actively seized of the matter and continues its consideration of further steps, in accordance with its relevant resolutions.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 3 March 1993

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3180th meeting, on 3 March 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council, recalling all its relevant resolutions and statements, expresses its grave concern at and condemns the continuing unacceptable military attacks in eastern Bosnia and the resulting deterioration in the humanitarian situation in that region. It is appalled that even as peace talks are continuing, attacks by Serb paramilitary units, including, reportedly, the killings of innocent civilians, continue in eastern Bosnia. In this connection, the Security Council is particularly concerned about the fall of the town of Cerska and the imminent fall of neighbouring villages. The Security Council demands that the killings and atrocities must stop and reaffirms that those guilty of crimes against international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible by the world community.

The Security Council demands that the leaders of all the parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina remain fully engaged in New York in a sustained effort with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to reach quickly a fair and workable settlement. In this connection, the Security Council also demands that all sides immediately cease all forms of military action throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cease acts of violence against civilians, comply with their previous commitments including the cease-fire, and redouble their efforts to settle the conflict.

The Security Council further demands that the Bosnian Serb side as well as all other parties refrain from taking any action which might endanger the lives and well-being of the inhabitants of eastern Bosnia, particularly in the areas near the town of Cerska, and that all concerned allow the unimpeded access of humanitar-

ian relief supplies throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially humanitarian access to the besieged cities of eastern Bosnia, and permit the evacuation of the wounded.

Having determined in the relevant resolutions that this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security, the Security Council insists that these steps must be taken immediately.

The Security Council also requests the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to increase UNPROFOR's presence in eastern Bosnia.

The Security Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to meet at any moment to consider further action.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 17 March 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3184th meeting, held on 17 March 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council has been informed by the Secretary-General in a letter of 12 March 1993 of the violation on 11 March 1993 by military jets, proceeding from the airport of Banja Luka, of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), relating to the prohibition of military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, notwithstanding the fact that the Bosnian Serbs at the airport had received appropriate notification by United Nations observers that such flights would constitute a violation of the said resolution.

The Security Council equally takes note of the report by the Secretary-General in his letter of 16 March 1993 indicating that on 13 March 1993 new violations of the no-fly zone took place by planes that proceeded to bomb the villages of Gladovici and Osatica in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before leaving in

the direction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The above flights are the first violations of Security Council resolution 781 (1992) observed by UNPROFOR which involved combat activity.

The Security Council strongly condemns all violations of its relevant resolutions and underlines the fact that since the beginning of the monitoring operations in early November 1992, the United Nations has reported 465 violations of the no-fly zone over the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council demands that these violations cease forthwith and reiterates its strong determination to ensure full respect of its resolutions. It particularly underlines its condemnation of all violations, especially those reported by the Secretary-General in his letters referred to above, at a time when the peace process has reached a critical juncture and when humanitarian relief efforts require full cooperation by all parties.

The Security Council demands from the Bosnian Serbs an immediate explanation of the aforementioned violations and particularly of the aerial bombardment of the villages of Gladovici and Osatica.

It requests the Secretary-General to ensure that an investigation is made of the reported possible use of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to launch air attacks against the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council has mandated its President to convey to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to leader of the Bosnian Serbs its deepest concern about the above-mentioned developments, and its demand that they take immediate action to prevent any repetitions of these attacks.

The Security Council will continue to consider what additional steps may be required to secure implementation of the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 25 March 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3186th meeting, held on 25 March 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council warmly welcomes the signature by President Alija Izetbegovic and Mr. Mate Boban of all four documents of the Peace Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina worked out by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

On this important occasion the Security Council pays tribute to the untiring efforts of the Co-Chairmen, Secretary Vance and Lord Owen.

The Council commends the action of the two parties who have signed all the documents and calls on the remaining party to sign without delay the two documents of the Peace Plan that it has not already signed and to cease its violence, offensive military actions, "ethnic cleansing" and obstruction of humanitarian assistance.

The Council calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties.

The Council looks forward to receiving a report from the Secretary-General on the developments in the International Conference and stands ready to take action to follow up on the report and to take the steps required to bring about the peace settlement.

RESOLUTION 815 (1993) 30 March 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Reaffirming in particular its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia and of the other Republics where UNPROFOR is deployed,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 25 March 1993 (S/25470 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned by the continuing violations by the parties and others concerned of their cease-fire obligations,

Determining that the situation thus created continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the region,

Determined to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General, in particular its paragraph 5;

2. Reaffirms all the provisions of its resolutions 802 (1993) and 807 (1993);

3. Decides to reconsider one month after the date of this resolution, or at any time at the request of the Secretary-General, UNPROFOR's mandate in light of developments of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the situation on the ground;

4. Decides, in this context, further to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period terminating on 30 June 1993;

5. Supports the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in their efforts to help to define the future status of those territories comprising the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), which are integral parts of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and **demand**s

full respect for international humanitarian law, and in particular the Geneva Conventions, in these Areas;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on how the United Nations Peace Plan for Croatia can be effectively implemented;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 816 (1993) 31 March 1993

Adopted by a vote of 14 in favour, 0 against and 1 abstention (China).

Sponsors: France, Morocco, Pakistan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 and 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992,

Recalling paragraph 6 of resolution 781 (1992) and paragraph 6 of resolution 786 (1992) in which the Council undertook to consider urgently, in the case of violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the further measures necessary to enforce the ban,

Deploring the failure of some parties concerned to cooperate fully with United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) airfield monitors in the implementation of resolutions 781 (1992) and 786 (1992);

Deeply concerned by the various reports of the Secretary-General concerning violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24783, S/24810, S/24840, S/24870, S/24900 and Add.1 to 31),

Deeply concerned in particular by the Secretary-General's letters to the President of the Security Council of 12 and 16 March 1993 (S/25443 and S/25444) concerning new blatant violations of the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and

Herzegovina, and **recalling** in this regard the statement by the President of the Security Council of 17 March 1993 (S/25426), and in particular the reference to the bombing of villages in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determining that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. Decides to extend the ban established by resolution 781 (1992) to cover flights by all fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this ban not to apply to flights authorized by UNPROFOR in accordance with paragraph 2 below;

2. Requests UNPROFOR to modify the mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 781 (1992) so as to provide for the authorization, in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of humanitarian flights and other flights consistent with relevant resolutions of the Council;

3. Requests UNPROFOR to continue to monitor compliance with the ban on flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and **calls on** all parties urgently to cooperate with UNPROFOR in making practical arrangements for the close monitoring of authorized flights and improving the notification procedures;

4. Authorizes Member States, seven days after the adoption of this resolution, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the event of further violations, to ensure compliance with the ban

on flights referred to in paragraph 1 above, and proportionate to the specific circumstances and the nature of the flights;

5. Requests the Member States concerned, the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to coordinate closely on the measures they are taking to implement paragraph 4 above, including the rules of engagement, and on the starting date of its implementation, which should be no later than seven days from the date when the authority conferred by paragraph 4 above takes effect, and to report the starting date to the Council through the Secretary-General;

6. Decides that, in the event of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia notifying the Council that all the Bosnian parties have accepted their proposals on a settlement before the starting date referred to in paragraph 5 above, the measures set forth in the present resolution will be subsumed into the measures for implementing that settlement;

7. Also requests the Member States concerned to inform the Secretary-General immediately of any actions they take in exercise of the authority conferred by paragraph 4 above;

8. Requests further the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Council on the matter and to inform it immediately of any actions taken by the Member States concerned in exercise of the authority conferred by paragraph 4 above;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 3 April 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3192nd meeting, on 3 April 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council is shocked by and extremely alarmed at the dire and worsening humanitarian situation which has developed in Srebrenica in the eastern part of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina following the unacceptable decision of the Bosnian Serb party not to permit any further humanitarian aid to be delivered to that town, and to allow only evacuation of its civilian population. The relevant facts are contained in a letter dated 2 April 1993, addressed to the Secretary-General by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (S/25519, Annex).

The Security Council recalls and reaffirms all its relevant resolutions and statements and condemns the continuing disregard and wilful flouting of the relevant Security Council resolutions and statements by the Bosnian Serb party, which once again, in pursuit of its unlawful, unacceptable and abhorrent policy of "ethnic cleansing" aimed at territorial aggrandizement, has blocked the United Nations humanitarian relief efforts.

Recognizing the imperative need to alleviate, with the utmost urgency, the sufferings of the population in and around Srebrenica who are in desperate need of food, medicine, clothes and shelter, the Security Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party, cease and desist forthwith from all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the deliberate interference with humanitarian convoys, and allow all such convoys unhindered access to the town of Srebrenica and other parts in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Security Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party strictly comply with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It further demands that the Bosnian Serb party honour forthwith its most recent commitment "to guarantee the free movement of humanitarian convoys and the protection of endangered civilians". The Security Council also reaffirms that those guilty of crimes against international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible by the world community.

The Security Council commends and strongly supports the efforts of the brave people who have undertaken to

deliver urgently needed humanitarian assistance, under extremely trying conditions, to the civilian population in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Security Council recalls the request it made in its statement of 3 March 1993 (S/25361) to the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to increase UNPROFOR's presence in eastern Bosnia; welcomes the action taken already in that respect; and urges the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to use all the resources at their disposal within the scope of the relevant resolutions of the Council to reinforce the existing humanitarian operations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 817 (1993) 7 April 1993

Adopted, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, without a vote.

The Security Council,

Having examined the application for admission to the United Nations in document S/25147,

Noting that the applicant fulfils the criteria for membership in the United Nations laid down in Article 4 of the Charter,

Noting, however, that a difference has arisen over the name of the State, which needs to be resolved in the interest of the maintenance of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations in the region,

Welcoming the readiness of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, at the request of the Secretary-

General, to use their good offices to settle the above-mentioned difference, and to promote confidence-building measures among the parties,

Taking note of the contents of the letters contained in documents S/25541, S/25542 and S/25543 received from the parties,

1. Urges the parties to continue to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in order to arrive at a speedy settlement of their difference;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly that the State whose application is contained in document S/25147 be admitted to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the outcome of the initiative taken by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

7 April 1993

At the 3196th meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 April 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

The Security Council has just recommended that the State whose application is in document S/25147 be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the State concerned on this historic occasion. The members of the Council look forward to its early admission to the United Nations.

The Council welcomes the initiative taken by the Co-

Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, at the request of the Secretary-General, in order to set up a mechanism to settle the difference which has arisen over the name of the State, and to promote confidence-building measures among the two parties. The Council attaches the highest importance to implementing as soon as possible the confidence-building measures referred to in the resolution which has just been adopted. The Council expresses the hope that the initiative of the Co-Chairmen will be pursued expeditiously, that both sides will fully cooperate with the Co-Chairmen, that both sides, and all others concerned, will avoid taking steps that would render a solution more difficult, and that both will accept and implement the outcome. A mutually acceptable solution to these matters would be a major contribution to the maintenance of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations in the region.

The Council is clear that the reference in the resolution that has just been adopted to "the former Yugoslav Republic" carries no implication whatsoever that the State concerned has any connection with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It merely reflects the historic fact that the State recommended for admission to the United Nations in the present resolution was in the past a republic of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 8 April 1993, the United Nations General Assembly, by its resolution 47/225, decided to admit to membership in the United Nations the State provisionally referred to as "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (to the press)

8 April 1993

After consultations of the Council held on 8 April 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The members of the Security Council express their concern at the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, according to which 17 detainees lost their lives on 26 March 1993 in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, when the vehicle transporting them from the Batkovic Camp (under the control of Serb forces) for work at the front was ambushed.

The members of the Council, recalling all the relevant resolutions and statements of the Council, remind all the parties that they are responsible at all times for the detainees' safety and that they must not compel detainees to do work of a military nature or destined to serve a military purpose. The ICRC had already repeatedly called on all parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina strictly to observe the provisions of international humanitarian law.

The members of the Council condemn all violations of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions, which the parties have undertaken to respect, and reaffirm once again that those who commit or order the commission of such acts will be held personally responsible.

The members of the Council request the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992) to carry out an investigation of these abominable practices and to make a report.

RESOLUTION 819 (1993)

16 April 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all its subsequent relevant resolutions,

Taking note that the International Court of Justice in its Order of 8 April 1993 in the case concerning application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and

Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)) unanimously indicated as a provisional measure that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming its call on the parties and others concerned to observe immediately the cease-fire throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming its condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law, including, in particular, the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Concerned by the pattern of hostilities by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against towns and villages in eastern Bosnia and in this regard **reaffirming** that any taking or acquisition of territory by the threat or use of force, including through the practice of "ethnic cleansing", is unlawful and unacceptable,

Deeply alarmed at the information provided by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 16 April 1993 on the rapid deterioration of the situation in Srebrenica and its surrounding areas, as a result of the continued deliberate armed attacks and shelling of the innocent civilian population by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units,

Strongly condemning the deliberate interdiction by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units of humanitarian assistance convoys,

Also strongly condemning the actions taken by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against UNPROFOR, in particular, their refusal to guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel,

Aware that a tragic humanitarian emergency has at-

ready developed in Srebrenica and its surrounding areas as a direct consequence of the brutal actions of Bosnian Serb paramilitary units, forcing the large-scale displacement of civilians, in particular women, children and the elderly,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 815 (1993) on the mandate of UNPROFOR and in that context **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Demands that all parties and others concerned treat Srebrenica and its surroundings as a safe area which should be free from any armed attack or any other hostile act;

2. Demands also to that effect the immediate cessation of armed attacks by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against Srebrenica and their immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica;

3. Demands that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) immediately cease the supply of military arms, equipment and services to the Bosnian Serb paramilitary units in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, with a view to monitoring the humanitarian situation in the safe area, to take immediate steps to increase the presence of UNPROFOR in Srebrenica and its surroundings; **demands** that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully and promptly with UNPROFOR towards that end; and **requests** the Secretary-General to report urgently thereon to the Security Council;

5. Reaffirms that any taking or acquisition of territory by the threat or use of force, including through the practice of "ethnic cleansing", is unlawful and unacceptable;

6. Condemns and rejects the deliberate actions of the Bosnian Serb party to force the evacuation of the civilian population from Srebrenica and its surrounding areas as well as from other parts of the Republic of Bosnia

and Herzegovina as part of its overall abhorrent campaign of "ethnic cleansing";

7. Reaffirms its condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and reaffirms that those who commit or order the commission of such acts shall be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

8. Demands the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular to the civilian population of Srebrenica and its surrounding areas and **recalls** that such impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance constitute a serious violation of international humanitarian law;

9. Urges the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to use all the resources at their disposal within the scope of the relevant resolutions of the Council to reinforce the existing humanitarian operations in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular Srebrenica and its surroundings;

10. Further demands that all parties guarantee the safety and full freedom of movement of UNPROFOR and of all other United Nations personnel as well as members of humanitarian organizations;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNHCR and UNPROFOR, to arrange for the safe transfer of the wounded and ill civilians from Srebrenica and its surrounding areas and to urgently report thereon to the Council;

12. Decides to send, as soon as possible, a mission of members of the Security Council to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to ascertain the situation and report thereon to the Security Council;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider further steps to achieve a solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

RESOLUTION 820 (1993)

17 April 1993

Adopted by a vote of 13 in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions (China and the Russian Federation).

Sponsors: Cape Verde, Djibouti, France, Morocco, Pakistan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the peace talks held by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (S/25221, S/25248, S/25403 and S/25479),

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all of the Bosnian parties,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming once again that any taking of territory by force or any practice of "ethnic cleansing" is unlawful and totally unacceptable, and **insisting** that all displaced persons be enabled to return in peace to their former homes,

Reaffirming in this regard its resolution 808 (1993) in which it decided that an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991 and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at the earliest possible date,

Deeply alarmed and concerned about the magnitude of the plight of innocent victims of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing its condemnation of all the activities carried out in violation of resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) between the territory of the Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Serb-controlled areas in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply concerned by the position of the Bosnian Serb party as reported in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 March 1993 (S/25479),

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

1. Commends the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form agreed to by two of the Bosnian parties and set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 26 March 1993 (S/25479), namely the Agreement on Interim Arrangements (Annex I), the nine Constitutional Principles (Annex II), the provisional provincial map (Annex III) and the Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Annex IV);

2. Welcomes the fact that this plan has now been accepted in full by two of the Bosnian parties;

3. Expresses its grave concern at the refusal so far of the Bosnian Serb party to accept the Agreement on Interim Arrangements and the provisional provincial map, and **calls on** that party to accept the peace plan in full;

4. Demands that all parties and others concerned continue to observe the cease-fire and refrain from any further hostilities;

5. Demands full respect for the right of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the international humanitarian agencies to free and unimpeded access to all areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that all parties, in particular the Bosnian Serb party and others concerned, cooperate fully with them and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel;

6. Condemns once again all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the practice of

"ethnic cleansing" and the massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, and **reaffirms** that those who commit or have committed or order or have ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

7. Reaffirms its endorsement of the principles that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those relating to land and property, are wholly null and void and that all displaced persons have the right to return in peace to their former homes and should be assisted to do so;

8. Declares its readiness to take all the necessary measures to assist the parties in the effective implementation of the peace plan once it has been agreed in full by all the parties, and **requests** the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at the earliest possible date, and if possible not later than nine days after the adoption of the present resolution, a report containing an account of the preparatory work for the implementation of the proposals referred to in paragraph 28 of the Secretary-General's report of 26 March 1993 (S/25479) and detailed proposals for the implementation of the peace plan, including arrangements for the effective international control of heavy weapons, based *inter alia* on consultations with Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements;

9. Encourages Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to cooperate effectively with the Secretary-General in his efforts to assist the parties in implementing the peace plan in accordance with paragraph 8 above;

B

Determined to strengthen the implementation of the measures imposed by its earlier relevant resolutions,

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

10. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 12 to 30 below shall, to the extent that they establish obligations beyond those established by its earlier

relevant resolutions, come into force nine days after the date of the adoption of the present resolution unless the Secretary-General has reported to the Council that the Bosnian Serb party has joined the other parties in signing the peace plan and in implementing it and that the Bosnian Serbs have ceased their military attacks;

11. Decides further that if, at any time after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the Bosnian Serbs have renewed their military attacks or failed to comply with the peace plan, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 12 to 30 below shall come into force immediately;

12. Decides that import to, export from and transshipment through the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies, shall be permitted only with proper authorization from the Government of the Republic of Croatia or the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively;

13. Decides that all States, in implementing the measures imposed by resolutions 757 (1992), 760 (1992), 787 (1992) and the present resolution, shall take steps to prevent diversion to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities and products said to be destined for other places, in particular the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces;

14. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in the fulfilment of its immigration and customs control functions deriving from resolution 769 (1992);

15. Decides that transshipments of commodities and products through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

(Serbia and Montenegro) on the Danube shall be permitted only if specifically authorized by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) and that each vessel so authorized must be subject to effective monitoring while passing along the Danube between Vidin/Calafat and Mohacs;

16. Confirms that no vessels (a) registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or (b) in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or (c) suspected of having violated or being in violation of resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) or the present resolution shall be permitted to pass through installations, including river locks or canals within the territory of Member States, and **calls upon** the riparian States to ensure that adequate monitoring is provided to all cabotage traffic involving points that are situated between Vidin/Calafat and Mohacs;

17. Reaffirms the responsibility of riparian States to take necessary measures to ensure that shipping on the Danube is in accordance with resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and the present resolution, including any measures under the authority of the Security Council to halt or otherwise control all shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations, to ensure effective monitoring and to ensure strict implementation of the relevant resolutions, and **reiterates** its request in resolution 787 (1992) to all States, including non-riparian States, to provide, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, such assistance as may be required by the riparian States, notwithstanding the restrictions on navigation set out in the international agreements which apply to the Danube;

18. Requests the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to the Committee regarding alleged violations of the relevant resolutions, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

19. Reminds States of the importance of strict enforcement of measures imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter, and **calls upon** them to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and the present resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

20. Welcomes the role of the international Sanctions Assistance Missions in support of the implementation of the measures imposed under resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and the present resolution and the appointment of the Sanctions Coordinator by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and **invites** the Sanctions Coordinator and the Sanctions Assistance Missions to work in close cooperation with the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

21. Decides that States in which there are funds, including any funds derived from property, (a) of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or (b) of commercial, industrial or public utility undertakings in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or (c) controlled directly or indirectly by such authorities or undertakings or by entities, wherever located or organized, owned or controlled by such authorities or undertakings, shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds to freeze them to ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and **calls on** all States to report to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) on actions taken pursuant to this paragraph;

22. Decides to prohibit the transport of all commodities and products across the land borders or to or from the ports of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the only exceptions being:

(a) The importation of medical supplies and foodstuffs

into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as provided for in resolution 757 (1992), in which connection the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) will draw up rules for monitoring to ensure full compliance with this and other relevant resolutions;

(b) The importation of other essential humanitarian supplies into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) approved on a case-by-case basis under the no-objection procedure by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

(c) Strictly limited transshipments through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), when authorized on an exceptional basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), provided that nothing in this paragraph shall affect transshipment on the Danube in accordance with paragraph 15 above;

23. Decides that each State neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall prevent the passage of all freight vehicles and rolling stock into or out of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except at a strictly limited number of road and rail border crossing points, the location of which shall be notified by each neighbouring State to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) and approved by the Committee;

24. Decides that all States shall impound all vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft in their territories in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and that these vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft may be forfeit to the seizing State upon a determination that they have been in violation of resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) or the present resolution;

25. Decides that all States shall detain pending investigation all vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock, aircraft

and cargoes found in their territories and suspected of having violated or being in violation of resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992), 787 (1992) or the present resolution, and that, upon a determination that they have been in violation, such vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft shall be impounded and, where appropriate, they and their cargoes may be forfeit to the detaining State;

26. Confirms that States may charge the expense of impounding vessels, freight vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft to their owners;

27. Decides to prohibit the provision of services, both financial and non-financial, to any person or body for purposes of any business carried on in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) the only exceptions being telecommunications, postal services, legal services consistent with resolution 757 (1992) and, as approved, on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), services whose supply may be necessary for humanitarian or other exceptional purposes;

28. Decides to prohibit all commercial maritime traffic from entering the territorial sea of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) except when authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) or in case of force majeure;

29. Reaffirms the authority of States acting under paragraph 12 of resolution 787 (1992) to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to enforce the present resolution and its other relevant resolutions, including in the territorial sea of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

30. Confirms that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 12 to 29 above, strengthening the implementation of the measures imposed by its earlier relevant resolutions, do not apply to activities related to UNPROFOR, the

International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia or the European Community Monitoring Mission;

C

Desirous of achieving the full readmittance of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the international community once it has fully implemented the relevant resolutions of the Council,

31. Expresses its readiness, after all three Bosnian parties have accepted the peace plan and on the basis of verified evidence, provided by the Secretary-General, that the Bosnian Serb party is cooperating in good faith in effective implementation of the plan, to review all the measures in the present resolution and its other relevant resolutions with a view to gradually lifting them;

32. Invites all States to consider what contribution they can make to the reconstruction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

33. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (to the press) 21 April 1993

After consultations of the Council held on 21 April 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The members of the Security Council are deeply concerned by the reports on the outbreak of military hostilities between Bosnian governmental forces and Bosnian Croat paramilitary units north and west of Sarajevo. They are appalled by the reports corroborated by UNPROFOR of atrocities and killings, in particular the setting on fire of Muslim houses and the shooting of entire families in two villages by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units.

The members of the Security Council strongly condemn this new outbreak of violence undermining the overall

efforts to establish a cease-fire and achieve a political solution of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demand that Bosnian governmental forces and Bosnian Croat paramilitary units cease immediately those hostilities and that all parties refrain from taking any action which endangers the lives and well-being of the inhabitants of the region, strictly comply with their previous commitments including the cease-fire and redouble their efforts to settle the conflict. They call upon all the parties to cooperate with the current efforts in this regard by UNPROFOR and Lord Owen, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

The members of the Security Council also demand that the Bosnian Serbs fully implement resolution 819 (1993), including the immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica, and allow UNPROFOR personnel unimpeded access to the town.

RESOLUTION 821 (1993) 28 April 1993

Adopted by a vote of 13 in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions (China and the Russian Federation).

Sponsors: France, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Considering that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist,

Recalling resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 which notes that "the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted",

Recalling also its resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, in which it recommended to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling further that the General Assembly by resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992, having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 19 September 1992, considered that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) could not continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations; and therefore decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling further that in its resolution 777 (1992) the Council decided to consider the matter again before the end of the main part of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, and that in December 1992 the members of the Council agreed to keep the subject-matter of resolution 777 (1992) under continuous review and to consider it again at a later date (S/24924),

1. Reaffirms that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations; and therefore **recommends** to the General Assembly that, further to the decisions taken in resolution 47/1, it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council;

2. Decides to consider the matter again before the end of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

On 29 April 1993, the United Nations General Assembly agreed with the Security Council recommendation by adopting its resolution 47/229.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (to the press) 3 May 1993

Following consultations held on 3 May 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

The members of the Security Council welcome the fact that the Vance-Owen peace plan has now been signed in its entirety by all the parties. They welcome also the report by the Secretary-General on the activities of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and will consider urgently what concrete actions to take in the light of that report. They have started consultations to that effect.

RESOLUTION 824 (1993) 6 May 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Having considered the report of the Mission of the Security Council to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/25700) authorized by resolution 819 (1993), and in particular, its recommendations that the concept of safe areas be extended to other towns in need of safety,

Reaffirming again its condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law, in particular, ethnic cleansing and all practices conducive thereto, as well as the denial or the obstruction of access of civilians to humanitarian aid and services such as medical assistance and basic utilities,

Taking into consideration the urgent security and humanitarian needs faced by several towns in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as exacerbated by the constant influx of large numbers of displaced persons including, in particular, the sick and wounded,

Taking also into consideration the formal request submitted by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/25718),

Deeply concerned at the continuing armed hostilities by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against several towns in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and determined to ensure peace and stability throughout the country, most immediately in the towns of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac, as well as Srebrenica,

Convinced that the threatened towns and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas, free from armed attacks and from any other hostile acts which endanger the well-being and the safety of their inhabitants,

Aware in this context of the unique character of the city of Sarajevo, as a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre which exemplifies the viability of co-existence and interrelations between all the communities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of the need to preserve it and avoid its further destruction,

Affirming that nothing in the present resolution should be construed as contradicting or in any way departing from the spirit or the letter of the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Convinced that treating the towns referred to above as safe areas will contribute to the early implementation of the peace plan,

Convinced also that further steps must be taken as necessary to achieve the security of all such safe areas,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 815 (1993) on the mandate of UNPROFOR and in that context **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Welcomes the report of the Mission of the Security

Council established pursuant to resolution 819 (1993), and in particular its recommendations concerning safe areas;

2. Demands that any taking of territory by force cease immediately;

3. Declares that the capital city of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, and other such threatened areas, in particular the towns of Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac, as well as Srebrenica, and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas by all the parties concerned and should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act;

4. Further declares that in these safe areas the following should be observed:

(a) The immediate cessation of armed attacks or any hostile act against these safe areas, and the withdrawal of all Bosnian Serb military or paramilitary units from these towns to a distance wherefrom they cease to constitute a menace to their security and that of their inhabitants to be monitored by United Nations military observers;

(b) Full respect by all parties of the rights of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the international humanitarian agencies to free and unimpeded access to all safe-areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and full respect for the safety of the personnel engaged in these operations;

5. Demands to that end that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and take any necessary measures to respect these safe areas;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to monitoring the humanitarian situation in the safe areas and to that end, authorizes the strengthening of UNPROFOR by an additional 50 United Nations military observers, together with related equipment and logistical support; and in this connection, also **demand**s that all parties and all others concerned cooperate fully and promptly with UNPROFOR;

7. Declares its readiness, in the event of the failure by any party to comply with the present resolution, to consider immediately the adoption of any additional measures necessary with a view to its full implementation, including to ensure respect for the safety of United Nations personnel;

8. Declares also that arrangements pursuant to the present resolution shall remain in force up until the provisions for the cessation of hostilities, separation of forces and supervision of heavy weaponry as envisaged in the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are implemented;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (to the press)

7 May 1993

Following consultations held on 7 May 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

Members of the Security Council reaffirmed their position that the basis for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the Vance-Owen peace plan and that the Bosnian Serbs must return to it.

They also expressed the conviction that preparatory work for implementation of the plan by the Secretary-General and others should continue actively in the interim.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 10 May 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3210th meeting, on 10 May 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council, recalling its statement of 21 April

1993 (S/25646) concerning the atrocities and killings in areas north and west of Sarajevo, expresses its grave concern at the major new military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica.

The Security Council strongly condemns this major military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units which is totally inconsistent with the signature of the Peace Plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnian Croat party. The Council demands that the attacks against the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica cease forthwith; that Bosnian Croat paramilitary units withdraw immediately from the area and that all the parties strictly comply with their previous commitments as well as the cease-fire agreed to today between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party.

The Security Council also expresses its deep concern that the UNPROFOR battalion in the area has been forced under fire to redeploy as a result of this latest offensive and condemns the refusal of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units to allow the presence of United Nations military observers, in particular in the city of Mostar.

The Security Council once again reiterates its demand that UNPROFOR personnel be allowed unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in this particular case, demands that the Bosnian Croat paramilitary units ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR as well as all United Nations personnel in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. In this connection, the Council expresses its deep concern at the increasing hostile attitude of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units towards UNPROFOR personnel.

The Security Council calls upon the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the commitments under the Zagreb agreement of 25 April 1993 (S/25659), to exert all its influence on the Bosnian Croat leadership and paramilitary units with a view to ceasing immediately

their attacks particularly in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. It further calls on the Republic of Croatia to adhere strictly to its obligations under Security Council resolution 752, including putting an end to all forms of interference and respecting the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the inacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force and the practice of "ethnic cleansing".

The Security Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Council decisions.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (to the press)

14 May 1993

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

The Council has asked me to convey its indignation and grief at the tragic death of Lieutenant Arturo Muñoz Castellanos, a member of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Spanish battalion serving with UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who succumbed on 13 May to wounds incurred in a grenade attack on 11 May in Mostar.

The Council expresses its heartfelt condolences to the family of Lieutenant Castellanos and the Government of Spain, whose troops have thus suffered their first casualty in the cause of United Nations peace-keeping. This death brings to 41 the number of fatalities suffered by UNPROFOR in the last 12 months. It is, in the view of the Council, 41 too many.

RESOLUTION 827 (1993)

25 May 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: France, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/25704 and Add.1) pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 808 (1993),

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and especially in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reports of mass killings, massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing", including for the acquisition and the holding of territory,

Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

Convinced that in the particular circumstances of the former Yugoslavia the establishment as an ad hoc measure by the Council of an international tribunal and the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Believing that the establishment of an international tribunal and the prosecution of persons responsible for the above-mentioned violations of international human-

population in safe areas and to promote a lasting political solution,

Confirming the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established by resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992 and 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993,

Affirming that the concept of safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as contained in resolutions 819 (1993) and 824 (1993) was adopted to respond to an emergency situation, and **noting** that the concept proposed by France in document S/25800 and by others could make a valuable contribution and should not in any way be taken as an end in itself, but as a part of the Vance-Owen process and as a first step towards a just and lasting political solution,

Convinced that treating the towns and surrounding areas referred to above as safe areas will contribute to the early implementation of that objective,

Stressing that the lasting solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be based on the following principles: immediate and complete cessation of hostilities; withdrawal from territories seized by the use of force and "ethnic cleansing"; reversal of the consequences of "ethnic cleansing" and recognition of the right of all refugees to return to their homes; and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting also the crucial work being done throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and the importance of such work continuing,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. Calls for the full and immediate implementation of all its relevant resolutions;

2. Commends the Peace Plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as contained in document S/25479;

3. Reaffirms the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by the use of force and the need to restore the full sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Decides to ensure full respect for the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993);

5. Decides to extend to that end the mandate of UNPROFOR in order to enable it, in the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993), to deter attacks against the safe areas, to monitor the cease-fire, to promote the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to occupy some key points on the ground, in addition to participating in the delivery of humanitarian relief to the population as provided for in resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992;

6. Affirms that these safe areas are a temporary measure and that the primary objective remains to reverse the consequences of the use of force and to allow all persons displaced from their homes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to their homes in peace, beginning, *inter alia*, with the prompt implementation of the provisions of the Vance-Owen Plan in areas where those have been agreed by the parties directly concerned;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation, *inter alia*, with the Governments of the Member States contributing forces to UNPROFOR:

(a) To make the adjustments or reinforcement of UNPROFOR which might be required by the implementation of the present resolution, and to consider assigning UNPROFOR elements in support of the ele-

ments entrusted with protection of safe areas, with the agreement of the Governments contributing forces;

(b) To direct the UNPROFOR Force Commander to redeploy to the extent possible the forces under his command in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. Calls upon Member States to contribute forces, including logistic support, to facilitate the implementation of the provisions regarding the safe areas, **expresses its gratitude** to Member States already providing forces for that purpose and **invites** the Secretary-General to seek additional contingents from other Member States;

9. Authorizes UNPROFOR, in addition to the mandate defined in resolutions 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992 and 776 (1992), in carrying out the mandate defined in paragraph 5 above, acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in reply to bombardments against the safe areas by any of the parties or to armed incursion into them or in the event of any deliberate obstruction in or around those areas to the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR or of protected humanitarian convoys;

10. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraph 1 of resolution 816 (1993), Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 above;

11. Requests the Member States concerned, the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to coordinate closely on the measures they are taking to implement paragraph 10 above and to report to the Council through the Secretary-General;

12. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Council, for decision, if possible within seven days of the

adoption of the present resolution, on the modalities of its implementation, including its financial implications;

13. Further invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, not later than two months after the adoption of the present resolution, a report on the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution;

14. Emphasizes that it will keep open other options for new and tougher measures, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter, and **undertakes** to take prompt action, as required.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

8 June 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3231st meeting, on 8 June 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia":

Having examined the situation in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia, the Security Council is deeply concerned by the failure of the Krajina Serbs to participate in talks on the implementation of its resolution 802 (1993) which were to be held in Zagreb on 26 May 1993. It deplores the interruption of the dialogue between the parties, which had recently produced encouraging signs of progress.

The Council stresses its support for the peace process under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and urges the parties to solve all problems which might arise by peaceful means and resume the talks immediately with a view to the rapid implementation of resolution 802 (1993) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council expresses its willingness to help ensure the implementation of an agreement on this basis reached by the

parties, including respect for the rights of the local Serb population.

The Council reminds the parties that the UNPAs are integral parts of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and that no action inconsistent with this would be acceptable.

The Council reiterates its demand that international humanitarian law be fully respected in the UNPAs.

The Council urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia, in cooperation with other interested parties, to take all necessary measures to ensure the full protection of the rights of all residents of the UNPAs when the Republic of Croatia exercises fully its authority in these Areas.

RESOLUTION 838 (1993) **10 June 1993**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Reiterating the demands in its resolution 752 (1992) and subsequent relevant resolutions that all forms of interference from outside the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately and that its neighbours take swift action to end all interference and respect its territorial integrity,

Recalling the demand in its resolution 819 (1993) that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Monte-

negro) immediately cease the supply of military arms, equipment and services to Bosnian Serb paramilitary units,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 December 1992 (S/25000) on the possible deployment of observers on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing its condemnation of all activities carried out in violation of resolutions 757 (1992), 787 (1992) and 820 (1993) between the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

Considering that, in order to facilitate the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, observers should be deployed on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as indicated in its resolution 787 (1992),

Taking note of the earlier preparedness of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to stop all but humanitarian supplies to the Bosnian Serb party, and **urging** full implementation of that commitment,

Considering that all appropriate measures should be undertaken to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina provided for in the Vance-Owen Peace Plan,

Bearing in mind paragraph 4 (a) of its resolution 757 (1992) concerning the prevention by all States of imports into their territories of all commodities and products originating in or exported from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and paragraph 12 of its resolution 820 (1993) concerning import to, export from and transshipment through those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council as soon as possible a further report on options

for the deployment of international observers to monitor effectively the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, to be drawn from the United Nations and, if appropriate, from Member States acting nationally or through regional organizations and arrangements, on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, giving priority to the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and taking into account developments since his report of 21 December 1992 as well as the differing circumstances affecting the various sectors of the borders and the need for appropriate coordination mechanisms;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to contact immediately Member States, nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to ensure the availability to him on a continuing basis of any relevant material derived from aerial surveillance and to report thereon to the Security Council;

3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 842 (1993) **18 June 1993**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Recalling in particular resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992 which authorized the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Welcoming the important contribution of the existing UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to stability in the region,

Seeking to support efforts for a peaceful resolution to the situation in the former Yugoslavia as it relates to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as provided for in the Secretary-General's report of 10 December 1992 (S/24923) and approved by resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by a Member State (S/25954 and Add.1) to contribute additional personnel to the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the latter Government's favourable response thereto,

1. Welcomes the offer made by a Member State to contribute additional personnel to the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and **decides** to expand the size of UNPROFOR accordingly and to authorize the deployment of these additional personnel;

2. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 843 (1993) **18 June 1993**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the fact that an increasing number of requests for assistance have been received under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), at its 65th meeting, set up a working group to examine the above-mentioned requests,

(d) Restoration of the territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Taking note that the International Court of Justice in its Order of 8 April 1993 in the case concerning application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)) unanimously indicated as a provisional measure that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide,

Recalling also the call made to it by the World Conference on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to end the genocide taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in Gorazde,

Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security,

Determining that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Demands that all hostilities within the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be halted forthwith and the consequences of hostilities against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be reversed in accordance with the principles outlined above;

3. Decides to exempt the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo imposed on former Yugoslavia by its resolution 713 (1991) with the sole purpose of enabling the Republic

of Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise its inherent right of self-defence;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 847 (1993) **30 June 1993**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 May 1993 (S/25777 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and of 25 June 1993 (S/25993),

Having considered also the letter by the President of the Republic of Croatia of 26 June 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26002),

Recalling the overwhelming importance of seeking, on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, comprehensive political solutions to the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and of sustaining confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Strongly condemning continuing military attacks within the territory of the Republics of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and **reaffirming** its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and of the other Member States where UNPROFOR is deployed,

Calling on the parties and others concerned to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, including the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the highway between Zagreb and Zupanja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across

the Maslenica straits, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the United Nations Protected Areas,

Determined to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 25 June 1993 (S/25993) and the request for additional resources contained in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of his report of 15 May 1993 (S/25777);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report one month after the adoption of the present resolution on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and **decides** to reconsider, in the light of that report, UNPROFOR's mandate in the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

3. Decides, in this context, to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period terminating on 30 September 1993;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **15 July 1993**

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3255th meeting, on 15 July 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia":

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the information contained in the letter of the Secretary-General

of 14 July 1993 (S/26082) on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia. It recalls its resolutions 802 (1993) and 847 (1993) and in particular the demand in the former that all parties and others concerned comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed and the call on them in the latter to reach an agreement on confidence-building measures.

The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the latest report on hostilities in the UNPAs, including in particular by the Krajina Serbs, and demands that these hostilities cease immediately.

The Security Council continues to attach the highest importance to securing the reopening of the Maslenica crossing to civilian traffic. In this context it reaffirms its support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia. It recognizes the real and legitimate concern of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in such reopening, as set out in the letter of 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia (S/26074). It also recalls the demand in its resolution 802 (1993) that the Croatian armed forces withdraw from the areas in question.

The Security Council considers that the planned unilateral reopening of the Maslenica bridge and of Zemunik Airport on 18 July 1993, in the absence of agreement between the parties and others concerned in cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), would jeopardize the objectives of the Council's resolutions and in particular the call in its resolution 847 (1993) for agreement on confidence-building measures and the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and UNPROFOR to achieve a negotiated settlement to the problem. It urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to refrain from this action.

The Security Council expresses its support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen and UNPROFOR and calls on the parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with them in this regard and to conclude rapidly the agree-

ment on confidence-building measures called for in its resolution 847 (1993). It joins the Secretary-General in his call to the parties and others concerned to act in a manner conducive to the maintenance of peace and to refrain from any action which would undermine these efforts, and calls upon the parties to assure UNPROFOR's freedom of access in particular to the area surrounding the Maslenica crossing.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

22 July 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3257th meeting, held on 22 July 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council has noted with grave concern the letter of 19 July 1993 from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26107, annex) about the Bosnian Serb military offensive in the area of Mount Igman, close to Sarajevo, a city which has stood for centuries as an outstanding example of a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious society, which needs to be protected and preserved.

The Security Council renews its demand that all hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina cease and that the parties and others concerned refrain from any hostile acts. It supports the call from the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in this regard, designed to facilitate the peace talks.

The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), in the first of which the Council declared Sarajevo a safe area that should be free from armed attacks and any hostile acts, and from which Bosnian Serb military or para-military units should be withdrawn to a distance wherefrom they cease to

constitute a menace to its security and that of its inhabitants. It condemns the offensive by the Bosnian Serbs on Mount Igman aimed at further isolating Sarajevo and escalating the recent unprecedented and unacceptable pressures on the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the forthcoming talks in Geneva. It demands an immediate end to this offensive and to all attacks on Sarajevo. It also demands an immediate end to all violations of international humanitarian law. It demands an end to the disruption of public utilities (including water, electricity, fuel and communications) by the Bosnian Serb party and to the blocking of, and interference with, the delivery of humanitarian relief by both the Bosnian Serb and the Bosnian Croat parties.

The Security Council calls on the parties to meet in Geneva under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It calls on the parties to negotiate in earnest with the aim of achieving a just and equitable settlement on the basis of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the principles agreed at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in London on 26 August 1992 and supported by the Council in its statement of 2 September 1992 (S/24510). In particular it reaffirms the unacceptability of ethnic cleansing, or the acquisition of territory by the use of force, or any dissolution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council emphasizes that it will keep open all options, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

30 July 1993

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3260th meeting, on 30 July 1993, in connection with the Council's consider-

ation of the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia":

The Security Council has heard with deep concern the report from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia on the situation in and around the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia and in particular in respect of the Maslenica crossing.

The Security Council reaffirms the presidential statement of 15 July 1993 (S/26084). Following this statement the parties reached an agreement on 15/16 July 1993 at Erdut which requires the withdrawal of Croatian armed forces and police from the area of the Maslenica Bridge by 31 July 1993 and the placing of the bridge under the exclusive control of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Security Council demands that the Croatian forces withdraw forthwith in conformity with the above-mentioned agreement, and that they permit the immediate deployment of UNPROFOR. The Council also demands that the Krajina Serb forces refrain from entering the area. The Council calls for maximum restraint from all the parties, including the observance of a cease-fire.

The Security Council warns of the serious consequences of any failure to implement the above-mentioned agreement.

The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 855 (1993)

9 August 1993

Adopted by a vote of 14 in favour, 0 against and 1 abstention (China).

Sponsors: France, Hungary, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters of 20 July 1993 (S/26121)

and 23 July 1993 (S/26148) from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE),

Further taking note of the letters of 28 July 1993 (S/26210) and 3 August 1993 (S/26234) circulated by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Deeply concerned at the refusal of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the CSCE missions of long duration to continue their activities,

Bearing in mind that the CSCE missions of long duration are an example of preventive diplomacy undertaken within the framework of the CSCE, and have greatly contributed to promoting stability and counteracting the risk of violence in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions aimed at putting an end to conflict in the former Yugoslavia,

Determined to avoid any extension of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and, in this context, attaching great importance to the work of the CSCE missions and to the continued ability of the international community to monitor the situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Stressing its commitment to the territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the region,

1. Endorses the efforts of the CSCE as described in the letters noted above from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE);

2. Calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the CSCE missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

gro), to cooperate with the CSCE by taking the practical steps needed for the resumption of the activities of these missions and to agree to an increase in the number of monitors as decided by the CSCE;

3. Further calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assure the monitors' safety and security, and to allow them free and unimpeded access necessary to accomplish their mission in full;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 857 (1993) **20 August 1993**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having decided to consider the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal received by the Secretary-General before 16 August 1993,

Establishes the following list of candidates in accordance with Article 13 of the Statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Georges Michel ABI-SAAB (Egypt)
Mr. Julio A. BARBERIS (Argentina)
Mr. Raphaël BARRAS (Switzerland)
Mr. Sikhe CAMARA (Guinea)
Mr. Antonio CASSESE (Italy)
Mr. Hans Axel Valdemar CORELL (Sweden)
Mr. Jules DESCHENES (Canada)
Mr. Alfonso DE LOS HEROS (Peru)
Mr. Jerzy JASINSKI (Poland)
Mr. Heike JUNG (Germany)
Mr. Adolphus Godwin KARIBI-WHYTE (Nigeria)
Mr. Valentin G. KISILEV (Russian Federation)
Mr. Germain LE FOYER DE COSTIL (France)

Mr. Li Haopei (China)
Ms. Gabrielle Kirk McDONALD (United States of America)
Mr. Amadou N'DIAYE (Mali)
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda NSEREKO (Uganda)
Ms. Elizabeth ODIO BENITO (Costa Rica)
Mr. Hüseyin PAZARCI (Turkey)
Mr. Moragodage Christopher Walter PINTO (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Rustam S. SIDHWA (Pakistan)
Sir Ninian STEPHEN (Australia)
Mr. Lal Chan VOHRAH (Malaysia)

RESOLUTION 859 (1993) **24 August 1993**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Reaffirming further that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued to be subject to armed hostilities in contravention of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and other relevant Security Council resolutions and that, despite all efforts by the United Nations as well as regional organizations and arrangements, there is still no compliance with all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular by the Bosnian Serb party,

Condemning once again all war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law, by whomsoever committed, Bosnian Serbs or other individuals,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in and around Mostar, and **determined** to support in every possible way the efforts by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to continue providing humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in need,

Concerned about the continuing siege of Sarajevo, Mostar and other threatened cities,

Strongly condemning the disruption of public utilities (including water, electricity, fuel and communications), in particular by the Bosnian Serb party, and **calling upon** all parties concerned to cooperate in restoring them,

Recalling the principles for a political solution adopted by the London International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming once again the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory through the use of force and the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Stressing that an end to the hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is necessary to achieve meaningful progress in the peace process,

Mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account the reports of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia contained in documents S/26233, S/26260 and S/26337,

Determining that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. Notes with appreciation the report by the Secre-

tary-General's Special Representative on the latest developments at the Geneva peace talks and **urges** the parties, in cooperation with the Co-Chairmen, to conclude as soon as possible a just and comprehensive political settlement freely agreed by all of them;

2. Calls for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as essential for achieving a just and equitable political solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina through peaceful negotiations;

3. Demands that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of food, water, electricity, fuel and communications, in particular to the "safe areas" in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Demands also that the safety and operational effectiveness of UNPROFOR and UNHCR personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina be fully respected by all parties at all times;

5. Notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's letter of 18 August 1993 (S/26335) stating that the United Nations has now the initial operational capability for the use of air power in support of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

6. Affirms that a solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law; and **further affirms** the continuing relevance in this context of:

(a) The sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) The fact that neither a change in the name of the State nor changes regarding the internal organization of the State such as those contained in the constitutional agreement annexed to the Co-Chairmen's report in document S/26337 would affect the continued membership of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the United Nations;

(c) The principles adopted by the London International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, including the need for a cessation of hostilities, the principle of a negotiated solution freely arrived at, the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force or by "ethnic cleansing" and the right of refugees and others who have suffered losses to compensation in accordance with the statement on Bosnia adopted by the London Conference;

(d) Recognition and respect for the right of all displaced persons to return to their homes in safety and honour;

(e) The maintenance of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre;

7. Recalls the principle of individual responsibility for the perpetration of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law and its decision in resolution 827 (1993) to establish an International Tribunal;

8. Declares its readiness to consider taking the necessary measures to assist the parties in the effective implementation of a fair and equitable settlement once it has been freely agreed by the parties, which would require a decision by the Council;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 September 1993

After consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3275th meeting, on 14 September 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia":

The Security Council expresses its profound concern at the reports from the Secretariat of recent military hostilities in Croatia, in particular the escalation of the means employed, and the grave threat they pose to the peace process in Geneva and overall stability in the former Yugoslavia.

The Council reaffirms its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and calls on both sides to accept UNPROFOR's proposal of an immediate cease-fire. It calls on the Croatian Government to withdraw its armed forces to positions occupied before 9 September 1993, on the basis of that proposal, and calls on the Serbian forces to halt all provocative military actions.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 September 1993

After consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3276th meeting, on 14 September 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council expresses its profound concern over recent reports that Bosnian Croats have been holding Bosnian Muslims in detention camps under deplorable conditions. The Council recalls the international revulsion and condemnation that accompanied revelations last year of the conditions under which Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were being held in Bosnian Serb detention camps.

The Council reiterates the principle that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) must be given access to all detainees in Bosnia wherever they may be held. It notes that the ICRC has recently been given access to some detainees, but recalls with condemnation the obstacles which the Bosnian Croats have previously placed in the way of the ICRC's attempts to gain access to the camps in order to ascertain the conditions of the detained. It also notes the recent appeal addressed by the President of Croatia to the Bosnian Croats (S/26419).

The Council emphasizes the fact that inhumane treatment and abuses in detention centres violates international humanitarian law. Moreover, as the Council has previously recalled, persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Geneva conven-

tions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.

The Council calls upon the Bosnian Croats to supply immediately to the ICRC complete information on all camps where Bosnian Muslim and other prisoners are being held, and to assure the ICRC and all other legitimately concerned international bodies free and unhindered access to the detained, wherever they may be held.

The Council believes that the Government of Croatia has a responsibility to use its influence with the Bosnian Croats to secure compliance with this statement and calls on the Government of Croatia to take immediate steps to that end.

The Council further reaffirms that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and reminds them of its willingness to consider appropriate actions if any of them should fail to abide scrupulously by their obligations.

The Council decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 869 (1993) 30 September 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia

and Herzegovina, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend UNPROFOR'S mandate for an additional period terminating on 1 October 1993;

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 870 (1993) 1 October 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend UNPROFOR'S mandate for an additional period terminating on 5 October 1993;

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 871 (1993) 4 October 1993

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Reaffirming also its resolution 713 (1991) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1993 (S/26470 and Add.1),

Having also considered the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia dated 24 September 1993 (S/26491, annex),

Deeply concerned that the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III), and all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 769 (1992), have not yet been fully implemented,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1993 (S/26470), in particular its paragraph 16;

2. Takes note of the intention of the Secretary-General to establish, as described in his report, three subordinate commands within UNPROFOR — UNPROFOR (Croatia), UNPROFOR (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and UNPROFOR (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) — while retaining the existing dispositions in all other respects for the direction and conduct of the United Nations operation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. Condemns once again continuing military attacks within the territory of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and **reaffirms** its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where UNPROFOR is deployed;

4. Reaffirms the crucial importance of the full and prompt implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia including the

provisions of the plan concerning the demilitarization of the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and **calls upon** the signatories of that plan and all others concerned, in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate in its full implementation;

5. Declares that continued non-cooperation in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council or external interference, in respect of the full implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia would have serious consequences and in this connection **affirms** that full normalization of the international community's position towards those concerned will take into account their actions in implementing all relevant resolutions of the Security Council including those relating to the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia;

6. Calls for an immediate cease-fire agreement between the Croatian Government and the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs, mediated under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and **urges** them to cooperate fully and unconditionally in its implementation, as well as in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Council;

7. Stresses the importance it attaches, as a first step towards the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia, to the process of restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in the "pink zones", and in this context **calls for** the revival of the Joint Commission established under the chairmanship of UNPROFOR;

8. Urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures including the restoration of electricity, water and communications in all regions of the Republic of Croatia, and **stresses** in this context the importance it attaches to the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the

highway between Zagreb and Županja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across the Maslenica strait, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the United Nations Protected Areas;

9. Authorizes UNPROFOR, in carrying out its mandate in the Republic of Croatia, acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, to ensure its security and its freedom of movement;

10. Decides to continue to review urgently the extension of close air support to UNPROFOR in the territory of the Republic of Croatia as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 20 September 1993 (S/26470);

11. Decides in this context to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1994;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report two months after the adoption of the present resolution on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, as well as on the outcome of the negotiations within the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and **decides** to reconsider UNPROFOR's mandate in the light of that report;

13. Requests further the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 13 October 1993

At the 3290th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 October 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Navigation on the Danube river in the

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council has learned with deep concern that the blocking of the Danube by two Serbian non-governmental organizations is still continuing and deplores the acquiescence of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which is reflected in the fact that they have failed to take any action to prevent these acts. It condemns these deliberate and unjustified acts of interference with the river traffic of several Member States of the United Nations. It emphasizes the importance it attaches to the free and unhindered navigation on the Danube which is essential for legitimate trade in the region. It reminds the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of their previous written commitment to secure free and safe navigation on this vital international waterway.

The Security Council is also concerned that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continue to impose tolls on foreign vessels transiting the section of the Danube which passes through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). By extracting these payments, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) violates its international obligations. The Security Council rejects any attempt to justify, on whatever ground, the imposition of tolls on the Danube. It demands that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and any others imposing similar tolls cease such action immediately.

The Security Council condemns these illegal actions and reaffirms that it is wholly unacceptable for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take retaliatory measures in response to action by a State in fulfilment of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. It reminds the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of its own international obligations and demands that its

authorities ensure free movement of international traffic on the Danube.

The Security Council remains seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 877 (1993) **21 October 1993**

Adopted without a vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having regard to Article 16 (4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal,

Appoints Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **28 October 1993**

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement in connection with the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The members of the Council have heard an initial oral report by the Secretariat concerning the massacre of the civilian population in the village of Stupni Do on 23 October 1993 by troops of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO). They also heard accounts of attacks against UNPROFOR by armed persons bearing uniforms of the Bosnian Government forces, and of an

attack to which a humanitarian convoy under the protection of UNPROFOR was subjected on 25 October 1993 in central Bosnia.

The members of the Council unreservedly condemn these acts of violence. They express their profound concern about the preliminary information to the effect that regular and organized armed forces were probably involved. They have requested the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible a complete report on the responsibility for these acts. The members of the Council are prepared to draw all the relevant conclusions from this report, which will also be transmitted to the Commission of Experts established by resolution 780 (1992).

The members of the Council reiterate their demand that all the parties in the former Yugoslavia comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, and that those responsible for such violations of international humanitarian law should be held accountable in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council. The members of the Council call upon all the parties in the former Yugoslavia to guarantee the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance and the security of the personnel responsible for it.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **9 November 1993**

At the 3308th meeting of the Security Council, held on 9 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the reports on the deterioration of the situation in Central Bosnia where increased military activities are seriously threatening security of the civilian population.

The Security Council demands that all parties and others concerned refrain from taking any action that threatens the safety and well-being of the civilian population.

The Security Council is equally concerned at the overall humanitarian situation prevailing in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It reiterates its demand to all parties and others concerned to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance.

The Security Council, aware of the heavy burden that these developments add to the existing precarious humanitarian situation of the refugees and displaced persons in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the surrounding countries, calls on all parties to assist the competent United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations in their efforts to provide relief to the affected civilian population in those countries.

The Security Council urges all parties and others concerned to exert the utmost restraint and refrain from taking any action which might exacerbate the situation.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **9 November 1993**

At the 3308th meeting of the Security Council, held on 9 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is profoundly shocked to learn of the incident which took place on 8 November 1993 in which two persons were taken hostage by the Bosnian Serb forces, while members of a delegation headed by Monsignor Vinko Puljic, the Archbishop of Sarajevo, travelling to the city of Vares on a mission of peace, under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Security Council strongly condemns this outrageous act, which is a flagrant challenge to the authority and inviolability of UNPROFOR.

The Security Council takes note that, despite the prompt and commendable intervention of the Special Represen-

tative of the Secretary-General, neither of the hostages has been released and demands that the Bosnian Serb forces proceed immediately to release them. The Council reminds the perpetrators of this act that they are obligated to ensure that no harm comes to the individuals being held and that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law will be held personally accountable for their actions.

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to undertake a thorough investigation of the incident and to report to the Council without delay. It urges all parties and others concerned to refrain from taking any action which might further exacerbate the situation.

The Security Council condemns all attacks and hostile acts against UNPROFOR by all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in the Republic of Croatia, which have become more frequent over the last weeks, and demands that they cease forthwith.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **7 January 1994**

At the 3327th meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 January 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing widespread hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It deplores the failure of the parties to honour the agreements they have already signed, in the context of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, to implement a cease-fire and to permit the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It condemns the flagrant violations of international humanitarian law which have occurred, for which it holds the perpetrators personally responsible.

The Security Council condemns any hostilities in the United Nations-designated safe areas, especially in the Sarajevo area. In particular it strongly condemns the

continuing military pressure on and the relentless bombardment by Bosnian Serb forces of the capital city, Sarajevo. It demands the immediate end to attacks against Sarajevo, which have resulted in a high number of civilian casualties, seriously disrupted essential services and aggravated an already severe humanitarian situation. In this regard, the Council once again reaffirms its commitment fully to implement all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 836 (1993).

The Security Council strongly deplores the abhorrent practice of deliberate obstruction of humanitarian relief convoys by any party and reiterates its demand that there be unimpeded access of humanitarian relief assistance to their intended destinations. The Council further demands that all parties fully abide by their commitments in this regard and facilitate timely delivery of humanitarian aid.

The Security Council also condemns recent attacks against the personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) as well as of UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations. It reiterates the demand that all parties ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR, as well as all other United Nations personnel and those of non-governmental organizations, and their unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council calls on all the parties to cease hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to honour the commitments they have entered into. It calls upon them to negotiate in earnest in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to achieve an early settlement.

The Security Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Security Council resolutions.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 3 February 1994

At the 3333rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 3 February 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is deeply concerned that the Republic of Croatia has deployed elements of the Croatian Army (HV) along with heavy military equipment in the central and southern parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as described in the Secretary-General's letter of 1 February 1994 (S/1994/109).

The Security Council strongly condemns the Republic of Croatia for this serious hostile act against a Member State of the United Nations, which constitutes a violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 752 (1992), in which the Council demanded an immediate end to all forms of interference and full respect for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council demands that the Republic of Croatia withdraw forthwith all elements of the Croatian Army (HV) along with military equipment and fully respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force or "ethnic cleansing", and condemns such acquisition as well as the practice of "ethnic cleansing" by whomsoever committed.

The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to monitor closely the situation and report to the Council within two weeks from the date of the present statement on progress towards the complete and full withdrawal

of all elements of the Croatian Army (HV), as well as military equipment, from the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council will consider other serious measures if the Republic of Croatia fails to put an immediate end to all forms of interference in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council reiterates its statement of 7 January 1994 (S/PRST/1994/1), in which it expressed its deep concern at the continuing widespread hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Security Council calls once more on all the parties to cease hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to honour the commitments they have entered into and refrain from actions which escalate or widen the conflict. It calls upon them to negotiate in earnest in the framework of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to achieve an early settlement.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 900 (1994) 4 March 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking note of the positive developments in and around Sarajevo, which constitute only a first step towards the restoration of peace and security throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of a negotiated settlement between the parties, **recalling** the measures taken in and around Sarajevo under resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) and **welcoming** the agreement between the Government of

the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and between the Bosnian Serb party and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the cease-fire and measures related to heavy weapons in and around Sarajevo, reached on 9 February 1994;

Emphasizing the crucial importance of achieving complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods and of the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo,

Determined to restore essential public services in Sarajevo,

Welcoming, as part of the international effort to restore normal life to the city, the intention of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, announced on 2 March 1994, to send immediately a joint civil mission to Sarajevo to assess the requirements for the restoration of essential public services, within the United Nations framework,

Reaffirming in this context the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre,

Welcoming the goal of achieving the prompt rotation of UNPROFOR personnel in Srebrenica and the early reopening of Tuzla airport,

Mindful of the serious discussions which have taken place on the issue of Sarajevo, as part of an overall settlement, at the negotiations in the context of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in Maglaj,

Deeply concerned also by the situation of the civilian population in other parts of the territory of the Republic

of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in and around Mostar and Vitez,

Welcoming in this context the recent significant developments in peace negotiations between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party and with the Government of the Republic of Croatia, as steps towards an overall political settlement, as well as negotiations involving the Bosnian Serb party,

Bearing in mind the importance of facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Stressing the importance it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 824 (1993) concerning safe areas, **determining** that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this context **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls for all parties to cooperate with UNPROFOR in the consolidation of the cease-fire in and around Sarajevo;

2. Calls upon all parties, with the assistance of the United Nations, to achieve complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo, to remove any hindrance to such freedom of movement, and to help restore normal life to the city;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, as a matter of urgency, for a limited period, a senior civilian official, who will act under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia, to draw up an overall assessment and plan of action, in conjunction with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and also in consultation with all relevant local authorities, for the restoration of essential public services in the various opstinas of Sarajevo, other than the city of Pale; this

official will be empowered to assist the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in close coordination with all relevant local authorities and the local representatives of the United Nations, to work to implement the plan;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund, to be disbursed within the framework set out in paragraph 3 above, for the restoration of essential public services in Sarajevo to promote a return to normal life in the city, and **encourages** States and other donors to contribute thereto;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to present within one week of the adoption of the present resolution a report on ways and means for, including the estimated cost of, the implementation of the objectives set forth above;

6. Calls upon States and other donors to assist the Secretary-General, in particular by contributing personnel and equipment, in the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Requests further the Secretary-General to report within ten days of the adoption of the present resolution on the feasibility and modalities for the application of the protection, defined in resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) to Maglaj, Mostar and Vitez, taking into account all developments both on the ground and in the negotiations between the parties;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 March 1994

At the 3348th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 March 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council has taken note of the letters dated 10 and 14 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires of

the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). In these documents, his Government acknowledges that the Bulgarian convoy, the Han Kubrat, composed of six barges transporting 6,000 tons of diesel oil on the Danube entered the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on the morning of 6 March 1994 at the Port of Prahovo. The Government also recognizes that the cargo was unloaded and that the convoy returned to Bulgaria without it.

The Security Council most strongly condemns this flagrant violation of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council prohibiting the shipment of commodities and products to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It holds the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) fully accountable for the non-return of the cargo of the Han Kubrat.

The Security Council welcomes the cooperative attitude of the Bulgarian Government. It calls upon the authorities of Bulgaria to assess the precise circumstances of this act and to prosecute those responsible for it.

The Security Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to free and unimpeded navigation on the Danube, which is essential to legitimate commerce in the region. It again stresses that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have undertaken in writing to guarantee the freedom and security of navigation on this crucial international waterway. It invites them to respect scrupulously their commitments in this regard.

The Security Council stands ready to address the issue again in the future.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 March 1994

At the 3349th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 March 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and

Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council remains gravely concerned at the continuing hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It especially deplores the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Maglaj area and the threat it poses to the survival of the remaining civilian population. It notes that this intolerable situation has been perpetuated by the intensity of the nine-month siege of the town, for which the Bosnian Serb party is primarily responsible.

The Security Council strongly condemns the indiscriminate shelling by the Bosnian Serb party of the civilian population of Maglaj, which has resulted in heavy casualties, loss of life and material destruction.

The Security Council notes with particular concern reports of the recurrent obstruction and looting of humanitarian aid convoys destined for the civilian population of Maglaj, including the most recent incident which took place on 10 March 1994, in which six aid trucks were prevented from reaching the town. It is appalled that not one convoy has reached the town since 25 October 1993. The Council notes that the civilian population has been totally dependent on air-drops and commends those who have provided these vital missions. The Council demands that the Bosnian Serb party and the Bosnian Croat party allow forthwith and without conditions passage to all humanitarian convoys, and the immediate evacuation of those in need of urgent medical attention. The Council also demands that the siege of Maglaj be ended immediately.

The Security Council welcomes the fact that United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel have now obtained access to Maglaj. It demands that the Bosnian Serb party permit unimpeded and continuing access by UNPROFOR to Maglaj.

The Security Council also condemns recent attacks against the personnel of UNPROFOR as well as of the

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian organizations. It reiterates its demands that all parties ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR, as well as all other United Nations personnel and those of non-governmental organizations, and their unimpeded freedom of movement throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council affirms its determination to maintain and build upon the recent positive developments towards peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context notes the importance of protecting Maglaj and its civilian population from further hostilities. It will consider the situation in Maglaj further in the context of its examination of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/291) pursuant to its resolution 900 (1994).

RESOLUTION 908 (1994) **31 March 1994**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and **reaffirming** in this context its resolution 871 (1993) on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291), 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333 and Add. 1), and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367),

Having also considered the letter of the President of the Republic of Croatia dated 16 March 1994 (S/1994/305),

Emphasizing the need for a negotiated settlement accepted by all parties, and **welcoming** the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee

of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the cease-fire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party, and the signature of the Washington framework agreements between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Bosnian Croat party, as steps towards an overall settlement,

Underlining the importance of involving the Bosnian Serb party in further efforts to achieve an overall negotiated settlement,

Welcoming the cease-fire agreement signed on 29 March 1994 between the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), which was facilitated by the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the European Union and the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the discussions between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), pursuant to the joint statement of 19 January 1994,

Welcoming further the recent significant progress achieved in and around Sarajevo and **stressing** that a strong and visible presence of UNPROFOR in this area, as well as in other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, within the framework of its mandate, is essential to consolidate such progress,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 14 March 1994 (S/PRST/1994/11) and the joint letter of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia dated 17 March 1994 (S/1994/308) and, in this context, **taking note** of the recent developments in Maglaj,

Determined to put an end to the suffering of the civilian population in and around Maglaj,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts aimed at the reopening of Tuzla airport for humanitarian purposes,

Welcoming also the work undertaken by the joint civil mission to Sarajevo of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Welcoming further the dispatch of the European Union fact-finding mission to Mostar with a view to helping improve living conditions in that city and contributing to the implementation of the agreements between the parties on it,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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1. Welcomes the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291), 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333), and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367);

2. Reaffirms its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where UNPROFOR is deployed;

3. Decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 30 September 1994;

4. Recognizes the need, following recent progress, for increased resources for UNPROFOR described in the Secretary-General's reports of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367); **decides**, as an initial step, to authorize an increase of UNPROFOR personnel by up to 3,500 additional troops; **further decides** to take action by 30 April 1994

at the latest on the further troop requirements recommended by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned documents, with a view to providing UNPROFOR with the means necessary for implementation of its mandate;

5. Approves UNPROFOR's plans described in the Secretary-General's report of 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333), for the reopening of Tuzla airport for humanitarian purposes and **authorizes** additional resources requested in paragraph 14 of this report for these purposes;

6. Calls upon Member States to assist the Secretary-General to implement paragraphs 4 and 5 above by contributing personnel, equipment and training;

7. Urges that necessary arrangements be concluded, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel with the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

8. Decides that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures to extend close air support to the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in defence of UNPROFOR personnel in the performance of UNPROFOR's mandate, as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraph 12 of his report of 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300);

9. Urges the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs to comply with the cease-fire agreement signed on 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367, annex); and **welcomes** the efforts undertaken by UNPROFOR towards implementing this agreement;

10. Urges also all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures in all regions of the Republic of Croatia including

the UNPAs; **further urges** the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs, *inter alia*, to revive the Joint Commission process with regard to communication links and economic issues; and **recognizes**, in this context, the importance of the immediate reopening of the Adriatic oil pipeline for the economies of the Republic of Croatia and of the other countries in the region;

11. Endorses the proposals in Part II of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291) on "arrangements relating to the cease-fire and ensuring the freedom of movement in and around Sarajevo", including the additional tasks set out in paragraph 14 thereof, **emphasizes** the need for UNPROFOR to deploy its resources in a flexible manner, in particular in and around the safe areas, and **authorizes** UNPROFOR to carry out these tasks in relation to the cease-fire entered into by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party, and, following a report by the Secretary-General and within existing resources, in relation to any further cease-fire agreed between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuit of the peace process;

12. Encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia, in cooperation with the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, to use his good offices as appropriate to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in that Republic;

13. Urges the parties to seize the opportunity provided by UNPROFOR's continuation to bring the peace process to successful conclusion;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Government of the Republic of Croatia as well as on the outcome of the negotiations within the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and **decides** to reconsider

UNPROFOR's mandate at any time according to the developments on the ground and in the negotiations;

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15. Welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of a senior civilian official for the restoration of essential public services in and around Sarajevo in accordance with the provisions of resolution 900 (1994) (S/1994/368);

16. Commends in this context the setting up of the Interim Coordination Board (ICBO) to assess the situation in Sarajevo in order to facilitate the task of this senior official;

17. Welcomes the establishment by the Secretary-General on 21 March 1994 of a voluntary trust fund for the restoration of essential public services in and around Sarajevo, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 900 (1994), and **strongly appeals** to the international community to make voluntary financial contributions to this trust fund;

18. Notes with appreciation the steps being taken by the Secretary-General, UNPROFOR and other United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to restore normal life to all areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, **encourages** them to continue their efforts; and, in this context, **requests** the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of further enhancing the work of the civilian component of UNPROFOR;

19. Calls on the parties to honour their commitments to ensure UNHCR and UNPROFOR unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in performance of their mandate, and in particular **calls upon** the Bosnian Croat party to release infrastructure equipment and material urgently needed for humanitarian relief;

C

20. Welcomes the presence of UNPROFOR personnel and arrival of humanitarian convoys in Maglaj, but **expresses** however once again its deep concern at the situation there;

21. Welcomes also the contribution of UNPROFOR, within its available resources, to the restoration of safety and security to the area in and around Maglaj in order to promote the well-being of its inhabitants;

22. Demands that the Bosnian Serb party cease forthwith all military operations against the town of Maglaj and remove all obstacles to free access to it; **condemns** all such obstacles; and **calls upon** all parties to show restraint;

23. Takes note of the assessment by the Secretary-General on the feasibility of extending the safe area concept to Maglaj (S/1994/291), and **requests** him to keep the situation under review and to report to the Council as appropriate;

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24. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

25. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

6 April 1994

At the 3359th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 April 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuing violence in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the attacks on the "safe area" of Gorazde, and the recent acts of violence and terror, including reported acts of ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka and Prijedor.

The Council takes note of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of 2 April 1994 (S/1994/378), in which he reported, *inter alia*, on the hostilities in the Eastern parts of his country. The Council, taking note

also of the assessment of the situation provided by the Secretariat and in the Secretary-General's reports (paras. 16 and 17 of S/1994/291 of 11 March 1994 and paras. 29 and 30 of S/1994/300 of 16 March 1994), calls for an end to any provocative actions by whomsoever committed in and around the "safe areas".

The Council strongly condemns the shelling and infantry and artillery attacks by the besieging Bosnian Serb forces against the "safe area" of Gorazde in which many civilians have lost their lives and several hundreds have been wounded. The Council takes serious note of the continuing defiance of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular of resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) related to the protection of "safe areas". The Council demands the immediate cessation of any further attacks against the "safe area" of Gorazde and its population and calls upon those concerned to take all measures to ensure full respect for the status of the "safe areas" in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolution 824 (1993).

The Council welcomes the measures being taken by UNPROFOR to strengthen its presence in Gorazde, and the impending visit of the UNPROFOR Commander for Bosnia and Herzegovina to further assess the situation. The Council calls upon the parties to ensure that UNPROFOR troops have unimpeded access to the area in and around Gorazde and to assure those troops' safety and security. The Council underlines the importance it attaches to ensuring the safety and security of UNPROFOR troops in and around Gorazde.

The Council stresses the need to achieve normal conditions of life in Gorazde, including restoration of essential public services, with the assistance of the United Nations, and with the cooperation of the parties.

The Council deplores recent acts of violence and terror including ethnic cleansing particularly in Prijedor and Banja Luka. It reaffirms that the International Tribunal was established under its resolution 827 (1993) for the purpose of investigating crimes of this sort, and trying

persons accused of committing such crimes. The Council stresses the importance it attaches to full compliance with international humanitarian law in all its aspects throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council calls upon all parties to join the negotiation process aimed at the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and further calls for an immediate cease-fire, the cessation of hostilities and an exchange of all persons imprisoned as a result of the war. The Council welcomes the planned meeting between the military commanders in Sarajevo under the auspices of UNPROFOR.

The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 April 1994

At the 3364th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 April 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is deeply concerned at recent incidents in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina affecting the safety and freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel as reported by the Secretariat. These incidents constitute clear violations of the Security Council's resolutions, which bind the parties. The Council condemns such incidents and warns those responsible of the serious consequences of their actions.

The Council affirms its full support for UNPROFOR in its execution of the Council's relevant resolutions. It demands that all parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serb party, allow UNPROFOR unimpeded freedom of movement, and refrain from any further actions which

could threaten the safety of UNPROFOR personnel. It calls upon them to work closely with UNPROFOR, to cease all hostilities and to cooperate fully in efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 913 (1994) 22 April 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: France, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and **reaffirming** in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994,

Recalling also the statement by the President of the Security Council on 6 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/14) relating to the situation in the safe area of Gorazde,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Deeply concerned by the ongoing hostilities in and around Gorazde, as well as by the consequences for the situation in other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the negotiation process aimed at an overall political settlement,

Condemning in the strongest possible terms the Bosnian Serb forces for their continued offensive against the safe area of Gorazde, which has resulted in the death of numerous civilians and tremendous human suffering,

Condemning also all attacks against civilian populations and humanitarian relief workers and **reiterating** that any persons committing violations of international humanitarian law will be held individually responsible,

Condemning further the Bosnian Serb party for their failure to negotiate in good faith and to uphold their commitments made to the representatives of the United Nations and the Russian Federation in respect of cease-fire arrangements in and around Gorazde,

Sharing the concern expressed by the Secretary-General in his reports of 10 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and **taking note** of the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas,

Determined to contribute to the immediate establishment of a lasting cease-fire in Gorazde as well as throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through negotiations between the parties, and to ensure its respect,

Reaffirming the mandate conferred on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) by its resolutions 824 (1993), 836 (1993), 844 (1993) and 908 (1994), and **emphasizing** that UNPROFOR will continue to make full use of this mandate as and when needed in execution of the Council's relevant resolutions,

Praising the untiring and courageous action of the personnel of UNPROFOR and of other United Nations agencies in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Condemning the harassment and the detention of UNPROFOR personnel by the Bosnian Serb forces and all obstacles to UNPROFOR's freedom of movement,

Paying tribute to the enlargement of diplomatic efforts towards the conclusion of an overall political settlement, **welcoming** in this context the ongoing international efforts by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, and **determined** to strengthen and

coordinate these international efforts in order to bring together the current diplomatic initiatives with the aim of securing the participation of all the parties concerned in an overall political settlement,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, **reiterating** its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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1. Demands the immediate conclusion by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party of a cease-fire agreement, under the auspices of UNPROFOR, in Gorazde and throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, leading to an agreement on cessation of hostilities, and **demanding** that all parties comply strictly with such agreements;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that UNPROFOR is able, within the limits of its available resources, to monitor the situation in Gorazde and respect of any cease-fire and disengagement of the military forces in Gorazde, including any measure to put heavy weapons of the parties under United Nations control;

3. Condemns the shelling and attacks by the Bosnian Serb forces against the safe area of Gorazde as defined in resolution 824 (1993) and **demanding** the withdrawal of these forces and their weapons to a distance to be agreed by UNPROFOR wherefrom they cease to constitute a threat to the status of Gorazde as a safe area;

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4. Calls for an end to any provocative action by whomsoever committed in and around the safe areas;

5. Demands the immediate release of all United Nations personnel still held by the Bosnian Serb forces;

6. Demands further unimpeded freedom of movement for UNPROFOR in the fulfilment of all its tasks and the removal of all obstacles to such freedom of movement;

7. Confirms the decision in resolution 908 (1994) to take action by 30 April 1994 at the latest on the further troop requirements recommended by the Secretary-General;

C

8. Underlines the urgent need to intensify the efforts towards an overall political settlement agreed by all parties in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

9. Calls for the intensification of the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement with coordination and close consultation between the representatives of the United States and the Russian Federation and those of the United Nations and the European Union, with the aim of bringing together current diplomatic initiatives;

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10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter, and **stands ready** promptly to consider taking further measures as required.

RESOLUTION 914 (1994) 27 April 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: France, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994 and 913 (1994) of 22 April 1994,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291), 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300), 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333 and Add.1) and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367),

Determined to strengthen the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) operations in fulfilment of its mandate,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes once again the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1994 (S/1994/291), 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and 24 March 1994 (S/1994/333) and his letter of 30 March 1994 (S/1994/367);

2. Decides to authorize, as recommended by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned documents, an increase of UNPROFOR personnel by up to 6,550 additional troops, 150 military observers and 275 civilian police monitors, in addition to the reinforcement already approved in resolution 908 (1994);

3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 4 May 1994

At the 3374th meeting of the Security Council, held on 4 May 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council calls upon the parties to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to agree to a complete cessation of hostilities, to comply fully therewith, and to resume immediately negotiations without preconditions for the conclusion of an overall settlement. It demands that the parties immediately refrain from any offensive military action, and any action likely to lead to renewed fighting.

The Security Council is concerned at recent indications

of increasing tension in a number of areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Posavina "corridor".

The Security Council welcomes the arrangements reported by the Secretariat to establish an UNPROFOR presence in the region of the Posavina "corridor". It encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to pursue this rapidly, and also to seek enhanced aerial surveillance of this and other areas of tension. The Council calls on all the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative and UNPROFOR in the planned deployment. It warns the parties of the serious consequences of any offensive military action in or around the Posavina "corridor".

The Security Council is considering further decisions on the matter and will remain actively seized of it.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 25 May 1994

At the 3380th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 May 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 913 (1994) (S/1994/600).

The Security Council reiterates the urgent need to intensify efforts towards an overall political settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It calls on the parties to resume, without preconditions, serious efforts to reach a political settlement.

The Security Council reaffirms the urgent need for a comprehensive cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, the Security Council supports the decision of the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 913 (1994), to entrust his Special

Representative and the UNPROFOR Force Commander with the task of achieving a comprehensive cessation of hostilities. In this context it welcomes the call for such a cessation of hostilities in the communiqué dated 13 May 1994 of the meeting in Geneva (S/1994/579).

The Security Council demands immediate and full compliance with its resolution 913 (1994) and in respect of Gorazde calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR to that end.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 1 June 1994

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3387th meeting, held on 1 June 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council recalls its statement of 25 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/26).

The Council reiterates the urgent need for a comprehensive cessation of hostilities throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls upon the parties to resume, without preconditions, serious efforts to reach a political settlement. In that regard, it fully supports efforts by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the UNPROFOR Force Commander to negotiate such a cessation of hostilities, and welcomes the decision to convene a meeting with the parties in Geneva on 2 June 1994. It also welcomes the reported decision of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Bosnian Serb party to attend that meeting. The Council strongly encourages the parties to negotiate in good faith, so that a cessation of hostilities can be agreed to as quickly as possible.

To that end, the Security Council strongly demands immediate, full, and unconditional compliance with its

resolution 913 (1994), and in this context endorses the efforts made by UNPROFOR to ensure the implementation of this resolution. It calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in these efforts.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 30 June 1994

At the 3399th meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 June 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council underlines its support for the 8 June 1994 Agreement of the parties to the conflict, in which they agreed to observe a cease-fire for a period of one month starting from 10 June 1994. The Council expresses its grave concern at the parties' failure to comply with the Agreement to date.

The Security Council calls once again on the parties to stop all offensive military operations and other provocative actions, as well as all cease-fire violations and ethnic cleansing, and to cooperate with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). It also calls on the parties to resume negotiations on a comprehensive cessation of hostilities for the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to reaching agreement before the expiration of the 8 June Agreement on 10 July 1994, while continuing negotiations to achieve a just and comprehensive peace agreement.

The Security Council deplores all attacks on United Nations personnel and calls on those responsible to ensure that such attacks do not take place. It also condemns the restrictions imposed on UNPROFOR's freedom of movement and demands that these restrictions be immediately lifted, so as to enable UNPROFOR to assist in the implementation of the 8 June Agreement.

RESOLUTION 936 (1994) 8 July 1994

Adopted without a vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having regard to Article 16 (4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Richard J. Goldstone for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal,

Appoints Mr. Richard J. Goldstone as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 11 August 1994

At the 3416th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 August 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is deeply concerned by the letter of the Secretary-General dated 26 July 1994 (S/1994/888) and by further reports from the Secretariat of continuing difficulties that have arisen for the operations of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia owing to blockades of UNPROFOR traffic into the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) by demonstrators. The Council considers that such blockades by Croatian citizens as well as related impediments imposed by the Croatian authorities on the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR are inadmissible. In that context, the Council deplores the

remaining blockades of access roads to the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia.

The Council is encouraged by the signing on 4 August of an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and UNPROFOR regarding the procedures regulating UNPROFOR traffic to and from the UNPAs and calls on the Croatian authorities to faithfully implement its provisions. The Council welcomes the progress that has been made since the signature of this agreement to open eleven of nineteen crossing points. However, the Council reminds the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its obligation to facilitate UNPROFOR's unimpeded access to all 19 crossing points agreed upon in the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994.

In this context, the Council is also concerned about the continuing unacceptable practice of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of levying tolls and other taxes on the Force for the use of roads and airports in the Republic of Croatia. The Council strongly disapproves of any action that would both impede the functioning of UNPROFOR and add to the already high cost of the peace-keeping operation in Croatia. Recalling operative paragraph 7 of its resolution 908 (1994), the Council again urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude without further delay a Status of Forces Agreement with UNPROFOR and to resolve the above and any other issues in accordance with the provisions of that agreement.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and the right of all displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes. The Council expects the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the efforts of UNPROFOR.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 2 September 1994

At the 3421st meeting of the Security Council, held on 2 September 1994, in connection with the Council's consider-

ation of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is deeply disturbed at continuing reports of acts of ethnic cleansing by the Bosnian Serb party in the Bijeljina area. It condemns this practice wherever it occurs and by whomsoever it is committed, and demands its immediate cessation. It further condemns all violations of international humanitarian law in the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for which those who commit them are personally responsible. In this context, it calls for the full implementation of the agreement on the release of detainees contained in the 8 June 1994 Agreement concluded in Geneva. It calls for the early release of all detainees and, to this end, calls for the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross to be granted access in particular to all detainees in Lopare and other parts of the Bijeljina area.

The Security Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the United Nations Protection Force's right of freedom of movement throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It notes with dismay that the Bosnian Serb party has not allowed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to visit Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern and strongly urges it to permit such access both to the Special Representative and to UNPROFOR. It also expresses its concern about continuing restrictions on access to Sarajevo, and in particular the closure by the Bosnian Serb party of the routes across the airport opened in cooperation with UNPROFOR following the 17 March 1994 Agreement.

RESOLUTION 941 (1994) 23 September 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking note of the information provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and that contained in other relevant reports (S/1994/265 and S/1994/674), particularly regarding grave violations of international humanitarian law affecting the non-Serb population in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and systematic campaign of terror perpetrated by the Bosnian Serb forces in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as described in paragraphs 5 to 79 of the above-mentioned report (S/1994/265),

Emphasizing that this practice of "ethnic cleansing" by the Bosnian Serb forces constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law and poses a serious threat to the peace effort,

Expressing its deep concern over the continued denial by Bosnian Serb forces of prompt and unimpeded access to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas under Bosnian Serb control as demanded by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 2 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/50),

Recognizing that the International Tribunal has jurisdiction over serious violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and that the Council remains committed to its previous resolutions on the importance of cooperation with the Tribunal,

Determined to put an end to the abhorrent and systematic practice of "ethnic cleansing" wherever it occurs and by whomsoever it is committed,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia

and Herzegovina continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, **reiterating** its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

2. Strongly condemns all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the unacceptable practice of "ethnic cleansing" perpetrated in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, and **reaffirms** that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

3. Reaffirms its support for the established principles that all declarations and actions made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void, and that all displaced persons should be enabled to return in peace to their former homes;

4. Demands that the Bosnian Serb authorities immediately cease their campaign of "ethnic cleansing";

5. Demands that the Bosnian Serb party accord immediate and unimpeded access for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNPROFOR, UNHCR and ICRC to Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange, when conditions permit, the deployment of UNPROFOR troops and United Nations monitors in Banja Luka, Bijeljina, and other areas of concern, and to intensify his efforts in this regard;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;

8. Determines to consider any further steps that it may deem necessary;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 942 (1994) **23 September 1994**

Adopted by a vote of 14 in favour, 0 against and 1 abstention (China).

Sponsors: Argentina, the Czech Republic, Djibouti, France, Germany, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Affirming its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties, and implemented in good faith by them, and **condemning** the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081),

Viewing the measures imposed by the present resolution and by its previous relevant resolutions as a means towards the end of producing a negotiated settlement to the conflict,

Expressing its support for the continuing efforts of Member States, in particular States in the region, to implement its relevant resolutions,

Determining that the situation in the former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

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

A

1. Expresses its approval of the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put to the Bosnian parties as part of an overall peace settlement;

2. Expresses its satisfaction that the proposed territorial settlement has now been accepted in full by all except the Bosnian Serb party;

3. Strongly condemns the Bosnian Serb party for their refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and **demand**s that that party accept this settlement unconditionally and in full;

4. Requires all parties to continue to observe the ceasefire as agreed on 8 June 1994 and to refrain from all new acts of hostility;

5. Declares its readiness to take all measures necessary to assist the parties to give effect to the proposed settlement once it has been accepted by all parties, and in this connection **encourages** States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to cooperate in an effective manner with the Secretary-General in his efforts to aid the parties to implement the proposed settlement;

B

Resolved to reinforce and extend the measures imposed by its previous resolutions with regard to those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces,

6. Calls upon States to desist from any political talks with the leadership of the Bosnian Serb party as long as that party has not accepted the proposed settlement in full;

7. Decides that States shall prevent

(i) economic activities carried on, after the date of adoption of this resolution, within their territories by any

entity, wherever incorporated or constituted, which is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by:

(a) any person in, or resident in, or any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(b) any entity incorporated in or constituted under the law of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, as well as

(ii) economic activities carried on, after the date of adoption of this resolution, within their territories, by any person or entity, including those identified by States for the purpose of this resolution, found to be acting for or on behalf of and to the benefit of any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or any entity identified in subparagraph (i) above;

provided

(a) that States may authorize such activities to be carried on within their territories, having satisfied themselves on a case-by-case basis that the activities do not result in the transfer of property or interests in property to any person or entity described in subparagraph (i) (a) or (b) above, and

(b) that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the provision of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), or commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs approved by the Committee;

8. Decides that States shall revoke existing, and issue no further, authorization under paragraph 7 above in respect of any person or entity violating the measures imposed by this resolution or violating the measures

imposed by earlier relevant resolutions, where those violations have occurred after the date of adoption of this resolution;

9. Decides that States shall consider the term "economic activities" used in paragraph 7 above to mean

(a) all activities of an economic nature, including commercial, financial and industrial activities and transactions, in particular all activities of an economic nature involving the use of or dealing in, with or in connection with property or interests in property,

(b) the exercise of rights relating to property or interests in property, and

(c) the establishment of any new entity or change in management of an existing entity;

10. Decides that States shall consider the term "property or interests in property" used in paragraphs 7 and 9 above to mean funds, financial, tangible and intangible assets, property rights, and publicly and privately traded securities and debt instruments, and any other financial and economic resources;

11. Decides that States in which there are funds or other financial assets or resources of

(i) any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(ii) any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) above or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above,

shall require all persons and entities within their territories holding such funds or other financial assets or resources to freeze them to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or any other financial assets or resources are made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of any of the above-mentioned persons or entities,

except

(a) payments made in connection with activities authorized in accordance with paragraph 7 above, or

(b) payments made in connection with transactions authorized by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to persons or entities within its territory,

provided that States are satisfied that payments to persons outside their territories will be used for the purpose or in connection with the activities and transactions for which permission is sought; and that in the case of payments made under exception (a) above, States may authorize such payments only after they are satisfied on a case-by-case basis that the payments do not result in the transfer of funds or other financial assets or resources to any person or entity described in subparagraph (a) or (b) of paragraph 7 (i) above;

12. Decides that States shall ensure that all payments of dividends, interest or other income on shares, interest, bonds or debt obligations or amounts derived from an interest in, or the sale or other disposal of, or any other dealing with, tangible and intangible assets and property rights, accruing to

(i) any entity, including any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, or

(ii) any entity identified in paragraph 7 (i) or any person or entity identified in paragraph 7 (ii) above,

are made only into frozen accounts;

13. Decides that the provision of services, both financial and non-financial, to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces shall be prohibited, the only exceptions being (a) telecommunications, postal services and legal services consistent with this resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, (b) services whose supply may be necessary for humanitarian or other excep-

tional purposes, as approved on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), and (c) services authorized by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

14. Decides that States shall prevent the entry into their territories of:

(a) the members of the authorities, including legislative authorities, in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces and officers of the Bosnian Serb military and paramilitary forces, and those acting on behalf of such authorities or forces;

(b) persons found, after the adoption of the present resolution, to have provided financial, material, logistical, military or other tangible support to Bosnian Serb forces in violation of relevant resolutions of the Council;

(c) persons in or resident in those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces found to have violated or contributed to the violation of the measures set out in resolution 820 (1993) and in the present resolution;

and **requests** that the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) establish and maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and competent regional organizations, of the persons falling within this paragraph;

provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals; and provided that the entry of a person included in the list into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized, for purposes consistent with the pursuit of the peace process and with the present resolution and earlier relevant resolutions, by the Committee or, in the event of disagreement in the Committee, by the Council;

15. Decides to prohibit all commercial riverine traffic from entering ports of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian

Serb forces except when authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), or by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its territory, or in case of *force majeure*;

16. Decides that States shall require that all shipments of commodities and products destined for those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces be properly manifested and either be physically inspected by the Sanctions Assistance Missions or the competent national authorities at loading to verify and seal their contents or be laden in a manner which permits adequate physical verification of the contents;

17. Decides that States shall, in notifying or submitting applications to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) in respect of supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs and essential humanitarian supplies in respect of those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, report for information purposes to the Committee on the source of funds from which payment is to be made;

18. Decides that States shall, in implementing the measures imposed by this resolution, take steps to prevent the diversion of benefits to those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces from other places, and in particular from the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for that purpose;

20. Decides that the provisions set forth in this resolution do not apply to activities related to the United Nations Protection Force, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia or the European Community Monitoring Missions;

21. Decides to review the measures imposed by this

resolution whenever appropriate and in any event every four months from the date of adoption of this resolution; and **expresses its readiness** to reconsider those measures if the Bosnian Serb party accepts the proposed territorial settlement unconditionally and in full;

22. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

RESOLUTION 943 (1994)

23 September 1994

Adopted by a vote of 11 in favour, 2 against (Djibouti, Pakistan) and 2 abstentions (Nigeria, Rwanda).

Sponsors: the Czech Republic, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Affirming its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts of the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement,

Welcoming the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to support the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081) for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put to the Bosnian parties,

Also welcoming the decision by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to close 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,

Further welcoming their decision to invite international assistance with regard to the passage of supplies for essential humanitarian needs through the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting in this regard the letter of 19 September to the President of the Security Council from the Secretary-General (S/1994/1074) conveying a report from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY) on the establishment and commencement of operations on an ICFY Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Calling upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to maintain the effective closure of the 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;

Noting that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) remains in force,

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

1. Decides that:

(i) the restrictions imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 757 (1992), paragraph 24 of resolution 820 (1993) with regard to aircraft which are not impounded at the date of adoption of this resolution, and by other relevant resolutions which relate to the provision of goods and services, with respect to all civilian passenger flights to and from Belgrade airport carrying only passengers and personal effects and no cargo unless authorized under the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

(ii) the restrictions imposed by paragraphs 24 and 28 of resolution 820 (1993) and by other relevant resolutions which relate to the provision of goods and services, with respect to the ferry service between Bar in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bari in Italy carrying only passengers and personal effects and no cargo unless authorized under the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991),

(iii) the measures imposed by paragraph 8 (b) and (c) of resolution 757 (1992) concerning participation in sporting events and cultural exchanges

shall be suspended for an initial period of 100 days from the day following the receipt by the Security Council of a report from the Secretary-General that the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have certified that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the 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 that arrangements are in place pursuant to the decision of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to invite international assistance with regard to the passage of supplies for essential humanitarian needs through that border;

2. Invites the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to adopt appropriate streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. Requests that every thirty days the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugosla-

via certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close the 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 **further requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, that those authorities are not effectively implementing their decision to close the border;

4. Decides that if at any time the Secretary-General reports that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not effectively implementing their decision to close the border, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;

5. Decides 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;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 30 September 1994

At the 3433rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 September 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the deteriorating security situation in the safe area of Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has included increased levels of armed violence, deliberate

attacks on UNPROFOR troops and on humanitarian flights, severe restrictions on public utilities, and continued restriction on the flow of transport and communications. It notes that normal life has not been fully restored to Sarajevo, as called for in its resolution 900 (1994).

The Security Council expresses concern at the deliberate interruptions of utilities and communications to the civilian population in Sarajevo, as well as the extended period of closure of Sarajevo airport to humanitarian flights and the route across that airport opened in cooperation with UNPROFOR following the agreement of 17 March 1994, as a result of the actions by the Bosnian Serb party. The Council calls upon the Bosnian Serb party not to interfere with the normal functioning of Sarajevo airport. It further calls upon the Bosnian Serb party to cooperate with efforts to fully restore the flow of gas and electricity to Sarajevo, to reopen all land routes to Sarajevo and, now and in the future, to refrain from impeding the normal operations of these and all other utilities, and means of communication and transport. It calls upon all parties not to interfere with the supply of gas or electricity to the civilian population. It reiterates its call to all parties, with the assistance of the United Nations, to achieve complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and for humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo, to remove any hindrance to such freedom of movement, and to help restore normal life to the city.

It condemns in particular the deliberate attack on 22 September 1994 on UNPROFOR troops in Sarajevo, just one of a number of attacks which clearly suggest a deliberate pattern. The Council also notes with alarm, and condemns without reservation, the reported statements of the Bosnian Serb leadership that the Bosnian Serb party would target UNPROFOR activities in retaliation for the passage of a Council resolution tightening sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs. It warns the Bosnian Serb leadership against any retaliatory action, whether against UNPROFOR or any other party, and, in that context, welcomes efforts to support UNPROFOR troops.

The Council fully supports UNPROFOR's efforts to assure compliance with measures designed by the international community to improve conditions in Sarajevo. It advises both parties, and in particular the Bosnian Serbs, to comply with those measures.

The Council strongly condemns any provocative actions in Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina by whomsoever committed and demands immediate cessation of such actions.

The Council encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to explore as a matter of priority proposals for the demilitarization of Sarajevo.

The Council affirms its determination to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 947 (1994) 30 September 1994

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and **reaffirming** in this context its resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994, on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 May 1994 (S/1994/555) and 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067 and Add.1),

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and **stressing** the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the efforts of Member States in the context of the Contact Group, and **emphasizing** the utmost importance of the work of the Contact Group and its role in the overall peace process in the area,

Recognizing that the major provisions of the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III) and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 871 (1993) of 4 October 1993, still remain to be implemented,

Stressing that UNPROFOR plays an essential role in preventing and containing hostilities and thus creating the conditions for achieving an overall political settlement,

Paying tribute to the UNPROFOR personnel in the performance of the mandate of UNPROFOR, in particular in assisting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and monitoring the cease-fires,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067), and **approves** the proposals therein concerning UNPROFOR's activities in relation to mine-clearance, public information and civilian police;

2. Decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1995;

3. Urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in carrying out its mandate, to refrain from any hostile and provocative acts against UNPROFOR personnel, and to ensure their security and their freedom of movement;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report no later than 20 January 1995 on progress towards implementation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, and **decides** to reconsider UNPROFOR's mandate in the light of that report;

5. Requests also the Secretary-General, in the light of resolution 871 (1993), to include in that report information on progress towards (a) opening the road and railway communications with the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and the rest of the Republic of Croatia; (b) establishing the water and electricity supply in all regions of Croatia for the mutual benefit of all its citizens; (c) opening of the Adriatic pipeline;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to update his report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993, and to expand it as appropriate to cover other areas where UNPROFOR is deployed;

7. Affirms the right of all displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes of origin in safety and dignity with the assistance of the international community;

8. Reaffirms its support for the established principle that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and ownership, are null and void;

9. Calls on all parties and others concerned fully to comply with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and concerning in particular UNPROFOR in Croatia to create the conditions that would facilitate the full implementation of its mandate;

10. Expresses its concern that the necessary arrangements, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel, have not yet been concluded by the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and

calls upon them to conclude such arrangements without delay;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on progress with regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate and to report, as necessary, on any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the Force;

12. Urges the Bosnian Serb party fully to respect the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and to refrain from any actions that are threatening its security;

13. Urges also that the pilot project described in paragraph 39 of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1067) be put into effect as soon as possible;

14. Declares that the restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in the "pink zones", to the extent that it is compatible with the 29 March 1994 cease-fire agreement, must be accomplished under the close supervision of UNPROFOR, and in such manner as to avoid any further destabilization of the region;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 13 November 1994

At the 3456th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 November 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council views with alarm the escalation in recent fighting in the Bihac area, and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it. It strongly urges all parties and others concerned to refrain from all hostile actions and to exercise the utmost restraint.

The Security Council condemns any violation of the

international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demands that all parties and others concerned, and in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces fully respect that border and refrain from hostile acts across it.

The Security Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to abstain from any action that could cause a further escalation in the fighting.

The Security Council demands that all parties and others concerned immediately ensure, in cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), unimpeded access for humanitarian supplies.

The Security Council expresses full support for the efforts of UNPROFOR and calls on the parties to respect UNPROFOR's safety and security, unimpeded access to supplies, and its freedom of movement.

The Security Council emphasizes the significance of its resolutions on safe areas and demands that all concerned facilitate implementation of these resolutions and in this connection requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac, drawing on UNPROFOR's experience in Bihac and the other safe areas.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 18 November 1994

At the 3460th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 November 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council condemns in the strongest possible terms the attack on the safe area of Bihac by aircraft belonging to the so-called Krajina Serb forces, which involved the dropping of napalm and cluster bombs in southwest Bihac, in clear violation of Bihac's status as a safe area. This violation is all the more grave

because of the threat it poses to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troops deployed in the safe area of Bihac.

The Security Council also condemns the shelling by the so-called Krajina Serb forces from the United Nations Protected Areas as a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and relevant Security Council resolutions. It demands that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, cease immediately all hostile actions across the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council further demands an immediate end to all military activity which endangers the lives of the UNPROFOR personnel deployed in the Bihac area, and that all parties and others concerned, in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, restore the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel in and around the Bihac area, including their unimpeded access to supplies.

The Security Council calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting and also calls on them to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihac area.

RESOLUTION 958 (1994) 19 November 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: France, Germany, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993,

Recalling also the statement of the President of the Security Council of 13 November 1994 (S/PRST/

1994/66) and 18 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/69), and reiterating its concern about the deteriorating situation in and around the safe area of Bihac,

Having considered the letter of 18 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1312),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Determining that the situation in the former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and **determined** to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993), and, to this end, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the authorization given in paragraph 10 of its resolution 836 (1993) to Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina referred to in resolution 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993) shall apply also to such measures taken in the Republic of Croatia.

RESOLUTION 959 (1994) **19 November 1994**

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: France, Germany, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the

conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular its resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993),

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties, and implemented in good faith by them, and **condemning** the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081),

Reaffirming also the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing special concern about the escalation in recent fighting in the Bihac pocket, including those in, from and around the safe areas, and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it,

Bearing in mind the importance of facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and of his recommendations concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas in his report of 9 May 1994 (S/1994/555),

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council of 6 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/14), 30 June 1994 (S/PRST/1994/31), 13 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/66) and 18 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/69),

Reaffirming its previous calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting, and to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihac area,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre, and **noting** in this context the positive contribution that agreement between the parties on the demilitarization of Sarajevo could make to this

end, to the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo, and to achieving an overall settlement, consistent with the Contact Group peace plan,

Taking note of the communiqué on Bosnia and Herzegovina issued on 30 July 1994 by the Troika of the European Union and the Foreign Ministers of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/1994/916) and, in particular, of their commitment to strengthen the regime of safe areas,

1. Expresses its grave concern over the recent hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Condemns any violation of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and **demands** that all parties and others concerned, and in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, fully respect the border and refrain from hostile acts across it;

3. Expresses its full support for the efforts by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas;

4. Calls upon all the Bosnian parties to respect fully the status and functions of UNPROFOR and to cooperate with it in its efforts to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas and **demands** that all parties and others concerned show maximum restraint and put an end to all hostile actions in and around the safe areas in order to ensure that UNPROFOR can carry out its mandate in this regard effectively and safely;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to update his recommendations on modalities of the implementation of the concept of safe areas and to encourage UNPROFOR, in cooperation with the Bosnian parties, to continue their efforts to achieve agreements on strengthening the regimes of safe areas taking into account the specific situation in each case, and **recalls** its request to the Secretary-General in the statement by the President of

the Security Council of 13 November 1994 to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to intensify efforts aimed at reaching agreement with the Bosnian parties on the modalities of demilitarization of Sarajevo, bearing in mind the need for the restoration of normal life to the city and for free access to and from the city by land and air and the free and unimpeded movement of people, goods and services in and around the city in line with its resolution 900 (1994), particularly operative paragraph 2;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution by 1 December 1994;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT **26 November 1994**

At the 3466th meeting of the Security Council, held on 26 November 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reiterates its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the Bihac region, and especially in the safe area of Bihac. It condemns in the strongest possible terms all the violations of the safe area of Bihac by whomsoever committed, and in particular, the flagrant and blatant entry into the safe area by the Bosnian Serb forces. It also notes with concern the hostilities around Velika Kladusa. It demands that all parties and others concerned agree to and implement an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the Bihac region, and in particular in and around the safe area of Bihac. It calls on all parties to intensify negotiations for a cease-fire and a cessation of hostilities throughout

the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in pursuit of the territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed by the Contact Group as part of an overall peace settlement.

The Security Council expresses its full support for the continued efforts by United Nations personnel to achieve a cease-fire in the Bihac area, as well as for UNPROFOR's efforts to implement its mandate to deter attacks against the safe areas. The Council insists on the withdrawal of all Bosnian Serb military forces from the Bihac safe area and on the need to ensure full respect by all parties of the safe areas, particularly for the benefit of the civilian population. The Council calls on all parties and others concerned fully to cooperate with these efforts. The Council underlines the terms of resolution 836 (1993), which enable UNPROFOR to carry out its mandate in relation to safe areas.

The Security Council commends UNPROFOR, including those of its personnel serving in the Bihac region, and in particular the Bangladeshi troops, for the important contributions they are making under the most difficult conditions. It calls on the parties and all others concerned to ensure freedom of movement for UNPROFOR and UNHCR personnel and access to necessary supplies for UNPROFOR and the civilian population throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia.

The Security Council condemns violations of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the so-called Krajina Serb forces and others concerned in the Bihac region. It demands that all hostile acts across that international border cease immediately and also demands that all so-called Krajina Serb forces withdraw immediately from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council reiterates its full support for the proposed territorial settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put by the Contact Group to the parties as part of an overall peace

settlement. The Council reiterates its condemnation of the Bosnian Serb party's refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement and demands that that party accept it unconditionally and in full.

The Security Council will monitor compliance with the terms of this statement and react appropriately.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 29 November 1994

At the 3471st meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 November 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reiterates its concern over the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in the Bihac region and in particular in and around the safe area of Bihac. It remains concerned over the blatant violation of the Bihac safe area. The Security Council remains determined fully to support efforts to negotiate a peaceful resolution of that conflict consistent with its previous resolutions and the proposals of the Contact Group.

The Security Council expresses its full support for the efforts of United Nations officials to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac. It takes note with satisfaction of the proposal put to the parties by United Nations officials for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the Bihac region to be followed by a cease-fire throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the interposition of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the Bihac safe area, a complete demilitarization of the safe area involving the withdrawal from it by all military forces, and opening corridors for humanitarian relief. The Council welcomes the acceptance by the Bosnian Government of this proposal and calls on the Bosnian-Serb party also to accept it.

The Security Council welcomes the impending visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's efforts to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac and throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ensure the security of UNPROFOR as it implements its mandate.

DRAFT RESOLUTION 2 December 1994

Not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council; there were 13 votes in favour, 1 against (the Russian Federation) and 1 abstention (China).

Sponsors: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda and Turkey.

The Security Council,

Concerned about the continuing threat to international peace and security by the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and by the situation in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in the Republic of Croatia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 November 1994 (S/1994/1246),

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the area of the former Yugoslavia, in particular resolution 820 (1993),

Deploring the continued denial of humanitarian assistance to the Bihac region in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the continuous blocking of humanitarian convoys, including those of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), designated for the Bihac region, on access routes through territories controlled by the Bosnian Serb forces within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and local Serb paramilitary forces within the Republic of Croatia,

Gravely concerned by the military activities by the

local Serb paramilitary forces in the UNPAs on the territory of the Republic of Croatia against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in particular, the Bihac safe area,

Determined to ensure full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia,

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

1. Reconfirms that the requirements of all relevant Security Council resolutions, including, in particular, paragraph 12 of resolution 820 (1993) and resolution 943 (1994), shall be strictly applied in respect of all goods crossing the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including goods destined for the UNPAs in the Republic of Croatia;

2. Demands also that the provisions of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) be applied strictly and in full on the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and on the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in regard to the import, export, and transshipment of all commodities with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies, including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies;

3. Emphasizes the importance of a continuous and unimpeded flow of humanitarian assistance to all the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina where such help is needed;

4. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to ensure UNHCR and United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel safety and unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia in the performance of their mandate;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
13 December 1994

At the 3478th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 December 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council strongly condemns the deliberate attack on Bangladeshi United Nations peace-keepers on 12 December 1994 in Velika Kladusa, in the region of Bihac in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The attacked personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were travelling in an armoured personnel carrier, unmistakably carrying clear United Nations markings. It was hit by a wire-guided anti-tank missile resulting in one death and injuries to four other Bangladeshi personnel.

The Security Council expresses profound regret at the casualties suffered by the United Nations peace-keepers as a result of this unprovoked and dastardly attack. It wishes to convey its deep condolences to the Government of Bangladesh as well as to the families of the affected soldiers.

The Security Council endorses the protest that UNPROFOR has made to the Abdic forces and to the local Serb authorities in Knin, and its warning to the authorities in Pale.

The Security Council is outraged at this incident of direct attack on UNPROFOR personnel and demands that such attacks do not recur. It warns the perpetrators of the attack that their heinous act of violence carries corresponding individual responsibility.

RESOLUTION 967 (1994)
14 December 1994

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,

Taking note of the letter of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia of 14 December 1994 (S/1994/1418) and the communication of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund of 13 December 1994 annexed thereto in which the Council is informed of a major resurgence of diphtheria, and that the only available stocks of anti-serum to combat this serious condition are located in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Recognizing that the export of anti-serum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) will require an exemption from the provisions of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and **acting**, in this respect, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to permit, for a period of thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, the export of 12,000 vials of diphtheria anti-serum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

2. Decides further that any payments for such authorized shipments shall be made only into frozen accounts;

3. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
6 January 1995

At the 3486th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 January 1995, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council welcomes the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on a

complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded on 23 December 1994 and 31 December 1994, respectively (S/1995/8). It commends the efforts of all who worked to achieve them.

The Security Council stresses the importance it attaches to immediate and full compliance with the agreements. It attaches the highest priority at this juncture to the timely completion of the various steps envisaged in the agreement on a complete cessation of hostilities. It looks to the parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in their implementation. The Security Council calls upon all forces to cease fighting around Bihac. It supports efforts in train to strengthen UNPROFOR, and encourages Member States to make available the personnel and equipment needed for UNPROFOR to supervise and monitor the agreements.

The Security Council will continue its consideration of all aspects of the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Secretary-General's report of 1 December 1994 (S/1994/1389).

The Security Council deems it imperative to intensify efforts under the auspices of the Contact Group to achieve an overall settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the peace plan of the Contact Group as a starting point. It will give its full support to such efforts.

RESOLUTION 970 (1995)
12 January 1995

Adopted by a vote of 14 in favour, 0 against and one abstention (Russian Federation).

Sponsors: the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994,

Welcoming the measures taken by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in particular those detailed in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 4 January 1995 to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/6), 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 food-stuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, and **noting** that those measures were a necessary condition for the adoption of the present resolution,

Stressing the importance of the maintenance by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the effective closure of that border, and of further efforts by them to enhance the effectiveness of that closure, including by the prosecution of persons suspected of violating measures to that end and by sealing border crossing points as requested by the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY),

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 **stressing** the importance it attaches to the availability of all necessary resources for the work of the Mission,

Noting that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 remains in force,

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 for a further period of 100 days from the adoption of the present resolution;

2. Calls upon all States and others concerned to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and international borders of all States in the region;

3. Reaffirms that the requirements in paragraph 12 of resolution 820 (1993) that import to, export from and transshipment through the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies, shall be permitted only with proper authorization from the Government of the Republic of Croatia or the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively, apply to all shipments across the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. Requests the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) urgently to expedite its elaboration of appropriate streamlined procedures as referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 943 (1993), and to give priority to its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the International Committee of the Red Cross and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations in the United Nations system;

5. Requests that every thirty days the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are effectively implementing their decision to close 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 are complying with the requirements of paragraph 3 above in respect of all shipments across the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and **further requests** the Secretary-General to report to

the Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee, that those authorities are not effectively implementing their decision to close that border;

6. Decides that if at any time the Secretary-General reports that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not effectively implementing their decision to close that border, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;

7. Decides 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;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 17 January 1995

At the 3491st meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 January 1995, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council, which has begun its consideration of the Secretary-General's report of 14 January 1995 submitted pursuant to resolution 947 (1994) (S/1995/38), has learned with concern of the position adopted by the Republic of Croatia on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia beyond 31 March 1995, as set out in the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia to the Secretary-General of 12 January 1995 (S/1995/28). It is particularly concerned about the wider implications of this development for the peace process throughout the former Yugoslavia.

The Security Council reiterates its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders. It understands the concerns of the Croatian Government about the lack of implementation of major provisions of the United Nations Peace-keeping Plan for Croatia. It will not accept the status quo becoming an indefinite situation. It believes, however, that UNPROFOR's continued presence in the Republic of Croatia is of vital importance for regional peace and security, and that the United Nations in general and UNPROFOR in particular have a positive role to play in achieving the further implementation of the Peace-keeping Plan and bringing about a settlement which ensures full respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Croatia. It recalls the important role UNPROFOR plays in helping to sustain the cease-fire in Croatia, facilitating humanitarian activities and international relief work, and supporting implementation of the Economic Agreement of 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1375).

It is in that perspective that the Security Council hopes that discussions over the weeks ahead will lead to a re-examination of the position now taken in relation to the continuing role of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia.

Meanwhile, the Security Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to avoid any action or statement which might lead to an increase in tension. It welcomes the conclusion, under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, of the Economic Agreement of 2 December 1994, and urges the parties to continue, and accelerate, its implementation; it notes the need for adequate international financial support, and encourages the international community to respond to this need. It calls for the intensification in the coming weeks of all these efforts to consolidate this achievement and to bring about a political settlement in Croatia, and it also calls upon the parties to cooperate with these efforts and to negotiate in earnest to that end.

The Security Council affirms its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stresses the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT (to the press) 23 January 1995

After consultations held on 23 January 1995, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the press:

After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council observed that members were in agreement on the absence of the necessary conditions for any modification or reconsideration of the measures imposed by resolution 942 (1994).

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 7 February 1995

At the 3498th meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 February 1995, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council reiterates its support for the efforts to bring about a political settlement in the Republic of Croatia which ensures full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and which guarantees the security and rights of all communities living in a particular area irrespective of whether they constitute in this area the majority or a minority.

The Security Council strongly supports the recent efforts of representatives of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America aimed at

achieving a political settlement in the Republic of Croatia. The Security Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities in the United Nations Protected Areas to enter urgently and without preconditions into negotiations on such a settlement, benefiting from proposals now made to them as part of these efforts. It calls upon all other relevant parties to support this process.

The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders and stresses the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof.

The Security Council reaffirms its view that UNPROFOR's continued and effective presence in the Republic of Croatia is of vital importance for regional peace and security and expresses its desire that discussions over the weeks ahead will lead the Government of the Republic of Croatia to re-examine its position taken on 12 January 1995 in relation to the continuing role of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 17 February 1995

At the 3501st meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 February 1995, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continued fighting around Bihac and deplores the serious humanitarian situation in the Bihac area. It reaffirms its support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR.

The Security Council recalls the statement of the President of the Security Council of 6 January 1995

(S/PRST/1995/1). It reiterates the importance it attaches to full compliance with the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded on 23 December 1994 and 31 December 1994 respectively (S/1995/8). All involved must now make a concerted effort to consolidate what has been achieved so far to avoid the risk of a renewed outbreak of hostilities.

The Security Council demands that all forces in the Bihac area cease fighting immediately and cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in achieving an effective cease-fire. The Security Council reiterates its condemnation of the continued violations of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council condemns the recent obstruction of humanitarian convoys destined for the Bihac area by the Croatian Serb and Abdic forces. It welcomes the fact that convoys are now getting through, and calls upon all parties and others concerned henceforth to facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance and complete freedom of movement for UNPROFOR.

RESOLUTION 981 (1995) 31 March 1995

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1),

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall

negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, including its rights and obligations in respect of control over its international trade,

Welcoming also the continuing efforts of representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to facilitate a negotiated solution to the conflict in the Republic of Croatia, and **reaffirming** its call upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to enter into the negotiations, urgently and without preconditions, for such a settlement, making full use of the plan presented to them by those representatives,

Recognizing that major provisions of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III) remain to be implemented, in particular those regarding demilitarization of the areas under the control of the local Serb authorities, the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and the establishment of local police forces to carry out their duties without discrimination against persons of any nationality in order to protect the human rights of all residents, and **urging** the parties to agree to their implementation,

Recognizing also that major provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 871 (1993) and 947 (1994), still remain to be implemented,

Noting that the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force in the Republic of Croatia expires on 31 March 1995, in conformity with resolution 947 (1994),

Noting also the letter from the Permanent Representa-

tive of the Republic of Croatia of 17 March 1995 (S/1995/206) regarding his Government's views on the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in the Republic of Croatia,

Emphasizing that improved observance of human rights, including appropriate international monitoring thereof, is an essential step towards restoration of confidence between the parties and building a durable peace,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1), and in particular **approves** the arrangements in paragraph 84;

2. Decides to establish under its authority the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which shall be known as UNCRO, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the above-mentioned report for a period terminating on 30 November 1995 and **requests** the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure its earliest possible deployment;

3. Decides that in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/222 and Corr.1), and based on the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III), relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Cease-Fire Agreement of 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367) and the Economic Agreement of 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1375), UNCRO's mandate shall include:

(a) Performing fully the functions envisaged in the Cease-Fire Agreement of 29 March 1994 between the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities (S/1994/367);

(b) Facilitating implementation of the Economic Agree-

ment of 2 December 1994 concluded under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (S/1994/1375);

(c) Facilitating implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions, including the functions identified in paragraph 72 of the above-mentioned report;

(d) Assisting in controlling, by monitoring and reporting, the crossing of military personnel, equipment, supplies and weapons, over the international borders between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) at the border crossings for which UNCRO is responsible, as specified in the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III);

(e) Facilitating the delivery of international humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

(f) Monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in accordance with resolution 779 (1992);

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with all concerned on the detailed implementation of the mandate outlined in paragraph 3 above, and to report to the Council not later than 21 April 1995 for its approval;

5. **Decides** that UNCRO shall be an interim arrangement to create the conditions that will facilitate a negotiated settlement consistent with the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and which guarantees the security and rights of all communities living in a particular area of the Republic of Croatia, irrespective of whether they constitute in this area a majority or minority;

6. **Decides** that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General

and the United Nations Theatre Force Commander, using the existing procedures which have been agreed with the Secretary-General, all necessary measures to extend close air support to the territory of the Republic of Croatia in defence of UNCRO personnel in the performance of UNCRO's mandate, and **requests** the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on any use of close air support;

7. **Emphasizes** the responsibility of the parties and others concerned in the Republic of Croatia for the security and safety of UNCRO and in this context **demand**s that all parties and others concerned refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against UNCRO;

8. **Calls upon** the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to refrain from the threat or use of force and to reaffirm their commitment to a peaceful resolution of their differences;

9. **Invites** the Secretary-General to report as appropriate and not less than every four months on progress towards a peaceful political settlement and the situation on the ground including UNCRO's ability to implement its mandate as described above, and **undertakes** in this connection to examine without delay any recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in his reports and adopt appropriate decisions;

10. **Calls upon** Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to UNCRO in the performance of its mandate;

11. **Stresses** the importance of the necessary arrangements, including agreements on the status of forces and other personnel, being concluded by the Republic of Croatia, **calls upon** it to agree to such arrangements without delay, and **requests** the Secretary-General to inform the Council of progress on this issue in the report mentioned in paragraph 4 above;

12. **Urges** the Government of the Republic of Croatia to provide suitable radio broadcasting frequencies and television broadcasting slots at no cost to the United

Nations as described in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995;

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

RESOLUTION 982 (1995) 31 March 1995

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and **reaffirming** in this context its resolution 947 (1994) of 30 September 1994 on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1),

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and **stressing** the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming also the efforts of Member States, in particular those of the Contact Group, and **emphasizing** the utmost importance of the work of the Contact Group in the overall peace process in the area,

Welcoming the acceptance by the Government of the

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Contact Group peace plan,

Welcoming also the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on the complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded on 23 December 1994 and 31 December 1994 (S/1995/8), and the essential role UNPROFOR plays in implementation of these agreements, and **stressing** the importance it places thereupon,

Wishing to encourage UNPROFOR's efforts, as part of its activities to facilitate an overall settlement of the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as detailed in paragraphs 30 to 32 of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/222 and Corr.1), to help the parties implement the Washington agreements regarding the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recognizing the need for Member States to take appropriate steps to enhance the capacity of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to execute its mandate as set out in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including providing the Secretary-General with all the resources authorized by previous resolutions of the Security Council,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre, and **noting** in this context the positive contribution that agreement between the parties on the demilitarization of Sarajevo could make to this end, to the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo, and to achieving an overall settlement, consistent with the Contact Group peace plan,

Noting that UNPROFOR plays an essential role in preventing and containing hostilities thus creating the conditions for achieving an overall political settlement, and **paying tribute** to all UNPROFOR personnel, especially those who have given their lives for the cause of peace,

Noting also that the mandate of UNPROFOR expires on 31 March 1995, in conformity with resolution 947 (1994),

Noting further the letter of 29 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1995/245),

Noting also the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia of 17 March 1995 (S/1995/206) regarding his Government's views on the continued presence of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia,

Paying tribute to the UNPROFOR personnel in the performance of the mandate of UNPROFOR, in particular in assisting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and monitoring the cease-fires,

Emphasizing that improved observance of human rights, including appropriate international monitoring thereof, is an essential step towards restoration of confidence between the parties and building a durable peace,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1), and in particular **approves** the arrangements contained in paragraph 84;

2. Decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for an additional period terminating on 30 November 1995 and **further decides** that all previous relevant resolutions relating to UNPROFOR shall continue to apply;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to redeploy before 30 June 1995 all UNPROFOR personnel and assets from the Republic of Croatia with the exception

of those whose continued presence in the Republic of Croatia is required for UNCRO or for the functions referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 below;

4. Decides that UNPROFOR shall continue to perform fully the functions envisaged in the implementation of the Cease-Fire Agreement of 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367) and the Economic Agreement of 2 December 1994 (S/1994/1375) between the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities and all relevant Security Council resolutions, including the functions identified in paragraph 72 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995, and to facilitate the delivery of international humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the territory of the Republic of Croatia until the effective deployment of UNCRO or 30 June 1995, whichever is sooner;

5. Decides that UNPROFOR shall retain its existing support structures in the Republic of Croatia including the operation of its headquarters;

6. Emphasizes the responsibility of the parties and others concerned in the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the security and safety of UNPROFOR and in this context **demand**s that all parties and others concerned refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against UNPROFOR;

7. Reiterates the importance it attaches to full compliance with the agreements between the Bosnian parties on a cease-fire and on a complete cessation of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; **calls upon** them to agree to a further extension and implementation of these agreements beyond 30 April 1995 and to use that period to negotiate an overall peaceful settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting point; and **further calls upon** the Bosnian Serb party to accept this;

8. Calls upon Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate;

9. Calls on all parties and others concerned to comply fully with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia to create the conditions that would facilitate the full implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

10. Notes with satisfaction the progress made in the discussions between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations referred to in paragraph 49 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995, and **urges** the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide suitable radio broadcasting frequencies and television broadcasting slots at no cost to the United Nations for the purposes described in paragraphs 47 to 51 of that report;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on progress with regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate and to report, as necessary, on any developments on the ground, the attitude of the parties and other circumstances affecting the mandate of the Force, and in particular to report within eight weeks of the adoption of this resolution taking into account, *inter alia*, the concerns raised by the members of the Council and issues raised by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

12. Urges the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement fully the provisions of the status of forces agreement of 15 May 1993 between that Government and the United Nations;

13. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 983 (1995)

31 March 1995

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Argentina, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 795 (1992) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Affirming its commitment to the search for an overall negotiated settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States there within their internationally recognized borders, and **stressing** the importance it attaches to the mutual recognition thereof,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Recalling its concern about possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory,

Welcoming the positive role played by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and **paying tribute** to the personnel of UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1),

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995, and in particular **approves** the arrangements contained in paragraph 84;

2. Decides that UNPROFOR within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) with the mandate set out in paragraph 85 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1995, and that the mandate of UNPREDEP shall continue for a period terminating on 30 November 1995;

3. Urges UNPREDEP to continue the current cooperation between UNPROFOR and the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

4. Calls upon Member States to consider favourably requests by the Secretary-General for necessary assistance to UNPREDEP in the performance of its mandate;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of any developments on the ground and other circumstances affecting the mandate of UNPREDEP;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT 14 April 1995

At the 3520th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 April 1995, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council is gravely concerned at the recent attacks on UNPROFOR personnel in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in this regard, has learnt with particular indignation that once again a soldier of UNPROFOR, this time a soldier of the French contingent, was deliberately targeted and shot to death by an unidentified sniper in Sarajevo today. The Council notes with similar concern that several other soldiers of the United Nations have been killed recently in similar circumstances.

The Council condemns in the strongest terms such acts directed at peace-keepers who are serving the cause of peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Deliberate targeting of UNPROFOR personnel reflects the overall deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council wishes to state once again that this is totally unacceptable. It reiterates that the cooperation of all parties and others concerned is indispensable for the missions of the Force to be carried out and demands that they respect fully the status of United Nations personnel.

The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to investigate the circumstances of these acts and to report to the Security Council, taking into consideration the views of troop-contributing countries, on any measures which might be necessary to prevent further similar attacks, which should not remain unpunished.

RESOLUTION 987 (1995) 19 April 1995

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Sponsor: France

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and **reaffirming** in this context its resolution 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and in particular its paragraphs 6 and 7,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued fighting in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina despite the agreements on a cease-fire and on the complete cessation of hostilities concluded on 23 and 31 December 1994 (S/1995/8), and **deploring** the violations of these agreements and of the ban imposed by its resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992 and 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993 by whomsoever committed,

Stressing the unacceptability of all attempts to resolve the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by military means,

Noting once again the need for resumed negotiations aimed at an overall peaceful settlement of the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting-point,

Gravely preoccupied at the recent attacks on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and at

the fatalities resulting therefrom, **condemning** in the strongest terms such unacceptable acts directed at members of peace-keeping forces and **determined** to obtain a strict respect of the status of United Nations personnel in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and, to these ends, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Emphasizes once again the responsibility of the parties and others concerned in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the security and safety of UNPROFOR and, in this context, **demands** again that all parties and others concerned refrain from any act of intimidation or violence against UNPROFOR and its personnel;

2. Recalls its invitation to the Secretary-General, in this context, to submit proposals on any measures which could be taken to prevent attacks against UNPROFOR and its personnel and allow it to perform effectively its mission, and **invites** him to submit such proposals on an urgent basis;

3. Calls upon the Bosnian parties to agree to an extension of the agreements on a cease-fire and complete cessation of hostilities concluded on 23 and 31 December 1994 beyond 30 April 1995 and **looks to** all parties and all others concerned to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in their implementation;

4. Urges all parties and others concerned to resume forthwith negotiations towards an overall peaceful settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting-point;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 988 (1995) 21 April 1995

Adopted by a vote of 13 in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions (China and the Russian Federation).

Sponsors: the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994 and resolution 970 (1995) of 12 January 1995,

Noting the measures taken by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as described in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 31 March 1995 (S/1995/255) and in the annex to the Secretary-General's letter of 13 April 1995 (S/1995/302), to maintain 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, and **noting** that those measures were a necessary condition for the adoption of the present resolution,

Concerned, however, about reports suggesting that helicopter flights may have crossed the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and **noting** that an investigation of those reports is being undertaken by the Mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY),

Noting with satisfaction that the cooperation of the ICFY Mission with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to be good and **stressing the importance** of effective closure by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of further efforts by them to enhance the effectiveness of that closure, including by the prosecution of persons suspected of violating measures to that end and by sealing border crossing points as requested by the ICFY Mission,

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),

Noting that paragraph 9 of resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 remains in force,

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 5 July 1995;

2. Confirms that commodities and products, including fuel beyond immediate needs for a flight or ferry voyage taking into account internationally recognized safety requirements, shall not be carried on flights and ferry services permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above, except in accordance with the provisions of relevant resolutions and in conformity with the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991; and that if a need is established for the supply of additional fuel for the operation of flights permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above, the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) shall consider such applications on a case-by-case basis;

3. Reminds States of the importance of strict enforcement of measures imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter and **calls upon** all States which allow flights or ferry services permitted in accordance with paragraph 1 above from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft to report to the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) on the controls adopted by them to implement such measures in earlier relevant resolutions;

4. Calls upon all States and others concerned to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and international borders of all States in the region;

5. Underlines the importance it attaches to the work of the ICFY Mission, **expresses its concern** that a shortage of resources hampers the effectiveness of that work, and

requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution on measures to increase the effectiveness of the work of the ICFY Mission, including on the question of helicopter flights;

6. Requests Member States to make available the necessary resources so as to strengthen the ICFY Mission's capacity to carry out its tasks, and **encourages** the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to give additional support for the operation of the ICFY Mission;

7. Calls on the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate fully with the ICFY Mission, in particular in investigating alleged breaches of the closure of the border, whether by land or by air, between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and ensuring the continued closure of that border;

8. Stresses the importance it attaches to a thorough investigation of reports that helicopter flights may have crossed the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; **calls upon** the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to comply with their commitment to cooperate fully in that investigation; and **requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the outcome of the investigation;

9. Reaffirms its decision that import to, export from and transshipment through the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies including medical supplies and foodstuffs distributed by international humanitarian agencies, shall be permitted only with proper authorization from the Government of the Republic of Croatia or the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively;

10. Encourages the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reinstate the severance of international telecommunication links between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces which they instituted in August 1994;

11. Requests the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to conclude urgently its elaboration of appropriate streamlined procedures and **invites** the Chairman of that Committee to report to the Security Council as soon as possible on the matter;

12. Also requests the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) to continue to give priority to its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance, in particular applications from the International Committee of the Red Cross and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations in the United Nations system;

13. Requests that every 30 days and no fewer than ten days before the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph 1 above the Secretary-General submit to the Security Council for its review a report as to whether the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee, on the basis of information made available to them from the ICFY Mission and all other available sources deemed relevant by the ICFY Mission, certify that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are implementing their decision to close the international border, on land and in the air, 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 are complying with the requirements of paragraph 3 of resolution 970 (1995) in respect of all shipments across the international border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and inform the Council in his report if the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee

have received substantiated evidence, from sources deemed relevant by the ICFY Mission, of substantial transshipments of goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs, from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) through the Republic of Croatia to the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces in violation of earlier relevant resolutions;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately if he has evidence, including from the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee, that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

15. Decides that if at any time the Secretary-General reports that, from sources deemed relevant by the ICFY Mission, the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not implementing their decision to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina or that they are permitting substantial diversion of goods, except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) through the Republic of Croatia to the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces in violation of earlier relevant resolutions, the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report of the Secretary-General, unless the Security Council decides to the contrary;

16. Encourages the Co-Chairmen of the ICFY Steering Committee to ensure that the ICFY Mission keep the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the authorities of the Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) fully informed about the findings of the ICFY Mission;

17. Decides 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;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 990 (1995)

28 April 1995

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in particular resolutions 981 (1995) and 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 April 1995 (S/1995/320),

Bearing in mind the importance of any information

relevant to the implementation of all its previous resolutions being made available to the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and, to these ends, **acting** under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular **approves** the arrangements in paragraphs 11 to 28 for the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO;

2. Decides to authorize the deployment of UNCRO as set out in paragraph 29 of the above-mentioned report;

3. Calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to cooperate fully with UNCRO in the implementation of its mandate;

4. Expresses its concern that an agreement on the status of forces and other personnel has not yet been signed, **calls once again** on the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude expeditiously such an agreement, and **requests** the Secretary-General to report to the Council no later than 15 May 1995;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the force level of UNAMIR to 1,200 troops to carry out the mandate set out in paragraph 2 above;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to reduce the number of military observers, headquarters and other military support staff to 200;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of the present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to withdraw the Civilian Police component of UNAMIR;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda;
8. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;
9. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to take all necessary measures to ensure that UNAMIR personnel and equipment that are scheduled to withdraw can do so in an orderly and safe manner;
10. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;
11. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan justice system;
12. Also calls upon States to cooperate fully with the International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1013 (1995);
13. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;
14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 February 1996 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate and progress towards repatriation of refugees;
15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
