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EC CONFERENCE ON YUGOSLAVIA

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS PACK

- 1) EC Conference organogram and description of the structure.
- 2) EC declarations of 27 August 1991 and 3 September 1991.
- 3) Draft Conference Convention of 5 November 1991
- 4) Lord Carrington's speech of 9 March 1992
- 5) Statement of principles of 18 March and 2 April for Bosnia and Hercegovina.
- 6) Lord Carrington's press statement of 14 August 1992
- 7) Chronology of events in the EC Conference.
- 8) Lord Carrington's biography.

STRUCTURE OF THE EC CONFERENCE ON YUGOSLAVIA

The attached organogram shows the various links in the Conference chain.

Key Personnel

1. The Conference is chaired by Lord Carrington, who is also the spokesman for the Conference.
2. M de Beaucé , Deputy Chairman, has special responsibility for minority rights. He also conducts negotiations aimed at political settlement for Kosovo, Sandjak, Vojvodina, Krajina and Macedonia (Albanian minority) in line with the provisions of Chapter II of the draft Conference Convention.
3. Ambassador Wijnaendts (Dutch Ambassador to Paris and Conference Coordinator) works closely with M de Beaucé on Chapter II matters as does Ambassador Ahrens (Bonn based diplomat and Chairman of the Minorities Rights Working Group).

4. Coordinators

The three Conference Coordinators are Lord Carrington's principal advisers on policy matters. Ambassador Wijnaendts' additional role has been mentioned above.

Ambassador Cutileiro (Portuguese) is also Chairman of the Bosnian talks.

Mr Hall, until recently British Ambassador to Belgrade, is the Coordinator for the Presidency and is therefore in charge of overall coordination of the Conference. He also acts as the link between the Presidency and Lord Carrington; and as the Conference channel to the EC Monitor Mission.

5. The Executive Secretary, Mr Adrian Bedford, organises the day to day activity of the Conference.

6. Working Groups

These were originally established to prepare and then refine the three main sections of the draft Convention for an overall settlement: Minority Rights (Chapter II); Economic Relations (Chapter III); and Institutions (Chapter IV). Recently a new Working Group was created to deal with State Succession Issues.

a) Ambassador Ahrens, Chairman of the Minorities Rights Working Group, is still following the Chapter II provisions (which reflect and expand on those in CSCE, Council of Europe and UN documents) as the basis for settlements of the individual problems. Five of the Republics, Serbia being the exception, have accepted Chapter II.

b) Recently, the bulk of the work in the Economic Relations Working Group, chaired by M. Jean Durieux, a senior EC Commission official, has been to draw up with the 6 Republics an inventory of assets and liabilities of the former SFRY.

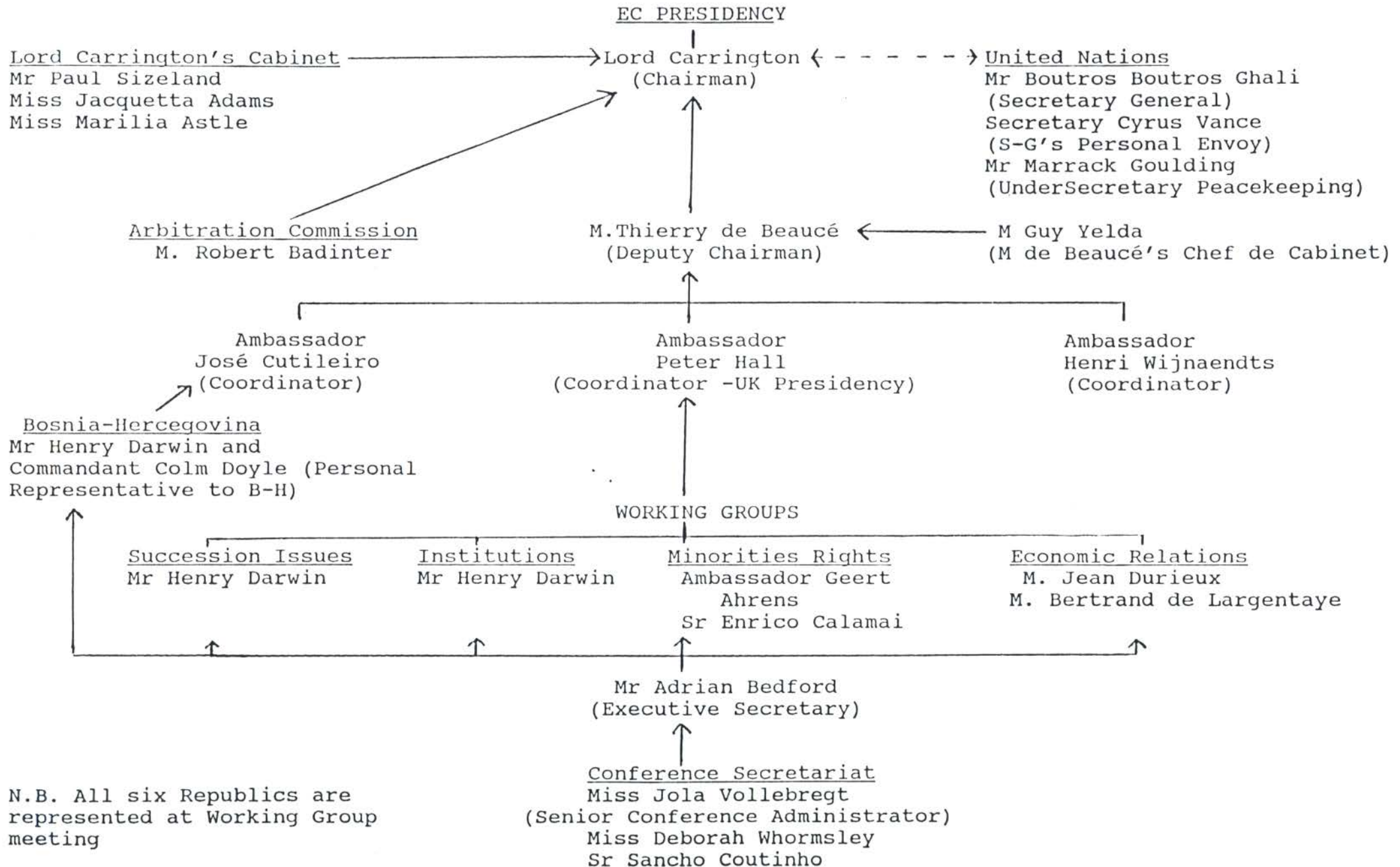
c) The Institutions Working Group has been considering the institutions required to underpin the draft convention, eg the establishment of a Court of Human Rights and Arbitration procedures. The Chairman of this Group, Mr Darwin, will also be chairing the Group on State Succession Issues, which is tasked to agree the principles of an equitable division of the assets and liabilities on the basis of the inventory discussed in paragraph b).

7) Talks on Future Constitutional Arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina

These talks between the three main political parties (representing Serb, Muslim and Croat interests) began in February at the initiative of Lord Carrington. Ten rounds have been held under the chairmanship of Ambassador Cutileiro. The United Nations is represented at these talks.

Lord Carrington has a Personal Representative in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Commandant Colm Doyle, who chairs the Coordinating Committee in Sarajevo (established at the Bosnian talks in London on 29 July 1992).

EC CONFERENCE ON YUGOSLAVIA



DECLARATION ON YUGOSLAVIA

(EPC Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting,
Brussels, 27 August 1991)

The European Community and its member States are dismayed at the increasing violence in Croatia. They remind those responsible for the violence of their determination never to recognise changes of frontiers which have not been brought about by peaceful means and by agreement. It is a deeply misguided policy on the part of the Serbian irregulars to try to solve the problems they expect to encounter in a new constitutional order through military means. It is even more disconcerting that it can no longer be denied that elements of the Yugoslav People's Army are lending their active support to the Serbian side. The Community and its member States call on the Federal Presidency to put an immediate end to this illegal use of the forces under its command.

The Community and its member States will never accept a policy of fait accompli. They are determined not to recognise changes of borders by force and will encourage others not to do so either.

Territorial conquests, not recognised by the international community, will never produce the kind of legitimate protection sought by all in the new Yugoslavia. Such protection can be brought about only by negotiations based on the principle of the fullest protection of the rights of all, wherever they may live in Yugoslavia.

The European Community and its member States call on Serbia to lift its objection to the extension of the activities of their Monitor Mission in Croatia. Recent events have shown that

without a comprehensive and effective cease-fire and impartial foreign monitors the situation in Yugoslavia cannot be sufficiently stabilised to allow for productive negotiations to be held.

In view of the deteriorating situation in Yugoslavia the European Community and its member States have asked the Presidency to request the Chairman of the CSCE Committee of Senior Officials to advance the additional meeting of that Committee, agreed on during its second emergency meeting on 9 August 1991, to early September.

The Community and its member States cannot stand idly by as the bloodshed in Croatia increases day by day. An agreement on the monitoring of the cease-fire and its maintenance should allow the Community and its member States to convene a peace conference and establish an arbitration procedure.

This peace conference will bring together:

- on the part of Yugoslavia, the Federal Presidency, the Federal Government and the Presidents of the Republics.
- the President of the Council, representatives of the member States and the Commission.

The arbitration procedure in the framework of this peace conference will be established as follows. The relevant authorities will submit their differences to an Arbitration Commission of five members chosen from the Presidents of Constitutional Courts existing in the Community countries. The composition of the Arbitration Commission will be:

- two members appointed unanimously by the Federal Presidency
- three members appointed by the Community and its member States

In the absence of agreement on the members to be appointed by the Federal Presidency, they will be designated by the three members appointed by the Community.

This Arbitration Commission will give its decision within two months.

In the absence, by 1 September 1991, of an agreement on the monitoring of the cease-fire and its maintenance and on the peace conference, the Community and its member States will consider additional measures, including international action. To this effect they will convene a meeting to which they will invite the Presidents and the representatives on the Federal Presidency of the Republics which support these two steps. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Government will also be invited to this meeting.

The Presidency has sent a special envoy to Yugoslavia to clarify the Twelve's position in this regard. The member States which are members of the Security Council will bring this declaration to the attention of that body.

DECLARATION ON YUGOSLAVIA

(Extraordinary Ministerial EPC Meeting,
The Hague, 3 September 1991)

The Community and its member States welcome the fact that all Yugoslav parties have accepted the goals and instruments for a solution to the crisis as contained in the EC Declaration of 27 August 1991 and that, by signing the cease-fire agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding on the extension of the activities of the EC Monitoring Mission, they have demonstrated their commitment to cooperate to that end.

The Community and its member States call upon all parties to respect strictly their obligations under the cease-fire agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding. On that assumption, the Community and its member States will convene under their aegis a Conference on Yugoslavia in the Peace Palace in The Hague, on 7 September 1991, and at the same time set up an arbitration procedure.

Also acting under that assumption, the Community and its member States are prepared for an immediate further enlargement of the Monitor Mission and for the implementation of its extended mandate in Croatia. This will include participation by a number of other CSCE Participating States. At their meeting of 6 September, Ministers will have an occasion to assess the situation.

The Conference will bring together the Federal Presidency of Yugoslavia, the Federal Government and the Presidents of the Republics. The Community and its member States will ensure the Chairmanship of the Conference, the proceedings of which will be conducted on their behalf by a Chairman on the basis of a mandate from them. They are pleased to state that Lord Carrington has accepted to chair the Conference.

The Conference will adopt arrangements to ensure peaceful accommodation of the conflicting aspirations of the Yugoslav peoples, on the basis of the following principles: no unilateral change of borders by force, protection for the rights of all in Yugoslavia and full account to be taken of all legitimate concerns and legitimate aspirations.

In the framework of the Conference, the Chairman will transmit to the Arbitration Commission the issues submitted for arbitration, and the results of the Commission's deliberations will be put back to the Conference through the Chairman. The rules of procedure for the arbitration will be established by the Arbitrators, after taking into account existing organisations in that field.

Through the CSCE Chairmanship and Secretariat, the European Community and its member States will keep the other CSCE Participating States fully informed of the proceedings of the Conference on Yugoslavia.

The Community and its member States are prepared in principle, and subject to the consent of the Yugoslav parties, to continue their monitoring activities, as long as will be needed for the Conference to be successful. They expect the Yugoslav parties to fulfil their obligations accordingly.

The Community and its member States hope that a normalisation of the situation will permit them to put into effect as soon as possible the financial protocols so as to contribute to the indispensable economic recovery of the country.

The Community and its member States are ready to consider providing emergency assistance to the victims of violence.

This text discussed at Eighth Plenary
of Conference on Yugoslavia in The Hague
on Tuesday 5 November 1991. Corrected version

4 November 1991

TREATY PROVISIONS FOR THE CONVENTION

CHAPTER I

I - GENERAL

Article 1

(passages in italics
indicate amendment
made following 7th
Plenary and arising
from Working Group)

1. The new relations between the Republics will be based on the following:
 - a) sovereign and independent Republics with an international personality for those which wish it;
 - b) a free association of the Republics with an international personality as envisaged in this Convention;
 - c) *a common state of equal Republics for those Republics ^{who so wish} ~~which wish to remain a~~ common state*
 - d) comprehensive arrangements, including supervisory mechanisms for the protection of human rights and special status for certain groups and areas;
 - e) European involvement, where appropriate;
 - f) in the framework of a general settlement, recognition of the independence, within the existing borders, unless otherwise agreed, of those Republics wishing it.
2. The Republics recognize that cooperation between them and the creation of this association is part of the process of building a new Europe envisaged in the Paris Charter of November 1990, and will improve the prospects for cooperation and closer relations with the European Community. They will cooperate in the fields for which these arrangements provide and other agreed fields, without thereby precluding closer forms of cooperation in such areas between Republics that so wish.

X amendment
made at
9 December
informal
meeting

CHAPTER II

HUMAN RIGHTS AND RIGHTS OF NATIONAL OR ETHNIC GROUPS

Article 2

a) Human rights

1. The Republics shall guarantee the following human rights:
 - a) the right to life
 - b) the right not to be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment
 - c) the right not to be subjected to slavery or compulsory labour
 - d) the right to liberty
 - e) the right to a fair and public hearing by an impartial tribunal and not to be subject to retrospective criminal proceedings
 - f) the right to respect for private and family life, the home and correspondence
 - g) the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
 - h) the right to freedom of expression
 - i) the right of freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association
 - j) the right to marry and form a family
 - k) The right to an effective remedy determined by law and available to all persons whose human rights have been violated, and
 - l) all the other rights envisaged in the instruments listed below,

subject only to the exceptions and restrictions set out in those instruments, and without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

The instruments referred to above are:

- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations;
- the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and the other CSCE documents relating to the human dimension, in particular the Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE and the document of the Moscow meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE;
- The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Protocols to that Convention.

b) Rights of members of national or ethnic groups

The Republics *shall* guarantee human rights as applied to national or ethnic groups, in particular, and embodied in:

- the instruments of the United Nations, CSCE and the Council of Europe referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article;
- the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of the United Nations;
- the report of the CSCE meeting of experts on national minorities held in Geneva.

In giving effect to this Convention, they shall also take appropriate account of

- proposals for a United Nations Declaration *on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities*;
- the proposal for a Convention for the Protection of Minorities of the European Commission for Democracy and Law in the framework of the Council of Europe.

The Republics shall guarantee to persons belonging to a national or ethnic group the following rights:

- the principle of non-discrimination as set out in the legal instruments mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article;
- *the right to be protected against any activity capable of threatening their existence*;
- all cultural rights as set out in the instruments mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article, in particular the right to identity, culture, religion, use of language and alphabet, both in public and in private, and education;
- protection of equal participation in public affairs, such as the exercise of political and economic freedoms, in the social sphere, in access to the media and in the field of education and cultural affairs generally;
- the right to decide to which national or ethnic group he or she wishes to belong, and to exercise any rights pertaining to this choice as an individual or in association with others. *No disadvantage shall arise from a person's choice to belong or not to belong to national or ethnic group.*

This right shall particularly apply in the case of marriage between persons of different national or ethnic groups.

Those persons of the same national or ethnic group living distant from others of the same origin, for example, in isolated villages, shall be granted self-administration, to the extent that it is practicable.

The above principles shall also apply in areas where members of the main national or ethnic group of a Republic are numerically inferior to one or more other national or ethnic groups in that area.

The Republics shall guarantee to persons belonging to a national or ethnic group forming a substantial *percentage* of the population in the *Republic* where they live but not forming a majority, in addition to the rights set out in paragraph 3 of this Article, a general right of participation of members of this group in public affairs, *including participation in the government of the Republics* concerning their affairs.

c) Special status

In addition, areas in which persons belonging to a national or ethnic group form a majority, shall enjoy a special status of autonomy.

Such a status will provide for:

- a. the right to have and show the national emblems of that *area*;
- b. (deleted)
- c. an educational system which respects the values and needs of that group;
- d. i. a legislative body
ii. an administrative structure, including a regional police force
iii. and a judiciary
responsible for matters concerning the area, which reflects the composition of the population of the area;
- e. provisions for appropriate international monitoring.

These areas are listed in Annex A...

Such areas, unless they are defined in part by an international frontier with a State not party to this Convention, shall be permanently demilitarised and no military forces, exercises or activities on land or in the air shall be permitted in those areas.

- a The Republics shall provide for international monitoring of the implementation of the special status of autonomy. To this end, they shall conclude agreements which would provide for a permanent international body to monitor implementation of this paragraph.
- b The monitoring missions thus established shall
 - report to the Republics in question as well as to the other parties to the agreement, and

- as appropriate formulate recommendations on the implementation of the special status.

c The Republics shall give effect to such recommendations through legislation or otherwise. In case of dispute, the Court of Human Rights shall be requested to give its decision.

(deleted)

d) General provisions

Persons belonging to a national or ethnic group, in exercising their rights, respect the rights of the majority and of persons belonging to other groups.

The Republics should jointly, or individually as the case may be, become parties to international instruments in the field of human rights, including *all* related complaint procedures.

The Republics shall provide, by legislation and through national institutions, in respect of the rights referred to in this Article, full implementation of the rights and an effective remedy for breaches of any of those rights.

As none of the Republics will have an ethnically homogeneous population, they shall cooperate and consult one another directly or through a mixed commission in respect of matters dealt with in paragraphs 3 to 5 of this Article.

CHAPTER III

OTHER AREAS OF COOPERATION

Article 3

a) Economic Relations

The Republics recognise their interest in establishing appropriate measures for economic cooperation among themselves.

The Republics shall base their economic system and their policies on the principles of market economy, private *and other forms of* property and free enterprise, and openness to world trade.

The Republics agree to start their economic cooperation according to either of the following regimes:

-The Republics hereby establish between themselves a customs union, in order to maintain a common internal market, within which goods shall move without either tariff barriers or quantitative restrictions. The customs union shall have a common external tariff, a common external trade policy and arrangements for sharing customs receipts. Subject to any decision by the Council of Ministers for Economic Cooperation, (in this Part **a**) referred to as "the Council") the common external tariff shall be based on that applied for imports into Yugoslavia at 1 July 1991 subject to the changes set out in Annex..., and the external trade policy shall include the continued implementation of external regimes and external agreements as applied by Yugoslavia at 1 July 1991. Customs receipt shall be shared in accordance with the provisions of Annex..

- *The Republics establish between all or some of them a single internal market with an appropriate monetary arrangement. The single internal market will consist of a customs union and appropriate arrangements for full freedom of movement of factors of production, including the right of establishment of firms, common policies in agriculture, transport, energy and regional development, including a compensation mechanism aimed at fostering the development of less developed regions. There will be a necessary degree of harmonisation of macro-economic, including fiscal and social policies. Common economic and harmonised social policies will be backed by the establishment of appropriate structural funds.*

The Republics shall cooperate to limit the adverse effects of other obstacles impeding the free movement of goods *and, for those republics entering into the more extensive arrangements outlined in the second part of the previous paragraph, of services*

and of factors of production, such as technical standards, subsidies and regulations affecting trade, by taking flanking measures, such as sharing information, concerting policy objectives and, if necessary, harmonising rules and regulations which distort competition.

The Republics shall cooperate and, subject to any decision of the Council shall maintain existing arrangements, in the fields of transport and infrastructure, The Council shall take measures to maintain competition, especially for the protection of the common internal market *or for those republics entering into the more binding arrangements outlined in the second part of paragraph 3, of the single internal market, as well as the freedom to supply services.*

Rights of establishment *of firms* and freedom to provide services shall be maintained, in particular for the professions, where they exist at present.

The Republics shall cooperate, for the protection of the environment.

The Republics will cooperate in monetary matters with a view to maintaining or achieving monetary stability and the highest possible degree of currency convertibility as the best support for the market economy.

The appropriate monetary mechanism for those Republics entering into the more binding arrangements outlined in the second part of paragraph 3 will be built on the basis of a common currency, or of the experiences of the European Monetary System.

As a minimum, in the absence of a common currency and currency convertibility, they shall consider, for their mutual transactions, the establishment of a common payments system, based upon a clearing mechanism and a reserve fund.

This Article shall be reviewed by the Republics at the end of a period of five years from the entry into force of this Convention.

The Republics shall examine *during the first five years* the impact of the customs union on each of their economies. On the basis of this examination, and taking into account the trend towards increased economic cooperation throughout Europe, they shall also consider their interest in extending their economic cooperation and, if necessary, the means for doing so, including measures to encourage economic convergence among the republics within the framework of the association.

Article 4

b) Foreign Affairs and Security

The Republics shall consult on all matters of common interest in the areas of foreign affairs and security, and shall cooperate where than they can agree common positions, including the possibility of common representation in specific areas agreed between them.

Relations between the Republics, individually or jointly, shall be based on CSCE commitments. They may decide to apply between themselves the practices and procedures agreed in the CSCE, among others,

The Republics shall decide for themselves what armed forces to have or allow on their territory and what cooperative defence arrangements to have among themselves.

Article 5

c) Legal Cooperation

The Republics shall consult and cooperate in the field of legal cooperation, such as control of international crime, terrorism and drug trafficking, in accordance with European and international standards, such as those developed in the Council of Europe and the United Nations, and shall seek, individually or jointly, to become parties to international conventions in these matters.

In the field of international crime, terrorism and drug trafficking, the law enforcement authorities of the Republics, including the police forces, shall establish and maintain close links and cooperation with a view to the effective prevention and punishment of these crimes

CHAPTER IV

INSTITUTIONS

Article 6

The Republics establish hereby the institutions for which this Chapter provides, in order to give effect to their cooperation under this Convention. They may establish additional institutions to the extent that they agree to further cooperation in these or other fields. *They agree to adapt these institutions, as appropriate, to take account of higher forms of economic or other integration which maybe be agreed between them.*

Article 6A

A Council composed of the President of each of the Republics, or the President of the Presidency, shall meet together in a Council at least twice a year.

Article 7

a) Human Rights

A Court of Human Rights is established by this Convention. It shall have jurisdiction within the Republics to consider appeals from courts in the Republics involving questions dealt with in paragraphs 1 to 5 of Article 2. The Court shall consist of members, one to be nominated by each Republic, and an equal number and one additional member, being nationals of European States other than the Republics, to be nominated by the Member States of the European Community. The persons nominated shall be of high moral character and must either possess the qualifications required for appointment to high judicial office or be jurisconsults of recognised competence. No two judges shall be *nationals of the same Republic or European State*. The Court shall take its decisions by a majority. The Republics hereby request the Member States of the European Communities to make the nominations for which this paragraph provides. The Statute of the Court is set out in Annex....

Mixed Commissions shall be established under this Convention by any Republics which jointly decide to do so, for the purpose of making recommendations or taking decisions on matters entrusted to them by the Republics concerned, where such Mixed Commissions might assist in avoiding or dealing with disputes concerning human rights and the rights of ethnic or national groups and areas having special special status. Such mixed Commissions shall include members nominated by the Republics concerned on a basis of parity. If the decision establishing them so provides, a Mixed Commission shall also include appropriately qualified independent persons nominated by the Member States of the

European Community, and the mixed commission shall then have a power of decision by majority vote. The Republics hereby request the European Communities to make the nominations for which this paragraph provides. Subject to the decision by which they are established, Annex... shall apply to the Mixed Commissions.

Article 8

b) Economic Relations

The Republics hereby establish a Council for Economic Cooperation, which shall meet every month, unless otherwise agreed. The Council shall consist of one Minister from each Republic and shall take decisions by consensus, unless otherwise agreed. It shall normally be composed of Economic Ministers, but may also be composed of Ministers of Transport, Energy, Environment or other Ministries according to the subject matter under discussion. Specialist ministers may attend whenever appropriate.

A *The Council for Economic Cooperation composed of one Minister from each of the Republics concerned, shall meet to take decisions on matters arising under Article 3.3 second part, which are additional to those arising under Article 3.3 first part and the subsequent provisions of this Article shall be applied accordingly.*

Meetings of the Council shall be prepared by a Committee of Senior Officials from each Republic, meeting weekly. Standing committees shall in addition be established to prepare proposals for the Council in the specialised areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above. It may at any time set up additional institutional arrangement to meet specific needs.

An Executive Committee, headed by a Secretary General appointed for four years and assisted by a permanent Secretariat, shall make recommendations, monitor decisions and service meetings.

In external relations on matters covered by agreed arrangements or policies in the internal market, customs union or economic and monetary cooperation, the Council shall, where necessary, agree on common positions for the conduct of negotiations with third countries including the making of international agreements with States and international organisations. In such negotiations it shall decide whether to be represented by the Presidency or the Secretary General of the Executive Committee.

5. The Republics hereby establish a Board for Transport consisting of one member and one alternate from each Republic which shall be responsible for the proper functioning from day to day of railways, roads and other transport operations between the Republics.

The Republics hereby establish a Board for Energy consisting of one member and one alternate from each Republic which shall be responsible, for the proper functioning from day to day of pipelines, electricity grids and other arrangements concerning energy between the Republics.

Article 9

c) Political and Security Cooperation

The Republics hereby establish a Council for Political and Security Cooperation composed of Foreign Ministers for the purpose of the cooperation envisaged in Article 4.1 to 3. It shall take decisions by consensus. It shall meet monthly, unless otherwise agreed. *Other Ministers shall attend whenever appropriate.*

When agreement on a common approach can be reached by all or some republics, those republics shall be guided by it.

When common positions can be reached by consensus, a decision shall be taken whether to invite the President or one of the Republics to speak or act for the association.

The Council may discuss any security matters raised by any Republic. The Council may decide by consensus on defence cooperation.

Meetings of the Council shall be prepared by senior officials from Foreign Ministries.

Article 10

c) Legal Cooperation

The Republics shall establish a Council for Legal Cooperation *composed of Ministers* for the purpose of cooperation as envisaged in Article 5. It shall take decisions by consensus. It will meet every six months, unless otherwise agreed.

The Council may discuss any matters raised by any Republic within the specific fields expressly mentioned in Article 5 and it may discuss any other topic to which it decides to extend its discussion.

3. Meetings of the Council shall be prepared by senior officials from appropriate Ministries.

Article 10A

The Presidency of the Councils for which Chapter III provides shall be held for a term of six months by each member of the Council in turn, in alphabetical order, the first President being from..... (to be determined by lot).

Article 11

c) Parliamentary body

The Republics shall consider the establishment of a parliamentary body, composed on the basis of parity of delegates from the legislature of each Republic, to discuss matters arising out of these arrangements.

Article 12

f) Arbitration

The Chairman of the Arbitration Commission established in the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia will submit a text for this article.

Article 13

g) Location of institutions

The seat of the institutions for which provision is made by this Convention shall be located in different Republics.

LORD CARRINGTON'S OPENING STATEMENT
AT THE TENTH PLENARY SESSION
OF THE EC CONFERENCE ON YUGOSLAVIA
IN BRUSSELS
ON MONDAY 9 MARCH 1992

1. It is almost exactly six months since we first sat around the same table together at the opening ceremony of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia in The Hague on 7 September. A good deal has happened during the intervening period.

2. The European Community (EC) and its member states first proposed the convening of a Peace Conference and its related Arbitration Commission because, to quote from its 27 August declaration, it could not "stand idly by as the bloodshed in Croatia increases day by day". I should make it clear at the outset that this Conference continues to have the full backing of the EC and its member states.

3. The original concept linked the launching of the Conference with the maintenance of a ceasefire. However, Ministers subsequently decided on 3 September that the Conference should begin as soon as possible to maintain the momentum behind the 27 August declaration and the ceasefire agreement signed in Belgrade on 1 September. It was a difficult decision but I think that it was the right one, although there is no doubt that the failure to secure a credible ceasefire undermined the work of the Conference from the outset.

4. It is worth recalling the principles on which you and the EC agreed the Conference should be based in order "to bring peace to all in Yugoslavia and to find lasting solutions which do justice to their legitimate concerns and aspirations". These were, and remain, as follows:-

- the principles and commitments agreed upon in the CSCE process;
- no change of borders unless achieved by peaceful means and by agreement;
- the interests of all who live there to be taken into account.

5. When we met in the Peace Palace in The Hague last September, the Belgrade ceasefire agreement was already beginning to break down, though it would be some weeks before the towns of Vukovar, Osijek and Dubrovnik would dominate the headlines as a result of unjustified attacks by the JNA, which I condemned as such at the time. At the opening ceremony, all parties affirmed their commitment to the basic principles I mentioned earlier and this enabled me to convene the first working session of the Conference in The Hague the following week. This meeting, the first plenary we had, gave all delegations an opportunity to express their views on the possible outcome of the Conference.

6. It quickly became apparent that only two republics - Serbia and Montenegro - favoured the continuation of the Yugoslav Federation and that the others wanted their independence.

7. The first plenary also highlighted the difficulties the Conference would face if the fighting continued. I therefore paid the first of a number of visits as Conference Chairman to Yugoslavia on 17 September where, in Igalo, General Kadijevic, then Federal Secretary for National Defence, President Tudjman, President Milosevic and I signed a statement setting out arrangements for a ceasefire. Re-reading the statement recently I noticed that all the Igalo sign^atories recognised the agreement as "the last chance for de-escalation and cessation of actual warfare,

without which there can be no meaningful negotiation of the future of our peoples". As it turned out, it was merely the first of a number of last chances and a pattern soon emerged - a steady escalation of the conflict, punctuated by accusation and counter accusation, numerous shortlived ceasefires and, of course, regular sessions of the Conference either at plenary or Working Group level. By my reckoning, there were at least as many ceasefires as plenaries in the first two months of the Conference - and there were eight of the latter. The principal stumbling block on the security side proved to be the link between a ceasefire, the lifting of the blockade on JNA facilities and the withdrawal of JNA personnel with their equipment.

8. Nevertheless, against this unpromising background we did manage to make some progress towards an overall settlement. Two events particularly stand out in my mind. The first was a meeting on 4 October in The Hague with the signatories of the Igalo agreement. Although nothing was signed, we did reach a clear understanding on both the political and security dimensions. Specifically, our discussion reviewed the position of the Serbian population in Croatia, the resolution of which I continue to believe lies at the heart of the problem between Serbia and Croatia and the withdrawal of the JNA from the republic. For the first time, the components of a general political settlement were spelt out: a loose association or alliance of sovereign or independent republics; adequate arrangements to be made for the protection of communities, including human rights guarantees and possibly special status for certain areas; and no unilateral changes in borders.

9. Because of the lack of progress at the fifth plenary on 14 October, which I remember as one of the most disheartening Conference sessions, I decided that the only possible way of breaking the deadlock was for the Conference itself, for us, to produce an "Outline of the Arrangements for a General Settlement".

A first draft was prepared and considered at the sixth plenary on 18th October - the second event which stands out in my mind. We met at Presidential level for the first time since the opening ceremony of the Conference.

10. As you know, the paper attempted to synthesise the views expressed at earlier plenaries and in the Working Groups, and reflect the understanding reached on 4 October. A tour de table at the plenary shows that the proposed arrangements commanded the support of all the delegations except Serbia, which placed a formal reserve on Chapter I (general principles) of the proposed text. However, all delegations broadly endorsed the proposals in the other Chapters of the paper and I concluded that there was sufficient measure of agreement to task the Working Groups to revise the paper to reflect delegations' comments and formulate the text in Treaty language.

11. Unfortunately, in spite of efforts made in the Working Groups and at two plenaries, we were unable to make any substantive progress on the points at issue. In my summing-up at the end of the eighth plenary on 5 November, I emphasised the difficulty in making progress without a greater degree of commitment on the general principles set out in Chapter I. In addition, I told the parties concerned that the level of violence was unacceptable, that it was undermining the credibility of the Conference and that, unless the ^{situation} ~~situa~~ improved markedly before the EC Ministerial meeting in Rome on 8th November, I would have no alternative but to recommend the adjournment of the Conference.

12. The European Community and its member states has always maintained a keen interest in development in Yugoslavia and as you know I keep in close contact with the EC Presidency.

The EC Foreign Ministers' meeting in Rome on 8 November went as follows. As they met, the situation on the ground showed

no signs of improvement and, as I have described above, the Conference had reached a stalemate. In response to this, Foreign Ministers launched an urgent appeal to the parties concerned "to create the necessary conditions for an early continuation of the Conference", and accompanied this with the implementation of certain measures.

13. The eighth plenary thus marked the end of the first phase of the Conference. This had produced a draft political settlement which, Chapter I apart, had generally been endorsed by all the republics. But we had been unable to stop the fighting. With the political process at an impasse and a further escalation of the fighting in Croatia, I was invited by the European Community on 12 November to visit Yugoslavia again to explore the possibility of an international peacekeeping deployment. This followed statements on the subject by the "rump" Presidency and the Croatian Government. All my interlocutors on 13/14 November responded positively to the idea of a peacekeeping force although, not surprisingly, there were significant difference of opinion on the details. A clear preference was expressed for the force to be under UN auspices but I stressed at the time that a genuine ceasefire would be an essential precondition.

14. I think at this point I should say a few words about the UN role. To all intents and purposes, the passing of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 713 on 25 September marked the beginning of the UN's involvement in this crisis. It established a mandatory arms embargo, which I should stress still applies to the region. In addition, the UN Security Council invited the Secretary General to offer his assistance and to this end, on 8 October, the then Secretary General appointed Secretary Vance as his Personal Envoy. It has been a pleasure to have the opportunity of working again with Cyrus Vance, an old and valued friend as well as a distinguished international figure, and we have all greatly profited from his involvement.

15. As a result to my exploratory talks, the UN Secretary General asked Secretary Vance to lead an expert mission to Yugoslavia to discuss the feasibility of a peacekeeping operation. Secretary Vance's visit culminated in the signature in Geneva on 23 November of ^aUN-brokered ceasefire. This reflected the 18 October agreement but, in addition, included a reference to the provision of humanitarian assistance.

16. Although there were no formal meetings of the Conference at this time, work was continuing behind the scenes and especially in the Arbitration Commission, under the chairmanship of Monsieur Robert Badinter. Following a Serbian initiative I asked the Commission, as Conference Chairman, for an opinion or recommendation on several important legal issues, giving priority to the question of the status of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). On 7 December the Commission published its opinion, to the effect that (to quote):-

"- the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in the process of dissolution;

- it is incumbent upon the republics (that is the six Republics) to settle such problems of State succession as may arise from this process in keeping with the principles and rules of international law, with particular regard for human rights and the rights of peoples and minorities;

- it is up to those republics that so wish to work together to form a new association endowed with the democratic institutions of their choice."

17. We had a preliminary exchange of views on the Arbitration Commission's report at an informal meeting in The Hague on 9 December. The Presidents of Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina concurred with the

Commission's findings, which were challenged by Serbia and Montenegro. Unfortunately, the meeting failed to make any substantive progress towards overcoming the obstacles in the way of a political settlement.

18. On 16 December the European Community and its member states discussed the situation in Yugoslavia and agreed to recognise on 15 January the independence of all the Yugoslav republics who wished it and who fulfilled certain conditions. Among the criteria was the acceptance of the provisions laid down in the draft Convention drawn up by the Conference, especially those in Chapter II on human rights and the rights of national or ethnic groups. Given the significance of this decision, I visited Yugoslavia again on 18/19 December to discuss its implications. In the end, four of the six republics applied for recognition of their independence, and the applications were forwarded to Monsieur Badinter for the advice of the Arbitration Commission. A fifth republic, Montenegro, noted that "having been recognised at the Berlin Congress of 1878", it did not consider it appropriate to ask again for recognition.

19. As 1991 drew to a close, the fighting continued. Although, by and large, it had become less intense, it was nevertheless sufficient to prevent, in the UN's judgement, a decision to deploy peacekeeping forces. Secretary Vance paid a further visit to Yugoslavia during which, on 2 January in Sarajevo, he negotiated what has been the most successful ceasefire agreement so far.

20. Over the following six weeks, the details of the peacekeeping deployment were resolved with the parties concerned and this culminated in UN Secretary Council Resolution 743 unanimously passed on 21 February, which gave the go ahead for a UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR). An advance party is already in the region and it is expected that the force itself - 14,000 strong - will be deployed in the next few weeks.

21. Of course a peacekeeping force will not resolve the crisis but it will, I hope, defuse it and facilitate the negotiation of a lasting settlement.

22. Conference activity so far this year suggests that we are entering a new phase and that we will need to adapt our working methods as the need arises. This is our second formal plenary of the year, the first having taken place on 9 January. The Working Groups have met three times and have doggedly been fleshing out the details in the relevant sections of the draft Convention. I am sure that they will continue to have a part to play in the work of the Conference. But, as the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where I have initiated constitutional talks under Ambassador Cutileiro involving the main parties, has shown, we need to be flexible. I suspect that before too long we will need to adopt a similar approach in tackling other specific issues facing the Conference.

23. My purpose in giving this summary has been to illustrate that despite numerous setbacks we have made some progress - not as much as any of us would have liked, but progress nonetheless. My primary reason for today's meeting is to look forward, not backwards; and to seek your renewed cooperation and your ideas.

24. It is my view, and that of the European Community and its member states, that the draft Convention should remain the basis for work towards an overall settlement. Of course it has in some respect been overtaken by events but in most aspects it is still valid. The development of the future relations of your republics with the European Community will depend to a large extent on your continuing commitment to resolve the outstanding problems within the framework of the Conference. This remains the only forum for the negotiation of a comprehensive political settlement. The UN role as Secretary Vance would agree is complementary, addressing itself to the security dimension. In this twin-track

approach, the EC's role is peacemaking; the UN's peacekeeping.

25. What then is there left to do? The answer is a lot. Neither recognition nor the proposed new common state has solved, or indeed can solve, the basic problems. In the coming weeks I may rely on your constructive support, especially in addressing five issues:-

(i) Future Economic Relations

In the early stages of the Conference I was struck by what I can only describe as a total lack of interest in the economic repercussions of the crisis. But of late, perhaps because of the general improvement in the political and security climate, economic aspects have begun to come to the fore. And this is as it should be. Economic stability and prosperity will be indispensable ingredients of a durable settlement. Of course, it is too early to tell precisely what form economic relations between the republics will take in the future. And indeed, it is up to you to decide what your future relation may be. The mechanism should be allowed to evolve over time. But as part of this we should, I believe, aim to preserve the benefits of a common internal market and avoid, as far as is practicable, uncoordinated or restrictive measures, which may jeopardise everyone's longer term interests. Frankly, I see no advantage in allowing the Yugoslav market to fragment into a multiplicity of economic zones at a time when the rest of Europe is pursuing the path of integration. I can assure you that the European Community will do its best to assist so that a proper balance between political independence and a need for greater economic efficiency in the modern world can be accomplished. In the end it is up to you, but I give you my pledge that the Working Group will help you to achieve what ~~to~~^{you} want to.

(ii) Human Rights and the Rights of Minorities in All the Republics

One of the underlying principles of the Conference is that the eventual settlement should protect the rights of all - not just Serbs in Croatia but also Albanians, for example, in Kosovo and Macedonia, Muslims in the Sanjak area straddling Montenegro and Serbia, and so on. I have had preliminary talks on some of these issues but obviously more needs to be done.

(iii) The Status of the Serbian Majority Areas in Croatia

I continue to believe that this can be resolved, then a number of other issues will fall into place. We already have a basis for negotiation - the special status provisions of Chapter II. The Croatian authorities have undertaken to bring their Constitutional Law fully into line with Chapter II and I hope that this will be accomplished as soon as possible, and at the invitation of the Croatian government, the Conference will shortly send an expert mission to Zagreb. For their part, I have received an assurance from the Serbian leadership that they will commend the special status provisions as a basis for negotiation. I hope that talks can begin soon. In fact, they have got to begin soon.

(iv) Bosnia-Hercegovina

Four rounds of meetings have so far taken place, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Cutileiro, on the future constitutional arrangements in an independent Bosnia-Hercegovina. I would ask all those who have influence with the parties to use to to a good and moderate end. Ambassador Cutileiro has had days of intensive negotiations and unfortunately there has been no agreement. Croats and Muslims could agree on a statement

of principles; Serbs wanted to consult and send a reply. Thereafter another meeting will be convened.

(v) Lastly, Succession Issues

This is an extremely complex area. It is clear, however, that agreement needs to be reached on an equitable distribution of the aspects, liabilities and responsibilities of what used to be the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia among the six republics. I know there is a difference of opinion and role of Serbian and Montenegrins, and we need to discuss.

26. These then are the principal concerns to which I believe we should urgently devote our attention. I have some ideas as to how they should be tackled but I would greatly like suggestions and, of course, your participation in the process.

18th March 1992

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES
FOR NEW CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

A. INDEPENDENCE

1. BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA WOULD BE A STATE, COMPOSED OF THREE CONSTITUENT UNITS, BASED ON NATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ECONOMIC, GEOGRAPHIC AND OTHER CRITERIA.
2. BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA WOULD CONTINUE TO HAVE ITS EXISTING BORDERS AND NEITHER THE GOVERNMENT OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA NOR THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS WILL ENCOURAGE OR SUPPORT CLAIMS TO ANY PART OF ITS TERRITORY BY NEIGHBOURING STATES.
3. SOVEREIGNTY RESIDES IN THE CITIZENS OF THE MUSLIM, SERB AND CROAT NATIONS AND OTHER NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES, WHO REALISE IT THROUGH THEIR CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN THE CONSTITUENT UNITS AND THE CENTRAL ORGANS OF THE REPUBLIC.

B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA AND ITS CONSTITUENT UNITS WOULD BE GOVERNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES, AS UNDERSTOOD AND GENERALLY PRACTISED AMONG THE DEMOCRATIC STATES OF WESTERN EUROPE AND AS SET OUT IN DRAFT CONVENTION UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE CONFERENCE:

A. RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE HIGHEST STANDARDS AS ENVISAGED IN THE DRAFT CONVENTION, RESPECT FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, THE MARKET ECONOMY AND FREE ENTERPRISE.,

C. THE GENERAL AND EQUAL RIGHT TO VOTE, FREE ELECTIONS AND SECRET VOTING.,

C. FREEDOM FOR POLITICAL AND TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES.,

D. A SECULAR STATE SYSTEM WITH FULL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE, SEPARATION OF POWERS BETWEEN THE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT, THE RULE OF LAW AND A DEMOCRATIC AND EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF CONTROL AND PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY AND LEGALITY.,

E. INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND JURISDICTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM.

C. THE ASSEMBLY AND GOVERNMENT OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

1. THE ASSEMBLY OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA WOULD BE COMPOSED OF A CHAMBER OF CITIZENS, WHICH WOULD BE DIRECTLY ELECTED, AND CHAMBER OF CONSTITUENT UNITS IN WHICH EACH THE CONSTITUENT WHILE WOULD HAVE AN EQUAL NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

2. THE ASSEMBLY, ACTING THROUGH THE CHAMBER OF CITIZENS AND THE CHAMBER OF CONSTITUENT UNITS, AND THE GOVERNMENT, WOULD HAVE COMPETENCE TO LEGISLATE, TO CONSIDER AND ADJUST PROPOSALS FROM THE CONSTITUENT UNITS AND TO ADMINISTER IN THE FOLLOWING FIELDS: CENTRAL BANK AND MONETARY POLICY, FOREIGN RELATIONS, DEFENCE 1) GENERAL ECONOMIC POLICY, ECONOMIC RELATIONS, INCLUDING, WHERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECT THAN ONE CONSTITUENT UNIT, TRANSPORT, ENERGY SUPPLIES, PIPELINES AND WATER MANAGEMENT, AND OTHER ITEMS TO BE DECIDED. DECISIONS CONCERNING THE FLAG AND EMBLEM, HIGHER EDUCATION, RELIGION, MATTERS CONCERNING DEFENCE, MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICY, IMPORTANT OR GENERAL MATTERS CONCERNING ECONOMIC POLICY, DECISIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA AND STATES NEIGHBOURING BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA AND OTHER ITEMS TO BE DECIDE WOULD BE DECIDED IN THE CHAMBER OF CONSTITUENT UNITS BY A MAJORITY OF FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE REPRESENTATIVES IN IT.

NOTE: 1) MATTER CONCERNING THE FUTURE ARMED FORCES OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA WILL BE DEFINED IN THE COURSE OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS. THIS DOES NOT REFER TO THE PRESENT ARMY, THE QUESTION OF WHICH WILL BE SOLVED SEPARATELY.

3. THE COMPOSITION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE JUDICIARY OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA WOULD REFLECT PROPORTIONALLY THE NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA.

4. IN ORDER TO RESOLVE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS, A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL WOULD BE ESTABLISHED, WHICH WOULD FOR A PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE YEARS INCLUDE IMPARTIAL ELEMENTS DRAWN FROM OUTSIDE BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA AND ITS NEIGHBOURING STATES. THIS TRIBUNAL WILL HAVE ONE MEMBER FROM EACH UNIT AND THE SAME NUMBER AND ONE MORE DRAWN FROM OUTSIDE. IT TAKES DECISIONS BY SIMPLE MAJORITY.

D. THE CONSTITUENT UNITS

1. WITHIN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA, CONSTITUENT UNITS WOULD BE ESTABLISHED, WHICH ARE DEFINED IN PART E BELOW.

2. THE ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS WOULD HAVE POWER, SUBJECT TO ANY LEGISLATION OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA IN THE LIMITED FIELDS SPECIFIED ABOVE AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURES SET OUT ABOVE, TO LEGISLATE AND TO ADMINISTER IN MATTERS OF CONCERN TO THE CONSTITUENT UNITS., NAMELY, THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SERVICES AND OFFICIALS OF A CONSTITUENT UNIT, EXPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE, LAND REGISTRIES, FIRE PREVENTION, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, SUPERVISION OF CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ORGANISATIONS SAVING BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS, SUPERVISION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, SOCIAL SECURITY, SICKNESS INSURANCE, CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC, ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE, CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, SUCH AS LIBRARIES, INSTITUTES AND MUSEUMS, THE USE OF LAND,

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS, HOUSING, MARKETS, ROADS, EMERGENCY SERVICES, MINING, HUNTING AND FISHING, NATURE RESERVES, AQUADUCTS, WATER MANAGEMENT, PIPELINES, TRANSPORT WITHIN THE CONSTITUENT UNIT, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS, SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, EDUCATION SCHOOLS, POLICE, TRADE AND OTHER ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC POLICY, SECURITY AT PUBLIC PERFORMANCES, HYGIENE, SPORT AND RECREATION AND OTHER ITEMS TO BE DECIDED. EACH CONSTITUENT UNIT WOULD ORGANISE ITS OWN INSTITUTIONS. A CONSTITUENT UNIT MAY ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN RELATIONS AND LINKS WITH THE OTHER REPUBLICS AND WITH ORGANISATIONS IN THEM PROVIDED THAT THESE RELATIONS AND LINKS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA.

3. ALL THE INSTITUTIONS (CIVIL SERVICE, THE JUDICIARY, ETC.) ESTABLISHED BY A CONSTITUENT UNIT WOULD REFLECT PROPORTIONALLY THE NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUENT UNIT.

4. MEMBERS OF THE NATIONS WHO WOULD BE IN A MINORITY IN A PARTICULAR CONSTITUENT UNIT WOULD RECEIVE PROTECTION SIMILAR TO THAT IN ARTICLE 2(3) OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION.

E. DEFINITION OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS

A WORKING GROUP WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN ORDER TO DEFINE THE TERRITORY OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS BASED ON NATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ECONOMIC, GEOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER CRITERIA. A MAP BASED ON THE NATIONAL ABSOLUTE OR RELATIVE MAJORITY IN EACH MUNICIPALITY WILL BE THE BASIS OF WORK IN THE WORKING GROUP, AND WILL BE SUBJECT ONLY TO AMENDMENTS, JUSTIFIED BY THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CRITERIA. A COPY IS ANNEXED TO THIS STATEMENT.

F. TRANSITIONAL STEPS

1. SUBJECT TO THE DEFINITION OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART E OF THIS STATEMENT, A CONSTITUTIONAL LAW TO MODIFY THE CONSTITUTION IN ORDER TO GIVE EFFECT TO THESE PRINCIPLES WILL BE PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AND WILL HAVE TO BE CONFIRMED BY A REFERENDUM OF THE PEOPLE UNDER INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION.

THIS PAPER IS THE BASIS OF FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

SARAJEVO
18 MARCH 1992

2nd April 1992

''
ANNEXE 1

THE LEADERS OF THE THREE MAIN PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES MEETING IN BRUSSELS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FOR THE SIXTH ROUND OF TALKS ON FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA:

. SOLEMNLY UNDERTAKE TO DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO BRING DOWN THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA.,

. URGENTLY APPEAL TO ALL IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA, REGARDLESS OF ETHNIC ORIGINS, RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND POLITICAL AFFILIATION TO REFRAIN FROM VIOLENCE, PROVOCATION OF VIOLENCE AND FROM ANY OTHER MILITARY OR POLITICAL ACTION THAT MIGHT JEOPARDISE THE AGREEMENTS ALREADY MADE BY THE THREE PARTIES AND CAST DOUBTS ON A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THE TALKS. '

THEY ARE FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT A PEACEFUL ENVIRONMENT WILL FACILITATE UNDERSTANDING, SPEED UP NEGOTIATIONS AND ALLOW FOR THE DRAFTING OF A NEW CONSTITUTION ACCEPTABLE TO ALL IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME. ''

''
ANNEXE 2

ADDITIONAL PART TO BE ADDED AFTER PART B OF THE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES OF 18 MARCH 1992.

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. THE CONSTITUTION WOULD INCLUDE PROVISIONS PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND RIGHTS OF MINORITIES AS ENVISAGED IN ARTICLE 2 A) B) AND D) OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION OF THE EC PEACE CONFERENCE ON YUGOSLAVIA AND FULL EFFECT WOULD BE GIVEN TO THOSE RIGHTS BY THE AUTHORITIES OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA AND THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS.
2. CASES IN COURTS INVOLVING ALLEGATIONS OF A BREACH OF THOSE RIGHTS WOULD BE DECIDED, AS A FINAL COURT OF APPEAL BY THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL, ENVISAGED IN PARAGRAPH C4 OF THE AGREED STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES THE JURISDICTION OF THAT TRIBUNAL WOULD EXTEND TO COVER SUCH CASES.
3. A MIXED COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS WOULD BE ESTABLISHED, COMPOSED OF ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH OF THE THREE NATIONS AND FOUR REPRESENTATIVES INCLUDING THE CHAIRMAN FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. THE MIXED COMMISSION WOULD CONSIDER AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS BY MAJORITY VOTE ON ANY QUESTION RELATING TO THOSE RIGHTS WHICH ARE BROUGHT BEFORE IT.
4. A MONITORING MISSION INCLUDING MEMBERS DRAWN FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WOULD BE ESTABLISHED WHICH COULD, AT THE REQUEST OF 2 REPRESENTATIVE ON THE MIXED COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON ANY ALLEGATION OF INFRINGEMENT OF THE RIGHTS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 ABOVE.''

''
ANNEXE 3

THE WORKING GROUP ON DEFINITION OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS IN
BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

1. THE WORKING GROUP WILL CONSIST OF THREE PERSONS FROM EACH OF THE THREE PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE TALKS ON FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA, TOGETHER WITH THREE PERSONS, INCLUDING A CHAIRMAN, NOMINATED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

2. IT WILL MEET AS SOON AS ALL ITS MEMBERS HAVE BEEN NOMINATED AND WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS BY 15 MAY 1992 TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL TALKS.
3. THE WORKING GROUP WILL DRAW A MAP OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS. WHILE BASING ITS WORK ON NATIONAL PRINCIPLES, THE CRITERIA WHICH THE WORKING GROUP WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT IN ADDITION TO ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL CRITERIA, INCLUDE HISTORICAL, RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, AND THE WILL OF INHABITANTS, TO THE EXTENT THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP CONSIDER THAT THE APPLICATION OF THESE CRITERIA ARE JUSTIFIED.
4. THE WORKING GROUP WILL ENDEAVOUR TO REACH UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS RECONCILING THE COMPETING CLAIMS AND CONSIDERATIONS PRESENTED TO IT. BUT, IF IT IS UNABLE TO REACH AGREEMENT ITS MEMBERS MAY PRESENT SEPARATE RECOMMENDATIONS. ''

14 AUGUST 1992

PRESS STATEMENT BY LORD CARRINGTON: 13TH PLENARY, BRUSSELS

Delighted to have had with me at my meetings today Secretary Cy Vance, the UN Secretary General's Personal Envoy; Mr Douglas Hogg, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; and Mr Petrovsky, UN Undersecretary General for political affairs. I was particularly grateful to Secretary Vance and Ambassador Okun for travelling from New York for this meeting.

Had meetings with Presidents Gligorov, Kucan, Tudjman and Izetbegovic and, informally, with Mr Panic (who did not attend the plenary).

In accordance with the established practice of this Conference, I invited the Presidents of all six Republics of the former Yugoslavia. Yesterday Presidents Milosevic and Bulatovic informed me that they would not attend. That decision is greatly to be deplored.

Nevertheless, I took the opportunity to raise with Mr Panic my concerns and asked him to relay them to President Milosevic. These were as follows:

- an urgent need to use his influence to get Bosnian Serbs to lift the siege of Sarajevo and the other towns in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- the Serbs must recognise the sovereign independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- to stop the supply of arms to forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- the need for Serbia to accept the principle of Special Status within Croatia for the Krajina, and the need to persuade the Krajina Serbs to accept this and put aside independence claims which are unacceptable to international community
- the acceptance of a genuine dialogue with Kosovan Albanians with EC Conference mediation.

At the plenary itself we reviewed all aspects of Conference activity, as part of stocktaking exercise in run up to the London Conference which opens on Wednesday 26 August. Mr Hogg, as EC Presidency representative, briefed the Yugoslav parties; the Presidents of the six republics have been formally invited to attend.

EC CONFERENCE ON YUGOSLAVIA

1991

CHRONOLOGY

27 August	EC Foreign Ministers declaration proposing peace conference on Yugoslavia
1 September	Mr van den Broek visits Yugoslavia
2 September	Federal authorities and republics agree to EC sponsored ceasefire
3 September	EC Foreign Ministers decide to convene a Peace Conference, to be chaired by Lord Carrington and lay down principles for the Conference
7 September	Formal opening session of EC Conference on Yugoslavia at The Hague. Joint declaration of EC and Yugoslav Republics
9 September	EC says it has deployed monitors in Croatian war zone
12/13 September	First plenary session of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia
17 September	Leaders of Serbia, Croatia, JNA sign a ceasefire with Lord Carrington in Igalo
19 September	Second plenary session of Conference EPC meeting and declaration
26 September	Third plenary session
1 October	memorandum of understanding on monitoring activities in Bosnia-Hercegovina signed in Sarajevo
4 October	Fourth plenary session
5 October	Haarzuilen EC declaration by Foreign Ministers
8 October	UN Secretary General appoints Cyrus Vance as his special representative Ceasefire negotiated between Croatian Government and JNA representatives, under EC auspices
10 October	meeting in the Hague chaired by Mr van den Broek and attended by Milosevic, Tudjman and Kadijevic Lord Carrington briefs UN Secretary General in New York
12 October	Cyrus Vance visits Belgrade

14 October	Fifth plenary session
15 October	Presidents Milosevic and Tudjman visit Moscow at President Gorbachev's invitation and sign ceasefire
18 October	Sixth plenary session. Draft arrangements for overall settlement presented. discussed. Declaration by EC, US and USSR on Yugoslavia
25 October	Seventh plenary session discusses Treaty Provisions for a Convention
27 October	EC delaration on Dubrovnik
28 October	EC Foreign Ministers meeting, The Hague, issued statement calling on Serbia to lift reserve on Conference draft convention
4 November	EC Foreign Ministers meeting. Agreement of package of measures to take against Yugoslavia, subject to political decision on 8 November
5 November	Eighth plenary. Five of the six republics agree to the draft convention Cyrus Vance in Yugoslavia
8 November	EC Foreign Ministers meeting, Rome, agrees to implement package of measures against Yugoslavia and asked UN Security Council to consider oil embargo
9 November	Rump Yugoslavia Presidency calls for UN peacekeeping force
12 November	EC Ministerial declaration
13-14 November	Lord Carrington visits Yugoslavia
17-23 November	Cyrus Vance and Marrack Goulding visit Yugoslavia
23 November	Lord Carrington visits Geneva. First UN brokered ceasefire in Croatia
27 November	UN Security Council passes Resolution 721 envisaging possibility of peacekeeping
1-8 December	Cyrus Vance and Marrack Goulding in Yugoslavia
2 December	EPC declaration
7 December	Arbitration Commission issue opinion regarding the dissolution of the SFRY
9 December	Lord Carrington's informal meeting with Republican Presidents in The Hague
15 December	UNSC passes Resolution 724

16 December	EC meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers decide on procedure for recognising individual Republics
18-19 December	Lord Carrington visits Yugoslavia
18-25 December	Ambassador Okun (Deputy to Mr Vance) and group of UN observers on preliminary visit
20 December	Governments of Slovenia and Bosnia - Hercegovina request recognition from EC
23 December	Germany recognises Slovenia and Croatia
29-30 December	Lord Carrington in Lisbon for talks with incoming EC presidency and Cyrus Vance
<u>1992</u>	
2 January 1992	Ceasefire for Croatia agreed under UN auspices in Sarajevo
3 January	Lord Carrington in Lisbon for talks with EC Presidency and Secretary Vance
6 January	Lord Carrington meets Dr Rugova, London
8 January	UNSC Resolution 727, agrees to send 50 military liaison officers to Yugoslavia
9 January	Ninth plenary in Brussels
10 January	EC Foreign Ministers meet in Brussels
11 January	M Badinter (Chairman of Arbitration Commission) issues opinions 2-7
14 January	UN Liaison Group (50) arrives in Yugoslavia
15 January	Recognition of Slovenia and Croatia by EC and member states, and others
15-16 January	Working Groups meet in Brussels
25 January	Marrack Goulding to Yugoslavia
5-7 February	Lord Carrington visits Belgrade, Sarajevo and Zagreb
5-6 February	Working Groups meet in Brussels
6 February	Lord Carrington agrees in Sarajevo with the three parties plan for conference talks on Bosnia.
7 February	UNSC Resolution 740
13-14 February	First round of tlks on Bosnian constitutional arrangements held in Sarajevo under Ambassador Cutileiro's chairmanship

17 February	EC Foreign Ministers meet in Lisbon,
18 February	Conference staff meet Mr Andras Agoston, (Vojvodina representative)
21 February	UNSC Resolution 743, established a Protection Force in Croatia (UNPROFOR)
21-22 February	Second round of talks on Bosnian constitutional arrangements in Lisbon
26 February	Lord Carrington visits Belgrade
27 February	Third talks in Sarajevo on Bosnian constitutinal arrangements
29 February	Referendum on independence held in Bosnia-Hercegovina.
1 March	Referendum in Montenegro on common state with Serbia
2-3 March	EC Foreign Ministers meeting
4 March	Cyrus Vance visit Yugoslavia
4-5 March	Working Groups meet in Brussels
7-9 MARCH	Fourth round of Bosnian Talks
9 March	Tenth plenary session
	USA/EC Foreign Ministers meeting in Brussels. Issue declaration
16-18 March	Fifth round on Bosnian talks in Sarajevo. Outline agreement reached (18 March)
19 March	Lord Carrington meets delegation of Sanjak Muslims
19-20 March	Ambassador Ahrens (WG Human Rights) and Mr Darwin (WG Institutions) in Zagreb
24 March	Lord Carrington visits Slovenia
25-26 March	Working Groups meet in Brussels
26 March	Lord Carrington meets Dr Koljevic, Serbian member of Bosnian Presidency, in London
30-31 March	Sixth round of Bosnian talks in Brussels (appendix to 18 March principles issued on 2 April)
1 April	Eleventh plenary in Brussels
6 April	Lord Carrington attends the Foreign Affairs Council in Luxembourg
7 April	EC recognises Bosnia-Hercegovina and extends positive measures to Serbia

	UNSC Resolution 749 authorises full deployment of UNPROFOR
10-11 April	Seventh round of Bosnian Talks in Sarajevo. M de Beaucé (Deputy Chairman) and Ambassador Ahrens visit Zagreb, Belgrade, Titograd and Skopje
15-18 April	Cyrus Vance visits Belgrade, Sarajevo and Zagreb.
23 April	President of EC Council (Prof Pinheiro) and Lord Carrington visit Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia
27 April	Serbia and Montenegro declare FRY
27-30 April	Bosnian talks held in Lisbon
29 April	M de Beaucé visits Krajina
29-30 April	Working Groups meet in Brussels
1-2 May	EC Foreign Ministers meet in Guimares. Statements on Macedonia and Bosnia
6 May	Twelfth plenary in Brussels
7-11 May	Marrack Goulding visits Sarajevo, Belgrade and Zagreb
11 May	Lord Carrington attends EC Foreign Ministers meetings
12 May	Ambassador Cutileiro meets Dr Sommaruga, ICRC, in Lisbon Lord Carrington meets M Germond, ICRC, in London M de Beaucé visits Sandjak and Ulcinj
15 May	UNSC Resolution 752, calls on outside forces to withdraw from Bosnia
18 May	UNSC Resolutions 753 and 754 recommend admission of Slovenia and Croatia as members
19 May	M de Beaucé visits Prishtina
21 May	Eighth round of Bosnian Talks in Lisbon
22 May	Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia admitted to UN
24 May	Expert Group on the valuation of assets and liabilities meets in Brussels. Chaired by M de Largentaye
27 May	Ambassador Cutileiro suspends talks on Bosnia

30 May	UNSC Resolution 757 calls for Chapter 7 action, with range of sanctions
4 June	M de Beaucé visits Skopje Conference Senior Staff meeting, Paris
8 June	UNSC Resolution 758 enlarges mandate and strength of UNPROFOR
9-10 June	Expert Group meets on valuation of assets and liabilities
15 June	EC Foreign Ministers issue declaration Assembly of "Federal republic of Yugoslavia" elects Dobrica Cosic as President
16-18 June	Ambassador Ahrens visits Macedonia for tripartite talks including Albanian minority
18 June	UNSC Resolution 760 deals with provision of humanitarian supplies
25 June	Lord Carrington's meetings in Strasbourg with Presidents Milosevic and Tudjman and Bosnian Foreign Minister Silajdzic
26-27 June	EC Council meeting in Lisbon
29 June	UNSC Resolution 761 authorises the deployment of additional elements of UNPROFOR to Sarajevo airport M de Beauce visits Vojvodina
30 June	UNSC Resolution 762 calls on Croatian Government to cease military activities in UNPAs
30 June-1 July	Working Group on Human Rights meets, Brussels
1-3 July	Trilateral talks with Minorities from Macedonia and Montenegro in Brussels.
1 July	Milan Panic nominated Prime Minister of 'FRY'
2 July	Lord Carrington meets UN Secretary General in London
3 July	Lord Carrington visits Sarajevo
6 July	Arbitration Commission issue opinions 8 -10 on the status of the "FRY"
9 July	Lord Carrington's visit to New York
10 July	Arbitration Commission issues comments on the amendments to the Croatian consitutional law

13 July	UNSC Resolution 764 authorises deployment of additional forces in Sarajevo
13-15 July	Trilateral talks in Montenegro chaired by Ambassador Ahrens
14 July	Economic Relations WG in Brussels
15 July	Lord Carrington meets the three Bosnian leaders in London
	M de Beaucé visits Kosovo
15-17 July	Ninth round of Bosnian Talks held in London
16 July	Third round of tripartite talks chaired by Ambassador Ahrens, with Macedonians and Albanians in Skopje
16-19 July	Secretary of State, Mr Hurd, visits Ljubljana, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Belgrade, Skopje and Tirana.
20-24 July	Succession Issues WG held in Brussels
20 July	Lord Carrington meets Dr Rugova in London
21 July	Lord Carrington in Belgrade
22-23 July	Tripartite meeting of Macedonian and Albanian minority in Brussels
27-29 July	Tenth round of Bosnian talks in London
30-31 July	Fifth Tripartite talks with Macedonians and Albanian minority, Ohrid
11 August	Conference Senior staff meeting in London
13 August	UNSC Resolutions 770 and 771
14 August	13th plenary in Brussels. Attended by Secretary Vance, UnderSecretary Petrovsky and Minister Hogg

B I O G R A P H Y

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD CARRINGTON, KG, GCMG, CH, MC

Lord Carrington is Chairman of Christies International plc, a position he has held since June 1988, when he relinquished his appointment as Secretary-General of NATO. He is a former Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister of Overseas Development, and a former Secretary of State for Defence. He has also been Chairman of the Conservative Party, First Lord of the Admiralty and British High Commissioner to Australia.

Lord Carrington has been a Director of various banking and business concerns and is currently a Director of The Daily Telegraph, Chairman of the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group International Board of Advice, Co-Chairman of the Hollinger Advisory Board, a Member of the Chase Manhattan Bank International Advisory Council, a Member of the Coca-Cola European Advisory Council, and a Member of the Volvo AB International Advisory Board. He is also Chairman of the Bilderberg Steering Committee and Advisory Group, and a Member of the Board of Kissinger Associates.

Peter Alexander Rupert Carington (the family name has only one "r"), the only son of the fifth Lord Carrington, was born in 1919 and educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1938. He was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards and served throughout the Second World War, taking part in the campaign in North-Western Europe, reaching the rank of Major

and being awarded the Military Cross. He resigned his commission in 1945 and took up farming.

Lord Carrington began to take an active part in the work of Parliament in 1946. He was an Opposition Whip in the House of Lords during the two post-war Labour Governments and, when the Conservatives returned to power in 1951, he became a Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at the age of 32 - one of the youngest members of Government. In that year he led the British delegation to the sixth conference of the Food and Agriculture Organisation held in Rome. He also served as Chairman of the Hill Farming Advisory Committee for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and was a member of the working party on agricultural education set up by the Ministry in 1952. In 1954 he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence.

In 1956 he was appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner to Australia. (He has family links with that country going back to the 1880s and his father was born there.) In 1959 he relinquished his appointment in Australia and returned to the United Kingdom, where he again took up political work.

He was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and a Privy Counsellor in 1959, and in July 1962 became Assistant Deputy Leader of the House of Lords - an appointment he held concurrently with that of First Lord of the Admiralty until

becoming Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the House of Lords in 1963. From October 1964 until June 1970 he was a member of the Shadow Cabinet and Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords. In the 1970 Conservative Government he was appointed Secretary of State for Defence (combined in May 1971 with the post of Minister of Aviation Supply). He relinquished this office on becoming Secretary of State for Energy - a position he held until the General Election of February 1974. Between 1972 and June 1974 he was Chairman of the Conservative Party. He was Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords from October 1974 to 1979.

Lord Carrington was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs following the return of the Conservatives to office after the Election in May 1979. He was Chairman of the Lancaster House Conference at the end of 1979, which led to the solution of the Rhodesian problem and the formation of the independent Republic of Zimbabwe. From July to December 1981 he was President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community. He visited Moscow in July that year to present the proposals of the European Council on Afghanistan. He resigned as Secretary of State in April 1982.

From 1983 to 1984 Lord Carrington was Chairman of the General Electric Company plc and from 1983 until 1988 he was Chairman of the Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum. In 1984, on relinquishing his post as Chairman of the GEC and all

other business concerns, he was appointed Secretary-General of NATO and, on his return to the United Kingdom in June 1988, Lord Carrington became Chairman of Christies International plc.

Lord Carrington received the Military Cross (MC) in 1945 and in 1958 was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (KCMG) for his services in Australia. In 1983 he was appointed a Companion of Honour (CH). In 1985 he was installed as a Knight of the Garter (KG) and in 1988 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (GCMG).

He became a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire in 1948 but no longer takes an active role.

Lord Carrington is Chancellor of the University of Reading and holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of several Universities: Cambridge, Leeds, Aberdeen, The Philippines, South Carolina, Harvard, Sussex and Reading. He also holds the honorary degree of Doctor of the University of Essex and Buckingham, and is an Honorary Fellow of St. Antony's College, Oxford. At the Cranfield Institute of Technology he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Lord Carrington is an Honorary Benchler of the Middle Temple, an Honorary Freeman of the Grocers' Company, and an Honorary Liveryman of the Clothworkers' Company. He is an

Elder Brother of Trinity House and a Steward of the Courts of Eton College.

Lord Carrington is Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and is a member of the Council of St. George's House. He is President of The Pilgrims (a society for promoting Anglo-American fellowship) and President of the Navy Records Society and is closely associated with the Ditchley Foundation, the Courtauld Institute and the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He is a Trustee of several charitable Trusts, among which are the Royal Academy Trust, the Royal Fine Art Commission Trust, the Dulverton Trust, the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, the Cambridge Commonwealth Trust, the Sir Robert Menzies Memorial Trust, the Museum of Garden History Tradescant Trust, the Attlee Foundation and the Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation.

Lord Carrington is married and has a son (the Honourable Rupert Carrington) and two daughters (the Honourable Mrs. de Bunsen and the Honourable Virginia Carrington). Lady Carrington (Iona) is the younger daughter of the late Sir Francis McClean, AFC, one of the pioneers of flying in the United Kingdom.

In 1988 Lord Carrington published his autobiography, "Reflect on Things Past".

Abel Matutes
Member of the Commission
of the European Communities

Nr. 78

Rue de la Loi 200
1049 Brussels

Brussels, 26 January 1993

Dear Co-Chairmen,

I thank you very much for your letter of January 7th, 1993 regarding the possible E.C. assistance to the census to be carried out in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

As you are aware, Mr Van den Broek has taken over as Commissioner in charge of Foreign Relations and is now responsible for those matters, together with Sir Leon Brittan insofar as the Phare Programme is concerned. I have passed your letter on to them.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you for the outstanding results the Conference is now achieving under your joint chairmanship. On leaving the External portfolio let me tell you how great a pleasure it has been for me to work with you on those matters. I wish you all the best in your difficult and most important task and I remain,

Yours very truly,



Lord Owen and Mr. Cyrus Vance
Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on
the former Yugoslavia

Geneva

W
E L
Z I J N
V O L K S
G E Z O N D
H E I D E N
C U L T U U R

To the representatives of the United Nations
in former Yugoslavia
Mr Owen and Mr Vance

Ons kenmerk
STIVA/BH/92389

Inlichtingen bij

Doorkiesnummer
070-3407310

Rijswijk
31 December 1992

Onderwerp

Bijlage(n)

Uw brief

Dear Sirs,

I herewith send you a copy of the Declaration on the health situation in former Yugoslavia, including the complete list of signatures, which I presented, on behalf of the Ministers of Health of all European Community Member States, to the national and international press at The Hague on december 23rd, 1992.

In this Declaration the Ministers of Health take, with regard to their specific responsibilities for health policy, in the name of humanity the opportunity to urge all parties involved to immediately stop hostilities and put all efforts in restoring the good health of the total population in former Yugoslavia by:

- providing every single inhabitant (irrespective of his or her nationality, religion and gender) of the necessary medical care, food, shelter and sanitary facilities and
- stopping any abuse of medical personnel and/or facilities.

Furthermore the above mentioned Ministers called on all doctors, nurses and other health care workers both in- and outside former Yugoslavia to exercise their influence to stop the fighting.

I kindly request you to give attention to this Declaration as part of all the efforts you are making in achieving peace in former Yugoslavia.

Thanking you in advance for your kind attention, I remain,

Yours sincerely,



Hans J. Simons,
State Secretary for Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs

Declaration on the health situation in former Yugoslavia

The Ministers of Health of the EC Member States, on the eve of Christmas 1992,

expressing their concern about the health situation in former Yugoslavia,

hereby make the following declaration:

I

The Ministers of Health recognize that the ongoing tragedy in former Yugoslavia not only constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in the region, but also involves unacceptable human suffering, both physically and mentally. Human rights, including the right to health care, are continuously being violated, as well as provisions of International Humanitarian Law, including the Geneva Convention and additional protocols.

II

The health situation of the population of former Yugoslavia, especially in the war-devastated republics, is therefore threatened in a number of different ways due to the ongoing conflict characterized by military actions, ethnic cleansing, including torture, rape and execution of civilians, and the systematic prosecution of civilians.

III

Health care facilities are under siege, there is a shortage of medicines and medical equipment, and health care personnel is scarce, while every day the health situation deteriorates. The health care available is provided under extremely difficult and often life threatening circumstances. All persons who put their lives at risk to help fellow human beings deserve the highest admiration.

IV

The ongoing conflict is also responsible for other health problems such as malnutrition, and diseases due to a lack of hygiene in places where people are forced to live together in deplorable circumstances, be it refugee or prison camps. The devastation of sanitary facilities such as sewer systems and water purification installations brought forth by the military aggression only helps to aggravate the situation.

V

We, recognizing the above, consider former Yugoslavia to be in a "state of emergency on health", and,

call on all parties involved to immediately stop the hostilities and put all efforts in restoring the good health of all people in former Yugoslavia;

urge all doctors, nurses and other health care workers both in- and outside former Yugoslavia to exercise their influence to stop the fighting.

Belgium:



Ireland:

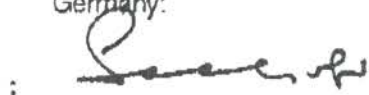


Denmark:

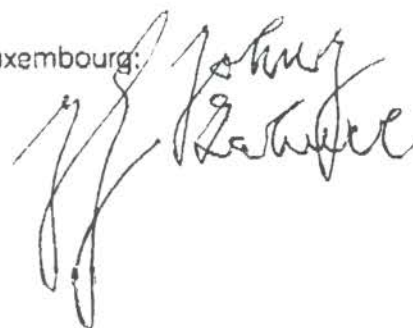


Italy: Folliero

Germany:



Luxembourg:



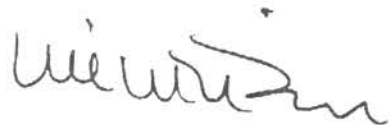
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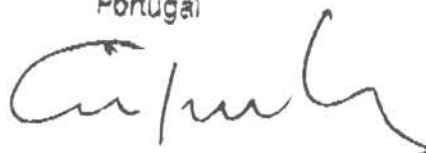
Netherlands:



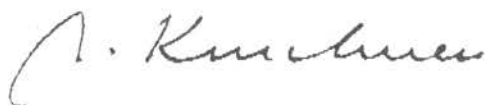
Spain:



Portugal

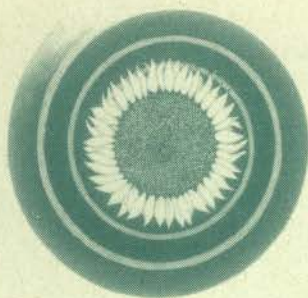


France:



United Kingdom:





Paul STAES
Lid
van het Europees Parlement

Brussel, 7.1.1993

Dear Mr. Cyrus Vance,

Dear Lord Owen,

Please find enclosed 12 letters of
Members of the European Parliament, of different political groups.
In the hope of a positive reaction,

Yours sincerely,

Paul Staes

DEAR MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,

IF YOU AGREE WITH THIS APPEAL AND YOU WANT TO SUPPORT IT PLEASE SIGN IT AND SEND IT TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE "PEACE AND DISARMAMENT INTERGROUP" (R. Roncarati, MON 315, European Parliament), OR PUT IT INTO THE PIGEON-HOLE OF MEP PAUL STAES. THANK YOU.

OPEN LETTER

to Sir Owen, negociator for the EC
and Sir Vance, negociator for the UN

Brussels, November 26th 1992.

Sirs,

The news concerning the war and the crisis in Ex-Yugoslavia is in almost every republic manipulated by the authorities. News has become propaganda and contributes considerably to increase hatred between citizens of different republics.

A group of intellectuals from different parts of former Yugoslavia has proposed the "European Peace Press" project. A team of journalists from European and world Radio and TV networks, news agencies and newspapers should broadcast each week a special radio- and TV-news and write some articles about the crisis and the war.

It should be a weekly newsprogramme by all republican networks and the articles should be published in all the dailies. This project must be an official part of the peace negotiations.

This project was explained in a letter of February 18th, 1992 to the acting president of the Council of the European Community. The aim is to give information as neutral and objective as possible and the hope is that this kind of news will develop a critical attitude and tolerance among citizens. Thus the possibility of dialogue and a peaceful solution will increase. Such an initiative can perhaps avoid bloodshed in Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandjak.

If the authorities of the republics don't accept this proposal, peacegroups in Ex-Yugoslavia have alternatives. The U.N. and the E.C. could finance an independent radio, which would transmit it in the entire Ex-Yugoslavia. The transmission would be held in the different languages of the population. A medium wave transmitter could be installed in Budapest or on a boat in the Adriatic.

The editorial staff would consist of 10 to 15 professional journalists coming from the different populations in Ex-Yugoslavia. They would be assisted by a few professionals from western countries as well as by a network of local correspondents in Ex-Yugoslavia.

Perhaps this project can't be realised immediately. But journalists and peace organisations in the republics are already trying in very difficult conditions to do a similar job. But they need paper, P.C.'s, microphones, videocameras... Isn't it possible for the European Community and the United Nations to give them financial and political aid?

Finally, the private media in Serbia say that their work is hindered by the embargo. Could you make an inquiry and if this is so take measures in order to avoid this. Peacegroups and their mediawork can contribute to a peaceful solution.

The European Federation of Free Radios with president Guido Gorret can provide useful assistance for selecting good initiatives (Tel: 33/92/73.05.98 - Fax: 33/92/73.18.18).

This appeal is supported by the following members of the European Parliament:

Bruno BOISSIÈRE
Député au PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
bureau MON 3.45
113 rue Belliard
B - 1047 BRUXELLES
Tél.: 32-2.284.51 03 Fax : 32-2.284.91 03



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Paul STAES, MEP



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(GERAGHTY)

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Andreas Murrle, Observer (Germany)

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The European Federation of Free Radios with president Guido Gorret can provide useful assistance for selecting good initiatives (Tel: 33/92/73.05.98 - Fax: 33/92/73.18.18).

This appeal is supported by the following members of the European Parliament:

Yannicolas (P.LAMBRIAS, P.P.E.)
M. Hadji Georgiou (M. Hadji Georgiou P.P.E.)

DEAR MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,

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Brussels, November 26th 1992.

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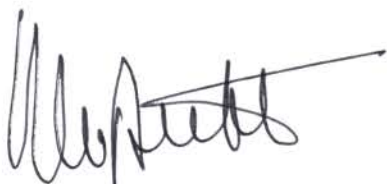
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Maartje van Putten', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Maartje van Putten.

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Peter Crampton. (CRAMPTON)

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VÁCLAV HAVEL

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The editorial staff would consist of 10 to 15 professional journalists coming from the different populations in Ex-Yugoslavia. They would be assisted by a few professionals from western countries as well as by a network of local correspondents in Ex-Yugoslavia.

Brussels, November 12th, 1992.

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This appeal is supported by the following members of Belgian and European Parliament:

Yours sincerely,

Hugo VAN DIENDEREN
Volksvertegenwoordiger AGALEV
Van de Wiellei 121
2930 BRASSCHAAT


République européenne
Groupe des Verts

Solange Ferax
Présidente de l'
Inter-groupe Paix et
Désarmement du P.E.

Alexander Langer
Member of European Parliament


Directorate-General
Customs and Indirect Taxation

SAMCOMM

Fax:			
To:	Mr. Cyrus Vance International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia Palais des Nations CH 1211 Genève 10 Switzerland		
Subject:	7TH SAMCOMM SITUATION REPORT		
Our reference number:		Number of pages :	

Please find enclosed, copy of the 7th SAMCOMM Situation Report for your review.

Yours sincerely,


Richard Vork
Director SAMCOMM

ur telefax:	+ 322 295 44 54
	+ 322 295 44 60
	+ 322 295 44 76

Directorate-General
Customs and indirect taxation

SAMCOMM

**United Nations sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro
Sanctions Assistance Missions (SAM)**

**Seventh SAMCOMM situation report
(period 9.1.1993 - 29.1.1993)**

SUMMARY

The most important event during the reporting period no doubt is the breach of the embargo by five Serbian tug vessels with barges transporting some 45000 tons of oil. The vessels ignored orders to stop issued by the Romanian and Bulgarian customs and border control authorities, and succeeded in discharging their oil in Serbia. During the vessels' sail up the Danube the captains threatened to empty the oil into the Danube or to blow up the barges in case that an attempt was made the authorities to stop the vessels.

Now that it has become known that the five vessels and barges were able to get through to Serbia by adopting an aggressive stance it must be expected that other vessels and barges will follow.

Unless urgent international action is taken to stop, by force if necessary, such vessels before they enter the Danube or to assist the riparian States in stopping, by force if necessary, such vessels and barges a serious risk exists that the embargo with regard to oil will be rendered totally ineffective by Serbian vessels' sanctions busting on the Danube.

A fact-finding mission to Ukraine will take place from 1 February 1993.

A new SAM has been deployed in Croatia.

SAMCOMM AND SAMS

1. Germany has sent a customs officer to SAMCOMM for a three month period and USA has announced that an official will be seconded to SAMCOMM for a four week period starting on 1 February 1993. UK has announced that an official can be made available when necessary.

2. SAMCOMM has now sent out requests for investigation with regard to all the suspect shipment reports which have been received from the SAMS. In order to facilitate the analysis and evaluation of the reports and of the results of the investigations a data base is under construction.

3. On Wednesday 27 January 1993 a new SAM was deployed in Croatia. As of 29 January 1993 the composition of the now five SAM teams is as follows:

SAM Bulgaria: 1 German team leader, 4 German, 2 Swiss and 2 US team members.

SAM Croatia: 1 Danish team leader, 2 Danish and 2 French team members to arrive shortly.

SAM Hungary: 1 British team leader, 2 British, 2 Danish, 2 Dutch and 2 Swedish team members. 1 British and 2 further Dutch team members have been announced as arriving shortly.

SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia: 1 Canadian team leader, 2 Canadian, 2 Norwegian, 2 Turkish and 2 US team members. Belgium has announced that a two man team is envisaged for SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia. Italy has announced that one team member will be sent in February and that another two could be made available.

SAM Romania: 1 US team leader, 2 Austrian, 2 German, 1 Greek, 1 Italian, 2 Turkish and 4 US team members.

The SAM and SAMCOMM personnel, in place or announced, come from the following countries or organisation:

Austria	3	SAM Romania and SAMCOMM
Belgium	2	SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia
Canada	3	SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia
Denmark	5	SAM Croatia and SAM Hungary
France	2	SAM Croatia
Germany	8	SAM Bulgaria and SAMCOMM
Greece	1	Romania
Italy	4	SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia and SAM Romania
Netherlands	4	SAM Hungary
Norway	2	SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia
Sweden	2	SAM Hungary
Switzerland	3	SAM Bulgaria and SAMCOMM
Turkey	4	SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia and SAM Romania
United Kingdom	4	SAM Hungary and SAMCOMM
USA	10	SAM Bulgaria, SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia, SAM Romania and SAMCOMM
Commission	5	SAMCOMM
Total	62	

4. A fact-finding mission to Ukraine will take place in the first week in February 1993 in order to prepare the deployment of a SAM in Ukraine. Another fact-finding mission to Albania will be undertaken on 10 February 1993.

5. The SAM team leaders and the SAMCOMM Director met in Budapest on 12 January 1993 and again in Vienna on 26 January 1993 after a meeting of the CSCE Liaison Group.

6. The list of follow-up actions to suspect shipment reports and of new suspect shipment reports is attached as Annex 1. The SAM's situation reports are attached as Annex 2. The following points are of particular interest:

SAM BULGARIA

Following the implementation by Bulgaria of UNSCR 787 the Petric area has ceased to be a focal point for exports of oil products. SAM Bulgaria reports that rumours have it that sanctions busting via Albania is being prepared by the former Petric oil dealers.

SAM Bulgaria has reported several suspect movements by railway and trucks of coke (coal). SAM Hungary and SAM Romania are investigating the various movements.

The result of one investigation is already known. On 6 January 1993 SAM Bulgaria asked SAM Hungary to verify arrival in Hungary of a train with 10 waggons with coke (coal) for a firm in Budapest. In the railway declaration the coke had been declared as "Mineral Products". The train had left Bulgaria on 3 January 1993. SAM Hungary made a computer check and found no record of arrival in Hungary. The coke therefore must be assumed to have remained in Serbia.

On 26 January 1993 SAM Bulgaria reported that the Serbian vessel "BIHAC" would try to pass the last Bulgarian harbour Vidin with more than 5000 tons oil on board. Police and border control authorities would try to stop the vessel but the captain had threatened to blow up the vessel in case an attempt was made to stop it. FOUR other vessels, the "ORASAC", the "KAIMACIALAN", the "VELEBIT" and "KUMANOVO" were also reported to be sailing up the Danube towards Serbia with oil.

SAM Bulgaria has received from the Bulgarian government a list of requests for assistance to the Bulgarian customs administration. The list is attached as Annex 3.

SAM HUNGARY

SAM Hungary has noted the export of certain chemical fertilizers, in particular ammonium nitrate. This product falls within Chapter 31 of the Customs Tariff and as such is not covered by the UN Security Council Resolution 787. This substance and others of its type can be easily converted into explosives. In the past such products have been used for the manufacture of explosives by terrorist groups. SAM Hungary suggests that Resolution 787 should be amended to include any product with this potential use.

SAMCOMM has informed the Secretary of the UN Sanctions Committee of this suggestion.

SAM Hungary has asked for guidance with regard to UNSCR 787 transit authorizations presented after the expiration of the 30 days period mentioned in the authorization. SAMCOMM has informed the Secretary of the Sanctions Committee of the question.

SAM Hungary has obtained an English translation of the Hungarian measures implementing UNSCR 787. A copy is attached in Annex 2.

SAM Hungary has reported a suspicion that Serbian trucks may be using the belly tanks of their vehicles to transport diesel fuel in large quantity from Hungary into Serbia. Some vehicles with domicile in Serbia, just off the border with Hungary, would come over to Hungary without any cargo and then go back shortly afterwards also without cargo. One transport might bring over 2500 litres.

SAMCOMM has informed SAM Hungary that the vehicles would normally be suspect for smuggling.

At the request of SAMCOMM SAM Hungary has reported on the volume of cross border truck traffic during the period 07 - 18 January 1993.

SAM F.Y.R. MACEDONIA

A draft "Articles of Understanding concerning the Sanctions Assistance Mission to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" has been established. The text has been received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but formal signature has not yet taken place. A copy is attached as Annex 4.

SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia has reported that very few violations of the UN Security Council Resolutions are now witnessed.

SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia has again drawn the attention to the serious economical hardships which the embargo causes in F.Y.R. Macedonia. The SAM underlines the need for an acceleration of the examination by the UN Sanctions Committee of the requests for

transit authorisations made by the Government of F.Y.R. Macedonia.

At the request of SAMCOMM SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia has reported on the volume of cross border truck traffic during the period 07 - 18 January 1993.

SAM F.Y.R. Macedonia has reported on the volume of exports/imports via Zlatarewo.

SAM ROMANIA

SAM Romania has carried out a fact-finding mission through Bulgaria, F.Y.R. Macedonia and Serbia. The report can be found in Annex 2. The SAM team remarked that during the ride through Serbian cities there was no optically perceptible effect of the embargo to be noticed (working petrol stations, opulent shop-windows, lively commercial activity).

CONCLUSION

In the countries where the SAM are deployed the UN sanctions are generally well controlled at the land borders to Serbia.

On the Danube the riparian States have been unable to stop five Serbian vessels with barges transporting some 40000 tons of oil.

An urgent international action aiming at ensuring that such vessels and barges are stopped, by force if necessary, or at assisting the riparian States in stopping, by force if necessary, appears to be indispensable. Otherwise there would be a serious risk of large-scale sanctions busting which would deprive the embargo with regard to oil of its effect.

List of Annexes:

- Annex 1:** List of follow-up actions to suspect shipment reports and of new suspect shipment reports
- Annex 2:** SAM reports
- Annex 3:** Bulgarian request for assistance
- Annex 4:** Draft Articles of Understanding concerning the SAM to the F.Y.R. Macedonia

Brussels, 29 January 1993

Directorate-General
Customs and Indirect Taxation

SAMCOMM

ANNEX 1

SAM BULGARIA

Message Subject
No and date
SCBU

- 18 2.12 SAM Bulgaria sent a prior import licence concerning diesel, petrol and fuel oil issued by the Economic Chamber of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Action taken

SAMCOMM sent same licence to the above mentioned Chamber with a request for verification of the authenticity and validity of the prior import licence.

Follow up Reply received from the Chamber of Economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina confirming that they did not issue the license. They are in fact, not allowed to issue any export documents. The licence has been issued by the Chamber of Economy of Bijeljina, which is under Serbian control. The prior import licence is NOT valid and NOT authentic.

- 21 11.11 SAM Bulgaria investigated the existence of firm named "Air Slide".

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask SAM Bulgaria for further information.

- 22 5.01 The US Embassy in Belgrade asked SAMCOMM to allow two trucks of heating oil to proceed to the Embassy. After that the trucks will travel through Serbia and Bulgaria arriving in Greece (Alexandropoulos).

Action taken

SAMCOMM transmitted the information to SAM Bulgaria.

Follow-up SAMCOMM informed the US Embassy about the action taken and asked that in the future a copy of a proper authorisation of the UN Sanctions accompanies such consignments.

- 23 18.01 At Kalotina or Dragoman (unknown) a truck carried 17.850 tons of diesel fuel destined for ECHO in Belgrade. The driver only could show a copy of the export license. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask SAM Bulgaria to demand the official documents.

- 24 18.01 At Kalotina or Dragoman (unknown) five trucks carrying gasoline and benzene were identified as suspect. Relevant papers were not retained. The load was declared as destined for Serbia. Cargo refused.

Action taken

Sam Bulgaria asked the general customs directorate for investigations on the basis of the licence plates.

- 25 18.01 At Kalotina or Dragoman (unknown) a cargo with 9000 MT of concentrated copper-ore destined for Serbia was identified as suspect. The customs officer involved considered that the exportation of the goods was possibly in accordance with Resolution 787. Cargo refused.

Action taken

SAM Bulgaria asked the general customs directorate for investigation and to clear up the legal situation.

- 26 18.01 SAM Bulgaria sent a list of trucks carrying petrol products which passed via Zlatarewo in transit through Serbia to Macedonia

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will send the list to SAM Macedonia with a request for the arrival of the consignment in Macedonia to be monitored.

- 27 6.01 At Kalotina/Dragoman 10 waggons with coke(coal) were identified as suspect. The importer was a firm in Budapest.

Action taken

SAMCOMM asked SAM Hungary for investigation and to check at Kelebia whether these waggons arrived. SAM Hungary made a computer check and found no record of arrival. The goods are assumed to have remained in Serbia. SAMCOMM informed SAM Bulgaria.

- 28 21.01 At Kalotina a van with computer equipment was identified as suspect. The driver was also the buyer of the goods which were destined for Skopje and the director of a company in Belgrade. SAM Bulgaria asked to SAM Macedonia to check the import and the existence of the company in Skopje. They also sent a copy to the US embassy in Sofia to investigate the involved firms in the USA.

SAM HUNGARY

Message Subject

N° and date

SCHU

Follow up:

Follow up the cases mentioned in previous SAMCOMM situation reports:

113 23.12 The Chamber of Economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Ljubljana replied that the exporter is an unknown and unregistered company at Sarajevo. A second company which is registered was also involved in the exportation.

The authorities considered the consignment not originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

SAMCOMM communicated the new information to the Italian customs authorities.

115 18.01 The Austrian Customs authorities replied that the
& company imported the coffee from Serbia. The im-
116 porter of the goods delivered them to Serbia before the sanctions and due to the situation in Serbia, they got the coffee back.

127 4.01 The Chamber of Economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Ljubljana replied that they did not issue any EUR 1; the stamps, the signature and the CMR number are not genuine and not valid. The exporter is an unknown and unregistered company at Tuzla. The consignment is not originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

136 4.01 The Chamber of Economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Ljubljana replied that the exporter is under Serbian control. The company was issued a lot of false origin certificates. The consignment is not originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

184 12.01 The Austrian customs authorities could not investigate because it is a German company. They require further information.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask SAM Hungary for more information.

185 12.01 The Austrian customs authorities could not investigate because the name of the company is, unfortunately just a term of a contract, rather than a company name. They need more information.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask SAM Hungary for more information.

- 187 4.01 The Chamber of Economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Ljubljana replied that they did not issue any EUR 1. The exporter is under Serbian control.
- 281 20.01 The Croatian customs authorities replied that there was no importation of the mentioned consignment. The company involved has not imported any consignment of this kind from Macedonia.
- 284 20.01 The Croatian customs authorities replied that there was no importation of the mentioned consignment. In the import customs documentation of the company, the authorities have discovered that the company involved had imported dried parsnips from Hungary and from Macedonia but there was no evidence of the importation from Macedonia.
- 356 21.01 The Croatian customs authorities replied that they can not investigate for the moment because Beli Manastir is temporarily occupied by Serbia and under control of UNPROFOR.

New cases

- 520 6.01 At Röske a truck carried 18360 kg of batteries destined for Germany and declared to be originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The certificate of origin (EUR1 A 3016922) was issued in Tuzla. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 521 6.01 At Tompa a truck carried 2175 kg of accumulators destined for Germany and declared to be originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The goods were of serbian origin. Shipments to the consignee refused earlier. Cargo refused and lorry turned back.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 522 6.01 At Tompa a truck carried 19858 kg of sealing matings destined for Czechoslovakia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Czechoslovakia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 523 6.01 At Tompa a truck carried 19190 kg of batteries(?) destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1 A 3080052). Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 524 6.01 At Röscke a truck carried 2900 kg of shoes destined for Russia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1 M 006143).

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Russia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 525 7.01 At Röscke a truck carried 16307 kg of frozen black currants destined for Germany and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (M 002253). Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 526 7.01 At Tompa a truck carried 14400 kg of canned fruit destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The CMR was issued at Tuzla (00670/92). Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 527 7.01 At Tompa a truck carried 18500 kg of tomatoes and sardines(?) destined for Hungary and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. No import licence issued. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Hungary to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 528 7.01 At Tompa a truck carried medicines destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. The truck with the medicine had arrived a few days before from F.Y.R. Macedonia and the boxes were marked "Leskorac (Serbia)".

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 529 7.01 At Tompa a truck carried 8978 kg of tyres destined for Czechoslovakia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. There was no stamp on the CMR. Cargo refused on three occasions.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Czechoslovakia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 530 7.01 At Röske a truck carried 11260 kg of tyres destined for Germany and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1 M 006099). The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 531 7.01 At Tompa a truck carried 14400 kg of fruits and fruit compote destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. False stamp on the certificate of origin, from Sarajevo. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 532 7.01 At Tompa a truck carried 14400 kg of fruit compote destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. False stamp on the certificate of origin, from Sarajevo. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 533 7.01 At Röske a truck carried 20820 kg of acetic acid destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. Refused before at Röske but not reported. Cargo refused at Tompa.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 534 7.01 At Röscke a truck carried 20000 kg of acetic acid destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. The EUR1 could be false, the date of issue is missing.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 535 7.01 At Röscke a truck carried 220 kg of "Masine za peglnje sarica" destined for Italy and declared to be originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. False stamp on the EUR1 (EUR 1 A 3068717). Refused before but not reported. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 536 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 3368 kg of kitchen equipment destined for Czechoslovakia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Czechoslovakia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 537 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 20800 kg of pork products destined for Ukraine and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. No stamp on the certificate of origin.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Ukraine to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 538 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 10500 kg of furniture destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 539 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 8000 kg of furniture destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (M 003359). Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 540 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 10500 kg of furniture destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The same truck with the same papers attempted to enter a few days before.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 541 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 8500 kg of furniture destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (M 003360).

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 542 8.01 At Röscke a truck carried 8100 kg of chocolate destined for Russia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Russia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 543 8.01 At Röscke a truck carried 8310 kg of chocolate destined for Russia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Russia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 544 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 2000 kg of childrens pyjamas destined for Germany and declared to be originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. False stamp on the

certificate of origin (EUR1 A 2801454). Cargo refused before at Tompa and Röscke.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 545 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 19562 kg of wood destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the EUR1 (EUR 1 M 006028). Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 546 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 20100 kg of clothes destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. The consignment had been refused at Tompa a few days before.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 547 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 10500 kg of motor parts destined for Hungary and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The consignment had been refused at Tompa on three occasions but not reported.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Hungary to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 548 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 17155 kg of wood (?) destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 549 8.01 At Röscke a truck carried 19500 kg of spices destined for Czechoslovakia and declared to be originating in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The certificate of origin (EUR1 A 241559) has been stamped with Tuzla customs stamp.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Czechoslovakia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 550 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried a Ford car, a fax machine and some other instruments destined for Hungary. The exporter was Serbian and he attempted to import the goods into Hungary.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Hungary to investigate the importer.

- 551 8.01 At Rösztke a truck carried 20060 kg of peas destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. There was no number on the certificate of origin.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 552 8.01 At Rösztke a truck carried 9940 kg of chocolate destined for Russia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Russia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 553 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 2316 kg. of silicon dioxide destined for Bosnia-Herzegovina. The goods were coming from Hungary. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 554 8.01 At Tompa a truck carried 16700 kg. of polystyrol destined for Croatia. The goods were coming from Hungary. Cargo refused twice.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in Hungary and Croatia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 555 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 20222 kg of paprika destined for Hungary and declared to be originating in

F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Hungary to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 556 31.12 At Tompa a truck carried 1870 kg of walnuts destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused for the second time.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 557 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 18900 kg of sour cherries destined for Germany and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. M 007133). The importer has been reported before for offence investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 558 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 18900 kg of sour cherries destined for Germany and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. M 007132). The importer has been reported before for offence investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 559 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 17600 kg of mushrooms destined for Germany and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. M 006145). The importer has not been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 560 31.12 At Tompa two trucks travelling in convoy carried 6060 kg of shoes destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 561 31.12 At Tompa two trucks travelling in convoy carried 5940 kg of shoes destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 562 27.1 SAM Hungary asked SAMCOMM to verify the validity of an authorisation given by UN Sanctions Committee in New-York allowing importation of mattresses for the Red Cross Society of Yugoslavia.

Action taken

SAMCOMM ask the UN Sanction Committee for verification of the authorisation.

- 563 31.12 At Tompa a truck carried 3393 kg of mens shoes destined for Russia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. The same truck with the same driver, the same shipment and the same falsified certificate of origin was refused twice a few days later at Röske. The goods could be of Serbian origin. The importer has been reported before for offence investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Russia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 564 31.12 At Tompa a truck carried 19660 kg of sheet metal destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The importer has not been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused for the third time.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 565 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 21000 kg of sour cherries destined for Germany and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. A 3083435). The importer has not been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 566 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 20010 kg of spices destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. M 006088). The importer has not been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 567 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 19720 kg of frozen raspberries destined for Germany and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. M 001152). The importer has not been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 568 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 7493 kg of batteries destined for Italy and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. M 001422). The importer has not been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 569 31.12 At Rösztke a truck carried 21560 kg of batteries destined for Holland and declared to be originating

in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. M 007131). The importer has not been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Holland to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 570 8.01 At Röske a truck carried 9123 kg of chocolate destined for Russia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Russia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 571 31.12 At Röske a truck carried 11694 kg of radiators destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The importer has not been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 572 31.12 At Röske a truck carried 4900 kg of clothes destined for Germany and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1. M 006134). The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Germany to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 573 31.12 At Röske a truck carried 18431 kg of vegetables destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin. The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 574 31.12 At Röske a truck carried 18400 kg of components destined for Italy and declared to be originating

in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False stamp on the certificate of origin (EUR1 M 008113). The importer has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Italy to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 575 12.01 At Tompa a truck carried 1870 kg of walnuts destined for Slovenia and declared to be originating in F.Y.R. Macedonia. False certificate of origin (EUR1 A 3080086). The consignor has been reported before for investigation. Cargo refused and lorry turned back.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask the customs authorities in F.Y.R. Macedonia and Slovenia to investigate the exporter and the importer.

- 576 19.01 SAM Hungary asked SAMCOMM to verify if the authorisation given by SAM Macedonia to allow transit of trucks carrying lead metal through the F.Y.R. of Serbia and Montenegro is genuine.

Action taken

SAMCOMM sent to SAM Macedonia the above request.

Follow-up

SAM Macedonia team leader explained that the manuscript authorisation was given by a former member of the Canadian team during his absence. He emphasised that SAM Experts or SAM Leaders do not possess the authority to allow any transit of this kind.

SAMCOMM sent the document to SAM Hungary.

- 577 20.01 The Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the UN sent us a copy of an authorisation given by the UN Security Council established pursuant resolution 724 (1991) concerning the shipment of pharmaceutical glycerine of 20 tons each to the F.Y.R. of Serbia and Montenegro

Action taken

SAMCOMM sent a copy of the authentic permission to SAM Hungary.

- 578 21.01 The Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the UN sent us a copy of an authorisation given by the UN Security Council established pursuant resolution 724(1991) concerning the shipment of raw material for the food industry to the F.Y.R. of Serbia and Montenegro.

SAM Hungary sent a copy of the authorisation they received to SAMCOMM. The description of the goods was different.

Action taken

SAMCOMM communicated the falsification to the UNESCO and to SAM Hungary and asked the UNSC for further information.

Follow-up

The UNSC replied that there is no further information available relating to the description of the goods.

SAMCOMM transmitted the information to SAM Hungary.

- 579 20.01 SAM Macedonia confirmed the arrival of 19 waggons with cars coming from Hungary on transit through the F.Y.R. of Serbia and Montenegro authorised by the UN Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 724 (1991).

Action taken

SAMCOMM sent to SAM Hungary the information.

- 580 28.12 The Permanent Representation of Greece in Brussels sent us a copy of an authorisation given by the UN Security Council established pursuant resolution 724 (1991), concerning the transshipment by rail from Hungary to Greece, via the F.Y.R. of Serbia and Montenegro, of approximately 5000 automobiles

SAM ROMANIA

Message Subject
No and date
SCRO

New cases:

138 11.12 SAM Romania sent "special authorisations" issued allegedly by UNPROFOR and DHA UNDRO in Geneva asking for verification.

Action taken

SAMCOMM asked DHA-UN in Geneva to verify the document.

Follow up DHA-UNDRO Geneva confirm that they and also UNPROFOR have not issued such authorisation.

139 11.12 Same case as above no 138.

140 16.12 Request from SAM Romania for verification of an authorisation issued by UNSC.

Action taken

same as shown in case above (No. 139).

141 16.12 Request from SAM Romania for verification of an authorisations issued by UNSC.

Action taken

same as shown in case above (No. 139).

153 15.1 Request to check the validity of a suspect "special authorisation", allegedly issued by UNPROFOR.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will ask UN Sanction Committee to verify the document. The EC-Delegation New York will also be informed.

154 15.1 Reply to check the validity of a suspect "special authorisation", allegedly issued by DHA, Geneva.

Action taken

SAMCOMM asked DHA for verification.

The invalidity of the document was confirmed, the information given to SAM Romania.

155 15.1 The permanent mission of Austria to the U.N. sent a copy of an authorisation concerning the transshipments of 925.630 kg of gasoline, unloaded from Romania via the river Danube through the territory of the Fed. Rep. of Yugoslavia to Austria.

Action taken

A copy of the authorisation was sent to SAM Romania for information.

- 156 19.1 On 9.1.93 at IRON GATES II four Romanian flagged barges containing 2.700 tons of soya were identified as suspect. The address of the consignee is in the Serbian controlled area in Bosnia Herzegovina.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will contact Bosnia Herzegovinian authorities. Further contact will be made with the Cypriot authorities for investigations of the company involved as a third party.

- 157 19.1 SAM Romania reported Yugoslavian barges disobeying orders from Romanian authorities. One of them refused to stop threatening to dump their cargo of fuel oil.

Action to be taken

According to press reports it is suggested that the cargo was loaded in the Ukraine. SAM Romania will be asked to confirm this and provide any other details.

SAM F.Y.R. MACEDONIA

Message Subject
No and date
SCMA

New cases:

- 2 11.12 SAM Mac sent informations for shipments of salt destined for Budapest and asked to pass those information to SAM Hungary.

Action taken

SAM Hungary was requested to monitor the arrival in Hungary.

SAM Mac was informed about the confirmed arrival.

- 3 21.12 same as shown in case above (No. 2)

Action taken

same as shown in case above (No. 2)

- 4 13.1 SAM Mac sent a suspect invoice.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM requested further information from SAM Mac.

- 5 15.1 SAM Hungary requested assistance to verify an authorisation and in transmitting information to SAM Macedonia.

Action taken

The information was given to SAM Hungary.

- 6 14.1 SAM Macedonia requested the verification of a transit permission.

Action taken

The validity of the authorisation was confirmed by UNSC, the information given to SAM Mac.

- 7 15.12 ZKA Zollkriminalamt/Germany advised a suspect shipment from Germany to an alleged company in F.Y.R. Macedonia.

Action to be taken

SAMCOMM will contact Economic Chamber of Skopje/Macedonia for further assistance.

Annex 2
SAM reports



Sanction Assistance Mission KSZE/EG
CH - Team

SAT TEL 0087/3/1754350
SAT FAX 0087/3/1754347

Burgas / Petric / Sandanski

TEL P Bulg/Sand+8486
FAX P Bulg/Petric+800723

4th report to Brussels 21/1/93

I. GENERAL SITUATION

=====

Petric

Following the implementation of UN-Resolution 878 by Bulgaria, the Petric aerea and its different customs offices have, for all practical purposes, ceased to play the turn-table in the dealings of petrol products with the regions of Bosnia/Herzegowina and Serbia. Exports consist again of the usual goods from before the oil-rush and the frenzied pace of affairs has given way to the usual complacent way of doing business here.

The railroad customs offices of Kulata (greek border) and Kalotina (serbian Border) beeing the exception to this rule as will be shown further in this report.

In fact, the situation for certain of the Petric dealers has become so desperate, that one of them even came to us, imporing us to help him arrange an export licence to Bosnia (of all places) if "only for one truckload of petrol products, in case more would'nt be possible".

Other dealers, together with their greek suppliers, are contemplating the circumvention of the new measures and the SAM-Teams on the macedonian/serbian border by establishing companies in Albania and moving their cargo up to Montenegro by way of Greece and the albanian coastal road. Those operations seem to be already far into their planning stage. Other contacts tell us though, that freight costs are far too high for this detour (around US \$ 4.- per km and per truck) and that Albania demands high transit taxes. Since we have no personal knowledge about the feasibility of such an endavour, the whole affair might bear some overwatching by SAM Bruxelles, thereby effectively closing the circle around Serbia et. al.

Actually, quite a few dealers from Serbia/Bosnia are again in the area, offering substantial cash bonuses to bulgarian middlemen for them to arrange shipments

of needed products (in most cases petrol products, as usual). Bonuses are claimed to be in the region of US \$ 500.- to 1000.- per load, which seems to be a bit exaggerated, going on top of the usual profit. But so far we have not been able to establish the veracity of those claims.

Zlatarevo

We have taken a look at the volume of exports at the Zlatarevo crossing, the reason being, that exports from many internal customs offices in Bulgaria are channeled through this exit to Macedonia, as well as transit goods from Turkey and Greece to Macedonia and Western Europe. As can be perceived from annexes 1 and 2, traffic during the period January 1st to 10th is now about one fourth of the total over a similar period in December 1992 (before UN-Resolution 787), although the percentage of petrol products vs. other goods remains absolutely the same.

Petrol products are mainly destined for MAK-Petrol in Skopje (annex 3) and none so far are going to Albania. (annex 4)

Kulata/Dragoman

Following the turning back of several waggons of graphite and coke (supposedly in transit to Hungary) at the Dragoman customs office by the SAM-Team leaders Köhler and Beussel, we were assigned to the Kulata-office. This in order to check on all trains in transit to Dragoman. (annex 5)

The number of trains and the kind and quantity of goods can be perceived from annex 6. We have highlighted the obvious violations of UN-Resolution 787 on this annex.

Observations in Kulata (annex 7)

- The only permitted rail transit route to Hungary for goods covered by the embargo leads via Russe through Romania.
- Most of the trains during this period (01.01.93 - 18.01.93) were sent to Dragoman on the same day and then routed through Serbia.
- Graphite is not covered by the embargo (UN-Resolution 787). We do not know why those waggons (if they really contained graphite), were turned back together with the coke waggons to Kulata, where all customs declarations were annulled.
- The very next day, some of those waggons who had been turned back, were again, with new documents and declared as coke, announced for transit to Hungary via Dragoman.
- Contrary to the usual time-frame for those operations, no re-registration of the reexport has arrived in Kulata until 21.01.93.

- Owing to those facts and also to the behaviour of one of the persons involved we have reason to believe that those waggon have also been routed through Serbia, resulting in another breach of the embargo.
- SAM Hungary or SAM Romania might be able to find out if those cargoes have arrived at their intended destination or are now in Serbia.

II. GENERAL REMARKS

On Jan. 19th have we met with SAM-Macedonia in order to either coordinate our efforts or to establish if our presence on the bulgarian/macedonian border is still required. As MACSAM together with UN forces stationed along the border to Serbia has a good grip on the situation and is able to effectively monitor crossborder traffic, we feel, that our continuous presence in the southwest of Bulgaria is no longer essential and that our labour may be put to better use elsewhere in the region. Provided, of course, that our teamleader agrees with our analysis and no change of the general situation should occur.

III. PROPOSAL

We therefore propose, pending aproval by the teamleader, Mr. Köhler, as of now, to concentrate our efforts, together with the other teams in Bulgaria, mainly on the monitoring of the offices along the bulgarian/serbian border and on the danube river.

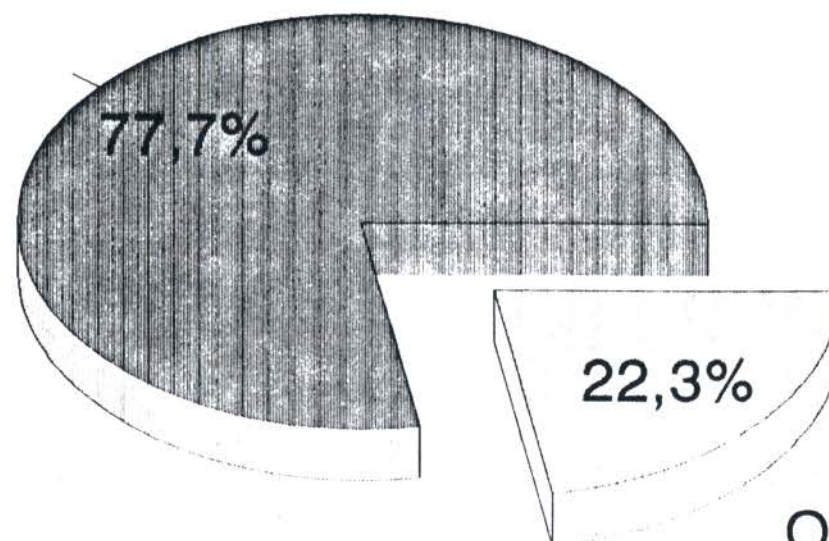
CH-Team

Annexes 1-7

Exports to MAC ex Zlatarewo

from Fri. 01.01.93 to Sun. 10.1.93

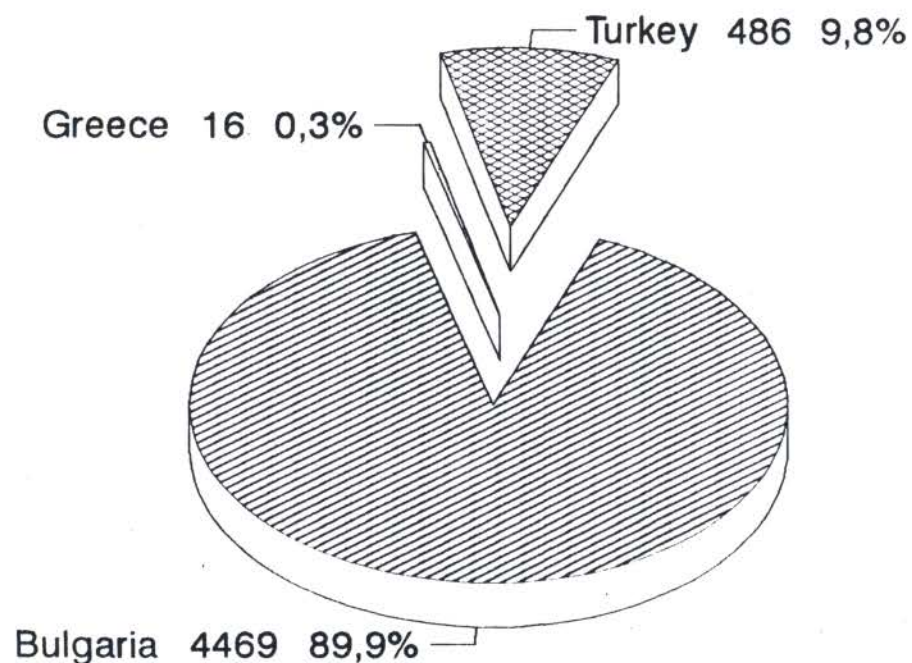
Petrol products
4970



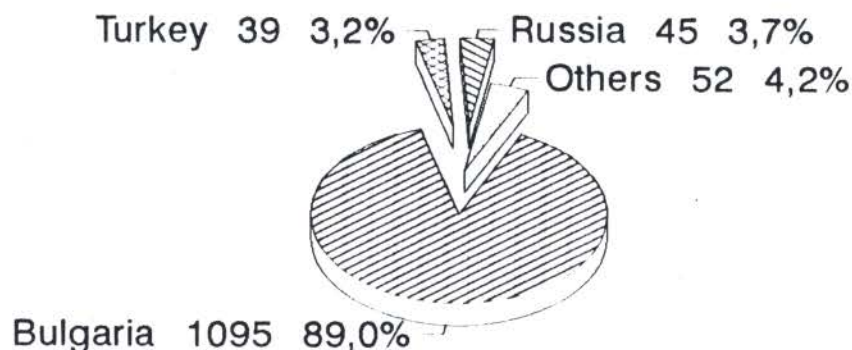
Other goods
1427

In metric tons

Exports ex Zlatarewo to MAC (Countries of origin) from Fri. 01.01.93 to Sun. 10.1.93



Petrol products (metric tons)



Other goods (metric tons)

REEXPORT OF PETROL PRODUCTS VIA ZLATAREVO CUSTOMS
TO MACEDONIA FROM JAN. 1ST TO 10TH

20.01.93

PAGE 1

DATE	EXPORTER	IMPORTER	COUNTRY OF DEST.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	GOODS CODE	WEIGHT KG NET/BRUT
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	19650
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	20050
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	17280
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	19050
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	19520
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	16700
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	16100
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	19520
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	18300
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	18700
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	20100
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	22250
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	21550
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	21820
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	19690
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	16370
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	18250
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	19630
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	18580
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	18920
02.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	14000
04.01.93	TRANSIT	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	TR	HO	16840
04.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	21240
04.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	23500
04.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	21320
04.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24635
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	21020
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24040
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	23600
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	23760
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOIFA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24620
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOIFA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	20240
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOIFA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24010
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOIFA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	20640
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOIFA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	20700
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOIFA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	20840
05.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOIFA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24220
05.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	84394
05.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	85808
05.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	157731
05.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	164456
05.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	18040
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	ALBADOS, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	26500
06.01.93	DELIKATES, BLAGOEVGRAD	DELIKATES, KOTSCHANI	MAZ	BUL	GA	42755
06.01.93	DELIKATES, BLAGOEVGRAD	DELIKATES, KOTSCHANI	MAZ	BUL	GA	42388
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	25000
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24600
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22750
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	13800
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24400

REEXPORT OF PETROL PRODUCTS VIA ZLATAREVO CUSTOMS
TO MACEDONIA FROM JAN. 1ST TO 10TH

20.01.93

PAGE 2

DATE	EXPORTER	IMPORTER	COUNTRY OF DEST.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	GOODS CODE	WEIGHT KG NET/BRUT
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	27300
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	25700
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24500
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	26450
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	26550
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24200
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	26400
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	25180
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	78991
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	75305
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	47000
06.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	20300
07.01.93	AGROLIT, VELINGRAD	ISVORSKI, BOGDANZI	MAZ	BUL	HO	19600
07.01.93	AGROLIT, VELINGRAD	ISVORSKI, BOGDANZI	MAZ	BUL	HO	19600
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24540
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	20680
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22622
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	27224
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24480
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22507
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24174
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24100
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22939
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24540
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22900
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22860
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	21600
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	23640
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24300
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	23640
07.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	21660
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	21584
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	10180
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23147
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24184
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	79722
07.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	79711
08.01.93	FANTASTIKO, PETRIC	AGO, TETOVO	MAZ	BUL	GA	52023
08.01.93	M. SLAVOVA, PETRIC	BAG KOP, TETOVO	MAZ	BUL	GA	76181
08.01.93	ST. GEORGIEV, RASLOG	KOSAK, KUMANOVO	MAZ	BUL	GA	20344
08.01.93	RADINI, KULATA	MAKEDONKA, STIP	MAZ	BUL	HO	46130
08.01.93	RADINI, KULATA	MAKEDONKA, STIP	MAZ	BUL	HO	24040
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	26300
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22993
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	12479
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24664
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24841
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	23140
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	23140
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22400

REEXPORT OF PETROL PRODUCTS VIA ZLATAREVO CUSTOMS
TO MACEDONIA FROM JAN. 1ST TO 10TH

20.01.93

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DATE	EXPORTER	IMPORTER	COUNTRY OF DEST.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	GOODS CODE	WEIGHT KG NET/BRUT
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	46130
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24040
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22900
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	25560
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	21180
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22780
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	24100
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23828
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22541
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23953
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22670
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24300
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23156
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24030
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	99880
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	100528
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	102091
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	20880
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	25720
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	25980
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	DI	48765
08.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	25200
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	23360
08.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	25620
08.01.93	TRANSIT	UNKNOWN	MAZ	GR	GA	16122
09.01.93	RADINI, PETRIC	MAKEDONKA, STIP	MAZ	BUL	HO	45930
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22760
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	20400
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22600
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22300
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	26700
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22020
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	22720
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23320
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	20840
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22579
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24344
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22525
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24873
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23377
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	27390
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22351
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24593
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22093
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23716
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	21927
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24436
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23188
09.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23074
09.01.93	KONTILINKS, SOFIA	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	HO	20020

REEXPORT OF PETROL PRODUCTS VIA ZLATAREVO CUSTOMS
TO MACEDONIA FROM JAN. 1ST TO 10TH

20.01.93

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DATE	EXPORTER	IMPORTER	COUNTRY OF DEST.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	GOODS CODE	WEIGHT KG NET/BRUT
10.01.93	RADINI, PETRIC	MAKEDONKA, STIP	MAZ	BUL	HO	45930
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	11267
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22468
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24186
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24976
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24307
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24183
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	12098
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24472
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23752
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24637
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22384
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	23238
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22367
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24320
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	24173
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	21499
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22852
10.01.93	NEFTOCHIM, BURGAS	MAKPETROL, SKOPIE	MAZ	BUL	GA	22662
10.01.93	TRANSIT	UNKNOWN	MAZ	TR	HO	18740
10.01.93	TRANSIT	UNKNOWN	MAZ	TR	HO	18470
10.01.93	TRANSIT	UNKNOWN	MAZ	TR	HO	16780
10.01.93	TRANSIT	UNKNOWN	MAZ	TR	HO	18700

T O T A L

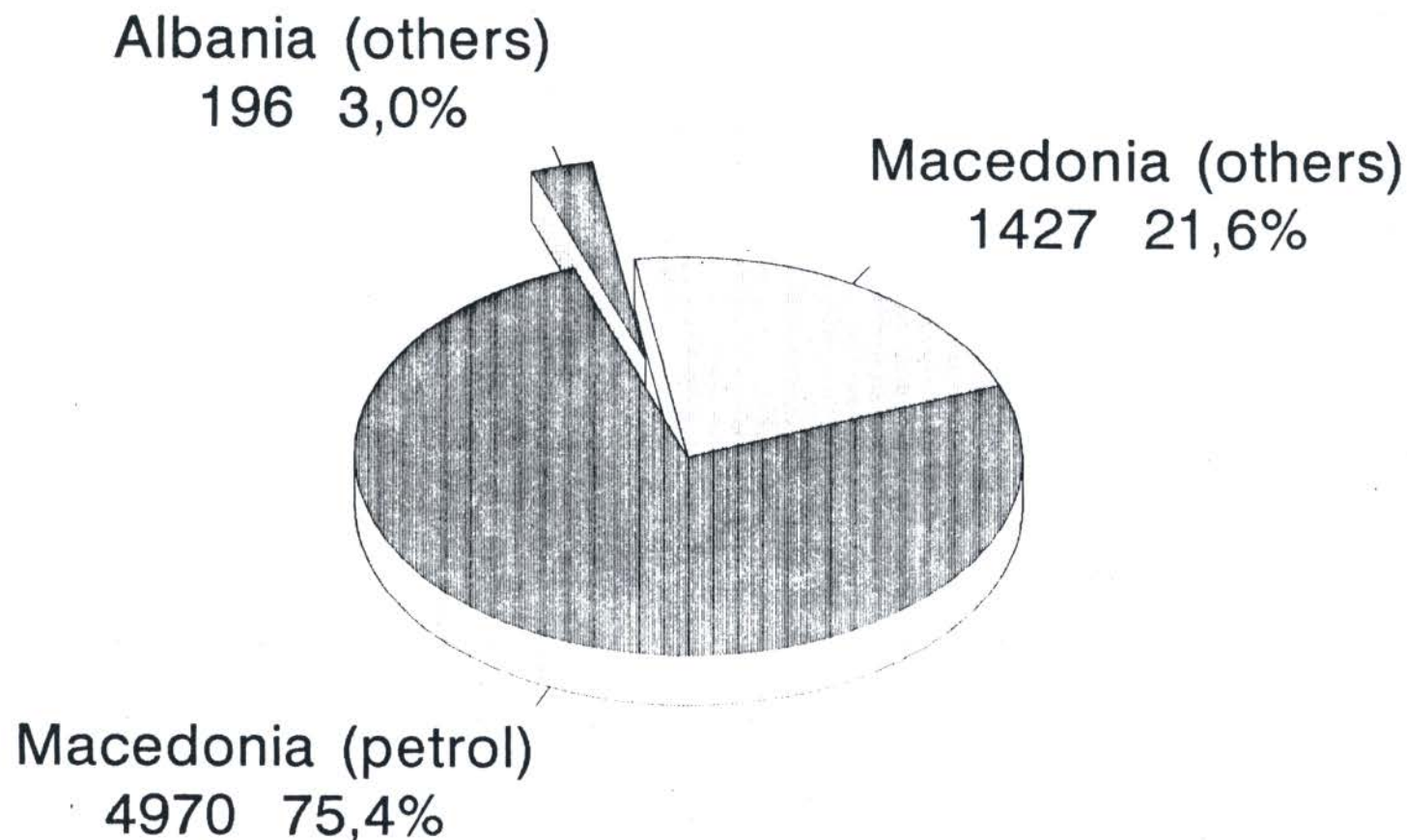
4'970'413

DELIVERED FROM BULGARIA
DELIVERED FROM TURKEY
DELIVERED FROM GREECE

89,9% 4'468'731
9,8% 485'560
0,3% 16'122

Exports via Zlatarewo (Destination)

from Fri. 01.01.93 to Sun. 10.1.93



In metric tons

TRANSIT-SHIPMENTS FOR HUNGARY TURNED BACK AT KALOTINA CUSTOMS (DRAGOMAN)
EX KULATA CUSTOMS BY RAILWAY FROM JAN 1ST TO JAN 18TH 1993

20.01.93

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NUMBER IMPORT	DATE	EXPORTER	DESTINATION	COUNTRY CODE	REEXPORT VIA	GOODS CODE	WEIGHT KG NET/BRUT	WAGON NUMBER
6	02.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	53'000	058-9
7	02.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	45'000	088-2
8	02.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	42'000	015-7
9	02.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	41'560	041-1
10	02.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	48'100	272-4
11	02.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	43'200	262-5
38	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	41'230	248-4
39	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	48'490	063-5
40	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	38'350	037-3
41	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	41'800	033-8
42	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	40'190	054-6
43	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	40'460	008-2
44	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	42'580	047-0
45	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	46'580	106-4
46	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	45'580	045-2
47	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	36'400	029-6
48	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	42'780	028-0
50	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	47'760	035-3
52	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	48'180	018-1
54	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	44'900	060-5
73	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	50'580	049-6
75	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	36'890	100-0
79	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	37'830	029-8

23 DELIVERIES

1'003'440

GOODS CODE: CO = COAL
GR = GRAPHITE

TRANSIT-SHIPMENTS FOR REEXPORT
EX KULATA CUSTOMS BY RAILWAY FROM JAN 1ST TO JAN 18TH 1993

20.01.93

PAGE 1

NUMBER IMPORT	DATE	EXPORTER	DESTINATION	COUNTRY CODE	REEXPORT VIA	GOODS CODE	WEIGHT KG NET/BRUT	WAGON NUMBER
1	01.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	RUSSE	OR	22'450	437-2
2	01.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	RUSSE	OR	23'850	719-4
3	01.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	RUSSE	OR	21'900	398-6
4	01.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	RUSSE	OR	21'770	115-5
5	01.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	RUSSE	OR	21'600	762-4
6	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	56'880	029-6
7	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	46'880	067-6
8	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	43'200	023-3
9	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	41'760	099-9
10	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	39'580	041-3
11	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	44'680	000-9
12	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	39'000	092-4
13	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	47'660	043-7
14	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	42'000	226-0
15	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	40'150	043-9
16	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	36'600	063-5
17	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	42'600	022-1
18	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	47'860	293-0
19	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	45'160	260-9
20	01.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	43'000	059-0
21	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	RUSSE	TO	16'200	145-1
22	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	UNKNOWN	CO	41'560	041-1
23	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	UNKNOWN	CO	53'000	058-9
24	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	UNKNOWN	CO	42'000	015-7
25	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	UNKNOWN	CO	43'200	262-5
26	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	UNKNOWN	CO	48'100	272-4
27	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	UNKNOWN	CO	45'000	088-2
28	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	UNKNOWN	CO	37'100	066-8
29	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	45'440	032-0
30	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	44'980	012-2
31	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	44'450	224-5
32	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	43'060	051-2
33	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	45'300	039-7
34	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	43'690	026-2
35	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	41'900	024-7
36	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	42'510	236-9
36	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	40'570	066-8
37	03.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	CO	45'860	137-9
49	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	41'750	013-2
51	05.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	45'780	118-9
53	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	45'060	308-6
55	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	43'000	037-9
56	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	38'960	259-1
57	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	46'660	282-3
58	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	44'800	083-3
59	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	44'800	080-9
60	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	45'340	266-6
61	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	41'990	060-1
62	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	35'150	128-1
63	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	49'140	280-7
64	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	39'730	067-6
65	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	38'610	053-6
66	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	45'820	091-6

TRANSIT-SHIPMENTS FOR REEXPORT
EX KULATA CUSTOMS BY RAILWAY FROM JAN 1ST TO JAN 18TH 1993

20.01.93

PAGE 2

NUMBER IMPORT	DATE	EXPORTER	DESTINATION	COUNTRY CODE	REEXPORT VIA	GOODS CODE	WEIGHT KG NET/BRUT	WAGON NUMBER
67	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	44'660	110-9
68	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	49'770	109-8
69	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	47'000	305-2
70	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	46'380	111-4
71	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	49'080	139-5
72	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	51'060	220-3
74	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	37'050	657-1
76	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	35'200	111-7
77	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	37'280	127-3
78	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	46'530	066-2
80	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	35'980	121-6
81	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	38'070	122-4
82	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	36'040	124-0
83	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	41'450	123-2
84	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	37'120	120-8
85	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	43'510	069-2
86	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	42'440	009-9
87	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	38'830	606-0
88	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	38'210	739-7
89	06.01.93	DAMKOS, SALONIKI	KOMERX SERVICE, BUDAPEST	UNG	DRAGOMAN	GR	37'840	642-4
90	13.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	23'300	351-6
91	13.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	24'700	223-6
92	13.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	22'150	047-9
93	13.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	22'100	082-6
94	13.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	22'160	315-1
95	12.01.93	INTERCONTAINER, SALONIKI	INTERCONTAINER,	RUM	UNKNOWN	MN	50'170	870-2
96	13.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	22'120	124-6
97	13.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'770	402-6
98	13.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'570	339-0
99	15.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	20'800	086-8
100	15.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	20'600	371-4
101	15.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'200	350-7
102	15.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'500	144-5
103	15.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'500	343-2
104	15.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	20'800	192-3
105	15.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'500	032-2
106	15.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	22'050	243-4
107	18.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	22'750	190-7
108	18.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'800	203-9
109	18.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'700	100-6
110	18.01.93	SCHENKER, SALONIKI	ROMTRANS, BUKAREST	RUM	UNKNOWN	OR	21'950	159-2

94 DELIVERIES

3'500'780

GOODS CODE: CO = COAL
GR = GRAPHITE
OR = ORANGES
TO = TOBACCO
MN = FERRO-MANGANESE

-40-
SAM Bulgaria

① Team 2

(A)

Hot urgent

SAM COMM.

Brussels

Reg. ship-movements on the river
Danube

We have got information that the Yugoslavien ship "BIHAC" will try to pass the last Bulgarian harbour Vidin probably between 13.00 and 14.00 hours today. Bihac is said to have more than 5.000 tons oil on board. Police and border control authorities will try to stop the ship. But there are much doubts that they will be able to do so because the captain threatened to blow up the ship if anybody tried to stop it. We have just got information from Rouse that two more ships are moving in direction to Serbia.

- 41 -

The names of these ships are
"ORASCHAT" and "CAYMAKTSCHALAN"
From our point of view the
Bulgarian authorities need some
support, otherwise they can't
probably hinder that shipments of
oil are transported to Serbia.

Kind regards
Manfred Frenkel

additional information 1330h

In the meantime the ship
"Bihac" has passed Vidin and
will probably be in Serbia in
the late afternoon.

Not only 2 but 3 ~~ships~~ additional
ships (one name not known) are
moving ^{wards} to Serbia. The positions
of these ships are not known in the
moment.

XXI/1703/92

from: Hungarian National Customs Headquarters

to: All local customs offices

Content: Implementing Directive aimed at enforcement of the provisions of UNO Security Council Resolution No. 787

NATIONAL CUSTOMS OFFICER DIRECTIVE PURSUANT TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 787(1992) AND IMPLEMENTING EDICT 159/1992 (XII.11) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC

UNO Resolution No. 787 ordains further multilateral sanctions against the Yugoslav Federal Republic (Serbia and Montenegro) by its Decision No. 787. The Hungarian Government has agreed to enforce the provisions of this Resolution.

With a view to implementation of Government Edict 159/1992, taking into consideration the attached International Economic Relations Ministry (IERM) Notice and after concertation with the relevant department, I decree as follows:

§1

(1) In the case of the transit transport of Hungarian export wares from the territory of the Hungarian Republic via the YFR, wares featuring under the customs tariff numbers defined and promulgated by the IERM may leave the country only with an individual permit issued by the UNO SC Sanction Committee and displaying an IERM transit permit.

(2) At the time of leaving the country, the IERM transit permit must, after being stamped, be withdrawn and treated as a supplement to the customs documents.

(3) The UNO transit permit - at the time of leaving the country - must, after being stamped, be given back since the consignment will only be admitted to the third country, after transit through Yugoslavia, if this document can be shown to the customs authorities there.

§2

(1) The provisions of §1 shall apply, conversely, to consignments of wares of the same tariff numbers arriving in Hungary via Yugoslavia from a third country, with the proviso that they shall not be admitted unless accompanied by a UNO transit permit. (Only the UNO permit shall be compulsory for consignments of such wares.)

(2) The UNO transit permit must be stamped on every entering and leaving of the country.

§3

(1) Cases of rejected consignments resulting from implementation of UNO SC Resolution No. 787 shall be published in daily bulletins.

(2) With a view to enforcement of the contents of UNO SC Resolution No. 787, Directive 10.223/4-1992. VPOP.IX of 16 September 1992 shall remain in force.

(3) This Directive shall take effect on 17 December 1992 at 0.00 hours.

Arnold Mihaly
National Customs
Officer

DG XII	DOUANE FISCALITE INDIRECTE
22-1-1993	001223
Chef de file: SC Responsable: 1. Information: 1.	

XXI/1703/92

Notice of the
International Economic Relations Ministry

tightening up the trade sanctions
against Serbia and Montenegro
so as to apply also to transit traffic

The IERM - on the basis of UNO SC Resolution 787 (1992) and Government Edict 159/1992 (XII.11) - has decided as follows:

1. The products featuring in the supplement to this Notice may not be transported via the territory of Serbia or Montenegro but must travel to their destinations by detour. The UNO SC Sanction Committee may grant exemptions from this prohibition in response to individual applications containing well-founded reasons substantiating the unavoidable nature of the transit traffic in question.

Applications for such exemptions shall be accompanied by:

- a brief justification of the exemption request in Hungarian and English;
- a statement from the importer to the effect that the wares in question will not be put to use in the territory of Serbia and Montenegro subject to the UNO embargo;
- a statement to the effect that the applicant undertakes - with a view to substantiating receipt of the product - to produce a duplicate of the customs document of the country of receipt bearing a valid customs stamp.

The IERM Authorizing Head Section shall issue the export licence on the authorization of the UNO SC Sanction Committee.

2. The above prohibition also applies to reexportation and to the returning of products to Hungary. In such cases the original exporter country must obtain the authorization of the Sanction Committee.

3. The utilization of means of transport originating on Serbian or Montenegroan territory is absolutely forbidden, in line with UNO SC Resolution 757 (1992).

SAM HUNGARY

-44-

19-01-93 14:14

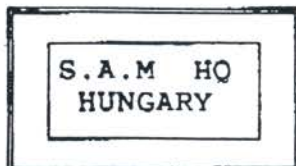
[92] #1/3

===== FAX-HEADER =====

E.C. / C.S.C.E SZEGED HEADQUARTERS

SANCTIONS
ASSISTANCE
MISSION

SZEGED
JOKSI U. 7-9
TELNO: 36-6027580
(RADIO-TELEPHONE, VOICE AND FAX)



TELNO: 36-6027352
(RADIO-TELEPHONE, VOICE)

OFFICE: 36-6-62314424
TELEX: 082213

DATE: 1993 MONTH: 01 DAY: 19

FROM: Sam Hungary, Mr G. Pusson

OUR REFERENCE NUMBER: 32/93 Request 33/93 Report

TO: _____

YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER: _____

REMARKS:

Best regards

DG XXI	DOUANE FISCALITE INDIRECTE
19-1-1993	000997
Chef de file	
Associés	
Pour information	
ANNEXES	

SAM Hungary
Ulf G Persson

Jan 14, 1993
REPORT

Today, in Kelebia, a check was made on a railway shipment of fertilizer, bound for Makedonia. The goods were declared as being ammonium nitrate for agricultural purposes and the check resulted in the conviction that the delaration was true and correct. However, we initially thought that ammonium nitrate would be classified as a chemical substance in the customs tariff, but a check showed that all ammonium nitrate, also the pure product, should be classified as a chapter 31 product. The implication of all this, is that the transit of these products has to be allowed.

This is an undesirable situation, as I see it, since its very easy to make explosives if you mix this kind of fertilizer with a petrochemical product like e g petrol fuel.

I would therefore recommend, the inclusion of chapter 31 products in the list of products to which the 787 resolution is applicable. I would also recommend a general discussion about banning other products which could easily be used for the manufacture of arms or explosives.


Ulf G Persson 

H/M



Brussels,
Ngobi-1/RJS

Directorate-General
Customs and indirect taxation
SAMCOMM

19-01-1993 060703

Note for the attention of Mr Ngobi

Subject: Report from SAM Hungary suggesting extension of the list
of products covered by UNSCR 787

Mr Persson of SAM Hungary has noted the export of certain chemical fertilizers, in particular, ammonium nitrate. This product falls within Chapter 31 of the Customs Tariff and as such is not covered by the resolution.

He makes the point that this substance and others of its type can be easily converted into explosives - such products have certainly been used for this purpose by terrorist groups (eg IRA) in the past.

Mr Persson suggests that the resolution should be extended to include any product with this potential use.

R.J. Stone
for Richardt Vork
Director SAMCOMM

COpx R. Stone

SAM Hungary
Ulf G Persson

Jan 19, 1993
REQUEST

SAMCOMM, Brussels

Request for information on the interpretation of the Resolutions 757 and 787, concerning the transportation of diesel fuel in heavy vehicle belly tanks.

During the team's work here, we have come to suspect that Serbian trucks might be using the belly tanks of their vehicles to transport diesel fuel in large quantity from Hungary into Serbia. We have noted that some vehicles with domicile in Serbia, just off the border with Hungary, would come over to Hungary without any cargo, and then go back shortly afterwards also without cargo.

We would therefore like a ruling on whether the modus described, if used to bring diesel fuel in belly tanks to Serbia (one transport might bring over 2 500 litres), could be said to be a violation of the above mentioned resolutions.

We would be grateful for a swift reply.

Best regards



Ulf G Persson (SAM Hungary)



Brussels,
RJS/Belly-1

Directorate-General
Customs and indirect taxation
SAMCOMM

Note for the attention of SAM Hungary

Dear Mr Persson,

Subject: 1. Interpretation of Resolutions 757 and 787
- diesel fuel in belly tanks

I refer to your note regarding trucks crossing the Hungarian from Serbia border without cargo and returning from Hungary to Serbia without cargo.

This is a classic "profile" - the vehicle would normally be suspect for smuggling (eg goods concealed in the fabric of the vehicle, drugs have often been found concealed in the belly tanks themselves) but perhaps in your cases they are only getting round the spirit of the Resolutions.

It is our view here that we should act in such cases, but wonder if this is possible without verification of the tanks at both border crossings to be able to refute the claim that the vehicle arrived in Hungary with a full belly tank.

Perhaps you could consider, before we decide seek a formal decision, whether the approach would have to be as I have suggested and whether or not you and/or your host service have the resources to take on such a task.

Subject: 2. Fertilizers and other potentially explosive products

Thank you for your note regarding Ammonium Nitrate - certainly terrorists have made this sort of chemical into effective explosives.

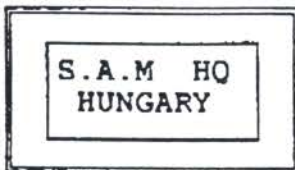
We have sent your comments on to the UN office in New York for their consideration. We will keep you informed.

Kind regards,

R.J.Stone
for Richardt Vork
Director SAMCOMM

===== FAX-HEADER =====

E.C. / C.S.C.E SZEGED HEADQUARTERS

SANCTIONS
ASSISTANCE
MISSIONSZEGED
JOKSI U. 7-9
TELNO: 36-6027580
(RADIO-TELEPHONE, VOICE AND FAX)TELNO: 36-6027352
(RADIO-TELEPHONE, VOICE)OFFICE: 36-6-62314424
TELEX: 082213DATE: 1993 MONTH: 01 DAY: 21FROM: B. Spits

OUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

47/93TO: Samcom

YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

Trucks

REMARKS:

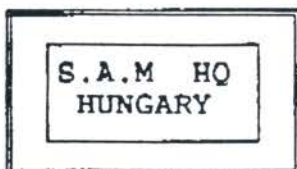
As wanted by fax d.d. 18/01.

A large, stylized handwritten mark, possibly initials or a signature, consisting of a large 'B' with a vertical line through it.

THIS MESSAGE CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES, INCLUDING THIS HEADER.

===== FAX-HEADER =====

E.C. / C.S.C.E SZEGED HEADQUARTERS

SANCTIONS
ASSISTANCE
MISSIONSZEGED
JOKSI U. 7-9
TELNO: 36-6027580
(RADIO-TELEPHONE, VOICE AND FAX)TELNO: 36-6027352
(RADIO-TELEPHONE, VOICE)OFFICE: 36-6-62314424
TELEX: 082213DATE: 1993 MONTH: 01 DAY: 21FROM: B. SpitsOUR REFERENCE NUMBER: 47/93TO: SamcomYOUR REFERENCE NUMBER: Trucks

REMARKS:

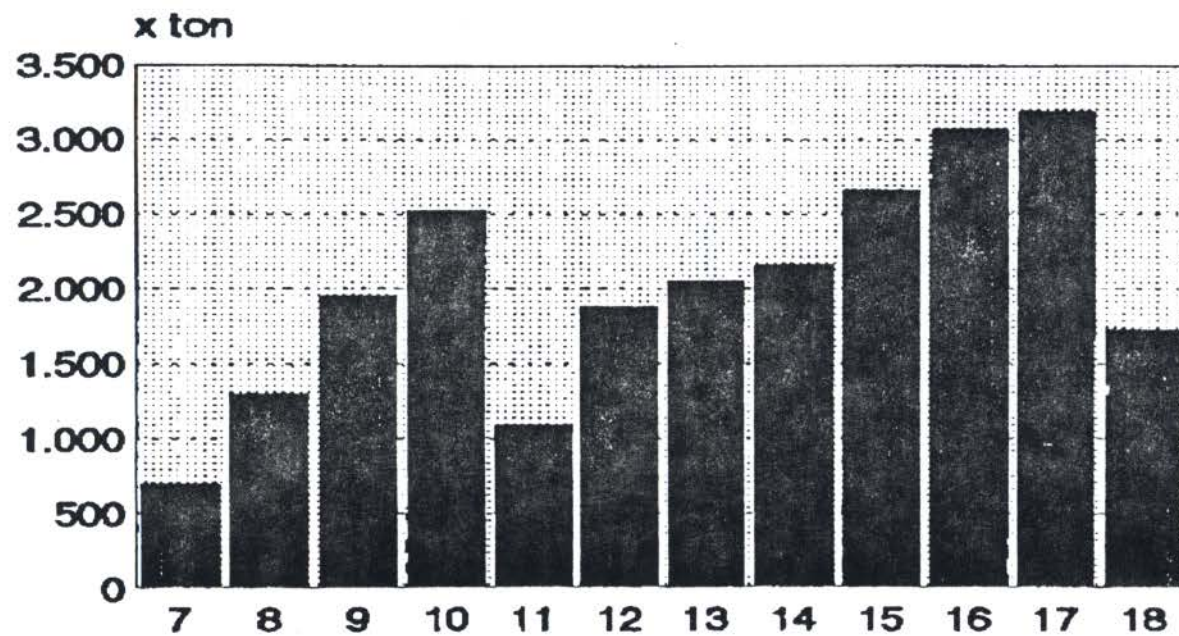
as wanted by fax d.d. 18/01.

A large, stylized handwritten mark, possibly initials or a signature, consisting of a large 'B' with a loop and a crossbar.

THIS MESSAGE CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES, INCLUDING THIS HEADER.

Outgoing trucks out of Hungary

period 07/01/'93 - 18/01/'93

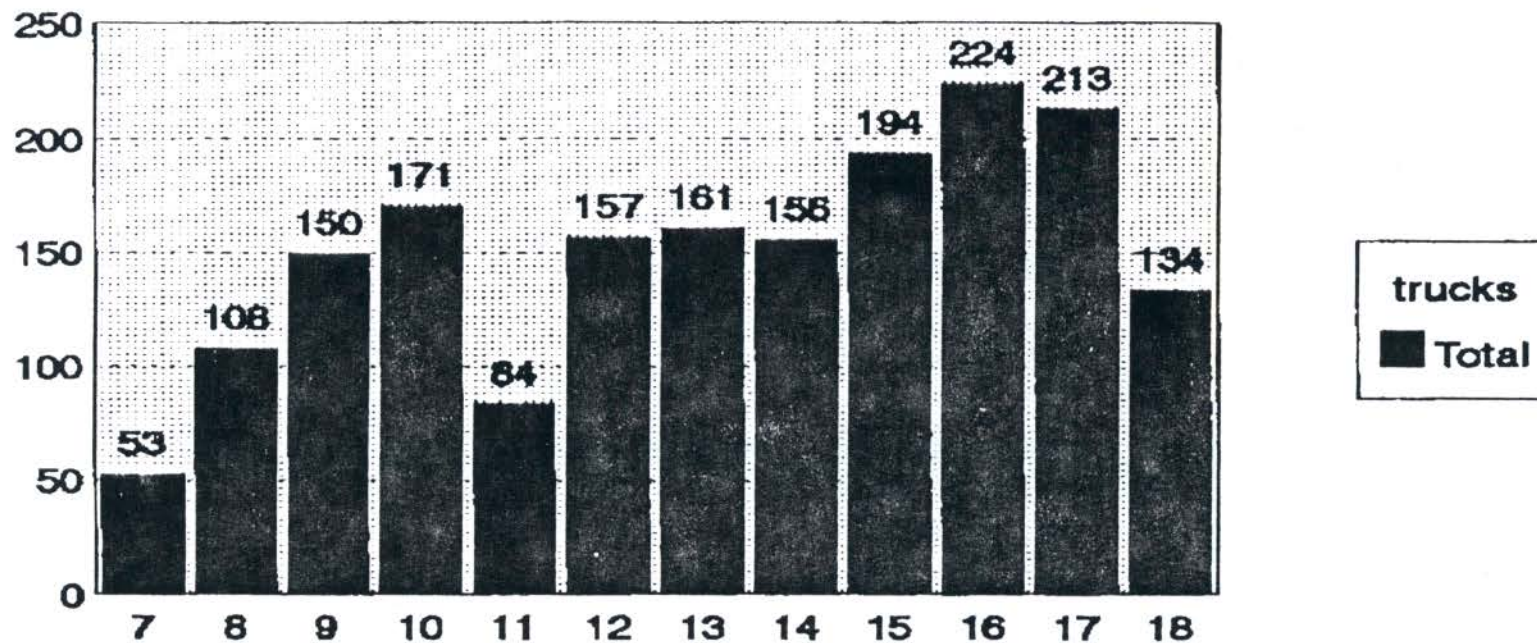


Statistics produced by SAM Hungary

7:	694	809	Kg
8:	1.299	478	Kg
9:	1.944	874	Kg
10:	2.520	513	Kg
11:	1.087	488	Kg
12:	1.869	264	Kg
13:	2.050	922	Kg
14:	2.159	199	Kg
15:	2.655	893	Kg
16:	3.066	504	Kg
17:	3.186	302	Kg
18:	1.723	049	Kg

Outgoing trucks out of Hungary

period 07/01/93 - 18/01/93

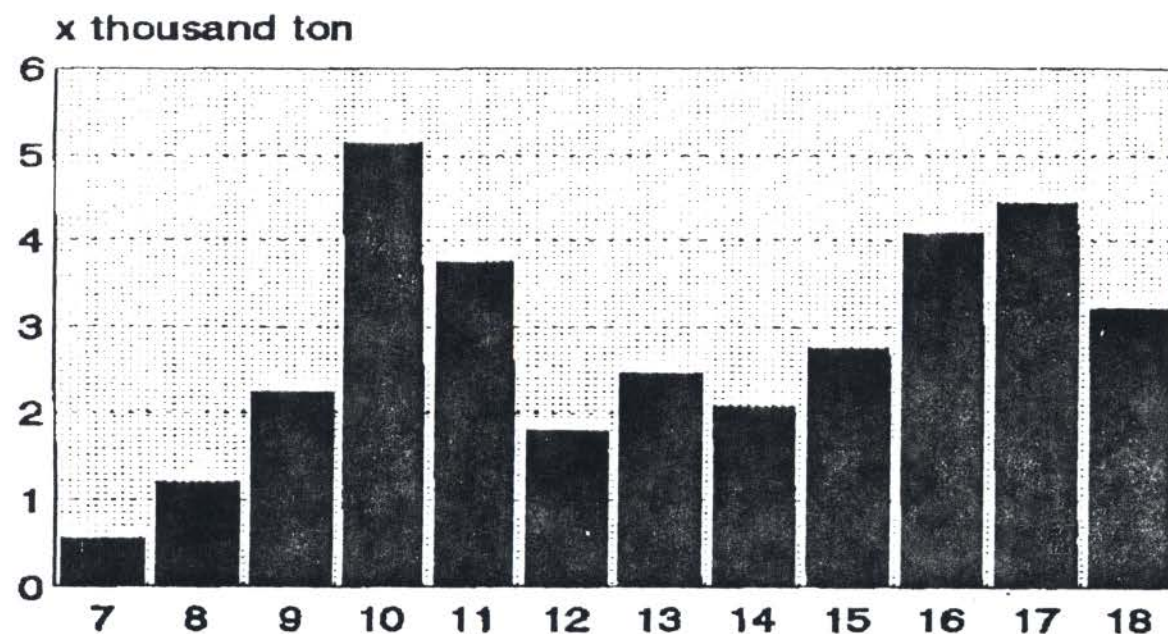


Statistics produced by SAM Hungary

-52-

Incomming trucks in Hungary

period 07/01/'93 - 18/01/'93

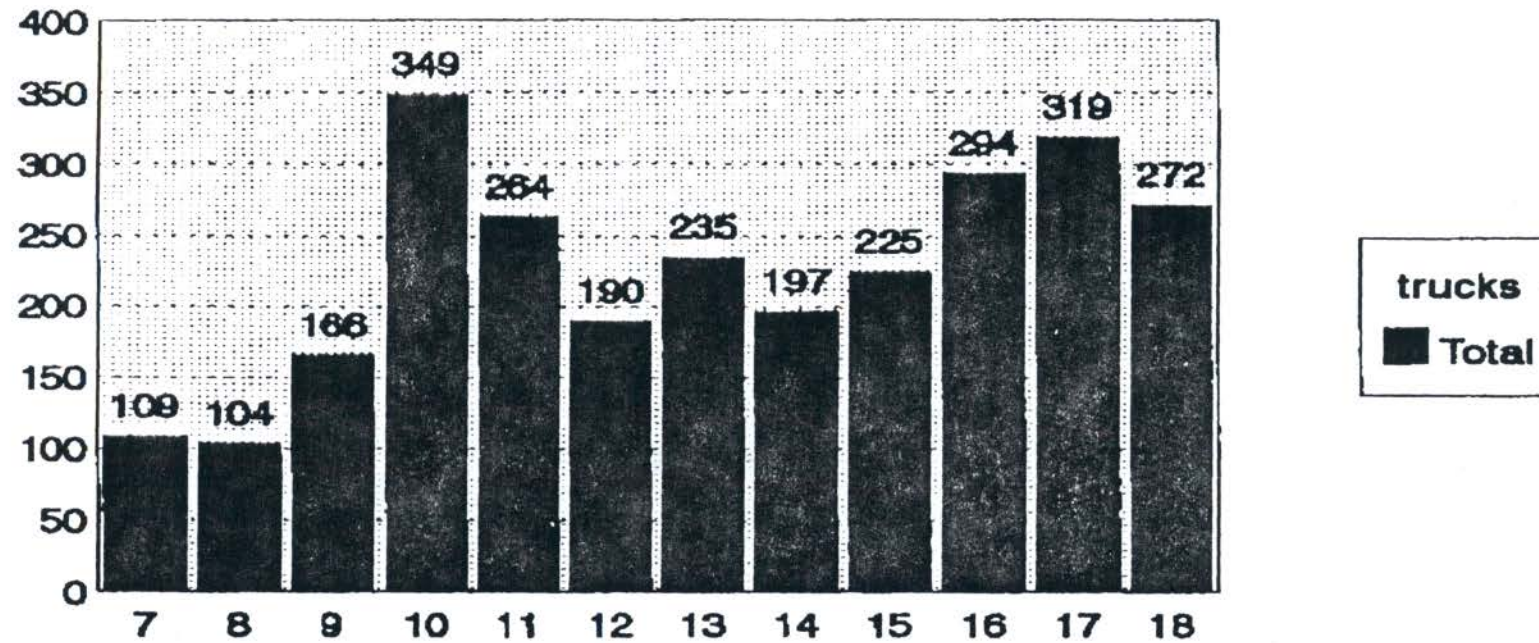


Statistics produced by SAM Hungary

7: 564.787 Kg
8: 1.213.770 Kg
9: 2.251.354 Kg
10: 5.149.542 Kg
11: 3.764.720 Kg
12: 1.210.665 Kg
13: 2.471.417 Kg
14: 2.082.094 Kg
15: 2.760.560 Kg
16: 4.101.872 Kg
17: 4.448.841 Kg
18: 3.222.782 Kg

Incomming trucks in Hungary

period 07/01/93 - 18/01/93



Statistics produced by SAM Hungary

-54-

MAC SAM

Sam Macedonia(MACSAM)
Carina Rinica Skopje
Kolektorska 66
Skopje 91000
Macedonia

DATE 93.01.19

TO Richard Vark.
Brussels

NR 000.32.2-295 4476

Number of pages 7

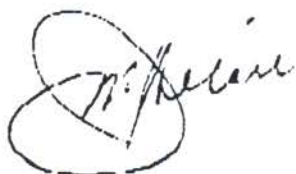
Comments

Various subjects and weekly reports -

MACSAM TEL NR 38 91 165 100 loc 24 Ask for KEPC
Sat. fax +871 1561634
Sat phone+871 1561633
Home Phone 38 91 25 45 50

MACSAM LEADER J.M.R. Belair
CANADA.
ALTERNATE FAX NR-38 91 225 779

DG XXI	DOUANE FISCALITE INDIRECTE	
19.1.1993		000998
Chef de file.....SC		
Associé(s).....		
Pour information.....h		
Annexes.....		



FROM : BIDIKOV

PHONE NO. : 212 398 8504

Press Release**GREECE**

PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE • 601 Fifth Avenue • New York, NY 10017 • (212) 751-8700-9

*Perce***SKOPJE BORDERS CLOSED TO GREEK TRUCKS****Macedonian Press Agency, News Dispatch**

The southern borders of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with Greece have remained closed to Greek trucks carrying goods to European Community countries since 3:00 pm on Monday, January 4. Skopje authorities refused transit permits and drivers were forced to spend that night in their trucks near the border in adverse weather conditions. Greek trucks were therefore forced to change their itinerary via Bulgaria on their way to Central Europe.

Commenting on the decision of Skopje authorities, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr. Dimitris Avramopoulos made the following statement:

"The thoughtless behaviour of Skopje customs authorities, especially at a time like this, does not contribute at all to the effort to establish calm in the region. Irrespective of their significance, their actions indicate mentalities and intentions which cannot convince anyone of their seriousness.

We should stress, finally, that Greece is certainly not injured by such actions".

SANCOMM 00 32 2295 44 76#

To: Richard Vork Director

Dear Sir

I wish to refer to the enclosed document emanating from the PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE N.Y.USA.

This document is not factual and our daily reports denies this information. Biased news often tend to exploit a situation that the originator wants to use to it's own advantage.

Macsam

J.M.R. Belair

Team Leader Skopje, Macedonia.

1993 January 18 20:24



(2)

Samoomm 00 32 2 295 44 76H

Activities summary Jan 11 to Jan 17 1993.

Macsam is pleased to report that very few violations of UN resolutions are now witnessed. Our presence at all borders on various shifts and on a daily basis have greatly reduced the number of infractions. You must consider that all operations here are manual and all logged in register that eventually obtain satisfactory cancellations. Research in the Customs documents is not only tedious but arduous.

Jan 11 1993 Blace (Kosovo)

One truck laden with plastic pellets originating in Bulgaria and consigned to Bosnia exited into Serbia. The logs are being verified by Customs.

Other vehicles contained fruits or food products.
Rail traffic review

A review of rail traffic revealed an important reduction of traffic. From Jan 1 to Jan 11 22 trains left Macedonia all passing through Serbia. The rail documents are presently verified by Customs for possible infractions. The 22 trains consisted of 285 rail cars. Rail traffic is reduced because of the embargo. A quick comparison with 1990 indicates that traffic is but 10% of what it was in 1990.

Jan 12 1993 Rail station

Two machine guns were seized from Albanians nationals during a routine inspection of the luggage of a passenger train. The arms were handed to the border police.

Blace (Kosovo)

Seventy trucks transited the port. All contained food products some entering consigned to Greece while others exported rice fruits or tobacco.

Jan 13 1993 Blace (Kosovo)

One truck containing ceramic material was exported. This material is not sanctioned. Other vehicles contained fruits eggs or apples. (jabolka in Macedonian).

Jan 11 to 13 1993 Tabanovce (Serbia)

Two trucks carried sanctioned material.
Steel from Macedonia to Germany 19,473 kgs
Veh tag nr Ku -44-9 Carnet 9248784. Log 157.
Machines from Greece to Germany 14,671 kgs
Veh tag nr G 74-NAA, carnet 8062822 Log 195.

Jan 14 1993 Blace (Kosovo)

One truck from Macedonia carrying steel from the Iron Works in Skopje was turned back by Macedonian Customs. Veh tag nr PU-380-53.

Other trucks transported wheat flour, apples kiwis and oranges.

Jan 15 1993 Tabanovce (Serbia)

Two trucks from Macedonia exited transporting steel. The steel was destined to Slovenia (Ljubljana) Veh tag nr KU 187-93/27-78KU
TIR Carnet 9268117 and veh tag nr KU 117-41/28-13 TIR carnet 9268116. We are pursuing these infractions.

Jan 18 1993 Tabanovce (Serbia)

Worthy of mention: One truck carrying lumber originating in Serbia entered destined to Greece. Material not sanctioned.

Special observations.

Trucks sometimes wait for our departure to attempt crossing the border. The vehicles usually wait a few kilometers from the border. The veh tags are verified but the details cannot be found in exit logs.

The two Turkish team members terminated their assignment on Jan 17 1993. I wish express my sincere thanks to these very professional Customs Inspectors. Two other Turkish team will arrive soon. Would you follow up with mr Felix Antoine of Douanes et Fiscalite about assigning members to Macsam.

Next report Jan 25 1993.

J.M.R. Belair
Team Leader Macsam (Canada)
1993 Jan 18 22:21.

J.M.R. Belair

Samcomm 00 32 2 295 44 76#

To: Richart Vork
Director.

RE:UN Embargo against Serbia/Montenegro
-request from Kajak Pool-Doboj for transit operation.

reference is made to paragraph four of your letter concerning the Macsam position on this matter. I wish to assure you that under no circumstances would we authorize transshipment through the embargoed FYR of Serbia or Montenegro.

However I wish to express some disagreement with the manner that the requests of the Government have been ignored so far by the UNSCC in N.Y.

The embargo is causing serious economical hardships to the industry in the FYR of Macedonia. Most of my reports indicated this situation but to no avail. Can you assist in solving the most urgent problems? Your visit to this FYR would surely assist the local Government Ministries to better present their case to the UNSCC in N.Y.

Your visit would be most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

J.M.R. Belair
Team Leader Macsam
1993 January 18 20:46



JAN 19 '93

12:20 PM

SAM MACEDONIA

871 1561634

Page 6

-61-

Samcomm 0032 2 295 4476

Your reference nr SCMA 4

Macsam verified the logs for the shipment related to the invoice forwarded to you previously. We regret to advise that the invoice is all the valid information we possess. please advise if you wish to pursue the matter. The investigation will require that it be pursued at Belgrade. The only way to Belgrade is by automobile.

Macsam Team Leader
J.M.R Belair4



MAC SAM

Sam Macedonia(MACSAM)
Carina Rinica Skopje
Kolektorska 66
Skopje 91000
Macedonia

DATE 93-01-19

TO Richard Vark.
Brussels

NR 00-32-2-295 4476

Number of pages 7

Comments

Various subjects and weekly reports -

MACSAM TEL NR 38 91 165 100 loc 24 Ask for KEPC
Sat fax +871 1561634
Sat phone+871 1561633
Home Phone 38 91 25 45 50

MACSAM LEADER J.M.R. Belair
CANADA.
ALTERNATE FAX NR-38 91 225 779



ZELEZNICKO TRANSPORTNO PRETPRIJATIE — SKOPJE
 MEDUNARODNA I VNATREŠNA SPEDICIJA
 SO JAVNI I CARINSKI SKLADIŠTA
 INTERNATIONALE SPEDITION MIT EIGENEM ZOLLACKER

91000 SKOPJE — JUGOSLAVIJA
 TEL. 224-511, 225-511
 TELEFAKS 213- 522
 TELEX 51-123, 51-928 JU 270SK
 Poštanski fax 291
 Narodni Front 17
 ZIRO/S-KA 40100-601-12734
 DEV. S-KA - RECHNUNG 40100-620-16-2573100-70

Komercijalna banka A. D. Skopje



K I B S

SKOPJE 19.01.1993

SKOPJE / R. MAKEDONIJA

NAS ZNAK TRZ-0801/DG
 VAS ZNAK

BEHR: Waggon mit PKW für der Firma PROODOS-Athen

Sehr geehrte Herrnn !

Am 18.01.93 sind mit zug Nr.42939 um 22,00 Uhr über
 Bahnhof, Subotica folgende Waggon mit PKW, bestimmt
 für Firma PROODOS-Athen/Thessaloniki transitiert:

Waggon Nr.	Netto	Gutes	Empfänger	Best-station
25-80-4255786-2	9 t.	PKW	PROODOS	Thessaloniki
4255887-8	9 t.	"	"	"
4255555-1	9 t.	"	"	"
25-50-4363195-1	12 t.	"	"	"
4363100-1	13 t.	"	"	"
4367884-0	12 t.	"	"	"
25-80-4257229-1	9 t.	"	"	"
4255244-2	11 t.	"	"	"
4255212-9	11 t.	"	"	Athen
4255571-8	9 t.	"	"	"
4256082-5	10 t.	"	"	"
4255817-5	11 t.	"	"	"
25-50 4363165-4	11 t.	"	"	"
4363138-1	11 t.	"	"	"
4363115-9	13 t.	"	"	Thessaloniki
25-80-4257344-8	9 t.	"	"	"
4255794-6	11 t.	"	"	Athen
4255232-7	11 t.	"	"	Thessaloniki
25-50-4363228-0	11 t.	"	"	Athen

In diesen Moment befinden sich die Waggon in Rictovac,
 Heute um 12,00 mit zug Nr.42935 werden wir selbe im Bahnhof
 Trubarevo Ranžirna erwarten.

Bitte informieren Sie die "The Sanctions Assistance Missions
 Communications Center" dass der Transport der Ware in Ordnung
 an die CH-strecke in Gevgelija übergeben ist, damit wir
 wieder eine Aufforderung für solchen Transporten an die
 zuständige Stelle angeben können.

Mit Freundlichen Grüßen,

ODDELENIJA: Trubarevo, Aerodrom — Petrovec, Madžari, Zelezara, Gevgelija, Veles, Ohrid, Filip, Kumanovo, Bar,
 Devo Bair, Prilep, Dimitrovgrad, Solun, Kavadarci, Gostivar, Makedonien



E D" - Skopje

ŽELEZNICKO TRANSPORTNO PRETPRIJATIE — SKOPJE
MEĐUNARODNA I VNATREŠNA ŠPEDICIJA
SO JAVNI I CARINSKI SKLADIŠTA
INTERNATIONALE SPEDITION MIT EIGENEM ZOLLAGER

41000 SKOPJE — JUCOSTAVIJA
TEL. 224-511, 225-511
TELEFAKS 213-522
TELEX 51-120, 51-828 JU 2TOSK
Poštenski fax 201
Naroden Front 17
ZIRO/S-KA 40100-601-12734
DEV. S-KA-RECHNUNG 40100-620-16-2573100-70

Komercijalna banka A. D. Skopje



K E B S

SKOPJE. 20.01.1993

Skopje / R. Makedonija

Mr. Belair

NAS ZNAK TRZ-0801/2/DG
VAS ZNAK

RE: Transport of 19 wagons with cars, Our fax no. TRZ-0801/DG

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our subject fax we confirm herewith
that 19 wagons are handed over to CH-rails by train
Nr.41935 in 18,30 on 19.01.1993.

Best Regards,

"FERŠPEID" A.D.
Skopje



D. Golevski

ODDELENIJA: Trubarevo, Aerodrom — Petrovec, Mažari, Železnica, Gevgelija, T. Veles, Ohrid, Štip, Kumanovo, Bar,
Deve Bair, Prilep, Dimitrovgrad, Solun, Kavadarci, Gostivar, Bitola.

23/12/92 15:28

G-301 913000

PROODOC

12-21-92 : 8:16PM : UN SECURITY COUNCIL - GREEK MISSION TO UN 12/2

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
 MAIL ADDRESS: OFFICE TELEGRAPHIC: UNHQ, NEW YORK

12/21/1992/00.1079

18 December 1992

Sir,

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, I have the honour to refer to your letters dated 1 and 9 December 1992 concerning the transshipment by rail from Hungary to Greece, via the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbian and Montenegro), of approximately 5000 automobiles during January 1993.

The Committee considered your letters at its 45th meeting, on 14 December 1992, and decided to approve the request contained therein, subject to the following.

The Committee approves this request for a period of one month, from 1 to 31 January 1993, on the understanding that the trains transporting the cars through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be used exclusively for that purpose; that they will travel non-stop through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; that the train cars will remain sealed throughout that passage; and that they will be accompanied by armed guards. In addition, the Committee expects that the Sanctions Assistance Missions (SAMs) will inspect the trains prior to their entry into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and again upon their exit therefrom, and will report to SAMCOMM (The Sanctions Assistance Missions Communications Center) on their findings. In considering future requests of a similar nature, the Committee will take into account reports and other information received in connection with the fulfilment of the stipulations indicated above.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

[Signature]
 José Ayala Lasso
 Chairman

Security Council Committee established
 pursuant to resolution 724 (1991)
 concerning Yugoslavia

His Excellency

Mr. Antonios Charghos

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Minister of Greece to the United Nations

*First shipment
 shipped
 23/12/92
 M. Mac Sam*

-66-

Samcomm Brussels FAX 00 32 2 295 44 76#

Macsam Skopje Macedonia.

To the attention of Mr Richart Vork Director.

Subject: TRUCKS, your request for statistics for period of Jan 7 to Jan 18 1993 inclusive.

two Northern ports were surveyed. The only leading into Kosovo and into Serbia.

Tabanovce (Serbia)

Imports.

January 1993

7	9	99,607
8	18	209,104
9	23	465,135
10	23	328,942
11	36	635,807
12	35	537,492
13	41	732,261
14	47	730,435
15	28	436,354
16	45	737,806
17	46	747,035
18	43	613,749

394 6,273,727 Kgs

Tabanovce (Serbia)

Exports

7	24	268,246
8	126	2,019,551
9	142	1,506,274
10	90	1,367,379
11	68	765,043
12	131	1,883,932
13	110	1,307,340
14	194	3,563,179
15	161	1,956,691
16	197	2,401,374
17	137	1,910,235
18	127	1,500,324

1,507 20,449,568 Kgs

-67-

Blace (Kosovo)

Imports

1993 January

7	1	21,000
8	1	1,771
9	3	830
10	2	20,116
11	2	14,100
12	7	76,436
13	4	59,200
14	8	180,720
15	7	29,251
16	2	0
17	8	221,302
18	10	92,616

55 717,342 Kgs

Blace Kosovo)

Exports

7	19	96,456
8	19	247,968
9	28	233,065
10	21	141,786
11	36	220,741
12	44	272,014
13	62	370,797
14	46	250,945
15	59	265,532
16	39	294,871
17	21	142,597
18	48	242,889

442 2,779,661 Kgs

The import logs at Blace did not indicate weights for the 16 of January.

This is the information as you wanted. should you require further information ,please advise.


J.M.R. Belair

Macsam Team Leader (Canada)
Skopje.

1993 January 21, 11:19-++

27 JAN 1993 14:55 From PTT Telecom NL C-Fax

To 093222954454

P.

NL BURUM LES 493135840= STAR X 27-JAN-1993 14:55:20 129755

TO: Mr. Richardt Vork
SAMCOMM
BRUSSELS

FROM: Ron Romero
Deputy Team Leader
SAM ROMANIA
BUCHAREST

On January 27 at 09:30, Mihai Panzariu, Director of the Romanian Customs Administration, told me that the GOR would attempt to stop one of four renegade barge convoys 1/27/93 upon arriving at CALAFAT. ETA 1000 HRS. Representatives from the Romanian Army, the Customs Administration, the Border Patrol, the Police and the Ministry of Transportation, are awaiting its arrival. The Romanian media is also on location. At this point, no force will be used to detain the tug. Ships have been switching Russian flags periodically. At 1200 hrs, I received information from SAM ROUSSE that the VELEBIT, KAIMACIALAN, and ORASAC passed Rousse at 09:30. The three tugs were tied together pushing nine barges. Two Romanian naval vessels attempted to stop them, but failed when tugs threatened to ram them.

The following is the latest status of the tugs:

BIHAC - has reached Prahovo
VELEBIT - en route to Calafat
KAIMACIALAN - en route to Calafat
ORASAC - en route to Calafat
KUMANOVO - en route to Rousse

END OF MESSAGE

Last Page : Total Page(s)

Page 1

FM : SAM 5 Rumänien
Gerhard Erschwendner
Hans Schachinger

Iurnu Severin 20.01.1993

TO : SAMCOMM
Director Richardt VORK
Brussel
Belgien

DG XXI	DOUANE FIŞCALITE INDIRECTE	
21-1-1993		001123
Chef de file: Sc Associé(s): Pour information: Annexes:		

Travel Report!

Considering various references of lorry drivers to illegal transports from Macedonia(Mac) and Bulgaria(Bg) towards Serbia(Sb), the SAM 5 team decided to undertake a "fact finding mission" to Bg and Mac.

Departure on 12.01.93 at 10.30 a.m. to Bg via Calafat/Vidin. Low lorry traffic on the roumanian side (10 lorries). On the Bg side, heading for Ro, about 100 lorries. Then on route through Sofia and Kjustendil to the crossing point Gjueševo/Palanka. We noticed an active tanker traffic between Kjustendil and the frontier (Gjueševo) and, particularly on Mac territory, concentrations of tankers on some parking places. The drive continued through Skopje to the Mac/Sb border at Blace, on the road to Priština (Kosovo). No lorries there, however a fullarmoured UN troop carrier with its canadian crew. A short talk with the UN soldiers proved the lorry traffic to be pretty low at this crossing. Border police officers reported the presence of customs experts and indicated us their lodging in Skopje. We met them in the lobby of the Grand Hotel Skopje right at our arrival. Various problems have been then illustrated on a discussion with the SAM Mac teamleader Roger Bellair and an other canadian team member. The lacking communicatio the SAM teams dispersed throughout distinct coun topic of particular interest. We got a positive answer concerning the possibility of the verification of macedonian certificates of origin by the SAM teamleader through the courtesy of the macedonian Board of Trade. The teamleader communicated us that SAM Mac disposes of 4 teams, currently covering 3 road and 2 railway crossings. On the strength of the informations received through Mr.Bellair it appeared unnecessary to visit further crossing-points.

Departure from Skopje on 13.01. to Kjustendil via Palanka/Gjueševo. On the way to and at the frontier we took again notice of turkish tankers. At the crossing 6 lorries heading for Bg and 12 for Mac. Drive on to Bg/Sb crossing-point Dolno Ujno/Ribarci. Due to the remote location of the crossing we didn't see any lorry and there might be none of that sort of traffic. However, we caught sight of a cross-country vehicle

Page 2

wearing the EC flag and an EC sticker on the rear. The travel continued through Sofia to the Bg/Sb crossing-point Kalotina/Dimitrovgrad. During the exit/entry procedures there was little lorry traffic, but we noticed one tanker dispatched to enter Sb. The drive went on without any impediment via Pirot-Knjaževac-Zaječar-Negotin-Negotin-Kladovo; entry to Ro at Iron Gates I. During the ride through the serbian cities, there was no optically perceptible effect of the embargo to be noticed (working petrol stations, opulent shop-windows, live commercial activity).

Best regards

Gerhard

Hans

Cristian- translator

3/8

January 8, 1993

SANCTIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION
TO ROMANIA: REPORT NUMBER FIVE (1-31 December 92)

Romanian authorities have continued aggressive stop-and-search customs inspections on the Danube and at land border crossing points. Inspections and detentions at the Port of Galati have resulted in a dangerously congested harbor, but land border traffic activity is almost nonexistent. Romanian authorities detained nine Serb vessels and scores of barges at Galati during December. Officials continued to inspect closely other foreign flag vessels destined for the Serbian-controlled portion of the Danube.

Danube Seizures: Since late November, Romanian authorities at the port of Galati detained nine Serb vessels transporting 63 barges -- some were empty but most contained proscribed cargoes. After applying for permission to the UN Sanctions Committee to allow Serb vessels and empty barges to return, Romania released four Serb vessels and 28 empty barges. (A fifth ship, the "Karlovac" with 16 empty barges, fled Romanian custody without receiving permission to depart Romanian waters. After two escape attempts, the "Karlovac" successfully returned to Serbia.) Romanian authorities continue to hold four Serb vessels and 35 barges containing gasoline, fuel oil, motor oil, and coal. The Romanian Government ordered another Serb vessel, the "Mysoluk," carrying ammonium nitrate loaded in Ukraine, to return to Reni, Ukraine.

A major Romanian concern continues to be the large number of foreign flag ships, mostly Ukrainian, that enter the Romanian portion of the Danube without prior authorization (i.e., evidence of a UN Sanctions Committee approval through the "No Objections" procedure) to transit the Serbian-controlled portion of the Danube with UN Security Council Resolution 787 proscribed cargoes. (Romanian Customs detained about 30 foreign flag vessels for one reason or another during December.) Romania's policy is to either turn back such ships or to detain them at Galati pending presentation of evidence that they have received UN approval. When these foreign flag vessels awaiting customs clearance are combined with the detained Serb ships and the normal domestic shipping activity at Galati, customs control and security is tenuous. The release of the empty Serb vessels and the berthing of others at Braila may have temporarily relieved some of the congestion.

4/8

Elsewhere on the Danube, the Serbs released the Romanian vessel "Dragasani" they held for several days in apparent retaliation for the detentions of their ships at Galati. The Romanians opened their Danube lock at Iron Gates I -- closed for repairs -- ahead of schedule so that Romanian shipping could bypass the threat of Serb controls. Until the situation clarifies, Romania plans to redirect its shipping away from the Serb portion of the Danube.

The SAM leader concentrated personnel at Galati beginning December 8 to handle the dramatic increase in enforcement activities there. Currently, three SAM personnel are assigned at Galati; four remain at Turnu Severin (two each at Iron Gates I and II); and two at Timisoara. SAM Romania has no formal word about augmentation of the SAM as contemplated at the CSCE Liaison Group meeting in Vienna on December 4.

Land Border Activity: Road and rail traffic activity at Romania's land borders with Serbia continues to be at a virtual standstill. SAM personnel have noted a significant decrease in traffic attempting to enter Serbia. The downward trend in this traffic has continued since the November 27 Romanian implementation of UNSCR 787. The Romanians decided in December to begin to send back to their points of origin rail cars which had accumulated at the border points since the imposition of UNSCR 787. SAM personnel have repeatedly monitored border sites for reports of rail and road shipments of oil products into Serbia, but have found no evidence of such shipments. Romanian Customs referred two cases to the SAM involving false UN documents accompanying diesel fuel shipments from Hungarian and Romanian sources, ostensibly destined for UNPROFOR and "UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs" offices in Bosnia. These shipments did not go.

Memorandum of Understanding: On December 31, the SAM leader (on behalf of the CSCE), the UK Ambassador (on behalf of the EC), and Austrian and Turkish Diplomatic Representatives (as sending parties to SAM Romania) joined the Government of Romania in signing the memorandum of understanding under which the SAM operates. The SAM had been operating since October 3 without such an agreement.

The SAM team leader traveled to Vienna December 3-5 to take part in the CSCE Sanctions Liaison Group meeting. SAM was also involved in the fact-finding mission of Charles Hollis, Director of the UN Division of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and SAMCOMM Brussels Director Richardt Vork the week of December 7. FCO State Secretary Douglas Hogg also led a visiting UK delegation assessing the EC/CSCE SAM mission in Romania the week of December 14.

~~-73-~~

Annex #3

СПЕШНО!
За г-н Максимов
Гу. Митница

Урагел

MINIMAL NEEDS FOR FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO
GENERAL CUSTOMS DIRECTORATE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE AN
EFFECTIVE CONTROL FOR APPLICATION OF RESOLUTIONS

1. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

1.1. Microcomputers - 120 pcs.

1.1.1. PC/AT 486DX, 50MHz, 4Mb RAM, 1.2 Mb FDD, 1.44 Mb
FDD, HDD 500 Mb, 2s/1p/1q ports, 101 keys cyr.
SVGA color monitor 1024x768/0.28(1Mb)
20 pcs.

1.1.2. PC/AT386DX, 40MHz, 4Mb RAM, 1.2 Mb FDD, 1.44 Mb
FDD, HDD 300 Mb, 2s/1p/1q ports, 101 keys cyr.
SVGA color monitor 1024x768/0.29(1Mb)
100 pcs.

1.2. Printers - 120 pcs.

24 pin, 136 cols., 300 cps, with ready cyrillics or
capability to add cyrillics

1.3. Fax devices - 100 pcs.

It is mandatory to have devices of dial-up links in
at 2400 bps due to bad condition of dial-up links in
Bulgaria.

1.4. Short waves transceivers - 100 pcs.

1KW, SSB - with capability for radio modem connection in
telephony mode and full duplex operation over two
separate channels.

1.5. LAPTOP - 5 pcs.

PC/AT 386DX, 40MHz, 4Mb RAM, 1.44 Mb FDD, HDD 80 Mb, with
standard configuration and compatible with the IBM/PC slot
and compatible ink-jet printer

1.6. NOTEBOOK - 5 pcs.

1.7. LAN - 1 pcs. for GCD

1.8. A car with a radiotelephone providing connection
from each point in Bulgaria with GCD - 2 pcs.

1.9. Cutters

1.10. Satellite links

~~-74-~~

2. FINANCIAL OR TECHNICAL SUPPORT

2.1. 100 dial-up modems, providing reliable data transfer over lines of very poor quality which prevail in Bulgaria. We propose purchasing to be effected after extensive testing over real connections between various points in Bulgaria.

2.2. 100 radiomodems for 2 400/1 200 bits over shortwaves full duplex radio links.

2.3. An information system meeting the requirement for effective embargo control.

All items listed in 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 could be supplied by Bulgarian side, provided a 100 000 USD financial support is available.

DRAFT

date

ARTICLES OF UNDERSTANDING
CONCERNING
THE SANCTIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION TO THE
FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

ARTICLE I (MANDATE)

1. The Sanctions Assistance Mission (hereinafter referred to as the Mission), operating under the auspices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (hereinafter referred to as the CSCE), will advise on the implementation of sanctions, carried out in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 713, 757, and 787, by the authorities of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia (hereinafter referred to as the Host Party) and will provide practical advice to help these authorities enforce such sanctions rigorously.

2. To this end, the Host Party will provide the Mission with all information and extend full cooperation as necessary for the accomplishment of the Mission's objectives. In particular, the Host Party will appoint a Liaison Officer and the Mission a Mission Leader to act as primary points of contact between the Host Party and the Mission.

ARTICLE II (COORDINATING ARRANGEMENTS)

1. The activities of the Mission within the territory of the Host Party will be coordinated from a Coordination Centre that will be established in Skopje.

2. The Mission will keep in contact with the Sanctions Assistance Mission Communications Centre established in Brussels and with the Sanctions Liaison Group established in Vienna. The Mission will also coordinate its activities, to the extent possible, with similar missions in other states neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

ARTICLE III (STATUS)

1. The Host Party will be responsible for the full protection, safety, and security of the Mission and its members. If any specific measures are envisaged, they will be submitted to the Mission Leader for advice.

2. For the purposes of conducting its activities, the Mission and its personnel will enjoy, together with its vehicles and equipment, unrestricted freedom of movement within the territory of the Host Party.

3. When conducting its activities, personnel of the Mission will, at their request, be accompanied by escort officers and interpreters (unless an escort officer is himself capable of acting as interpreter), designated by the Host Party. The escort officers/interpreters will assist the personnel of the Mission in

carrying out their functions.

4. Vehicles of the Mission will carry a distinctive Mission identification, which will be notified to the relevant authorities.

5. The Mission and its personnel will have no authority to enforce the laws of the Host Party. The Mission's status will be one of adviser to the Host Party's customs and other authorities on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 713, 757, and 787.

ARTICLE IV (COMPOSITION)

1. The Mission will be composed of personnel appointed by the governments of member states of the CSCE.

2. Personnel appointed to the Mission will be referred to hereinafter as experts.

3. The number of experts appointed to the Mission will be determined by the Mission Leader in consultation with the Host Party.

4. Experts will refrain from any action or activity incompatible with the advisory nature of their duties.

5. The Mission may avail itself of the assistance of administrative and technical staff from the member states of the CSCE as it requires. The Host Party will accord the members of the Mission's administrative and technical staff those privileges and immunities accorded to comparable personnel under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

6. The Mission will be able to recruit locally such auxiliary personnel as it requires. Upon the request of the Mission Leader, the Host Party will facilitate the recruitment of qualified local staff by the Mission and accelerate the process of such recruitment. The Mission's auxiliary personnel will enjoy a status similar to that accorded to locally engaged staff in embassies.

ARTICLE V (ARMS AND DRESS)

1. Experts will not carry arms.

2. Experts will wear civilian dress.

ARTICLE VI (CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY)

1. The Mission will operate under the responsibility of the Mission Leader, who is a national of a CSCE member state.

2. The Mission leader will report regularly through the Chairman in Office of the CSCE, on the activities and findings of the Mission.

ARTICLE VII (TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT)

1. Vehicles of the Mission will not be subject to compulsory

registration or licensing, provided that all such vehicles carry third-party insurance.

2. The Mission will be able to use roads, bridges, canals and other such facilities without the payment of dues, tolls, and charges.

3. The Host Party shall provide fuel expeditiously and duty-free for the transport vehicles used by or provided to the Mission. The Host Party shall make the allocation of this especially limited resource to the Mission a high priority.

ARTICLE VIII (COMMUNICATIONS)

1. The personnel of the Mission will have access to telecommunications equipment of the Host Party for the purpose of its activities, including for communicating with diplomatic and consular representatives of the CSCE member states contributing personnel to the Mission.

2. Personnel of the Mission will enjoy the right to unrestricted communication by its own radio (including satellite, mobile, and hand-held radio), telephone, telegraph, facsimile, or any other means. The Host Party shall, upon request, expeditiously provide the frequencies on which the Mission radios can operate.

ARTICLE IX (PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES)

1. The Host Party will accord the experts during their mission the privileges and immunities accorded to Diplomatic Agents under the Vienna Convention of Diplomatic Relations.

2. The Coordination Centre in Skopje and other facilities and vehicles of the Mission will be inviolable.

3. The privileges and immunities provided for in this Article will be granted to experts during their mission and thereafter with respect to acts performed during their mission.

4. The Host Party will facilitate all movements of the Mission Leader and members of the Mission's personnel. The Mission Leader will provide the Host Party with a list of the members of the Mission and inform the Host Party about the arrival and departure of personnel belonging to the Mission. Personnel belonging to the Mission will carry their national identification documents (passports) as well as a document establishing that they are personnel of the Mission.

5. The Host Party recognizes the right of the Mission to import, free of duty or other restrictions, any equipment, provisions, supplies, and other goods which are for the exclusive and official use of the Mission, as well as to re-export or otherwise dispose of such equipment (in so far as it is still useable), all unconsumed provisions, supplies, and other goods so imported. If unconsumed provisions, supplies and other goods are sold within the territory of the Host Party, the sale will fall under normal customs regulations.

ARTICLE X (PROVISIONS BY THE HOST PARTY)

1. The Host Party shall make available, free of charge, office space, office equipment, and secretarial assistance to the personnel of the Mission, as well as food and lodging, where these are not conveniently available from commercial sources. The Host Party and the Mission Leader will decide on other provisions concerning practical arrangements, travel, and further arrangements not addressed in these Articles.

2. The Host Party will fully compensate the member states of the CSCE contributing personnel to the Mission in respect of any damage, loss, or injury suffered by any member of the Mission in connection with the Mission, and shall indemnify those member states of the CSCE contributing personnel to the Mission or the Mission personnel directly in respect of any claims arising from or in any connection with the activities of the Mission or its personnel.

3. The Host Party will accept legal responsibility for the activities of the Mission and its experts as well as for any actions undertaken, directly or indirectly, in response to the reports or recommendations of the Mission or its experts.

ARTICLE XI (AMENDMENTS)

1. Either party to these Articles shall have the right to execute amendments to these Understandings.

ARTICLE XII (DURATION)

1. The Mission commenced its activities in the first half of November, 1992.

2. These Articles Of Understanding will be considered to have been in force as of the first day of the Mission's activities and will remain in force until either the Host Party or the Mission Leader, representing the member states of the CSCE contributing to the Mission, notifies the other party, fifteen days in advance, that it intends to terminate these Articles of Understanding.