Index to Proceedings of the Security Council

Fifty-third year—1998
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INTRODUCTION

The Security Council is the organ of the United Nations which has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations. The Council, which is composed of 15 members, is organized so as to be able to function continuously.

The Index to Proceedings of the Security Council is a guide to the documentation and proceedings of the Security Council, its commissions, committees and ad hoc committees. The present issue covers the fifty-third year (1998) of the Security Council and its 8 sub-bodies which met during the year. The Index is prepared by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, Department of Public Information, as one of the products of the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS).

ARRANGEMENT OF THE INDEX

The Index consists of the following parts:

Sessional information, listing members and officers, and providing information on rules of procedure and on resolutions and decisions;

Check-list of meetings, listing the meetings of the Council and those of its subsidiary bodies that met during the year;

Agenda, listing matters considered by and brought before the Council together with the subject headings under which these items are listed in the Subject index;

Subject Index, providing topical access to Security Council documentation arranged alphabetically by subjects and listing documents submitted to the Council, the meetings at which items were considered and the action taken, if any;

Index to speeches, providing access to speeches that were made before the Security Council. The Index is subdivided into 3 sections: corporate names/countries, speakers and subjects;

List of documents, listing documents arranged by symbol;

Resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 1998, listing resolution numbers, the subjects under which they may be found in the Subject index, as well as meetings and dates on which the resolutions were adopted;

Voting chart, indicating the voting for resolutions adopted by the Council.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Documents of the Security Council are first issued in provisional form. A selected number of them are subsequently printed in the quarterly Supplements to Official Records, where they are arranged chronologically. Some special reports are issued individually as numbered Special Supplements. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council, first issued in provisional form, are later collected along with decisions taken, in a separate volume of the Official Records of the year. After their republication in the Official Records, the provisional documents are no longer available.

Double-symbol documents bearing both S- and A-symbols were submitted to both the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Verbatim records of meetings of the Security Council appear first in provisional form. They may be identified by their symbol, which consists of the series corresponding to that of the meeting, e.g., S/PV.3807. Verbatim records of meetings are later printed as separate fascicles in the Official Records.

HOW TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

Printed documentation for the Security Council, fifty-third year, may be obtained or purchased from authorized sales agents by providing the following information:

Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year:

Meeting . . . (specify meeting number) for verbatim records.

Supplement for . . . (specify quarter of year or special supplement no.).

Resolutions and decisions (for the collected edition of resolutions and decisions adopted during the year).
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# ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Add.</td>
<td>Addendum, addenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art.</td>
<td>Article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of South-East Asian Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARICOM</td>
<td>Caribbean Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch.</td>
<td>chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Con.</td>
<td>Corrigendum; corrigenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSCE</td>
<td>Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOMOG</td>
<td>ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAA</td>
<td>Angolan Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMLN</td>
<td>Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAOR</td>
<td>Official Records of the General Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUNR</td>
<td>Government of Unity and National Reconciliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICJ</td>
<td>International Court of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPTF</td>
<td>International Police Task Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUGUA</td>
<td>United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINURCA</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINURSO</td>
<td>United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIPONUH</td>
<td>United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISAB</td>
<td>Inter-African Force to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONUA</td>
<td>United Nations Observer Mission in Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no.</td>
<td>number(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAS</td>
<td>Organization of American States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAU</td>
<td>Organization of African Unity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>Organization of the Islamic Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLO</td>
<td>Palestine Liberation Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLISARIO</td>
<td>Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el Hamra y Río de Oro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>revision</td>
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<td>SCOR</td>
<td>Official Records of the Security Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDS</td>
<td>Serbian Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sess.</td>
<td>session</td>
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<tr>
<td>SFOR</td>
<td>multinational Stabilization Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suppl.</td>
<td>Supplement</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNAVEM</td>
<td>United Nations Angola Verification Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCR</td>
<td>United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDOF</td>
<td>United Nations Disengagement Observer Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFICYP</td>
<td>United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFIL</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIKOM</td>
<td>United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITA</td>
<td>Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIBH</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOGIP</td>
<td>United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOP</td>
<td>United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOT</td>
<td>United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOMIG</td>
<td>United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOMIL</td>
<td>United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOMSIL</td>
<td>United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPOS</td>
<td>United Nations Political Office for Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPREDEP</td>
<td>United Nations Preventive Deployment Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRWA</td>
<td>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSCOM</td>
<td>United Nations Special Commission [for Iraq/Kuwait]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSMA</td>
<td>United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTAES</td>
<td>United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTMIH</td>
<td>United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTSO</td>
<td>United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
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</table>
ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

MEMBERS AND TERMS OF OFFICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Date of election by the General Assembly</th>
<th>Term of office (1 Jan.-31 Dec.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A list of representatives and advisers for 1998 is included in *Permanent Missions to the United Nations (ST/SG/SER.A/280).*

PRESIDENTS

In accordance with rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the presidency of the Council is held in turn by Member States, normally in the English alphabetical order of their names. Each President holds office for one calendar month. During 1998, the presidency was held as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>France (Dejannet, Alain)</td>
<td>3847-3852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Gabon (Dangue Rewaka, Denis)</td>
<td>3853-3857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Gambia (Sedat Jobe, Manodou)</td>
<td>3858-3868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Japan (Owada, Hisashi)</td>
<td>3869-3877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Kenya (Mahugu, Njuguna)</td>
<td>3878-3888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Portugal (Monteiro, Antonio)</td>
<td>3889-3900</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Russian Federation (Lavrov, Sergei)</td>
<td>3901-3913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Slovenia (Turk, Danilo)</td>
<td>3914-3922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Sweden (Dahlgren, Hans)</td>
<td>3923-3934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>United Kingdom (Greenstock, Jeremy)</td>
<td>3935-3938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>United States (Burliegh, Peter)</td>
<td>3939-3950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Bahrain (Buellay, Jassim)</td>
<td>3951-3962</td>
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</table>
RULES OF PROCEDURE

During 1998, the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council contained in document S/96/Rev.7 were in effect (Sales No. E.83.1.4).

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Council during 1998 are collected in a volume of the Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year (document S/INF/54) (to be issued).

Resolutions initially issued separately in provisional form under the symbols S/RES/1147-1219 (1998), are listed on pages 281-285, entitled “Resolutions adopted by the Security Council”.
**CHECK-LIST OF MEETINGS**

(Symbol: S/PV.-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date 1998</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date 1998</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date 1998</th>
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<td>3848</td>
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<td>28 May</td>
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<td>15 Sept.</td>
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<td>3849</td>
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<td>3852</td>
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<td>30 Sept.</td>
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<td>3858</td>
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<td>3859</td>
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<td>3860</td>
<td>16 Mar.</td>
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<td>3937</td>
<td>24 Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3862</td>
<td>19 Mar.</td>
<td>3900 (Resumption)</td>
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<td>3863</td>
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<td>3864</td>
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<td>10 Nov.</td>
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<td>13 July</td>
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<td>27 Mar.</td>
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<td>3868</td>
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<td>16 July</td>
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<td>30 Nov.</td>
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<td>3874</td>
<td>22 Apr.</td>
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<td>30 July</td>
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<td>3 Dec.</td>
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<td>3875</td>
<td>24 Apr.</td>
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<td>30 July</td>
<td>3952</td>
<td>8 Dec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3875 (Resumption)</td>
<td>24 Apr.</td>
<td>3914</td>
<td>6 Aug.</td>
<td>3953</td>
<td>11 Dec.</td>
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<td>3877</td>
<td>30 Apr.</td>
<td>3916</td>
<td>18 Aug.</td>
<td>3954 (Resumption)</td>
<td>23 Dec.</td>
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<td>3880</td>
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<td>3919</td>
<td>27 Aug.</td>
<td>3957</td>
<td>18 Dec.</td>
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<td>3883</td>
<td>21 May</td>
<td>3921 (Resumption)</td>
<td>28 Aug.</td>
<td>3960</td>
<td>23 Dec.</td>
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<td>31 Aug.</td>
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<td>29 Dec.</td>
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<td>3885</td>
<td>27 May</td>
<td>3923</td>
<td>9 Sept.</td>
<td>3962</td>
<td>31 Dec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Ad Hoc Committees**

**SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT**

(Symbol: S/AC.25/SR.)

Established at the 2933rd meeting, 6 Aug. 1990.
Chairman: Antonio Monteiro (Portugal).
Vice-Chairmen: representatives of Brazil and Gabon.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date, 1998</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date, 1998</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>13 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>4 Feb.</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>23 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>9 Mar.</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1 Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>13 Mar.</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1 Dec.</td>
</tr>
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<td>170</td>
<td>16 Mar.</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>22 Dec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>12 May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting records)

**UNITED NATIONS COMPENSATION COMMISSION**

(Symbol: S/AC.26/SR.)

Established at the 2387th meeting, 20 May 1991.
President: Gonzalo de Santa Clara Gomes (Portugal).
Vice-Presidents: representatives of Kenya and Slovenia.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Date, 1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th special meeting</td>
<td>2 Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>9-11 Mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th</td>
<td>29 June-1 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th</td>
<td>28-30 Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td>14-16 Dec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting records)
SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 748 (1992) CONCERNING THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
(Symbol: S/AC.28/SR.-)

Chairman: Danilo Turk (Slovenia).
Vice-Chairmen: representatives of Gabon and Portugal.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date, 1998</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date, 1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>17 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>25 Feb.</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>13 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>16 Mar.</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>10 Aug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>1 Apr.</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>17 Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>16 Apr.</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>26 Oct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting records)

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 751 (1992) CONCERNING SOMALIA
(Symbol: S/AC.29/SR.-)

Chairman: Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain).
Vice-Chairmen: representatives of Costa Rica and Gambia.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date, 1998</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
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</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting records)
SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 864 (1993) CONCERNING ANGOLA
(Symbol: S/AC.31/SR.-)

Established at the 327th meeting, 15 Sept. 1993.
Chairman: Njuguna M. Mahugu (Kenya).
Vice-Chairmen: representatives of Costa Rica and Japan.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date, 1998</th>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>14 Mar.</td>
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</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting records)

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 918 (1994) CONCERNING RWANDA
(Symbol: S/AC.32/SR.-)

Established at the 337th meeting, 17 May 1994.
Chairman: Hisashi Owada (Japan).
Vice-Chairmen: representatives of Bahrain and Sweden.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

<table>
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<th>Meeting</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
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</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting records)
SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 985 (1995) CONCERNING LIBERIA
(Symbol: S/AC.33/SR.-)

Established at the 3517th meeting, 13 Apr. 1995.
Chairman: Fernando Berrocal Soto (Costa Rica).
Vice-Chairmen: representatives of Japan and Sweden.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

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<th>Meeting</th>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6 Jan.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>12 Aug.</td>
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</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting records)

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1132 (1997) CONCERNING SIERRA LEONE
(Symbol: S/AC.34/SR.-)

Established at the 3822nd meeting, 8 Oct. 1997.
Chairman: Hans Dahlgren (Sweden).
Vice-Chairmen: representatives of Costa Rica and Kenya.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date, 1998</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 Jan</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2 Feb.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>21 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>25 Nov.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting records)
SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
RESOLUTION 1160 (1998)
(Symbol: S/AC.35/SR. -)
Established at the 3868th meeting, 31 Mar. 1998
Chairman: Celso L.N. Amorim (Brazil).
Vice-Chairmen: representatives of Kenya and Portugal.
Meetings: meetings are held in closed session.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3 Apr.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>6 May</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>19 Aug.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>15 Oct.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>12 Nov.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3 Dec.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>30 Dec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Restricted distribution of meeting notes)
AGENDA

The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of a provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that meeting. At subsequent meetings an item may appear in its original form or with the addition of such sub-items as the Council may decide to include. Once included in the agenda, an item remains on the list of matters of which the Council is seized, until the Council agrees to its removal.

The agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1998 will be found in the Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year (S/PV.3847-3962). A list of weekly summary statements of matters of which the Security Council is seized, and on the stage reached in their consideration, submitted by the Secretary-General under rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, appears in the Subject index under the heading "UN. SECURITY COUNCIL (1998)—AGENDA".

Listed below are the matters considered by, or brought to the attention of the Council during 1998. They are arranged alphabetically by the subject headings under which related documents are to be found in the Subject index.

LIST OF MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING 1998

NOTE: Subject headings under which documentation related to agenda items is listed in the Subject index appear in capital letters following the title of the item.

1. The situation in Afghanistan.
   See AFGHANISTAN SITUATION
       See UN SPECIAL MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN

2. Peace and security in Africa.
   See AFRICA—REGIONAL SECURITY

3. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping.
   See AGENDA FOR PEACE

4. The situation in Angola.
   See ANGOLA SITUATION
       See UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA

5. Incidents of interference against international civil aviation.
   See ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT

6. The situation in the Central African Republic.
   See CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION
       See UN MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

7. Children and armed conflict.
   See CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT
8. The situation in Cyprus.
   See CYPRUS QUESTION
       See UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

   See DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION

10. Relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia.
    See ERITREA—ETHIOPIA

11. The situation in the former Yugoslavia.
    See FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
    11a. The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
         See BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SITUATION
    11b. The situation in Croatia.
         See CROATIA SITUATION
         See INTERNATIONAL POLICE TASK FORCE
    11d. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
         See THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA SITUATION
    11e. United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
         See UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
         See UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA
         See UN POLICE SUPPORT GROUP
    11h. United Nations Preventive Deployment Force.
         See UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE
    11i. United Nations Transitional Administration
         for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.
         See UN TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN
         SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMium

12. The situation in Georgia.
    See GEORGIA SITUATION
         See UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

13. The situation in Guinea Bissau.
    See GUINEA BISSAU SITUATION

14. Political conditions in Haiti.
    See HAITI—POLITICAL CONDITIONS
         See UN CIVILIAN POLICE MISSION IN HAITI

15. Human rights matters.
    See HUMAN RIGHTS

16. Protection for humanitarian assistance in conflict situation.
    See HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE—WAR VICTIMS
17. International peace and security.
   See INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

18. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons
   Responsible for Serious Violations of International
   Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the
   Former Yugoslavia since 1991.
   See INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

19. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons
   Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of
   International Humanitarian Law Committed in the
   Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible
   for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the
   Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31
   December 1994.
   See INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--RWANDA

20. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.
    See IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION

21. The situation in Kosovo (Yugoslavia)
    See KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION

22. The situation in the Middle East.
    See MIDDLE EAST SITUATION
   22a. Relations between Israel and Lebanon.
        See ISRAEL--LEBANON
   22b. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
        See TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL
        See UN DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE
   22d. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.
        See UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

23. Nuclear weapon tests in South Asia.
    See NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS--SOUTH ASIA

24. The question of Palestine.
    See PALESTINE QUESTION

25. Political conditions in Papua New Guinea.
    See PAPUA NEW GUINEA--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

    See REFUGEES

27. The situation in Rwanda.
    See RWANDA SITUATION

28. Political conditions in Sierra Leone.
    See SIERRA LEONE--POLITICAL CONDITIONS
        See UN OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE
   See STABILIZATION FORCE

30. The situation in Tajikistan.
   See TAJIKISTAN SITUATION
       See UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

    See TERRORISM

    See UN, SECURITY COUNCIL—REPORTS (1997-1999)

33. The question of Western Sahara.
    See WESTERN SAHARA QUESTION
        See UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA

OTHER MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING 1998

NOTE: These items were not discussed by the Council.

1. Relations between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.
   See AFGHANISTAN—IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

2. Development in Africa.
   See AFRICA—DEVELOPMENT

3. Relations between Albania and the former Yugoslavia.
   See ALBANIA—YUGOSLAVIA

4. Relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan.
   See ARMENIA—azerbaijan

5. Relations between the Baltic States and the United States.
   See BALTIC STATES—UNITED STATES

6. The situation in Burundi.
   See BURUNDI SITUATION

7. The situation in Cambodia.
   See CAMBODIA SITUATION

8. Relations between Cameroon and Nigeria.
   See CAMEROON—NIGERIA

9. The situation in the Comoros.
    See COMOROS SITUATION
10. Relations between Cuba and the United States.
   See CUBA—UNITED STATES

11. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.
   See DIPLOMATS' SECURITY

12. Disarmament matters.
   See DISARMAMENT

   See EAST TIMOR

   See ENVIRONMENT

15. Relations between Eritrea and the Sudan.
   See ERITREA—SUDAN

16. The situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia.
   See FORMER YUGOSLAVIA—HUMAN RIGHTS

17. Peace and security in the Great Lakes region of Africa.
   See GREAT LAKES REGION (AFRICA)—REGIONAL SECURITY

18. Relations between Greece and Turkey.
   See GREECE—TURKEY

19. International economic relations.
   See INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

20. Relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.
   See IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)—IRAQ

21. Relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and United Arab Emirates.
   See IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)—UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

22. Relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States.
   See IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)—UNITED STATES

23. The post-conflict situation in Iraq.
   See IRAQ—POST-CONFLICT SITUATION

24. Relations between Iraq and Turkey.
   See IRAQ—TURKEY

25. Relations between Iraq and the United Kingdom.
   See IRAQ—UNITED KINGDOM

   See IRAQ—UNITED STATES
See JAMMU AND KASHMIR

28. The question of Korea.
See KOREAN QUESTION

29. The situation in Liberia.
See LIBERIA SITUATION

30. Relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Kingdom.
See LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA—UNITED KINGDOM

31. Relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States.
See LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA—UNITED STATES

32. Demining in the context of United Nations peacekeeping.
See MINE CLEARANCE—PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

33. Matters concerning the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
See NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

34. United Nations peacekeeping operations.
See PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

35. Execution of Angel Francisco Breard (Paraguay).
See BREARD, ANGEL FRANCISCO (PARAGUAY)—CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

36. Regional cooperation.
See REGIONAL COOPERATION

See REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—UN

38. Humanitarian aspects of sanctions.
See SANCTIONS—HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

39. Implementation of sanctions by Member States.
See SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE

40. Special assistance to States affected economically by the application of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
See SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE—ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

41. The situation in Somalia.
See SOMALIA SITUATION

42. Political conditions in the Sudan.
See SUDAN—POLITICAL CONDITIONS
43. Relations between the Sudan and Uganda.
   See SUDAN–UGANDA

44. Membership of the United Nations.
   See UN–MEMBERS

45. Membership of the Security Council.
   See UN SECURITY COUNCIL–MEMBERSHIP

46. Enhancing the transparency of the methods of work of the Security Council.
   See UN SECURITY COUNCIL–METHODS OF WORK

   See UN IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

   See UN MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

49. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.
   See UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION

OTHER MATTERS INCLUDED IN THE INDEX

1. Matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration.
   See UN SECURITY COUNCIL (1998)–AGENDA

   See UN SECURITY COUNCIL (1998)–REPRESENTATIVES’ CREDENTIALS
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ABKHAZIA SITUATION

See:

GEORGIA SITUATION

AFGHANISTAN--IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

General documents

S/1998/934 Letter, 8 Oct. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran reporting that Iranian forces took limited but proportionate measures to repel an attack by the Taliban militia against border posts in the Khorassan Province.

AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

See also:

TAJIKISTAN SITUATION
UN SPECIAL MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN

Reports


General documents

S/1998/6 (A/53/769) Identical letters, 6 Jan. 1998, from Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, requesting that a UN fact-finding mission be assigned to investigate the indiscriminate massacre of civilians by Taliban forces in the villages of Hazar Qala, Chahr-shanbe, Koh-i, Shor and the administrative centre of Qalsad district, 1-2 Jan., resulting in the mass exodus of approximately 20,000 civilians, mostly women and children.


S/1998/405 Identical letters, 18 May 1998, from Afghanistan transmitting letter dated 17 May from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; reports bombing attacks by Taliban forces in the city of Taluqan on 17 May and recalls earlier attacks and other violations of the human rights of the population of Afghanistan.


S/1998/630 Letter, 10 July 1998, from Afghanistan transmitting letter of 9 July from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; refers to the observations by Pakistan’s Minister for Foreign Affairs. In his interview to the Egyptian paper “Al-Ahram” of 30 June in which he elaborates on the multi-ethnic composition of Afghanistan; states that no ethnic group in Afghanistan comprises the majority or represents more than 37 per cent of the population.


S/1998/713 (A/52/1003) Identical letters, 5 Aug. 1998, from Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; concerns the latest attacks and military rule in north-western Afghanistan by Taliban forces and appeals to UN and regional as well as other interested countries in the Afghan peace process to exert effective pressure on Pakistan to halt its policy towards Afghanistan.
AFGHANISTAN SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/727 (A/52/1006) Identical letters, 6 Aug. 1998, from Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter of 5 Aug. from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; reports acts committed by Taliban forces against the civilian population in northwestern Afghanistan and transmits translation of a press interview on 5 Aug. by Pakistan's Foreign Minister on a plan for Afghanistan.

S/1998/743 (A/53/224) Letter, 11 Aug. 1998, from Tajikistan transmitting statement of the same date on the situation in Afghanistan; states that, of particular concern to Tajikistan is the fact that the Afghan conflict is being directly and actively fuelled by external forces and represents a genuine threat to the security of the entire Central Asian region.

S/1998/744 (A/52/1014) Identical letters, 11 Aug. 1998, from Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting official note of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; entitled "National and regional implications of the Pakistani invasion of Afghanistan by the Taliban"; transmits also, statement of 10 Aug. from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, entitled "Pakistan's undeclared war on Afghanistan by the Taliban".

S/1998/776 Letter, 18 Aug. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran reporting that Taliban forces have attacked, occupied and looted the Iranian Consulate and Cultural House which are located in the city of Bamiyan, Afghanistan, and that a local staff member working at the Cultural House was killed. States that the reported mass killing of civilians by the Taliban on ethnic and religious grounds has continued since 8 Aug. and has now found a tragic dimension in Bamiyan, a city largely populated by Shiite Muslims.


S/1998/904 (A/53/397) Identical letters, 11 Sept. 1998, from Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting 2 documents; para. 245-251 of the final document issued by the Heads of State or Government at the 12th Summit of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, 29 Aug.-3 Sept., and report of Amnesty International, 3 Sept. Requests that the Secretary-General expedite the sending of an investigation team to inquire into the massacre of civilians and other forms of mass persecution in northern Afghanistan.
AFGHANISTAN SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/905 (A/53/446) Letter, 28 Sept. 1998, from Austria transmitting statement on the situation in Afghanistan, issued 23 Sept. by the Presidency of the European Union; expresses concern over reports of massacres of innocent civilians, mass executions of prisoners, air and rocket attacks on residential areas and of the killing of Iranian diplomats, and calls upon the Taliban to provide security guarantees to permit an international investigation of these crimes.


S/1998/922 (A/53/468) Identical letters, 7 Oct. 1998, from Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council transmitting letter by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the situation in Afghanistan; contains information collected by the intelligence services of Afghanistan on the presence of Pakistani military personnel in Afghanistan.


S/1998/1111 (A/53/697) Identical letters, 23 Nov. 1998, from Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council concerning the armed conflict in northern Afghanistan; appeals to the UNHCR, the Commission on Human Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Security Council to send a fact-finding mission to visit and report to the Security Council on the detention centres allegedly established by the Taliban.

S/1998/1121 (A/53/704) Identical letters, 25 Nov. 1998, from Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter of the same date from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; reports the use of landmines along the front lines in northern Afghanistan by the Taliban.


S/1998/1139 Letter, 23 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council that he intends to establish a Civil Affairs Unit within the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan in order to promote respect for minimum humanitarian standards and deter massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

Draft resolutions


AFGHANISTAN SITUATION (cont.)

**Statements by the President of the Security Council**


Expresses grave concern at the continued Afghan war and the ethnic nature of the conflict; urges all parties to stop the fighting, to agree on a ceasefire and engage in a political dialogue; deplores the active political and military support from outside Afghanistan to the factions; expresses concern at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights as well as international humanitarian law; supports the steps to launch investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians; expresses concern at the sharp deterioration of the humanitarian situation in central and north Afghanistan and urges the Taliban to let the humanitarian agencies attend to the needs of the population.


Deplores the breakdown of the intra-Afghan talks in Islamabad and calls upon the parties to respect the wishes of the majority of Afghans to stop the fighting, to return to the negotiating table and to engage in a political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation; urges all Afghan factions to cooperate fully with the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan and international humanitarian organizations and calls upon them, in particular the Taliban, to take all necessary steps to assure the safety and freedom of movement of such personnel.


Expresses concern at the new sharp escalation of the military confrontation in Afghanistan, which is a growing threat to regional peace and security and demands an unconditional ceasefire; demands that the Afghan parties and those countries concerned observe fully the provisions of the relevant resolutions on Afghanistan adopted by the UN General Assembly and Security Council; calls upon all States to refrain from any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel, reiterates that any such interference from abroad should cease immediately and calls upon all States to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict and to take resolute measures to prohibit their military personnel from planning and participating in combat operations in Afghanistan; calls upon all Afghan parties and, in particular, the Taliban, to take the necessary steps to secure the uninterrupted supply of humanitarian aid to all in need of it and in this connection not to create impediments to the activities of the UN humanitarian agencies and international humanitarian organizations and condemns the killing of the 2 Afghan staff-members of the World Food Programme and of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Jalalabad; calls upon all Afghan factions, in particular the Taliban, to take the necessary steps to assure the safety and freedom of movement of such personnel, deplores the measures taken by the Taliban which have made it impossible for nearly all international humanitarian organizations to continue their work in Kabul and supports the efforts of the Office of the Coordinator for humanitarian affairs in its current talks with the Taliban in order to ensure adequate conditions for the delivery of aid by humanitarian organizations.
AFGHANISTAN SITUATION (cont.)


Strongly condemns the murder of Iranian diplomats in Afghanistan by Taliban combatants, which seriously increased tension in the region; demands that the Taliban release other Iranians detained in Afghanistan and ensure their safe and dignified passage out of the country without further delay; expresses its deep concern at the escalating military operations in the Bamyan province and at the reports of mass killings of civilians in northern Afghanistan; demands that the Taliban fully respect international humanitarian law and human rights; and calls upon all concerned to exercise maximum restraint.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

S/PV.3921 (28 Aug. 1998) Afghanistan, Austria, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan.
S/PV.3952 (8 Dec. 1998) Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan.

Discussion in plenary

S/PV.3869 (6 Apr. 1998).

At the 3869th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in Afghanistan: S/PRST/1998/9.


At the 38906th meeting, the President of the Security Council made a statement, on behalf of the Council, on the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan": S/PRST/1998/22.


At the 3914th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan": S/PRST/1998/24.


At the 3921st meeting, draft resolution S/1998/810 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1193 (1998).

At the 3926th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the killing of Iranian diplomats in Afghanistan: S/PRST/1998/27.


At the 3952nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1140 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1214 (1998).

Resolutions

Calls upon all States neighbouring Afghanistan and other States with influence in the country to intensify their efforts under the aegis of UN to bring the parties to a negotiated settlement; condemns the attacks on the UN personnel in the Taliban-held territories of Afghanistan; condemns also the capture of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif, and demands that all parties and, in particular the Taliban, do everything possible to ensure safe and dignified passage out of Afghanistan of the personnel of the Consulate-General and other Iranian nationals missing in Afghanistan; requests the Secretary-General to continue investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians as well as ethnically-based forced displacement of a large group of the population and other forms of mass persecution in Afghanistan; urges the Afghan factions to put an end to the discrimination against girls and women and to other violations of human rights as well as violations of international humanitarian law; demands the Afghan factions to refrain from harbouring and training terrorists and their organizations and to halt illegal drug activities (adopted unanimously, resumed 3921st meeting, 28 Aug. 1998).
AFGHANISTAN SITUATION (cont.)


Demands that the Taliban, as well as other Afghan factions, stop fighting, conclude a ceasefire and resume negotiations without delay and preconditions under UN auspices; reiterates its strong call on the Taliban to inform UN without further delay about the results of the investigation into the killing of the 2 staff members and the Military Adviser to UNSMA; condemns the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of the Iranian diplomats and a journalist; supports the Secretary-General’s proposals to establish within UNSMA a civil affairs unit with the primary objective of monitoring the situation, promoting respect for minimum humanitarian standards and deterring massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the future; encourages the initiatives of the “six plus two” group to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan; reiterates its call upon all States to prohibit their military personnel from planning and participating in military operations in Afghanistan and immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict; demands that the Afghan factions put an end to discrimination against girls and women and other violations human rights; demands also that the Taliban stop providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations; demands further that the Taliban, as well as others, halt the cultivation, production and trafficking of illegal drugs (adopted unanimously, 3952nd meeting, 8 Dec. 1998).

AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY

See also:

AFRICA--DEVELOPMENT

General documents


S/1998/876 Letter, 18 Sept. 1998, from Austria transmitting letter of the same date from the Vice-Chancellor in his capacity as President of the Council of Ministers of the European Union; expresses support for the report of the Secretary-General entitled “The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa” (A/52/871-S/1998/318) and makes observations on areas which fall within the purview of the Security Council.

AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY (cont.)

S/1998/970 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from Kenya, transmitting communiqué on the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, issued by the Heads of State of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda; calls for the immediate negotiation of a ceasefire, the adoption of measures to address the security concerns of neighbouring countries, the orderly withdrawal of foreign troops, the initiation of an all-inclusive political dialogue and the emplacement of an international peacekeeping force under the auspices of OAU and UN.


Draft resolutions


S/1998/852 Draft resolution on peace and development in Africa and the implementation of arms embargoes.

S/1998/855 Draft resolution on collaboration between UN and OAU and subregional organizations in Africa to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa.

S/1998/1090 Draft resolution on the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa.

S/1998/1091 Draft resolution on stemming the illicit arms flow to and in Africa.

Statements by the President of the Security Council

S/PRST/1998/28 Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3927th meeting, 16 Sept. 1998, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in Africa"/President, Security Council. The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 13 Apr. 1998 on "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" (A/52/871-S/1998/318); agrees with the Secretary-General that the credibility of UN in Africa to a great extent depends upon the willingness of the international community to act and to explore new means of advancing the objectives of peace and security in the African continent; expresses its commitment to exercising this responsibility in relation to Africa, and affirms that strengthening Africa's capacity to participate in all aspects of peacemaking operations is a key priority; encourages increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of peacemaking between Member States, UN and OAU as well as subregional organizations in Africa; stresses the need for it to be fully informed of peacemaking activities carried out or planned by regional or subregional organizations; and requests the Secretary-General to study ways to improve the availability of logistics for peacemaking efforts in Africa.
AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY (cont.)

S/PRST/1998/29 Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3931st meeting, 24 Sept. 1998, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in Africa" / President, Security Council. Welcomes progress achieved by African States in promoting democratization, economic reform, the protection of human rights and sustainable development; expresses concern over the number and intensity of conflicts in Africa; urgently calls on African States and all parties concerned to demonstrate the political will to settle their disputes by peaceful means; expresses its renewed commitment to contributing to conflict resolution in Africa; has taken action to help strengthen support for regional and subregional initiatives; encourages the ad hoc Working Group of the Security Council Established pursuant to Resolution 1170 (1998) to continue its work elaborating recommendations to the Council, in particular on the need to stem illicit arms flow to and in Africa and with regard to measures to assist host Governments in Africa in maintaining the security and neutrality of refugee camps and to enhance the ability of the Council to monitor activities authorized by it but carried out by Member States or coalitions of Member States; will continue to assess progress in promoting peace and security in Africa at the level of Foreign Ministers on a biennial basis.

S/PRST/1998/35 Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3950th meeting, 30 Nov. 1998, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in Africa" / President, Security Council. Underlines the increasingly important role of regional arrangements and agencies, and of coalitions of Member States in the conduct of activity in this field; expresses its readiness to consider the deployment of liaison officers to such operations, on the basis of recommendations by the Secretary-General; underlines that the monitoring of such operations could be enhanced by the improved flow and exchange of information, inter alia, through regular submission of reports and through the holding of regular briefing meetings between its Members and regional and subregional organizations and Member States conducting such operations, and troop contributors and other participating Member States; shares the view of the Secretary-General that one possible means of monitoring activities of forces authorized by it, while also contributing to the broader aspects of a peace process, is through co-deployment of UN observers and other personnel together with an operation carried out by a regional or subregional organization or by a coalition of Member States; stresses the importance of ensuring that UN missions maintain their identity and autonomy with regard to operational command and control and logistics; urges Member States and regional and subregional organizations to ensure the Council is kept fully informed of their activities for the maintenance of peace and security.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

S/PV.3875 (24 Apr. 1998) Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, International Committee of the Red Cross and the Holy See.


S/PV.3831 (24 Sept. 1998) Burkina Faso (on behalf of OAU) and the Secretary-General of OAU, Salim Ahmed Salim.
AFRICA—REGIONAL SECURITY (cont.)

Discussion in plenary

S/PV.3871 (16 Apr. 1998).
S/PV.3886 (28 May 1998).

At the 3886th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/433 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1170 (1998).

S/PV.3886 (16 Sept. 1998).

At the 3886th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/852 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1196 (1998).

At the same meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318): S/PRST/1998/28.


At the 3928th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/855 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1197 (1998).


At the 3931st meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318): S/PRST/1998/29.

S/PV.3945 (19 Nov. 1998).

At the 3945th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1090 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1208 (1998); draft resolution S/1998/1091 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1209 (1998).

S/PV.3950 (30 Nov. 1998).

At the 3950th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in Africa: S/PRST/1998/35.

Resolutions


Decides to establish an ad hoc Working Group, comprised of all members of the Council, for a period of 6 months, to review all recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318) related to the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa, in accordance with the Charter of UN, and in that context, to prepare a framework for the implementation of recommendations, as appropriate, and to submit specific proposals for concrete action for consideration by the Council by Sept. 1998 and subsequently as needed in order to assess progress in promoting peace and security in Africa (adopted unanimously, 3886th meeting, 28 May 1998).
AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY (cont.)

S/RES/1196(1998) [Peace and development in Africa and the implementation of arms embargoes].
Reiterates the obligation of all Member States to carry out decisions of the Council on arms embargoes; encourages each Member State, as appropriate, to consider as a means of implementing the obligations mentioned above the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence; expresses its willingness to consider, whenever it establishes arms embargoes, all appropriate measures to assist their effective implementation, and notes, in this context, that measures such as inquiries into arms trafficking routes, the follow-up of possible specific violations and the deployment of border or point of entry monitors may be relevant, in consultation with the countries concerned; urges Member States, relevant UN bodies and agencies and other international agencies to consider the provision of technical and other assistance, in consultation with the States concerned, to facilitate the implementation of arms embargoes; stresses that arms embargoes established by the Council should have clearly established objectives and provisions for regular review of the measures with a view to lifting them when the objectives are met, in accordance with the terms of the applicable Security Council resolutions; requests all Security Council Committees established by resolutions imposing arms embargoes to consider, as appropriate, the application of the measures contained in this resolution (adopted unanimously, 3927th meeting, 16 Sept. 1998).

S/RES/1197(1998) [UN collaboration with OAU and subregional organizations in Africa to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa].
Urges the Secretary-General to assist in the establishment within OAU of an early warning system based on the model currently being used by UN, and to assist in strengthening in making operational the OAU conflict management centre and its situation room; encourages also the Secretary-General to develop a strategy for the purpose of enhancing contributions to the UN Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa; invites the Secretary-General to assist OAU and subregional organizations in Africa to establish logistics assessment teams; encourages the establishment of partnerships between States and regional and subregional organizations involved in peacekeeping operations; welcomes the proposal by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to establish a Council of Elders within its Mechanism for the Prevention, Management, Resolution of Conflicts, Peacekeeping and Security for the purpose of facilitating mediation efforts; endorses the establishment of a UN Preventive Action Liaison Office in OAU; invites the Secretary-General to: (a) adopt measures for an improved flow of information through systematic mechanisms; (b) develop, in collaboration with OAU and with subregional organizations in Africa, common indicators for early warning; (c) arrange, in collaboration with OAU and with subregional organizations in Africa, occasional visits of staff at working level; (d) arrange joint expert meetings on certain specific areas of early warning and prevention; requests the Secretary-General to implement the present resolution in the course of his ongoing efforts to develop cooperation with OAU and subregional organizations in Africa and, where necessary, drawing on the UN Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa (adopted unanimously, 3928th meeting, 18 Sept. 1998).
AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY (cont.)

S/RES/1208(1998) [Maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa].

Affirms the primary responsibility of States hosting refugees to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in accordance with international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law; calls upon African States further to develop institutions and procedures to implement the provisions of international law relating to the status and treatment of refugees and the provisions of the OAU Convention; recognizes the primary responsibility of the UNHCR to support African States in their actions and requests the UNHCR to keep in close touch with the Secretary-General, the OAU, subregional organizations and the States concerned in this regard; requests the Secretary-General to respond to requests from African States, the OAU and subregional organizations for advice and technical assistance in the implementation of international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law; urges the UNHCR, other relevant UN bodies and organizations, Member States, the OAU and subregional organizations to initiate coordinated programmes, to provide advice, training and technical or other assistance to African States which host refugee populations; encourages relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in such coordinated programmes when appropriate (adopted unanimously, 3945th meeting, 19 Nov. 1998).

S/RES/1209(1998) [Stemming the illicit arms flow to and in Africa].

Expresses its grave concern at the destabilizing effect of illicit arms flows, in particular of small arms, to and in Africa and at their excessive accumulation and circulation; encourages African States to enact legislation on the domestic possession and use of arms; encourages African States to participate in the UN Register of Conventional Arms, encourages also the establishment of appropriate regional or subregional registers of conventional arms on the basis of agreement reached by African States concerned, and encourages further Member States to explore other appropriate ways to enhance transparency of arms transfers to and in Africa; urges Member States with relevant expertise to cooperate with African States to strengthen their capacity to combat the illicit arms flows; encourages African States to examine the efforts undertaken in other regions in preventing and combating illicit arms flows, and to consider adopting similar measures as appropriate; encourages the Secretary-General to explore means of identifying international arms dealers acting in contravention of national legislation or embargoes established by UN on arms transfers to and in Africa; reiterates the obligation of all Member States to carry out decisions of the Council on arms embargoes; requests the Secretary-General to consider practical ways to work with African States in implementing national, regional or subregional programmes for voluntary weapons collection, disposal and destruction (adopted unanimously, 3945th meeting, 19 Nov. 1998).

AGENDA FOR PEACE

See also:

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

General documents

AGENDA FOR PEACE (cont.)

Statements by the President of the
Security Council


The Security Council welcomes the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the role of the Security Council in the aftermath of conflict, in particular in ensuring a smooth transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building; the Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of establishing post-conflict peace-building structures as part of efforts by the UN system to achieve a lasting peaceful solution to conflicts; it agrees with the Secretary-General that relevant post-conflict peace-building elements should be explicitly and clearly identified and could be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations; it requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council to this effect whenever appropriate; The Security Council also requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the appropriate UN bodies concerning the transitional period to the post-conflict peace-building phase when recommending the final drawdown of a peacekeeping operation; it notes the Secretary-General's plans for strategic frameworks to ensure increased coherence and effectiveness in the entire range of UN activities in States in and recovering from crisis.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

S/PV.3954 (16 Dec. 1998) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sudan, Tunisia and Ukraine.

Discussion in plenary


At the 3961st meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building"; S/PRST/1998/38.

ALBANIA--YUGOSLAVIA

General documents


ANGOLA SITUATION

See also:
AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA

Reports


General documents
S/1998/56 Letter, 21 Jan. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting the final timetable for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, which was approved by the Joint Commission, 9 Jan.
S/1998/139 Letter, 18 Feb. 1998, from South Africa informing the President of the Security Council of the Government’s response to developments concerning the interception by Angolan authorities of a South African company-owned aircraft that violated Security Council sanctions imposed against the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) when the Government of South Africa is currently investigating the matter and that further information will be transmitted to the Security Council in due course.
S/1998/279 Letter, 30 Mar. 1998, from Angola reporting the promulgation of the Law of Granting Special Status to the President of the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi, as the leader of the major Angolan opposition party; states that, under the new law, the UNITA leader will have appropriate political intervention in Angolan national life and enjoy all rights inherent in his role.
S/1998/282 Letter, 30 Mar. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Council agree with the proposal to appoint Major-General Seth Kofi Obeng (Ghana) as Force Commander/Chief Military Observer of the UN Observer Mission in Angola.

S/1998/566 Letter, 24 June 1998, from the Secretary-General; refers to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1173 (1998) and recommends that the date of entry into force of the additional measures against the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) be postponed from 25 June to 30 June 1998.
S/1998/730 Letter, 7 Aug. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the Security Council of his intention to appoint Issa B. Y. Diallo (Guinea) as his Special Representative for Angola.
S/1998/731 Letter, 7 Aug. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Council have taken note of the information concerning his intention to appoint Issa B. Y. Diallo (Guinea) as his Special Representative for Angola.
S/1998/847 Identical letters, 11 Sept. 1998, from Angola addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos concerning the Angolan peace process; states that the Angolan Government has decided to break its dialogue with Jonas Savimbi and to recognize the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) Renovation Committee as the only legitimate interlocutor for the conclusion of the Lusaka Protocol.
S/1998/916 Letter, 5 Oct. 1998, from Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States in their capacity as the 3 Observer States to the Angolan peace process, transmitting joint statement and letter from their Ministers for Foreign Affairs addressed to the leader of the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi; calls upon UNITA to conclude the peace process and to take steps to avert war.
ANGOLA SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/919 Letter, 1 Oct. 1998, from Austria transmitting statement on Angola issued 29 Sept. by the Presidency of the European Union; calls upon the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) leadership to comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and relevant resolutions of the Security Council and to complete demilitarization of its forces.

S/1998/944 Letter, 12 Oct. 1998, from Angola transmitting letter of 7 Oct. from the President in reply to letter from the Secretary-General of UN dated 18 Sept. in connection with the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol; attributes the failures of the peace process to the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) and presents a chronological account of the events that have taken place in Angola since 1992.


Draft resolutions


S/1998/254 Draft resolution on the modalities of the UN presence in Angola and the status of the implementation of the peace process.


S/1998/504 Draft resolution on measures against UNITA for non-compliance with its relevant obligations.


S/1998/749 Draft resolution on the dispatch of a Special Envoy to Angola and extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola.


S/1998/1238 Draft resolution on the crash of UN Flight 806 and disappearance of other aircraft over territory in Angola controlled by UNITA.

Statements by the President of the Security Council


Strongly condemns the armed attack in Angola against UN personnel and the Angolan National Police, 19 May, in which 1 person was killed and 3 people were seriously wounded; demands that the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN) and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of all UN and other international personnel; demands that GURN and in particular UNITA fulfil their obligations in accordance with the plan for the completion of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by 31 May 1998 that was submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Joint Commission on 15 May and, in this context, reaffirms the Council's readiness to review the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) and to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of that resolution.
ANGOLA SITUATION (cont.)


Deplores the serious deterioration of the situation in Angola and calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities; reiterates that the primary responsibility for the failure to achieve peace in Angola lies with the leadership of the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) and demands that it comply with its obligations without conditions; emphasizes that both the Government and UNITA have an obligation to guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of the UN Observer Mission in Angola personnel; expresses deep concern at the worsening humanitarian situation and at the plight of those most vulnerable groups, and emphasizes the responsibility of the Government and the leadership of UNITA to facilitate humanitarian efforts and permit an independent assessment of the needs of the civilian population; underscores the need for full and immediate implementation of the measures against UNITA contained in resolutions 884 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) and expresses deep concern at the recent reports of violations of these measures, particularly those related to arms and diamonds; expresses grave concern at reports that aircraft was shot down over UNITA-controlled areas and demands full cooperation by all concerned in the investigation of these incidents, including of the fate of the crews and passengers.

Discussion in plenary


S/PV.3884 (22 May 1998). At the 3884th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection prior consultations held among Council members as a result of the armed attack in Angola on 19 May against personnel from the United Nations: S/PRST/1998/14.


Resolutions

S/RES/1149 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].

Stresses the urgent need for the Government of Angola and in particular the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) to complete in accordance with the timetable approved by the Joint Commission on 9 Jan. 1998 the implementation of their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol as well as to complete the implementation of their obligations under the “Acordos de Paz” and relevant Security Council resolutions; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA, including the military task force until 30 Apr. 1998; requests the Secretary-General to submit no later than 13 Mar. 1998 a comprehensive report on the situation in Angola; requests the Government of Angola, in cooperation with MONUA, to take appropriate steps, including through its integrated National Police and Armed Forces, to ensure an environment of confidence and safety in which UN and humanitarian personnel may carry out their activities; calls upon the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to refrain from any action which might undermine the process of normalization of State administration or lead to renewed tensions; demands that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA, including by providing full access for its verification activities, and reiterates its call on the Government of Angola to notify MONUA in a timely manner of its troop movements; urges the international community to provide assistance to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, demining, the resettlement of displaced persons and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan economy in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General that his Special Representative continue to chair the Joint Commission (adopted unanimously, 3850th meeting, 27 Jan. 1998).

S/RES/1157 (1998) [Modalities of UN presence in Angola and the status of the implementation of the peace process].

Stresses the urgent need for the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN) and in particular the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) to complete immediately and without conditions the implementation of all remaining obligations under the “Acordos de Paz” (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol, and relevant Security Council resolutions, and demands that UNITA stops its pattern of delays and linkage; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General to resume the gradual downsizing of the military component of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) before 30 Apr. 1998; decides to increase gradually and as needed the number of civilian police observers, giving special emphasis to their language qualifications, by up to 83, to assist GURN and UNITA to resolve disputes during the normalization of State administration, identify and investigate allegations of abuse, and facilitate the training of the Angolan National Police according to internationally accepted standards, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the modus operandi of the civilian police component under review and to report by 17 Apr. 1998 on whether its tasks can be performed on the basis of a more limited increase in the number of personnel or with a reconfiguration of existing personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report by 17 Apr. 1998 on the status of the implementation of the peace process, with final recommendations regarding the modalities of UN presence in Angola after 30 Apr. 1998, including the exit strategy and expected termination date of MONUA and the follow-on activities by UN, after the termination of MONUA, to consolidate the peace process and assist in the social and economic recovery of Angola (adopted unanimously, 3863rd meeting, 20 Mar. 1998).
ANGOLA SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1164 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].

Strongly reiterates its demand that the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) stop its pattern of delays and linkages and cooperate immediately and without conditions in completing the normalization of State administration throughout the national territory, including in particular in Anulo and Bailundo; strongly condemns the attacks by UNITA on the personnel of MONUA, international personnel and Angolan national authorities, including the police, and urges MONUA to investigate the recent attack in Ngove; reiterates its belief that a meeting in Angola between the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA could facilitate the successful conclusion of the peace process; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 30 June 1998; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all military personnel, with the exception of one infantry company, the helicopter unit, the signals and medical support units and 90 military observers, no later than 1 July 1998; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General to deploy 83 additional civilian police observers, as authorized by resolution 1157 (1998), following consultations with the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation; takes note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the beginning of the drawdown of the military observers and civilian personnel of MONUA and the termination of MONUA, and expresses its intention to take a final decision by 30 June 1998 on the mandate, size and organizational structure of MONUA or a follow-on UN presence after that date, based on progress in the peace process (adopted unanimously, 3878th meeting, 29 Apr. 1998).

S/RES/1173 (1998) [Measures against UNITA for non-compliance with its relevant obligations].

Demands that the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) fully cooperate without conditions in the immediate extension of State administration throughout the national territory, including in particular in Andula, Bailundo, Mungo and Nharea; reiterates its demand that UNITA complete its demilitarization and cooperate fully with the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) in the verification of its demilitarization; requests the Secretary-General to redeploy MONUA personnel immediately and as appropriate to support and facilitate the extension of State administration; decides that all States in which there are funds and financial resources, including any funds derived or generated from property of UNITA or its senior officials and their immediate families, shall require all persons and entities within their own territories holding such funds and financial resources to freeze them; decides also that all States shall take the necessary measures: (a) to prevent all official contacts with the UNITA leadership in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, except for those by representatives of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN), of UN and of the Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol; (b) to prohibit the direct or indirect import from Angola to their territory of all diamonds that are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of GURN; (c) to prohibit the sale or supply to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended of equipment used in mining services and of motorized vehicles or watercraft or spare parts or ground or waterborne transportation services; decides that these measures shall come into force at 25 June, unless the Security Council decides, that UNITA has fully complied by 23 June 1998 with all its obligations (adopted unanimously, 3891st meeting, 12 June 1998).
ANGOLA SITUATION (cont.)


Demands that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) comply fully and unconditionally with the obligations referred to in resolution 1173 (1998); decides that the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the resolution 1173 (1998) shall come into force without further notice at 00.01 Eastern Daylight Time on 1 July 1998, unless the Security Council decides, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that UNITA has fully complied with all its obligations under paragraph 2 of the said resolution; requests the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to report to the Council by 7 Aug. 1998 on the measures adopted to implement the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the resolution (adopted unanimously, 3894th meeting, 24 June 1998).

S/RES/1180 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) and resumption of the withdrawal of its military component].

Welcomes the recommendations of the Secretary-General and decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 Aug. 1998; decides also to resume the withdrawal of the military component of MONUA as soon as conditions permit; requests the Secretary-General to reconsider the deployment of the additional civilian police observers taking into account conditions on the ground and progress in the peace process; requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, as necessary, but no later than 7 Aug. 1998, with recommendations regarding the UN involvement in Angola, taking into account the safety and freedom of movement of MONUA personnel and the status of the peace process; reiterates its demand that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) immediately stop any attacks by its members on the personnel of MONUA, international personnel, the authorities of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN), including the police, and the civilian population, and calls again upon GURN and in particular UNITA to guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of all UN and international personnel; demands that GURN and in particular UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA in providing full access for its verification activities, including the verification of the full demilitarization of UNITA, and reiterates its call on GURN to notify MONUA in a timely manner of its troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and established procedures; calls upon GURN and in particular UNITA to refrain from the laying of new mines (adopted unanimously, 3899th meeting, 29 June 1998).
S/RES/1190(1998) [Dispatch of a Special Envoy to Angola and extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)]. Welcomes the decision by the Secretary-General to dispatch a Special Envoy to assess the situation in Angola and advise on a possible course of action, and requests the Secretary-General to submit, no later than 31 Aug., a report with recommendations regarding the future role of UN in Angola; decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola until 15 Sept. 1998; demands that the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) comply immediately with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and with the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and fully cooperate in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout Angola; demands also that UNITA cease its reoccupation of localities where State administration was established and stop attacks on civilians, GURN authorities and UN international personnel; calls upon all parties to cease hostile propaganda and refrain from laying new mines; calls upon GURN to respect the legal activities of UNITA as a political party; and welcomes the appointment of a new Special Representative to Angola (adopted unanimously, 3916th meeting, 13 Aug. 1998).

S/RES/1195(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)]. Emphasizes that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the current impasse in the peace process is the failure by the leadership of the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions and demands that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory; demands that UNITA withdraw immediately from territories which it has occupied through military action; demands that UNITA transform itself into a genuine political party through the dismantling of its military structure; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 Oct. 1998; endorses the decision of the Secretary-General to instruct MONUA to adjust its deployment on the ground, as needed, to ensure the safety and security of MONUA personnel, and demands that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and all UN and international humanitarian personnel, including those providing humanitarian assistance (adopted unanimously, 3925th meeting, 15 Sept. 1998).
ANGOLA SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1202(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 3 Dec. 1998; calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; reiterates concern over the safety and security of MONUA personnel and demands unconditional guarantees for all UN and international humanitarian personnel throughout the territory of Angola; stresses the importance of strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights; expresses its deep concern at the continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation, especially the significant increase in the number of internally displaced persons; requests the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to investigate reports that the leader of the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) travelled outside Angola in violation of resolution 1127 (1997) and that UNITA forces received military training and assistance as well as arms from outside Angola in violation of resolution 864 (1993) (adopted unanimously, 3936th meeting, 15 Oct. 1998).

S/RES/1213(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].

Calls on the leadership of the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) to cooperate fully and immediately with MONUA in the withdrawal of MONUA personnel from Andulo and Bailundo, and holds the leadership of UNITA in Bailundo responsible for their safety and security; stresses that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Angola, and calls upon the Government of Angola and UNITA to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including facilitation of his contacts with all those key to the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, to seek a peaceful resolution of the crisis; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 26 Feb. 1999, and endorses the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General to continue to adjust the deployment and force structure of MONUA, as needed, in accordance with security conditions and its ability to implement its mandate; requests the Secretary-General to submit a report no later than 15 Jan. 1999 regarding the status of the peace process, the future role and mandate of UN in Angola and the force structure of MONUA in the light of its ability to carry out its mandated tasks (adopted unanimously, 3931st meeting, 3 Dec. 1998).
ANGOLA SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1219(1998) [The crash of UN flight 806 and disappearance of other aircraft over territory in Angola controlled by UNITA].
Expresses its deep concern regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of UN flight 806 and deplores the incomprehensible lack of cooperation in clarifying the circumstances of this tragedy and in permitting the prompt dispatch of a UN search and rescue mission; demands that the leader of the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) immediately respond to the appeals from UN and guarantee the security and access necessary for, and assist in, the search for and rescue of possible survivors of the above-mentioned incidents in territory controlled by UNITA and calls upon the Government of Angola to cooperate as appropriate in fulfilment of its expressed commitment to do so; expresses its serious concern at the increase in incidents involving the disappearance of aircraft reportedly over territory controlled by UNITA; condemns the lack of effective actions to determine the fate of the crews and passengers of the aircraft referred to in paragraph 3 above, calls for an immediate and objective international investigation of these incidents and calls upon all concerned, especially UNITA, to facilitate such an investigation (adopted unanimously, 3962nd meeting, 31 Dec. 1998).

ARMENIA--AZERBAIJAN

See also:
HUMAN RIGHTS

General documents

S/1998/106 Letter, 6 Feb. 1998, from Armenia transmitting statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; rejects allegations that there is a danger that military operations will resume in the Nagorny Karabakh conflict zone and states that the Government is convinced that negotiation and dialogue represent the only path to peace.

S/1998/110 Letter, 5 Feb. 1998, from Azerbaijan transmitting text of statement by President Heydar Aliyev; expresses concern over the internal situation in Armenia, including the resignation of Levon Ter-Petrossian from the post of President of Armenia and states that Azerbaijan is committed to maintain the ceasefire regime and to continue the negotiations between the 2 countries.


S/1998/344 (A/53/99) Letter, 22 Apr. 1998, from Armenia transmitting statement of 20 Apr. by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; alleges that Azerbaijan has launched a campaign of false accusations against Armenia, which is preventing the process of the peaceful settlement of the Karabakh conflict.

S/1998/544 Letter, 19 June 1998, from Azerbaijan transmitting statement adopted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; refers to a press statement of 17 June by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia and states that the statement is an undisguised attempt to dictate conditions for the settlement of the conflict.

S/1998/667 Letter, 20 July 1998, from Azerbaijan transmitting statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning relations between Armenia and the Russian Federation; calls upon the Russian Federation to reconsider its plans to broaden and strengthen its military alliance with Armenia until the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan is settled.

ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT

See also:
SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE

Reports


ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT (cont.)

General documents

S/1998/5 Letter, 2 Jan. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitting letter of the same date from the Secretary of the General People’s Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation; concerns the dispute over a trial of the 2 persons accused of bombing Pan Am flight 103.

S/1998/19 Letter, 9 Jan. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya referring to instances in which the Government of the United States failed to extradite 2 individuals to stand trial in the Russian Federation and in Rwanda, and reiterating its position that the individuals suspected of involvement in the Pan Am flight 103 incident be tried by the Libyan judicial system.


S/1998/83 Letter, 27 Jan. 1998, from the Permanent Observers of the League of Arab States and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference transmitting joint letter signed by their respective Secretaries-General as well as the President of the Arab Parliamentary Union; concerns the efforts undertaken by the 3 organizations to find a peaceful and just solution to the Lockerbie crisis.


S/1998/192 Letter, 4 Mar. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya referring to its earlier letter (S/1998/179) on the judgements issued by ICJ on the interpretation and application of the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation related to the Lockerbie incident; states that since the ICJ has accepted jurisdiction in the matter, the sanctions provided for in Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) have become irrelevant and that the Security Council must take the recommendations and measures needed to give effect to the judgements.


S/1998/196 Letter, 4 Mar. 1998, from Zimbabwe transmitting letter from the Secretary-General of OAU; concerns the continuing dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States and the United Kingdom over the Lockerbie issue.

ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT (cont.)

S/1998/199 Letter, 4 Mar. 1998, from Mali pursuant to the decision of ICJ that it is competent to deal with the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States and the United Kingdom; conveys request of the Group of African States that the Security Council hold a public debate on the dispute before it holds its session to discuss the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the Group’s wish to see these sanctions either suspended until the dispute is settled, or lifted altogether.

S/1998/200 Letter, 5 Mar. 1998, from Colombia in its capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; supports the request made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to hold a formal meeting of the Security Council to consider the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

S/1998/202 Letter, 5 Mar. 1998, from Zimbabwe transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of OAU Committee; concerns the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States and the United Kingdom over the Lockerbie issue.

S/1998/239 Letter, 16 Mar. 1998, from the United Kingdom and the United States referring to letters by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S/1998/179 and S/1998/192) seeking the lifting or suspension of sanctions imposed on it; states that the 2 letters seriously misrepresent the effect of the recent judgments of ICJ and require correction.


S/1998/252 Letter, 16 Mar. 1998, from Bahrain requesting the Security Council to invite Hussain Hassouna, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to UN, during the Council’s formal open debate on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which will take place on Friday, 20 Mar. 1998.


S/1998/598 Letter, 29 June 1998, from Burkina Faso, Cuba, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, South Africa and Zimbabwe concerning the forthcoming review of the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; calls upon the Security Council to either lift the sanctions by accepting one of the options submitted by OAU, the Arab League, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference or suspend the sanctions pending the decision of ICJ on the question.

S/1998/597 Letter, 1 July 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Calls 10th June the Security Council to: lift the sanctions imposed on it; affirms its right to compensation for the material and moral losses and damages which it has suffered; urges the parties concerned to reach a solution to the dispute through one of the peaceful means stipulated in the Charter of UN and the Montreal Convention, or await the decision of ICJ.
ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT (cont.)

S/1998/598 Letter, 1 July 1998, from Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia asking for immediate lifting of sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by accepting one of the options submitted by the OAU, the Arab League, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of Islamic Conference, or suspend the sanction pending on the judgement of ICJ on the issue.

S/1998/599 Letter, 1 July 1998, from Cameroon, Ghana, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe concerning the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Calls upon the Security Council to take a decision to: immediately lift the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and accept one of the options submitted by OAU, the Arab League, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; or suspend the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pending the decision of ICJ on the question.

S/1998/602 Letter, 1 July 1998, from Qatar submitting views and decisions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; calls upon the Security Council to either suspend the sanctions pending the decisions of ICJ on the merits concerning the issue, or immediately lift the sanctions.

S/1998/618 Letter, 7 July 1998, from the Libyan Arab Republic transmitting letter from the Swiss company MEBC LTD. referring to a photograph which shows that the small fragment of the timing device MST-103 found in the wreckage of Pan Am aircraft on flight 103 belonged to a device (0 series) which was never sent to Libya; this refutes the allegations that such a device was purchased by Libya and was used by 2 Libyan citizens who are suspected of being involved in the Lockerbie incident.

S/1998/795 Letter, 24 Aug. 1998, from the United Kingdom and the United States reporting that their Governments are prepared to arrange for the 2 persons accused in the bombing of the Pan Am flight almost 10 years ago to be tried before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands. States that the 2 Governments are also prepared to support a further Security Council resolution for the purposes of the initiative, which would also suspend sanctions upon the appearance of 2 accused in the Netherlands. Annexes include the Agreement between the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of the United Kingdom concerning a Scottish trial in the Netherlands.

S/1998/803 Letter, 25 Aug. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requesting that its judicial authorities be given sufficient time to study the documents received from the United States and the United Kingdom (S/1998/795) and to request the assistance of international experts more familiar with the laws of the States mentioned in the documents. In this regard, also requests that action on the draft resolution presented to the Security Council be postponed.


S/1998/895 Letter, 25 Sept. 1998, from the League of Arab States transmitting letter from the Foreign Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the League's Committee of Seven, which monitors the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United States and the United Kingdom over the Lockerbie issue; concerns the recent acceptance by the United States and the United Kingdom of the proposal put forward by regional and international organizations that the accused men should be tried in a neutral country, namely, the Netherlands.
ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT (cont.)

S/1998/926 Letter, 6 Oct. 1998, from Qatar in its capacity as chairman of the Islamic Group to the UN, reporting that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference support the requests made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the trial of the 2 accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie.

S/1998/930 Letter, 22 Sept. 1998, from the Committee of Five of OAU in connection with recent developments in the dispute over the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, namely, the acceptance by the United States and the United Kingdom of the proposal to try the 2 suspects in a neutral country.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/809 Draft resolution on the initiative for the trial of the 2 Libyans accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

S/PV.3864 (20 Mar. 1998) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Organization of the Islamic Conference, League of Arab States and OAU.


Discussion in plenary


At the 3920th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/809 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1192 (1998).

Resolutions

S/RES/1192(1998) [The initiative for the trial of the 2 Libyans accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103]. Welcomes the initiative for the trial of the 2 persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 ("the two accused") before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands and the willingness of the Government of the Netherlands to cooperate in the implementation of the initiative; decides that the Libyan Government shall ensure the appearance in the Netherlands of the 2 accused for the purpose of trial by the court and that the Libyan Government shall ensure that any evidence or witnesses in Libya are, upon the request of the court, promptly made available at the court in the Netherlands for the purpose of the trial; requests the Secretary-General to assist the Libyan Government with the physical arrangements for the safe transfer of the 2 accused from Libya direct to the Netherlands; invites the Secretary-General to nominate international observers to attend the trial; decides further that, on the arrival of the 2 accused in the Netherlands, the Government of the Netherlands shall detain the 2 accused pending their transfer for the purpose of trial before the court; reaffirms that the measures set forth in its resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) remain in effect and binding on all Member States, decides that the aforementioned measures shall be suspended immediately if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the 2 accused have arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the court or have appeared for trial before an appropriate court in the United Kingdom or the United States, and that the Libyan Government has satisfied the French judicial authorities with regard to the bombing of UTA 772; expresses its intention to consider additional measures if the 2 accused have not arrived or appeared for trial promptly (adopted unanimously, 3920th meeting, 27 Aug. 1998).

AZERBAIJAN--ARMENIA

See:

ARMENIA--AZERBAIJAN
BALTIC STATES--UNITED STATES

General documents

BANGUI AGREEMENTS

See:
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

BEYE, ALIOUNE BLONDIN (MALI)--TRIBUTES

General document-
S/1998/594 Letter, 30 June 1998, from Angola transmitting letter of 28 June from the minister of External Relations; expresses his regret over the death of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye.
S/1998/625 Letter, 30 June 1998, from United Kingdom transmitting statement of 29 June issued by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the death of Alioune Blondin Beye, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of UN to Angola in an air crash on 26 June.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SITUATION

See also:
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA--HUMAN RIGHTS
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
INTERNATIONAL POLICE TASK FORCE
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
STABILIZATION FORCE
UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Reports


S/1998/226 Letter, 12 Mar. 1998, from Indonesia in its capacity as Chairperson of the expanded Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina in New York, reporting on the Group's meeting, 10 Mar.; expresses support for the request of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1998/160) to the Security Council to take urgent action to secure safety for the population in the designated "safe areas".


S/1998/259 Letter, 19 Mar. 1998, from the United Kingdom transmitting statement on Brcko, issued by the Presidency of the European Union, 15 Mar.; welcomes the decision by the Arbitral Tribunal to maintain the status quo under the international supervision arrangements and to defer the final arbitration award to early 1999.


S/1998/475 Letter, 5 June 1998, from Luxembourg transmitting statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by NATO, following the ministerial meeting, Luxembourg, 28 and 29 May 1998; states that NATO has approved the operational plans for maintaining the Stabilization Force beyond June 1998, in order to promote the further implementation of the Peace Agreement.

S/1998/498 Letter, 10 June 1998, from Germany in its capacity as Chairperson of the Consulting and Coordinating Process, transmitting declaration issued by the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Luxembourg Peace Implementation Council, which met to review progress in the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to adopt a peace implementation agenda for the next 6-month period.


S/1998/1118 (A/53/702) Letter, 24 Nov. 1998, from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia transmitting 2 agreements between the 2 countries signed on 22 Nov.: Agreement on the Establishment of Special Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed by the President of Croatia and the President and Vice-President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Agreement on Free Transit through the Territory of Croatia to and from the port of Ploce and through the Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina at Neum, signed by their respective Presidents.

S/1998/1165 (A/53/748) Letter, 14 Dec. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran in its capacity as Chairman of the OIC Contact Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, concerning the issue of Brcko arbitration; states that it would be unjust if Brcko were awarded to the Republika Srpska and requests the prompt action of the Secretary-General on this issue, in the light of the fact that the final decision of the Arbitral Tribunal for the Dispute over the Inter-Entity Boundary in the Brcko Area should be reached early in 1999.

S/1998/415 Draft resolution on strengthening the International Police Task Force / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

S/1998/502 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

S/1998/648 Draft resolution on the establishment by the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina of a programme to monitor and assess the court system of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Statements by the President of the Security Council


S/PV.3883 (21 May 1998) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy.

S/PV.3902 (16 July 1998) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy.

S/PV.3862 (19 Mar. 1998). At the 3862nd meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina": S/PRST/1998/7.


S/RES/1168 (1998) [Strengthening the International Police Task Force (IPTF)].

Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of IPTF by 30 posts, to a total authorized strength of 2,057; supports the improvements in the overall management of IPTF; stresses the importance of continued reforms in this area; and, in this regard, strongly encourages the Secretary-General to make further improvements to IPTF, in particular with regard to personnel management issues; encourages Member States to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary funded basis and in coordination with IPTF, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces; recognizes that establishing an indigenous public security capability is essential to strengthening the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, agrees to consider expeditiously an UNMIBH-led court monitoring programme as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations on the possibility of utilizing locally hired personnel as far as is practical and of voluntary funding (adopted unanimously, 3883rd meeting, 21 May 1998).

S/RES/1174 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)].

Calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the relevant Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under review; authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex I-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of development in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; authorizes the Member States to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annex I-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by SFOR as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that Annex and the protection of SFOR; authorizes Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, decides to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which includes IPTF, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1999, and also decides that the IPTF shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in the Peace Agreement (adopted unanimously, 3892nd meeting, 15 June 1998).

S/RES/1184 (1998) [Establishment of a programme to monitor and assess the court system of Bosnia and Herzegovina].

Approves the establishment by the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) of a programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, in the light of the Peace Agreement, the recommendations of the Peace Implementation Conference in Bonn and the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board in Luxembourg, and the recommendations of the High Representative; requests the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate fully with, and instruct their respective responsible officials to provide their full support to, the court monitoring programme (adopted unanimously, 3903rd meeting, 15 July 1998).
SECURITY COUNCIL - 53RD YEAR - 1998
INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS - SUBJECT INDEX

BOUGAINVILLE (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

See:
PAPUA NEW GUINEA--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

BREARD, ANGEL FRANCISCO (PARAGUAY)--CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

General documents
S/1998/315 Letter, 9 Apr. 1998, from the Registrar of ICJ reporting the handing down of an Order (attached) of the Court, 9 Apr., indicating provisional measures in the case concerning the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (Paraguay V. United States of America); concerns the decision by a United States Court to execute a citizen of Paraguay.

BURUNDI SITUATION

See also:
AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY
GREAT LAKES REGION (AFRICA)--REGIONAL SECURITY
REFUGEES
RWANDA SITUATION

General documents

S/1998/590 Letter, 23 June 1998, from the Secretary-General referring to Security Council resolution 1012 (1995) on the establishment of an International Commission of Inquiry into the assassination of the President of Burundi, as well as the establishment of a trust fund to receive voluntary contributions; informs the President of the Security Council that all activities of the Commission ceased, so that legislative authority establishing a trust fund should formally decide to close it and the assets of the trust fund would be disposed of in accordance with the terms of reference of the fund. Asks the Council's decision on the matter.
S/1998/591 Letter, 30 June 1998, from the President of the Security Council; takes note of letter from the Secretary-General (S/1998/590) requesting the Council to decide to close the trust fund established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1012 (1995) and authorizes the closing of the trust fund according to the Financial Rules and Regulations of UN.
S/1998/924 Letter, 5 Oct. 1998, from Burundi transmitting statement by the President Buyoya at press conference given to the UN press corps, 22 Sept., concerning political conditions in Burundi and the region; states that Burundi has firmly embarked on the path of peace and calls for the lifting of sanctions and economic support.
S/1998/998 Letter, 15 Oct. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council of his decision to appoint Aylte Jean-Claude Kpakpo (Benin) as Senior UN Adviser to the Facilitator of the Burundi peace process; draws attention to the renewed importance of the Burundi peace process and reiterates UN long-standing support of the Facilitator's efforts.
BURUNDI SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/969 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council have taken note of his decision to appoint Ayité Jean-Claude Kpakpo (Benin) as Senior UN Adviser to the Facilitator of the Burundi peace process.


S/1998/1084 Letter, 11 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; reports his intention to extend the mandate of the UN Office in Burundi until the end of Dec. 1999.


S/1998/1113 Letter, 20 Nov. 1998, from Austria transmitting statement on Burundi, issued by the Presidency of the European Union, 20 Nov.; welcomes the decision of the Government to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate into the attacks and acts of violence against civilians and appeals to the Government to fully cooperate with UN human rights observers to allow an independent investigation of all incidents.


CAMBODIA SITUATION

See also:
HUMAN RIGHTS

General documents


S/1998/986 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council that the monitoring operation of returning political leaders who had left Cambodia after the July events and their resumption of political activities was successfully completed on 30 Sept.

S/1998/987 Letter, 22 Oct. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Security Council have taken note of his letter of 19 Oct. (S/1998/986), containing information that the monitoring operation of returning political leaders was successfully completed on 30 Sept.

S/1998/1086 Letter, 13 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General concerning his proposal to extend the Office of his Personal Representative in Cambodia for a further 6-month period starting 27 July 1998, with a subsequent extension of its mandate for 12 months, as soon as a new government is established.

S/1998/1087 Letter, 17 Nov. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Council have agreed with his proposal to further extend the Office of his Personal Representative in Cambodia for a period of 12 months.

CAMEROON--NIGERIA

General documents

S/1998/228 Letter, 13 Mar. 1998, from Cameroon transmitting communiqué, issued on 8 Mar. by the Government, in response to allegation by the Nigerian authorities that the Cameroon is in the process of massing troops in preparation for a military attack on the Bakassi peninsula.


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

See also:
AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY
UN MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION (cont.)

Reports


S/1998/221 Letter, 11 Mar. 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; transmits report received from the Chairman of the International Mediation Committee to extend the mandate of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements until 15 Apr. and requests the Security Council to extend the validity of its resolution 1152 (1998) authorizing the conduct of the operation.

S/1998/298 Letter, 3 Apr. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Council agree with the proposal to appoint Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria) as his Special Representative and the Head of the Mission in the Central African Republic.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/343 Letter, 20 Apr. 1998, from Zimbabwe transmitting statement by President Mugabe in his capacity as current Chairman of OAU; commends UN on the successful deployment of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), and supports the request of President Patasse that MINURCA be maintained until presidential elections are held next year.

Draft resolutions


Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Discussion in plenary


At the 3853rd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/102 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1152 (1998).


At the 3860th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/231 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1155 (1998).


At the 3867th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/268 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1159 (1998).


At the 3905th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/637 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1201 (1998).


At the 3935th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/948 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1201 (1998).

Resolutions


Approves the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective; authorizes the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; decides that the authorization will be initially extended until 16 Mar. 1998; recalls that the expenses and logistical support for MISAB will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of MISAB and encourages Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Central African Republic; welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative to the Central African Republic; reiterates its call to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist in post-conflict development in the Central African Republic; requests the Member States participating in MISAB to provide a report to the Security Council through the Secretary-General; requests the Secretary-General to submit a report for its consideration, no later than 29 Feb. 1998, on the situation in the Central African Republic, with recommendations regarding the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation, including the structure, specific goals and financial implications of such an operation, and with information on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and on the commitments expressed in the letter to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic of 8 Jan. 1998; expresses its intention to take a decision by 16 Mar. 1998 on the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic on the basis of the report referred to (adopted unanimously, 3853rd meeting, 5 Feb. 1998).
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION (cont.)


Urges the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to fulfill the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 Jan. 1998 to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic and calls upon the parties in the Central African Republic to complete the implementation of the provisions of the Bangui Agreements and to implement the conclusions of the National Reconciliation Conference; approves the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective; authorizes the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; decides that the authorization will be extended until 27 Mar. 1998; recalls that the expenses and logistical support for MISAB will be borne on a voluntary basis; affirms that it will take a decision by 27 Mar. 1998 on the establishment of UN peacekeeping operation in the Central African Republic on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 Feb. 1998 (adopted unanimously, 3860th meeting, 16 Mar. 1998).

S/RES/1159 (1998) [Establishment of a UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)].

Decides to establish MINURCA with effect from 15 Apr. 1998, and decides also that the military component of MINURCA will not exceed 1,350 personnel; authorizes the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure that MINURCA is fully deployed by 15 Apr. 1998 in order to carry out its mandate, and to secure a smooth transition between MISAB and MINURCA; decides that MINURCA is established for an initial period of 3 months until 15 July 1998 and expresses its intention to decide on the extension of MINURCA on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General; requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed and to submit a report to the Security Council by 20 June 1998 on the implementation of the mandate of MINURCA, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 Jan. to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact (adopted unanimously, 3867th meeting, 27 Mar. 1998).
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1182 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 25 Oct. 1998; calls upon the Government of the Central African Republic to adopt a plan for the effective restructuring of its armed forces based on the proposals submitted by the Commission on the Restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces and recognizes the role of MINURCA of providing advice and technical assistance for the initial steps in restructuring the security forces; also recognizes that MINURCA, in implementing its mandate, may conduct limited-duration reconnaissance missions outside Bangui, and other tasks involving the security of UN personnel in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1159 (1998); calls upon the authorities of the Central African Republic to adopt rapidly an operation plan for the organization of the legislative elections, and to enable UN and the international organizations to make arrangements for the provision of the necessary assistance; encourages MINURCA to continue to consult with UNDP regarding the provision of advice and technical assistance to all relevant electoral bodies, and urges the Secretary-General to provide recommendations for UN assistance for the legislative election process; urges Member States to provide the required technical, financial and logistical assistance for the organization of free and fair election, to support the efforts of the authorities of the Central African Republic in the economic and social development of the country and, in particular, encourages international financial institutions to cooperate with the Central African Republic in this regard (adopted unanimously, 3905th meeting, 14 July 1998).


Welcomes the announcement by the authorities of the Central African Republic and the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission (CEMI) to hold legislative elections on 22 Nov. and 13 Dec. 1998; decides that the mandate of MINURCA shall include support for the conduct of legislative elections as described in section 3 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 Aug. 1998; approves the recommendation contained in paragraph 25 of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the provision of security during the legislative election process; calls upon the Central African authorities to provide the necessary assistance, including the security arrangements, that will enable CEMI to prepare adequately and freely for the legislative elections; urges all parties in the Central African Republic to assume fully their responsibilities in the legislative elections and to participate in them in a manner that will strengthen the democratic process and contribute to national reconciliation; decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 28 Feb. 1999; requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of the mandate of MINURCA, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 Jan. 1998 (S/1998/61, annex) and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact; expresses its intention to terminate MINURCA no later than 28 Feb. 1999, with its drawdown beginning no later than 15 Jan. 1999 (adopted unanimously, 3935th meeting, 15 Oct. 1998).
CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT

Statements by the President of the Security Council

S/PRST/1998/18 Statement made on behalf of the Security Council at the 3897th meeting, 29 June 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Children and armed conflict". President, Security Council. Expresses its grave concern at the harmful impact of armed conflict on children, calls upon all the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under international law; recognizes the importance of special training of personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities on the needs, interests and rights of children, as well as on their treatment and protection.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Discussion in plenary

S/PV.3896 (29 June 1998).
S/PV.3897 (29 June 1998).

At the 3897th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Children and armed conflict". S/PRST/1998/18.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT INCIDENTS

See:
ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT

COMOROS SITUATION

General documents


CONGO

See:
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION

CROATIA SITUATION

See also:
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA--HUMAN RIGHTS
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA
UN POLICE SUPPORT GROUP
UN TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMUNI

Reports


General documents

S/1998/29 Letter, 6 Jan. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council that he intends to appoint Souren Sarayarian (Syrian Arab Republic) as his representative and head of the support group and the UN Liaison Office in Zagreb.
S/1998/30 Letter, 13 Jan. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Security Council approve his appointment of Souren Sarayarian (Syrian Arab Republic) as his representative and the head of the support group and the UN Liaison Office in Zagreb.
CROATIA SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/533 Letter, 18 June 1998, from Croatia transmitting the Croatian draft text for an agreement between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which a permanent solution to the security issue of Prevlaka is proposed.


Draft resolutions


S/1998/964 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from Croatia, in reply to letter from Yugoslavia (A/53/480) concerning the Prevlaka Peninsula; discusses the nature of the relations between the 2 States within the context of reconciliation and return, the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Prevlaka, Kosovo and successions.

S/1998/1118 (A/53/702) Letter, 24 Nov. 1998, from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia transmitting 2 agreements between the 2 countries signed on 22 Nov.: Agreement on the Establishment of Special Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed by the President of Croatia and the President and Vice-President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Agreement on Free Transit through the Territory of Croatia to and from the port of Ploče and through the Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina at Neum, signed by their respective Presidents.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/642 Draft resolution on the monitoring of the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula by UN military observers.

S/1998/642 Draft resolution on the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.
CROATIA SITUATION (cont.)

**Statements by the President of the Security Council**


Expresses concern at the Croatia's lack of compliance with obligations assumed under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, and about the increasing harassment and intimidation of the local Serb community in the region; calls upon the Government to publicly demonstrate its commitment to fulfilling its obligations under the Basic Agreement and to take steps to ensure safety, security and rights of all Croatian citizens; also calls on the Croatian Government to establish clear procedures for the documentation of refugees from Croatia, to issue a plan for equitable two-way return, implement its legislation on amnesty, and pass equitable property and tenancy rights.


Expresses concern at the increase in ethnically-related incidents, evictions and housing intimidation cases and the emigration from Croatia of a large number of Serb residents and displaced persons since late 1996 which could have a negative effect on the restoration of a multi-ethnic society; welcomes the adoption by the Government of a nationwide programme for the return and accommodation of displaced persons, refugees and resettled persons and calls for its prompt implementation; calls upon the Government to improve police response to ethnically-related incidents, evictions and housing intimidation cases; welcomes the decision of the OSCE Permanent Council to deploy civilian police monitors to assume the responsibilities of the UN Police Support Group.

S/PV.3907 (15 July 1998) Croatia, Germany, and Italy.

Discussion in plenary


At the 3847th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/16 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1147 (1998).
CROATIA SITUATION (cont.)

At the 3854th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia": S/PRST/1998/3.

At the 3859th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, following consultations held among Council members on item entitled "The situation in Croatia": S/PRST/1998/6.

At the 3901st meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia": S/PRST/1998/19.

At the 3907th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/642 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1183 (1998).

S/RES/1147 (1998) [Monitoring of the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula by UN military observers].
Authorizes UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 July 1998; reiterates its call upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in UN designated zones, to cooperate fully with UN military observers and to ensure their safety and freedom of movement, and calls upon them to complete promptly the demining of the area; urges the parties to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 Aug. 1996, and to engage promptly and constructively in negotiations; requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 15 Oct. 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and in particular on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences, and in this context on the possible adaptation of the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (adopted unanimously, 3907th meeting, 15 July 1998).

CUBA--UNITED STATES

General documents


CYPRUS QUESTION

See also:
UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Reports


General documents


S/1998/74 (A/52/778) Letter, 23 Jan. 1998, from Cyprus referring to letter from Ay tug Plumer of the Turkish Cypriot community; refers to the letter from the Government of Cyprus (A/52/756-S/1997/1020) concerning the continuing destruction of churches and other religious property in the areas of Cyprus under Turkish Cypriot administration and denies allegations contained therein.

S/1998/81 (A/52/779) Letter, 28 Jan. 1998, from Turkey referring to its letter of 19 Sept. 1997, which brought to the attention of UN the escalating militarization campaign of the Greek Cypriot administration; concerns the construction of the military airbase in Paphos, and the declaration by the Greek Cypriot authorities that combat aircraft from Greece will be deployed on the airbase.


S/1998/140 (A/52/797) Letter, 17 Feb. 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter from Ay tug Plumer of the Turkish Cypriot community; concerns the opening of the Paphos military airbase in southern Cyprus for the use of the Greek Air Force within the context of the joint military doctrine between the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece.


S/1998/255 (A/52/834) Letter, 18 Mar. 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter dated 5 Mar. from Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Cypriot community; addressed to President Clerides, and a summary of the statement made by Mr. Denktas in connection with the Peace Initiative of the Turkish Cypriot side for the settlement of the Cyprus issue.

S/1998/256 (A/52/835) Letter, 3 Mar. 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter of the same date from Ay tug Plumer of the Turkish Cypriot community in response to the letter from the representative of Cyprus to the UN (A/52/794-S/1998/133); denies allegations regarding conversion of a number of churches into mosques.
CYPRUS QUESTION (cont.)


S/1998/293 (A/52/863) Letter, 2 Apr. 1998, from Cyprus transmitting letter of the same date from President Clerides in response to the letter of 19 Mar. from Turkey with an enclosure from Rauf Denktash of the Turkish Cypriot community (A/52/834-S/1998/255); challenges the reference to Mr. Denktash as "President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and states that the settlement of the Cyprus question must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, as provided for in Security Council resolution 939 (1994).

S/1998/299 (A/52/866) Letter, 1 Apr. 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter from Ay tug Plumer of the Turkish Cypriot community with the attached letter from Rauf Denktash; concerns the plans of the Cypriot administration to deploy Greek combat aircraft at the Paphos military airbase.


S/1998/322 Letter, 8 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council proposing that the Netherlands be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

S/1998/323 Letter, 14 Apr. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with his intention to add the Netherlands to the list of States contributing military personnel to the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as outlined in his letter dated 8 Apr. (S/1998/322).


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CYPRUS QUESTION (cont.)

S/1998/388 Letter, 8 May 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council of his intention to appoint Ann Hercus (New Zealand) to the post of Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission in Cyprus.

S/1998/389 Letter, 13 May 1998, from the President of the Security Council reporting that the members of the Council agree with the Secretary-General's proposal to appoint Ann Hercus (New Zealand) as Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission in Cyprus.


S/1998/410 Letter, 20 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing members of the Security Council of the positions of the leaders of both communities regarding negotiations for a Cyprus settlement and the consequent status of the Cyprus efforts.

S/1998/411 Letter, 19 May 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Council have taken note of his letter (S/1998/410) and reiterate their strong support for his mission of good offices for Cyprus and for the efforts of his Special Adviser on Cyprus.


S/1998/460 (A/52/830) Letter, 3 June 1998, from Cyprus reporting developments regarding the ongoing destruction of the religious and cultural identity of the part of Cyprus under Turkish administration.

S/1998/527 (A/52/956) Letter, 17 June 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter of 15 June from Ay tug Plumer of the Turkish Cypriot community in response to letter by the representative of Cyprus to the UN (A/52/930-S/1998/460); denies allegations concerning the destruction of the cultural property of northern Cyprus.

S/1998/539 Letter, 19 June 1998, from Greece; refers to public statements by the Prime Minister of Turkey and other Turkish officials concerning a training flight of 4 Greek Air Force jets to Cyprus and states that the Greek Government is firmly committed to a solution of the Cyprus problem within the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

S/1998/542 (A/52/960) Letter, 19 June 1998, from Cyprus transmitting letter of 18 June from the President; asks the Secretary-General to undertake a personal initiative to achieve progress in reducing military tensions in Cyprus.

S/1998/543 (A/52/961) Identical letters, 18 June 1998, from Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that 4 Greek fighter aircraft and 1 transport airplane landed in the military base in Paphos, 16 June; requests that the UN intervene in this development.


S/1998/704 (A/52/999) Letter, 28 July 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter from Ay tug Plumer of the Turkish Cypriot community; refers to the letters from the representative of Cyprus to the UN (A/52/973-S/1998/609,

A/52/976-S/1998/622,

A/52/984-S/1998/651,

A/52/988-S/1998/670 and

A/52/991-S/1998/693, respectively) and denies allegations regarding violations of the airspace of Cyprus.


S/1998/734 (A/52/1012) Letter, 28 July 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter from Ay tug Plumer of the Turkish Cypriot community in response to letters from the Representative of Cyprus to the UN (A/52/993-S/1998/693,

A/52/996-S/1998/696), which contain allegations regarding violations of the airspace of Cyprus.


S/1998/832 (A/52/1030) Letter, 2 Sept. 1998, from Turkey, transmitting letter from Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Cypriot community with regard to the proposals made by him to the President of Cyprus towards a viable and just settlement of the Cyprus dispute; states that the proposals uphold the principle of the equality of the 2 peoples on the island and aim to uphold the balance between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus, which was established by the 1960 Agreements.


S/1998/1013 (A/53/558) Letter, 29 Oct. 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter from Ay tug Plimer of the Turkish Cypriot community, in response to the statement of the Cyprus Representative in the general debate of the General Assembly; rejects the allegations that the presence of Turkey in northern Cyprus is an invasion and an occupation of the area.


S/1998/1122 (A/53/705) Letter, 24 Nov. 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter of the same date from Ay tug Plimer of the Turkish Cypriot community, rejecting allegations made in the statement of the Representative of Cyprus to the UN at the meeting of the 4th Committee under agenda item 85 on 2 Nov.


S/1998/1148 (A/53/725) Letter, 12 Dec. 1998, from Turkey transmitting letter from Ay tug Plimer of the Turkish Cypriot community, which refers to the statements under agenda items on human rights questions made by the representatives of Greece and the Greek Cypriot community at a meeting of the 3rd Committee on 10 Nov.
CYPRUS QUESTION (cont.)


Draft resolutions

S/1998/575 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.


S/1998/1207 Draft resolution on extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

S/1998/1208 Draft resolution on lasting and just settlement in Cyprus.

Discussion in plenary


Resolutions


Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 31 Dec. 1998; underlines the importance of early agreement to the reciprocal measures for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines proposed and subsequently adopted by UNFICYP, notes the fact that only one side has so far accepted this package, calls for early agreement to and rapid implementation of reciprocal measures and encourages UNFICYP to continue its efforts towards that end; calls upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defenses spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, Annex), stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction; calls upon the leaders of the 2 communities to resume the discussions on security issues begun on 26 Sept. 1997; welcomes also the appointment of the new 3rd member of the Committee on Missing Persons, and calls for implementation without delay of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997; reiterates its support for the efforts of UN and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal event, regrets the suspension of such activity by the Turkish Cypriot leadership and urges both sides, and in particular the Turkish Cypriot side, to facilitate arrangements within which bi-communal contracts can take place uninterrupted and without formalities (adopted unanimously, 3898th meeting, 29 June 1998).
CYPRUS QUESTION (cont.)

S/RES/1179 (1998)  [The Cyprus question].
Stresses its full support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and for the efforts of his Special Adviser on Cyprus to resume a sustained process of direct negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement on the basis of the relevant Security Council resolutions, and stresses also the importance of concerted efforts to work with the Secretary-General to that end; calls once again upon the leaders of the communities, in particular the Turkish Cypriot side, to commit themselves to this process of negotiations, to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his special Adviser and to resume the direct dialogue without further delay, and urges all States to lend their full support to these efforts; further calls in this context upon all parties concerned to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence on both sides, and to avoid any actions which might increase tension, including through further expansion of military forces and armaments (adopted unanimously, 3898th meeting, 29 June 1998).

S/RES/1217(1998)  [Extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)].
Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1999; reminds both sides of their obligations to prevent any violence directed against UNFICYP personnel, to cooperate fully with UNFICYP and to ensure its complete freedom of movement; calls upon the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions; reiterates its grave concern at the continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments in Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus; calls upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a 1st step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces; reaffirms that the status quo is unacceptable and that negotiations on a final political solution of the Cyprus problem have been at an impasse for too long; calls once again upon the leaders of the 2 communities to commit themselves to this process of negotiations, and to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General, his Special Adviser and his Deputy Special Representative and to resume when appropriate the direct dialogue, and urges all States to lend their full support to these efforts; welcomes also the resumption of work of the Committee on Missing Persons, and calls for implementation without delay of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997; reiterates its support for the efforts of UN and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the 2 communities (adopted unanimously, 3959th meeting, 22 Dec. 1998).
CYPRUS QUESTION (cont.)

S/RES/1218(1998) [Lasting and just settlement in Cyprus]

Endorses the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 Sept. 1998 within the framework of his Mission of Good Offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; expresses appreciation for the spirit of cooperation and constructive approach the 2 sides have demonstrated thus far in working with the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General; requests the Secretary-General to work intensively with the 2 sides on the following: (a) an undertaking to refrain from the threat or use of force or violence as a means to resolve the Cyprus problem; (b) a staged process aimed at limiting and then substantially reducing the level of all troops and armaments on Cyprus; (c) implementation of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) package of measures aimed at reducing tensions along the ceasefire lines, and a commitment to enter into discussions with UNFICYP with a view to early agreement on further specific and related tension-reducing steps, including demining along the buffer zone; (d) further progress in the area of tension-reduction; (e) efforts to achieve substantive progress on the core aspects of a comprehensive Cyprus settlement; (f) other measures that will build trust and cooperation between the 2 sides (adopted unanimously, 3959th meeting, 22 Dec. 1998).

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION

See also:
AFRICA—REGIONAL SECURITY
GREAT LAKES REGION (AFRICA)—REGIONAL SECURITY
REFUGEES
RWANDA SITUATION

General documents


S/1998/669 (A/53/192) Letter, 20 July 1998, from Austria transmitting statement of 17 July issued by the President of the European Union on the report of the UN Inquiry into human rights violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to investigate within the framework of their own judicial systems the allegations contained in the report of the UN's investigative team, and to bring to justice those responsible for crimes against humanity and other violations of human rights and humanitarian law.


S/1998/753 Letter, 12 Aug. 1998, from Uganda in response to allegations from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/735); denies involvement in the ongoing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and, states its readiness to work closely with the relevant bodies to find a peaceful solution and, in this regard, endorses the decision adopted by the Harare Regional Summit on 8 Aug. to set up a 4-nation committee to work out modalities for a ceasefire.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION
(cont.)

S/1998/758 Letter, 14 Aug. 1998, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo calling on the Security Council to condemn the invasion of Congolese territory by Rwandan and Ugandan troops, and to request that Rwanda and Uganda withdraw these troops from Congolese territory.

S/1998/770 Letter, 18 Aug. 1998, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo reporting that rebel forces had cut off the supplies of water and electricity to the city of Kinshasa and its surroundings; invites the Security Council to endorse the concerns of OAU with regard to the situation in the country.


S/1998/778 Letter, 19 Aug. 1998, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo reporting that, as a result of the interruption of the water supply and electricity to Kinshasa, malfunctioning incubators have caused more than 700 deaths, and that, the lack of refrigeration has resulted in a scarcity of food. Reports also the summary execution of officers of the Congolese armed forces in the conquered towns of Goma and Bukavu.


S/1998/788 Letter, 21 Aug. 1998, from Austria transmitting declaration issued on 19 Aug. by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; calls upon the Congolese Government and other parties to the conflict to follow up on their commitment to grant protection to those at risk and to provide the International Committee of the Red Cross with all necessary information on the location of detention sites, to allow access to those sites and to provide adequate security for the detainees.


S/1998/831 Letter, 23 Sept. 1998, from Zimbabwe transmitting letter regarding the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo between the allied forces of the 4 member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on the one hand, and Rwanda and Uganda on the other; explains the reasons for the SADC’s involvement in the fighting and sets out the position of Zimbabwe with respect to the crisis.

S/1998/945 Letter, 13 Oct. 1998, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo reporting that a civil aircraft belonging to Congo Airlines was shot down by a missile shortly after take-off from Kindu airport, resulting in the deaths of 41 civilians.

S/1998/970 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from Kenya, transmitting communique on the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, issued by the Heads of State of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda; calls for the immediate negotiation of a ceasefire, the adoption of measures to address the security concerns of neighbouring countries, the orderly withdrawal of foreign troops, the initiation of an all-inclusive political dialogue and the emplacement of an international peacekeeping force under the auspices of OAU and UN.


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**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION**
(cont.)

**S/1998/1076** Letter, 13 Nov. 1998, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo reporting the massacres of the civilian population in the towns of Samba and Aketi allegedly committed by Rwandan-Ugandan coalition troops; requests the Security Council to condemn the countries whose armed forces are perpetrating violations of human rights against the Congolese civilian population.


**S/1998/1180** Letter, 15 Dec. 1998, from Uganda transmitting letter in reply to the memorandum of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/1146); refutes allegations made stating that the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is internal and the fundamental issue of the crisis is the urgent need for internal dialogue between all Congolese parties.


**Statements by the President of the Security Council**


Condemns the massacres and other atrocities committed in Zaire/Democratic Republic of the Congo and especially its eastern provinces; recognizes the work of the Investigative Team in documenting these violations; reaffirms its commitment to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the Great Lakes region; calls on the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to investigate the allegations reported by the Investigative Team and to report to the Secretary-General the steps being taken to investigate and prosecute those responsible; welcomes the decision of OAU to establish the International Panel of Eminent Personalities to Investigate Genocide in Rwanda and the Surrounding Events.


Expresses alarm at the plight of the civilian population throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo; calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict, an immediate cease fire and for the withdrawal of all foreign forces; supports regional diplomatic initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict; condemns summary executions, torture, harassment and detention based on ethnic origins, the recruitment of child soldiers, and the killing of combatants who have laid down their arms; calls for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian agencies to all those in need in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for unrestricted access by the Red Cross to all detainees; and reaffirms the importance of organizing an international conference on peace and security in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of UN.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION (cont.)

At the 3953rd meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo": S/PRST/1998/36.

At the 3922nd meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo": S/PRST/1998/26.


Calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; expresses its support for the regional mediation process begun by OAU and of the Southern African Development Community, and currently led by the President of Zambia and encourages the President of Zambia to continue his efforts; welcomes in particular the initiative taken by the Secretary-General at the 20th Conference of Heads of State of Africa and France, held in Paris from 26-28 Nov. 1998, to bring about an end to the conflict and reach an immediate, unconditional ceasefire; also welcomes the public commitments made in Paris in this regard by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Presidents of Uganda and Rwanda and the Presidents and heads of delegation of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Chad; calls on all the parties concerned to participate at the highest level possible in the upcoming summit to be held in Lusaka on 14 and 15 Dec. 1998, and urges them to work in a constructive and flexible spirit with a view to the signing of a ceasefire agreement as a matter of urgency; also encourages participants at the meeting of the central organ of OAU, in Ouagadougou on 17 and 18 Dec. 1998, to use this opportunity to take urgent steps towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict; strongly encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work actively with the Secretary-General of OAU and with all the parties concerned to help find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict.

Participation by non-Council members


Discussion in plenary


S/PRST/1998/831 (A/53/317) Letter, 2 Sept. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning reports coming from Afghanistan and the region on the fate of the staff of its Consulate-General in Mazar-e-Sharif and of the correspondent of the Islamic Republic News Agency who were abducted on 8 Aug.; reports that there is significant reception in the region for a UN fact-finding mission to determine the fate of the persons concerned.

S/1998/846 (A/53/360) Identical letters, 10 Sept. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council reporting that Taliban leaders have confirmed that the Iranian diplomatic personnel in Mazar-e-Sharif have been killed by Taliban forces, and that their bodies have been recovered and urging that the Security Council take urgent and necessary measures.

S/1998/869 Letter, 16 Sept. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran reporting that Taliban forces have attacked, occupied and looted the Iranian Consulate and Cultural House which are located in the city of Bamyan, Afghanistan, and that a local staff member working at the Cultural House was killed. States that the reported mass killing of civilians by the Taliban on ethnic and religious grounds has continued since 8 Aug. and has now found a tragic dimension in Bamyan, a city largely populated by Shiite Muslims.

DISARMAMENT

See also:
NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION
DISARMAMENT (cont.)

GENERAL DOCUMENTS


S/1998/163 (A/53/73) Letter, 25 Feb. 1998, from Ecuador transmitting the Brasilia Declaration; the timetable of activities for the implementation of the proposals contained in the Declaration; and paragraph 1 (a) of the document "Bases for an understanding between the parties", signed by representatives of Ecuador and Peru at the end of the 2nd phase of the substantive talks between the 2 countries, Brasilia, 24 Nov. 1997.


EAST TIMOR

GENERAL DOCUMENTS


ECONOMIC EMBARGO--CUBA

See: CUBA--UNITED STATES

ENVIRONMENT

GENERAL DOCUMENTS


ERITREA--ETHIOPIA

GENERAL DOCUMENTS


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ERITREA--ETHIOPIA (cont.)

S/1998/399 Letter, 15 May 1998, from Eritrea transmitting 2 statements issued on 14 and 15 May, concerning the crisis which has developed between Eritrea and Ethiopia because Eritrean forces allegedly crossed over into Ethiopian territory.

S/1998/414 Letter, 19 May 1998, from Ethiopia transmitting statement of the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the diplomatic community in Addis Ababa; discusses the incursions into Ethiopian territory by Eritrean forces, 12 May and states that the resolution of the border dispute between 2 countries can only be possible through negotiation following the unconditional withdrawal of Eritrean troops from Ethiopian territory.

S/1998/417 Letter, 20 May 1998, from Eritrea transmitting statement of the same date by the Government's Cabinet of Ministers, concerning the dispute with regard to the boundary between Ethiopia and Eritrea.


S/1998/465 Letter, 1 June 1998, from Zimbabwe in its capacity as the Representative of the Current Chairman of the OAU transmitting OAU press release issued 29 May, regarding diplomatic efforts deployed by the Secretary-General of OAU aimed at defusing the tension between Ethiopia and Eritrea.


S/1998/474 Letter, 4 June 1998, from Ethiopia transmitting statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the 68th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU; concerns the recent development in relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia.


S/1998/482 Letter, 8 June 1998, from Eritrea transmitting statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the summit meeting of OAU on the crisis between Ethiopia and Eritrea.


S/1998/485 Letter, 8 June 1998, from Zimbabwe transmitting resolution which was adopted on 5 June by the Council of Ministers of OAU, meeting in special session on the situation relating to the dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

S/1998/486 Letter, 1 June 1998, from Ethiopia transmitting a summary of press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning a 2nd air strike by Eritrean forces against civilian targets in the city of Mekelle, 5 June; also transmits press statement made on 8 June by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the 68th session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, in which he urged the member States of OAU and of the international community to prevail upon Eritrea to demonstrate its readiness to resolve the conflict through peaceful means by accepting the recommendations of the facilitators.

S/1998/492 Letter, 9 June 1998, from Eritrea reporting that the Government of Ethiopia has declared war against Eritrea, thereby creating a grave threat to international security.

ERITREA--ETHIOPIA (cont.)


S/1998/496 Letter, 10 June 1998, from Rwanda and the United States transmitting general implementation plan and recommendations from the facilitators prepared by the Rwandan-United States facilitation team currently negotiating with representatives of the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia towards a resolution of the dispute between the 2 countries.


S/1998/506 Letter, 13 June 1998, from Eritrea transmitting statement of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the Government's acceptance of the proposal made by the United States on 14 June for a total ban of air strikes by Eritrea and Ethiopia.

S/1998/521 Letter, 16 June 1998, from Eritrea transmitting statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued in response to Eritrea's statement (S/1998/508); states that Eritrea is trying to deceive the international community on the nature of the moratorium on air strikes and that the crisis between Ethiopia and Eritrea is worsening.


S/1998/551 Letter, 22 June 1998, from Ethiopia transmitting press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 19 June concerning Eritrea's rejection of the peace effort by the OAU Heads of State and Government, undertaken in accordance with the decision of the 34th ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held in Ouagadougou.


S/1998/556 Letter, 22 June 1998, from Eritrea; refers to an address by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and states that Ethiopia has the intention of invading Eritrea; transmits also statement by the Ministry of Information and Culture concerning Eritreans expelled from Ethiopia.

S/1998/557 Letter, 24 June 1998, from Ethiopia; refers to letter from Eritrea (S/1998/556) and states that the statement attributed to the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs is not based on facts and requests the Security Council to be seized with the matter to help resolve the conflict through peaceful means.


S/1998/628 Letter, 10 July 1998, from Eritrea transmitting statement of the same date by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs; refers to the statements made by the Prime Minister of Ethiopia concerning the expulsion of Eritrean civilians from Ethiopia.

ERITREA--ETHIOPIA (cont.)

Eritrea transmitting statement issued
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
concerning alleged violations of the
human rights of Eritreans living in
Ethiopia.

Eritrea transmitting press statement
issued by the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs concerning the meeting of the
Ministerial Committee of OAU on the
Eritrea-Ethiopia conflict, Ouagadougou,

Eritrea transmitting communiqué
entitled "Organization of African
Unity's facilitation and Eritrea's
response".

Eritrea transmitting resolution on
the Eritrea/Ethiopia conflict, adopted
at the 39th session of the
Executive Committee and 21st
Conference of the Union of African
Parliaments, Niamey, 18-20 Aug.

S/1998/819 (A/52/1026) Identical
letters, 28 Aug. 1998, from Eritrea
addressed to the Secretary-General
and to the President of the Security
Council, transmitting statement
informing UN that the Government has
released 71 Ethiopian soldiers who
were captured in the border conflict
with Ethiopia, and calling upon the
international community to exert all
necessary efforts to promote a legal
and peaceful resolution to the
problem between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Austria transmitting statement on the
Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict, issued
on 3 Sept. 1998 by the Presidency of
the European Union; urges both parties
to find a peaceful solution to the
conflict under the auspices of OAU.

Eritrea transmitting letter of 2 Sept.
from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs addressed to the
Secretary-General of the Union of
African Parliaments; refers to the
resolution on the Eritrea/Ethiopia
conflict, adopted by the Union at its
meeting in Niamey, Niger, 16-20 Aug.

1998, from Eritrea transmitting
independent investigation report
titled "Mass expulsion from
Ethiopia: report on the deportation
of Eritreans and Ethiopians of
Eritrean origin from Ethiopia,
June-August 1998", prepared by
Nathalie S. Klein, Yale Law School.

Eritrea transmitting statement issued
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
concerning a new map that has been
circulated by the Ethiopian Foreign
Ministry to diplomatic missions in
Addis Ababa and to schools and other
government institutions; states that,
although the map (copied enclosed)
conforms with the international
boundary between Eritrea and
Ethiopia, Badme village is inexplicably displaced.

Ethiopia in reply to the statement
issued by the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of Eritrea (S/1998/956)
concerning the circulation of a map
by the Government of Ethiopia; states
that there has been no recent
re distribution of a map by the
Ministry, unless the reference is to a
map which was made available at the
request of the diplomatic community
to indicate the area occupied by
Eritrea on 12 May 1998.

1998, from Ethiopia, transmitting
study by M. Wray Witten, Princeton
University, entitled "The grave
danger of illusions about Eritrea";
concerns the human rights situation
of Ethiopians in Eritrea.

Eritrea, in reply to a letter from
Ethiopia (S/1998/977), transmitting
statement reproduced from the 24th
edition of Eritrea Profile, an
official paper of the Government of
Eritrea; concerns maps issued by the
Government of Ethiopia.

Eritrea rejecting attacks by Ethiopia
which caused civilian deaths and
destruction of property.

Ethiopia transmitting a statement of
the same date by the Office of the
Spokesperson concerning Eritrea's
rejection of the peace proposal on
the Ethiopian/Eritrean conflict of
the OAU, adopted by the Meeting of
the OAU Committee of Heads of State
and Government, Ouagadougou, Burkina
Faso, 7-8 Nov. 1998.
ERITREA—ETHIOPIA (cont.)

S/1998/1060 Letter, 11 Nov. 1998, from Eritrea transmitting statement concerning the meeting of the OAU Committee of Heads of State, Ouagadougou, 7-8 Nov., issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 9 Nov., and the press release issued by OAU, 8 Nov.; states that the conflict with Ethiopia is a border dispute that must be resolved by respecting Eritrea’s Italian colonial boundaries that were in accordance with treaties of 1900, 1902 and 1908, and affirms its commitment to the cessation of hostilities.

S/1998/1061 Letter, 11 Nov. 1998, from Ethiopia transmitting statement of the same date on the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; announces Ethiopia’s acceptance of the OAU proposal for peace, the Framework Agreement which calls for Eritrean troops to withdraw from Badme and its environs, and reiterates Ethiopia’s preference to resolve this crisis peacefully as long as it is possible to regain full sovereignty over its land without recourse to war.

S/1998/1062 Letter, 11 Nov. 1998, from Djibouti transmitting communique on the meeting of the Mediation Committee of the OAU, held in Ouagadougou, 7-8 Nov., issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, 10 Nov.; rejects the allegations of Eritrea and states that faced with Eritrea’s rejection of the recommendations contained in the Framework Agreement, the Heads of State demand the withdrawal of Eritrean troops from Badme.


S/1998/1093 Letter, 18 Nov. 1998, from Djibouti transmitting communique of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, 18 Nov.; states that the Government of Djibouti has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Eritrea following serious and unfounded accusations made by Eritrea concerning Djibouti’s alleged participation in the dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

S/1998/1095 Letter, 18 Nov. 1998, from Austria transmitting, on behalf of the Presidency of the European Union, statement on the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict, 18 Nov.; states that the OAU High-Level Delegation’s proposals for a framework agreement and urges both parties to commit themselves to full and unequivocal acceptance of these proposals.


S/1998/1205 Letter, 21 Dec. 1998, from Eritrea transmitting statement of the same date issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the diplomatic corps accredited to Eritrea, also transmits speech of 17 Dec. by the President of Eritrea to the meeting of the Organization of African Unity Central Organ held in Ouagadougou, and an excerpt from the communique issued on 17 Dec. by the 4th Ordinary Session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

S/1998/1210 Letter, 22 Dec. 1998, from Ethiopia transmitting communique issued on 17 Dec. at Ouagadougou at the 4th ordinary session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, as well as a statement of the same date delivered by the Ethiopian Prime Minister at the 4th OAU Central Organ Summit.
ERITREA--ETHIOPIA (cont.)


S/1998/1234 (A/53/774) Letter, 29 Dec. 1998, from Eritrea transmitting press release of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; reports death of 2 Eritreans in the detention camps in Ethiopia and calls for an independent investigation into the causes of, and circumstances surrounding their death; calls also for the immediate release of all Eritrean civilians from detention in Ethiopia.

Resolutions
S/RES/1177 (1998) [Conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea]. Condemns the use of force and demands that both parties immediately cease hostilities and refrain from further use of force; welcomes the commitment of the parties to a moratorium on the threat of and use of air strikes; urges the parties to exhaust all means to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute; expresses its strong support for the decision of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of OAU on 10 June 1998 (S/1998/494) as well as for the mission and efforts of the Heads of State of OAU and urges OAU to follow up as quickly as possible; calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with OAU; also calls upon the parties to avoid any steps which would aggravate tensions such as provocative actions or statements and to take steps to build confidence between them including by guaranteeing the rights and safety of each other's nationals; requests the Secretary-General to make available his good offices in support of a peaceful resolution of the conflict and stands ready to consider further recommendations to this end; requests the Secretary-General to provide technical support to the parties to assist in the eventual delimitation and demarcation of the common border between Ethiopia and Eritrea and, for this purpose, establishes a Trust Fund and urges all member States to contribute to it; decides to remain seized of the matter (adopted unanimously, 3895th meeting, 26 June 1998).

ERITREA--SUDAN

General documents

S/1999/180 Letter, 27 Feb. 1998, from Eritrea reporting that Sudanese forces attacked the Eritrean regions known as Ulluj, Talataasher and Gemalika near the border with the Sudan, 26 Feb.

ERITREA--SUDAN (cont.)

S/1998/708 Letter, 3 Aug. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting cable message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which it is reported that on 28 July Eritrean forces attacked a number of Sudanese border villages.

S/1998/733 Letter, 7 Aug. 1998, from Eritrea in response to letter from Sudan (S/1998/708); states that the military operations against the Sudanese Army of which Eritrea is being accused, are being carried out by Sudanese opposition forces inside Sudan. Transmits article published in Al-Hayat, 4 Aug., entitled "The Sudanese opposition confirms its control of areas along the border of Eritrea".

S/1998/822 Letter, 6 Oct. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting text of a telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs reporting that on 14 Sept. Ugandan forces with the help of Eritrean forces attacked Sudanese forces from 3 areas along the northern Ugandan border; states that after the military exchange between the 2 sides Sudanese forces removed military insignia from the uniforms of Ugandan casualties.


ETHIOPIA--ERITREA

See: ERITREA--ETHIOPIA

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA--HUMAN RIGHTS

See also:
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SITUATION
CROATIA SITUATION
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA SITUATION

General documents

S/1998/160 Letter, 26 Feb. 1998, from Bosnia and Herzegovina citing eyewitness statements on the presence of a prison in Yugoslavia, where as many as 40 to 50 citizens of the UN designated safe area of Srebrenica are being held, and requests the Security Council to take urgent action to secure their safety.

S/1998/225 (A/53/81) Identical letters, 11 Mar. 1998, from Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and to the President of the General Assembly transmitting statement issued on 10 Mar. by government officials of Serbia concerning the situation in Kosovo and Metohija; concerns measures taken in response to the recent violence in Kosovo and Metohija, and invites the representatives of the Albanian minority to embark on open dialogue.

S/1998/226 Letter, 12 Mar. 1998, from Indonesia in its capacity as Chairperson of the expanded Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina in New York, reporting on the Group's meeting, 10 Mar.; expresses support for the request of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1998/160) to the Security Council to take urgent action to secure safety for the population in the designated "safe areas".


FORMER YUGOSLAVIA--HUMAN RIGHTS (cont.)

S/1998/291 (A/53/93) Letter, 1 Apr. 1998, from Yugoslavia transmitting statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution imposing an arms embargo on Yugoslavia; states that the issue in Kosovo and Metohija may be resolved only through dialogue.


FORMER YUGOSLAVIA--INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

See:
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION

See also:
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SITUATION
CROATIA SITUATION
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA--HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL POLICE TASK FORCE
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION
STABILIZATION FORCE
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA SITUATION
UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA
UN POLICE SUPPORT GROUP
UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE
UN TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMION

Reports


FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)


FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/121 Letter, 8 Jan. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Security Council approve his appointment of Souren Saroyan (Syrian Arab Republic) as his representative and head of the support group and the UN Liaison Office in Zagreb.

S/1998/30 Letter, 13 Jan. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that he intends to appoint Souren Saroyan (Syrian Arab Republic) as his representative and head of the support group and the UN Liaison Office in Zagreb.


S/1998/259 Letter, 19 Mar. 1998, from the United Kingdom transmitting statement on Brcko, issued by the Presidency of the European Union, 15 Mar.; welcomes the decision by the Arbitral Tribunal to maintain the status quo under the international supervision arrangements and to defer the final arbitration award to early 1999.


S/1998/294 Letter, 2 Apr. 1998, from Yugoslavia transmitting letter of the same date from President Milosevic addressed to the Serbian President, the Serbian Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly of Serbia; proposes the holding of a referendum on the participation of foreign representatives in the resolution of problems in Kosovo and Metohija. Also transmits statement of the Serbian President on the matter and proposal of the Serbian Government calling for the referendum.
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/313 Letter, 8 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the Security Council that since UN does not have a political presence in Kosovo that would enable it to gather first-hand information on the situation in the area, he will be relying exclusively on the information and assessment of the Contact Group, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union in order to discharge his mandate with regard to the matter.

S/1998/355 Letter, 29 Apr. 1998, from Italy transmitting statement on Kosovo agreed by the members of the Contact Group at their meeting, Rome, 29 Apr.


S/1998/401 Letter, 15 May 1998, from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; requests that the Security Council adopt a resolution by which the stay of the UN Preventive Deployment Force will be extended after 31 Aug.

S/1998/475 Letter, 5 June 1998, from Luxembourg transmitting statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by NATO, following the ministerial meeting, Luxembourg, 28 and 29 May 1998; states that NATO has approved the operational plans for maintaining the Stabilization Force beyond June 1998, in order to promote the further implementation of the Peace Agreement.

S/1998/498 Letter, 10 June 1998, from Germany in its capacity as the coordinator of the Consulting and Coordinating Process, transmitting declaration issued by the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Luxembourg Peace Implementation Council, which met to review progress in the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to adopt a peace implementation agenda for the next 6-month period.

S/1998/533 Letter, 18 June 1998, from Croatia transmitting the Croatian draft text for an agreement between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which a permanent solution to the security issue of Pevlaka is proposed.


S/1998/564 Letter, 24 June 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with his decision to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Graeme Roger Williams (New Zealand) as the next Chief Military Observer of the UN Mission of Observers in Pevlaka.


S/1998/617 Letter, 8 July 1998, from Croatia referring to the Croatian draft agreement with Yugoslavia (S/1998/533) concerning the issue of Pevlaka; states that it is in support of bilateral negotiations with view of resolving security issues of Pevlaka, but does not accept negotiations on changing internationally recognized borders as was implied in Yugoslavia’s letter (S/1998/393).


S/1998/691 (A/53/190) Letter, 23 July, 1998, from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia, transmitting letter by the respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); informs UN of their common position with regard to the issue of possible membership of Yugoslavia in OSCE.

S/1998/839 Letter, 8 Sept. 1998, from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia concerning the continuing refusal by Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate with the Tribunal in the execution of the arrest warrants against Milosevic, Mladic and Veselin Stjepanac.


S/1998/854 Letter, 15 Sept. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council welcome the proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Ove Johnny Stromberg (Norway) as Force Commander of the UN Preventive Deployment Force.


S/1998/964 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from Croatia, in reply to letter from Yugoslavia (A/53/480) concerning the Prevlaka Peninsula, discusses the nature of the relations between the 2 States within the context of reconciliation and return, the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Prevlaka, Kosovo and succession.


S/1998/1051 (A/53/653) Letter, 9 Nov. 1998, from Yugoslavia transmitting statement by the Federal Ministry of Justice concerning media reports on the refusal by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to issue visas to officials of the International Tribunal in The Hague to participate in the symposium on the Tribunal to be held in Belgrade; states that the Yugoslavian Embassy in The Hague did issue the visas to the officials.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/1089 (A/53/678) Identical letters, 13 Nov. 1998, from Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting statement adopted, 12 Nov. by the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly (the lower house of Parliament), in connection with a possible military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; calls on the parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries to prevent military action in Kosovo and to promote a peaceful solution to the problem.

S/1998/1118 (A/53/702) Letter, 24 Nov. 1998, from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia transmitting 2 agreements between the 2 countries signed on 22 Nov.: Agreement on the Establishment of Special Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed by the President of Croatia and the President and Vice-President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Agreement on Free Transit through the Territory of Croatia to and from the port of Ploce and through the Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina at Neum, signed by their respective Presidents.

S/1998/1124 Letter, 25 Nov. 1998, from the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia referring to statement issued by the Ministry of Justice of Yugoslavia (A/53/653-S/1998/1051); states that his decision to cancel the planned visit to Yugoslavia was a conscious one precipitated by the action of the authorities of Yugoslavia who offered to issue visas on condition that neither he nor members of his staff would be allowed to enter Kosovo for investigative purposes, contrary to the entitlements under Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the UN.

S/1998/1165 (A/53/746) Letter, 14 Dec. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran in its capacity as Chairman of the OIC Contact Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, concerning the issue of Brcko arbitration; states that it would be unjust if Brcko were awarded to the Republika Srpska and requests the prompt action of the Secretary-General on this issue, in the light of the fact that the final decision of the Arbitral Tribunal for the Dispute over the Inter-Entity Boundary in the Brcko Area should be reached early in 1999.

S/1998/1187 Letter, 17 Dec. 1998, from Yugoslavia expressing satisfaction at the balanced and objective way in which the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1147) presents the situation in Kosovo; states, however, that the report fails to reflect the obstacles that stand in the way of the resumption of unconditional dialogue as demanded in relevant resolutions of the Security Council and statements of the Contact Group.

S/1998/1191 Letter, 16 Dec. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council of his intention to appoint Fernando Valenzuela Marzo (Spain) as his Special Representative for the UN Preventive Deployment Force and that he will assume his functions at the beginning of Jan. 1999.

S/1998/1192 Letter, 18 Sept. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council take note of the Secretary-General’s proposal (S/1998/1191) to appoint Fernando Valenzuela Marzo (Spain) as his Special Representative for the UN Preventive Deployment Force.

S/1998/1204 Letter, 18 Dec. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; outlines the action taken by the Secretariat regarding 2 armoured personnel carriers allegedly belonging to the armed forces of Yugoslavia which might have been stolen from the Dutch battalion serving with the UN Protection Force, and requests that the matter be brought to the attention of members of the Security Council, taking into account the fact that it has proved impossible to resolve the issue in a satisfactory manner.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/16 Draft resolution on the monitoring of the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula by UN military observers.
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/284 Draft resolution on the imposition of an arms embargo against Yugoslavia / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

S/1998/386 Draft resolution on an increase in the number of Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia / Costa Rica, France, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

S/1998/415 Draft resolution on strengthening the International Police Task Force / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

S/1998/502 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

S/1998/648 Draft resolution on the demilitarization of the Pevliska peninsula / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.


S/1998/1082 Draft resolution on the failure of Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.


Welcomes the successful completion of the UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES); underlines the importance of continued efforts by the Government of the Republic of Croatia to ensure full participation by the Serb minority in the political life of the country; calls upon the Government to intensify its efforts to promote full reintegration of the region, to protect human rights and to improve public confidence in the Croatian police; strongly supports the closest possible cooperation between UN and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe; pays tribute to the personnel of UNTAES and expresses its appreciation to the Transitional Administrators and the Force Commanders for their leadership of the UNTAES mission.


Expresses concern at the Croatia's lack of compliance with obligations assumed under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slovenia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, and about the increasing harassment and intimidation of the local Serb community in the region; calls upon the Government publicly to demonstrate its commitment to fulfilling its obligations under the Basic Agreement and to take steps to ensure safety, security and rights of all Croatian citizens; also calls on the Croatian Government to establish clear procedures for the documentation of refugees from Croatia, to issue a plan for equitable two-way return, implement its legislation on amnesty, and pass equitable property and tenancy rights.

Welcomes the announcement of the decision on 15 Mar. 1998 relating to Brcko by the Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to Article V, Annex 2 to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex) and to the Award of 14 February 1997 (S/1998/126); calls upon the parties to Annex 2 to the Peace Agreement to implement the decision without delay, as they are obliged to do.


The Security Council welcomes the successful conclusion of the police support group mandate and the smooth transition of responsibilities to the police monitoring programme of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); the Security Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing departures of Serb residents; the Council calls upon the Government of Croatia to make every effort to enhance public confidence in the police force and to recommit itself fully to the process of reconciliation between ethnic groups.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)
S/PV.3847 (13 Jan. 1998) Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey and Ukraine.
S/PV.3868 (31 Mar. 1998) Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey and Ukraine.
S/PV.3883 (21 May 1998) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy.
S/PV.3909 (19 July 1998) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Malaysia, Turkey and Albania.
S/PV.3911 (21 July 1998) Austria, Germany, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
S/PV.3930 (23 Sept. 1998) Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy.
S/PV.3937 (24 Oct. 1998) Germany, Italy, Poland, and Ukraine.
S/PV.3944 (17 Nov. 1998) Germany and Italy.

Discussion in plenary

At the 3847th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/16 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1147 (1998).

At the 3854th meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council, in connection with the Council’s consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia": S/PRST/1998/3.
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)

At the 3859th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, following consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in Croatia":

At the 3862nd meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

At the 3868th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/284 was adopted (14-0-1): resolution 1160 (1998).


S/PV.3878 (13 May 1998).
At the 3878th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/386 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1166 (1998).

S/PV.3883 (21 May 1998).
At the 3883rd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/415 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1166 (1998).

At the 3902nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/502 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1174 (1998).

At the 3901st meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with the Council’s consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia":

At the 3907th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/642 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1183 (1998).

At the 3909th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/648 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1184 (1998).

At the 3911th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/668 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1186 (1998).

At the 3919th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/806 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1191 (1998).

At the 3930th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/882 was adopted (14-0-1): resolution 1199 (1998).

At the 3937th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/992 was adopted (14-0-2): resolution 1207 (1998).

S/PV.3941 (6 Nov. 1998).
At the 3941st meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in Croatia:

S/PV.3944 (17 Nov. 1998).
At the 3944th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1082 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1207 (1998).

Resolutions
S/RES/1137 (1998) [Monitoring of the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula by UN military observers].
Authorizes UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, until 15 July 1998; reiterates its call upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in UN-designated zones, to cooperate fully with UN military observers and to ensure their safety and freedom of movement; urges the parties to abide by their mutual commitments and to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 Aug. 1996; urges the parties to take concrete steps towards a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in good faith and without delay; requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 5 July 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and in particular on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences; requests UN military observers and the multinational stabilization force to cooperate fully with each other (adopted unanimously, 3947th meeting, 13 Jan. 1998).
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1160 (1998) [Imposition of an arms embargo against Yugoslavia].

Calls upon Yugoslavia immediately to take the further necessary steps to achieve a political solution to the issue of Kosovo through dialogue and to implement the actions indicated in the Contact Group statements of 9 and 25 Mar. 1998; calls also upon the Kosovar Albanian leadership to condemn all terrorist action, and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovar Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only; decides that all States shall, for the purposes of fostering peace and stability in Kosovo, prevent the sale or supply to Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, of arms and related material of all types and shall prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there; decides to establish a committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution; (b) to consider any information brought to its attention by any State concerning violation of the prohibition imposed by this resolution and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (c) to make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution; (d) to promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution; decides to review the situation on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General, which will take into account the assessments of, inter alia, the Contact Group, OSCE and the European Union (adopted 14-0-1, 3866th meeting, 31 Mar. 1998).

S/RES/1166 (1998) [Increase in the number of Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia].

Decides to establish a 3rd Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal, and to this end decides to amend articles 11, 12 and 13 of the Statute of the International Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to this resolution; decides that 3 additional judges shall be elected as soon as possible to serve in the additional Trial Chamber, and decides also, without prejudice to article 13.4 of the statute of the International Tribunal, that once elected they shall serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges, and that for the purpose of that election the Security Council shall, notwithstanding article 13.2 (c) of the Statute, establish a list from the nominations received of not less than 6 and not more than 9 candidates; requests the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections mentioned above and for enhancing the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, including the timely provision of personnel and facilities, in particular for the 3rd Trial Chamber and related offices of the Prosecutor, and further requests him to keep the Security Council closely informed of progress in this regard (adopted unanimously, 3878th meeting, 13 May 1998).
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1168 (1998) [Strengthening the International Police Task Force (IPTF)].

Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of IPTF by 30 posts, to a total authorized strength of 2,057; supports the improvements in the overall management of IPTF; stresses the importance of continued reforms in this area, and in this regard strongly encourages the Secretary-General to make further improvements to IPTF, in particular with regard to personnel management issues; encourages Member States to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary funded basis and in coordination with IPTF, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces; recognizes that establishing an indigenous public security capability is essential to strengthening the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, agrees to consider expeditiously an UNMIBH-led court monitoring programme as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations on the possibility of utilizing locally hired personnel as far as is practical and of voluntary funding (adopted unanimously, 3883rd meeting, 21 May 1998).

S/RES/1174 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)].

Calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the relevant Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under review; authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of development in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; authorizes the Member States to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by SFOR as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that Annex and the protection of SFOR; authorizes Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, decides to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which includes IPTF, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1999, and also decides that the IPTF shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in the Peace Agreement (adopted unanimously, 3892nd meeting, 15 June 1998).
S/RES/1183 (1998) [Demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula].

Authorizes the UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 Jan. 1999; reiterates its call upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the UN designated zones, to cooperate fully with the UN military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement, and calls upon them to complete promptly the demining of the area; urges the parties to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 Aug. 1996, and to engage promptly and constructively in negotiations; requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 15 Oct. 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and in particular on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences, and in this context on the possible adaptation of the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (adopted unanimously, 3907th meeting, 15 July 1998).

S/RES/1184 (1998) [Establishment of a programme to monitor and assess the court system of Bosnia and Herzegovina].

Approves the establishment by the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) of a programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, in the light of the Peace Agreement, the recommendations of the Peace Implementation Conference in Bonn and the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board in Luxembourg, and the recommendations of the High Representative; requests the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate fully with, and instruct their respective responsible officials to provide their full support to, the court monitoring programme (adopted unanimously, 3907th meeting, 16 July 1998).

S/RES/1186 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)].

Decides to authorize an increase in the troop strength of UNPREDEP up to 1,050 and to extend the current mandate of UNPREDEP for a period of 6 months until 28 Feb. 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary-General any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including the tasks of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other activities that are prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998) (adopted unanimously, 3911th meeting, 21 July 1998).


Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with art. 13 (d) of the Statute of the International Tribunal: Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), David Hunt (Australia), Per-Johan Lindholm (Finland), Hugo Anibal Llanos Mansilla (Chile), Patrick Robinson (Jamaica), Jan Skupinski (Poland), S.W.B. Vadugodapitiya (Sri Lanka), Luis Valencia-Rodriguez (Ecuador) and Peter H. Wilkitzki (Germany) (adopted unanimously, 3919th meeting, 27 Aug. 1998).
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INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS - SUBJECT INDEX

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)


Demands that all parties, groups and individuals immediately cease hostilities and maintain a ceasefire in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue and to a clear timetable, leading to an end of the crisis and to a negotiated political solution; demands further that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in addition to the measure called for under resolution 1160 (1998), implement immediately the following concrete measures: (a) cease all action by the security forces affecting the civilian population and order the withdrawal of security units used for civilian repression; (b) enable effective and continuous international monitoring in Kosovo by the European Community Monitoring Mission and diplomatic missions accredited to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; (c) facilitate, in agreement with UNHCR and the international Committee of the Red Cross (IFRC), the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes and allow free and unimpeded access for humanitarian organizations and supplies to Kosovo; (d) make rapid progress to a clear timetable with the aim of agreeing confidence-building measures and finding a political solution; insists that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist action; endorses the steps taken to establish effective international monitoring of the situation in Kosovo, and in this connection welcomes the establishment of the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission; requests the Secretary-General to provide regular reports to the Council as necessary on his assessment of compliance with this resolution by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all elements in the Kosovo Albanian community, including through his regular reports on compliance with resolution 1160 (1998) (adopted 14-0-1, 3980th meeting, 23 Sept. 1998).


Endorses and supports the agreements between Yugoslavia and OSCE, and between Yugoslavia and NATO, concerning the verification of compliance by Yugoslavia and all others concerned in Kosovo with the requirements of its resolution 1199 (1998); notes the endorsement by the Government of Serbia of the accord reached by the President of Yugoslavia and the United States Special Envoy (S/1998/953, annex), and the public commitment of Yugoslavia to complete negotiations on a framework for a political settlement by 2 Nov. 1998, and calls for the full implementation of these commitments; demands that Yugoslavia comply fully and swiftly with resolution 1160 (1998) and cooperate fully with the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo and the NATO Air Verification Mission over Kosovo according to the terms of the relevant agreements; demands that the Kosovo Albanian leadership and community comply fully and swiftly with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) and cooperate fully with the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo; stresses the urgent need for the parties to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue without preconditions and with international involvement; demands the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Kosovo Albanian leadership and all others concerned respect the freedom of movement of the OSCE Verification Mission and other international personnel; urges States and international organizations to make available personnel to the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo; insists that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist actions, demands that such actions cease immediately; calls for prompt investigation of all atrocities committed against civilians and full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (adopted 19-0-2, 3937th meeting, 24 Oct. 1998).
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1207(1998) [The failure of Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia].

Reiterates its decision that all States shall cooperate fully with the Tribunal and its organs in accordance with resolution 827 (1993) and the Statute of the Tribunal, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under Article 29 of the Statute, to execute arrest warrants transmitted to them by the Tribunal, and to comply with its requests for information and investigations; condemns the failure to date of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute the arrest warrants issued by the Tribunal against the 3 individuals referred to in the letter of 8 Sept. 1998, and demands the immediate and unconditional execution of those arrest warrants, including the transfer to the custody of the Tribunal of those individuals; reiterates its call upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor in the investigation of all possible violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal (adopted 14-0-1, 3944th meeting, 17 Nov. 1998).

GEORGIA SITUATION

See also:
HUMAN RIGHTS
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

Reports

General documents
S/1998/209 Letter, 9 Mar. 1998, from Georgia concerning the intention of the Abkhaz separatists to hold illegitimate elections to "local self-governing bodies" at a time when two thirds of the native Abkhazian population, predominantly of Georgian nationality, has been forcibly expelled from their homes and are deprived of the right to participate in the elections; transmits appeal from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to UN, OSCE and the rest of the international community to denounce the repeated attempts of the Abkhaz separatists to hinder the peaceful settlement of the conflict.
S/1998/423 Letter, 22 May 1998, from Georgia transmitting statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning incidents in the Gali region and calls on the UN and the Security Council to continue their efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia.
S/1998/432 Letter, 26 May 1998, from Georgia concerning the deteriorating situation in the Gali region during April and May 1998; states that despite the signing of the Protocol on the Cessation of Military Operations by the sides on 26 May 1998, the incidents have not stopped.
GEDRGIA SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/633 Letter, 10 July 1998, from the President of the Security Council referring to the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/497 and Add.1); states that members of the Council reiterate their call upon the parties to display the necessary political will to achieve substantial results within the framework of the UN-led peace process and through direct dialogue.


S/1998/650 Letter, 15 July 1998, from Georgia transmitting letter of 13 July from the President of Georgia concerning recent events in Abkhazia; states that the Government of Georgia is making every effort to avert the eruption of a wide-scale military conflict in Georgia.


S/1998/660 Letter, 17 July 1998, from Georgia transmitting statement of 16 July issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reporting that the Abkhaz separatist regime was responsible for the explosion of a cart near the village of Sida on 15 July, in which 8 persons were killed and 3 others seriously injured; also reports that the Abkhaz side is mining the roads and paths to Zugdidi to prevent the movement of refugees, letting them pass only at checkpoints after receiving appropriate fees.

S/1998/815 Letter, 26 Aug. 1998, from Georgia reporting that there was an explosion in the city of Zugdidi on 24 Aug., believed to be an act intended to destabilize the situation in the conflict zone. Reports also that there is evidence that mines have been laid in the Gali region, and that weapons and other military equipment are being smuggled in the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia.

S/1998/892 Letter, 25 Sept. 1998, from Georgia transmitting statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the ambush of a vehicle belonging to the UN Observer Mission in Georgia. In Sukhumi, 21 Sept., in which a number of Observers were injured; stresses the necessity for the adoption of a decision regarding the Secretary-General's proposal for the creation of a mechanism that would ensure the safety and normal functioning of the Observer Mission and its personnel.


Draft resolutions


Georgia Situation (cont.)

Statements by the President of the Security Council


Calls upon the parties to observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces and to continue negotiations within the framework of the UN-led peace process; reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes; and calls for the improvement of security, including the creation of a joint mechanism for investigation and prevention of acts that violate the Moscow Agreement.


Demands that both sides observe strictly all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only; welcomes the meeting of both sides on confidence-building measures held in Athens on 16-18 Oct. 1998, and the increased bilateral contacts between the 2 sides; strongly urges the 2 sides to build on this momentum to widen their commitment to the UN-led peace process; strongly encourages the parties to work together in order to convene a meeting between the President of Georgia and Mr. Ardzinba and to reach agreements, in particular on the return of refugees and measures for the economic rehabilitation of Abkhazia, Georgia, as a concrete step towards easing tensions and leading to improvement in the security environment; welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at improving the security of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), approves his proposal to increase the number of internationally recruited lightly-armed security personnel and additional local security personnel to provide internal security to the Mission's installations, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the security of UNOMIG under constant review.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Discussion in plenary


At the 3851st meeting, draft resolution S/1998/79 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1150 (1998).

S/PV.3887 (28 May 1998).

At the 3887th meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/375 and Add.1): S/PRST/1998/16.


At the 3912th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/639 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1107 (1998).


At the 3948th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia: S/PRST/1998/34.
Resolutions

S/RES/1150 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)].

Calls upon the parties to ensure the full implementation of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces; condemns the intensified activities by armed groups, including the continued laying of mines, in the Gali region, and calls upon the parties to honour fully their commitments to take all measures in their power and to coordinate their efforts to prevent such activities; welcomes the additional steps taken in order to improve security conditions so as to minimize the danger to UNOMIG personnel and to create conditions for the effective performance of its mandate; decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 1998 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; encourages further contributions to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflicts in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, including contributions to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by donors, requests the Secretary-General to consider the means of providing technical and financial assistance aimed at the reconstruction of the economy of Abkhazia, Georgia, following the successful outcome of the political negotiations, and welcomes the planning of a needs assessment mission (adopted unanimously, 3851st meeting, 30 Jan. 1998).

S/RES/1187 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)].

Reiterates its grave concern at the resumption of hostilities which took place in May 1998; expresses its deep concern at the significant outflow of refugees resulting from the recent hostilities; condemns the deliberate destruction of houses by Abkhaz forces; expresses its deep concern at the extremely difficult humanitarian situation of the displaced persons from the Gali region as well as of those who remained in that area; condemns the acts of violence against the personnel of UNOMIG, the renewed laying of mines in the Gali region and also the attacks by armed groups, operating in the Gali region from the Georgian side of the Inguri River, against the CIS peacekeeping force; expresses its concern at the mass media campaign launched in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the acts of harassment against UNOMIG, and calls upon the Abkhaz side to cease those acts; decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 Jan. 1999 (adopted unanimously, 3912th meeting, 30 July 1998).

GREAT LAKES REGION (AFRICA)--REGIONAL SECURITY

See also:

BURUNDI SITUATION
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
SITUATION
REFUGEES
RWANDA SITUATION
Reports


General documents

GREAT LAKES REGION (AFRICA)--REGIONAL SECURITY (cont.)

S/1998/438 Letter, 27 May 1998, from the Secretary-General reporting on the implementation of resolution 1161 (1998), by which the Security Council requested the reactivation of the International Commission of Inquiry to investigate the sale, supply and shipment of arms and related matériel to former Rwandan government forces and militias in the Great Lakes region of central Africa; includes the list of persons comprising the Commission.

S/1998/968 Letter, 15 Oct. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council of his decision to appoint Ayté Jean-Claude Kpakpo (Benin) as Senior UN Adviser to the Facilitator of the Burundi peace process; draws attention to the renewed importance of the Burundi peace process and reiterates UN long-standing support of the Facilitator's efforts.


GUINEA BISSAU SITUATION

General documents

S/1998/620 Letter, 15 June 1998, from United Kingdom transmitting statement by the Presidency of the European Union on the situation in Guinea-Bissau; condemns the attempted military coup by some elements of the military forces and calls for the establishment of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau.


S/1998/553 Letter, 19 June 1998, from United Kingdom transmitting statement issued by the Presidency of the European Union on the situation in Guinea-Bissau; calls on the mutineers to lay down their arms to enable the re-establishment of constitutional order and an end to further bloodshed and states its readiness to provide humanitarian assistance as soon as conditions on the ground make it possible to reach those in need.

S/1998/616 Letter, 7 July 1998, from Brazil transmitting communiqué issued by the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries at Lisbon on 3 July; strongly supports the good offices initiative of Portugal and Angola to reach a solution to the conflict in Guinea-Bissau.


S/1998/688 Letter, 28 July 1998, from Cape Verde transmitting a memorandum of understanding agreed upon by the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta, 26 July, as well as declaration by the latter concerning the agreement.
INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS - SUBJECT INDEX

GUINEA BISSAU SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/706 Letter, 30 July 1998, from Austria transmitting statement of 29 July issued by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union with regard to Guinea-Bissau; welcomes the signing by the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the military junta of a Memorandum of Understanding, which provides for an immediate cessation of hostilities, the opening of humanitarian corridors and the beginning of negotiations.


S/1998/825 Letter, 1 Sept. 1998, from Cape Verde and Côte d’Ivoire transmitting 2 texts - the ceasefire agreement concluded between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the Self-denominated Military Junta, and co-signed by the Committee of Seven of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Contact Group of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP), and the final communiqué of the joint ECOWAS/CPLP consultative meeting on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, Praia, Cape Verde, 25-26 Aug.

S/1998/833 Letter, 2 Sept. 1998, from Austria, transmitting statement of the Presidency of the European Union on the resumption of fighting between Government forces and the self-proclaimed military junta in Guinea-Bissau; calls on both parties to end the fighting and continue negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.


S/1998/1094 Letter, 18 Nov. 1998, from Austria transmitting, on behalf of the Presidency of the European Union, statement on Guinea-Bissau, issued, 17 Nov.; calls upon both parties to fulfill their obligations under the Praia and Abuja agreements and to take the necessary steps to allow the transit of humanitarian assistance and facilitate its delivery to the populations in need.


Draft resolutions

GUINEA BISSAU SITUATION (cont.)

Statements by the President of the Security Council

The Security Council welcomes the agreement reached on 1 Nov. 1998, in Abuja, between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the Self-Proclaimed Military Junta; welcomes, in particular, the decision immediately to put in place a Government of National Unity and to hold general and presidential elections not later than the end of Mar. 1999; takes note of the agreement regarding the withdrawal from Guinea-Bissau of all foreign troops and of the simultaneous deployment of the interposition force from the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States; appeals to States and organizations concerned to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and refugees; calls upon the Government and the Self-Proclaimed Military Junta to continue to respect relevant provisions of international law, including humanitarian law, and to ensure safe and unimpeded access by international humanitarian organizations to persons in need of assistance as a result of the conflict. In this regard, it welcomes the decision to open the international airport and the sea-port in Bissau.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

Discussion in plenary
S/PV.3940 (6 Nov. 1998). At the 3940th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau": S/PRST/1998/31.

Resolutions
S/RES/1216 (1998) [The process of peace and reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau].

HAITI--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

See also:
UN CIVILIAN POLICE MISSION IN HAITI

Reports

HAITI--POLITICAL CONDITIONS (cont.)


General documents

S/1998/1003 Letter, 27 Oct. 1998, from Haiti transmitting letter dated 22 Oct. from President Préval concerning the mandate of the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, which ends on 30 Nov. 1998; states essential matters have still to be addressed with regard to the progress of the National Police and, in this regard, requests that UN continue to cooperate with the Government of Haiti.

Draft resolutions


Statements by the President of the Security Council

S/PRST/1998/8 Statement on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3866th meeting, 25 Mar. 1998, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti" / President, Security Council. Agrees with the Secretary-General in his assessment of the Haitian National Police (HNP) in S/1998/144 and expresses the hope that HNP achievements will be matched by progress in other areas, including the development of a functioning judicial system, and in this regard, recognizes the importance of judicial reform; reaffirms that further assistance to HNP, should it be needed, should be provided; reaffirms also that the people and Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice, and the reconstruction of their country and emphasizes the importance of Haiti's continuing to settle its contentions issued peacefully and democratically; stresses that it is of the utmost importance that the next parliamentary and local elections in Haiti be conducted in a free, fair and transparent manner in order to allow the broadest possible voter participation, consistent with Haitian law and urges the international community to be ready to provide electoral assistance as may be requested; stresses that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions, as well as the relevant UN bodies, to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term sustainable development in the country.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Discussion in plenary

HAITI--POLITICAL CONDITIONS (cont.)

Resolutions

S/RES/1212(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)].

Decides to extend the present mandate, including the concept of operation of MIPONUH until 30 Nov. 1999; affirms that future international assistance to the Haitian National Police (HNP) should be considered through UN specialized agencies and programmes, in particular UNDP, and through other international and regional organizations and by Member States; strongly urges the Haitian authorities and political leaders to fulfill their responsibilities and to negotiate urgently an end to the crisis in a spirit of tolerance and compromise; calls upon the Haitian authorities to pursue the reform and strengthening of Haiti’s system of justice, in particular its penal institutions; emphasizes that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government; requests all States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established in resolution 975 (1995) of 30 Jan. 1995 for HNP (adopted 13-0-2, 3949th meeting, 25 Nov. 1998).

HUMAN RIGHTS

See also:
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA--HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--RWANDA

General documents


S/1998/669 (A/53/182) Letter, 20 July 1998, from Austria transmitting statement of 17 July issued by the President of the European Union on the report of the UN Inquiry into Human Rights Violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; condemns all massacres and other atrocities and urges the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to investigate within the framework of their own judicial systems the allegations contained in the report of the UN's investigative team, and to bring to justice those responsible for crimes against humanity and other violations of human rights and humanitarian law.


HUMAN RIGHTS (cont.)


**Statements by the President of the Security Council**


HUMAN RIGHTS--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

See:
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA--HUMAN RIGHTS

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE--WAR VICTIMS

Reports


General documents


Draft resolutions

S/1998/1090 Draft resolution on the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa.

**Statements by the President of the Security Council**


Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on Protection for Humanitarian Assistance to Refugees and Others in Conflict Situations (S/1998/883); condemns the attacks or use of force in conflict situations against refugees and other civilians and all attacks or use of force against UN and other personnel associated with UN operations as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations; and affirms its intention to review thoroughly and promptly the recommendations of the Secretary-General with a view to taking steps consistent with its responsibilities under the Charter of UN and, in this context, notes the views expressed in the debate on the matter at its 3932nd meeting on 29 Sept. 1998.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Discussion in plenary


Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE--WAR VICTIMS (cont.)

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<th>Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)</th>
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Discussion in plenary

At the 3933rd meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations": S/PRST/1998/30.
S/PV.3942 (10 Nov. 1998).
Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote) UNHCR.
Corrects text.
S/PV.3945 (19 Nov. 1998).
At the 3945th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1090 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1208 (1998).

Resolutions

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<td>S/RES/1208(1998) [Maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa].</td>
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<td>Affirms the primary responsibility of States hosting refugees to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in accordance with international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law; calls upon African States further to develop institutions and procedures to implement the provisions of international law relating to the status and treatment of refugees and the provisions of the OAU Convention; recognizes the primary responsibility of the UNHCR to support African States in their actions and requests the UNHCR to keep in close touch with the Secretary-General, the OAU, subregional organizations and the States concerned in this regard; requests the Secretary-General to respond to requests from African States, the OAU and subregional organizations for advice and technical assistance in the implementation of international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law; urges the UNHCR, other relevant UN bodies and organizations, Member States, the OAU and subregional organizations to initiate coordinated programmes, to provide advice, training and technical or other assistance to African States which host refugee populations; encourages relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in such coordinated programmes when appropriate (adopted unanimously, 3945th meeting, 19 Nov. 1998).</td>
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INDIA--NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS

See:
NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS--SOUTH ASIA

INDIA--PAKISTAN

See:
UN MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

INTER-AFRICAN MISSION TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BANGUI AGREEMENTS

See:
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

General documents


S/1998/672 (A/52/990) Letter, 14 July 1998, from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General transmitting declaration signed and joint statement issued at the 5th Summit of Turkish-speaking States, Astana, 9 June.


INTERNATIONAL POLICE TASK FORCE

See also:

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SITUATION
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Reports


Draft resolutions
S/1998/415 Draft resolution on strengthening the International Police Task Force / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

S/1998/502 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)
S/PV.3883 (21 May 1998) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy.
S/PV.3892 (15 June 1998) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Malaysia, Turkey and Albania.

Discussion in plenary


Resolutions
S/RES/1168 (1998) [Strengthening the International Police Task Force (IPTF)].

Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of IPTF by 30 posts, to a total authorized strength of 2,057; supports the improvements in the overall management of IPTF; stresses the importance of continued reforms in this area, and in this regard strongly encourages the Secretary-General to make further improvements to IPTF, in particular with regard to personnel management issues; encourages Member States to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary funded basis and in coordination with IPTF, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces; recognizes that establishing an indigenous public security capability is essential to strengthening the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, agrees to consider expeditiously an UNMIH-led court monitoring programme as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations on the feasibility of utilizing locally hired personnel as far as is practical and of voluntary funding (adopted unanimously, 3883rd meeting, 21 May 1998).
INTERNATIONAL POLICE TASK FORCE (cont.)

S/RES/1174 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIH)].

Calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the relevant Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under review; authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of development in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; authorizes the Member States to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by SFOR as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that Annex and the protection of SFOR; authorizes Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, decides to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which includes IPTF, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1999, and also decides that the IPTF shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in the Peace Agreement (adopted unanimously, 3892nd meeting, 15 June 1998).

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

See also:

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

General documents


S/1998/128 Letter, 17 Feb. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya drawing the attention of the Security Council to the testimony of the British Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons on 10 Feb., in which he stressed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya possesses no chemical or biological weapons.


S/1998/235 Identical letters, 12 Mar. 1998, from Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting note verbale dated 11 Mar. which was presented to the Government of Greece; refers to the reply of Greece to its proposals concerning the Aegean and outlines its views regarding the peaceful settlement of the dispute.


S/1998/406 (A/52/908) Letter, 14 May 1998, from Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey, Transmitting Joint Declaration by the respective Presidents on the development of relations of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation among the 3 countries, on the occasion of the ground-breaking ceremony of the Deriner Dam, Trabzon, Turkey, 23 Apr.
S/1998/450 (A/52/929) Letter, 1 June 1998, from the United Arab Emirates transmitting statement of 30 May by the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the underground nuclear tests recently conducted by India and Pakistan.


S/1998/835 Letter, 4 Sept. 1998, from Japan reporting that the 2nd stage of a 2-stage ballistic missile which was launched from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea flew over the territory of Japan and landed in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Sanriku in the vicinity of frequently used sea lanes; states that this act directly affects the security of Japan and raises serious concern about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.


S/1998/890 Letter, 24 Sept. 1998, from China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitting statement issued following the meeting of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs with the Secretary-General, 24 Sept.; concerns the positions of the Governments concerned on various matters of which the UN is seized.


S/1998/918 (A/53/461) Letter, 1 Oct. 1998, from Cuba requesting that the Secretary-General retain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized all the items submitted by the Republic of Cuba for the attention of that principal organ of UN, as they appear in the notification to the General Assembly contained in document A/53/357.


S/1998/971 (A/53/517) Letter, 12 Oct. 1998, from Cuba requesting that the Secretary-General maintain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized all the items submitted by the Government of Cuba, as included in the notification submitted to the General Assembly in document A/53/357.


INTERSTATE SECURITY (cont.)

Statements by the President of the Security Council


The Security Council welcomes the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the role of the Security Council in the aftermath of conflict, in particular in ensuring a smooth transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building; the Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of establishing post-conflict peace-building structures as part of efforts by the UN system to achieve a lasting peaceful solution to conflicts; it agrees with the Secretary-General that relevant post-conflict peace-building elements should be explicitly and clearly identified and could be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations; it requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council to this effect whenever appropriate; the Security Council also requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the appropriate UN bodies concerning the transitional period to the post-conflict peace-building phase when recommending the final drawdown of a peacekeeping operation; it notes the Secretary-General’s plans for strategic frameworks to ensure increased coherence and effectiveness in the entire range of UN activities in States in and recovering from crisis.

Participation by non-Council members
(without the right to vote)

S/PV.3954 (16 Dec. 1998) - Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sudan, Tunisia and Ukraine.


At the 3961st meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled “Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building”:


INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL—FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

See also:

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SITUATION
CROATIA SITUATION
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA—HUMAN RIGHTS

Reports


General documents

S/1998/376 (A/52/891) - Identical letters, 6 May 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council, conveying letter dated 16 Apr. from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; draws attention to the current capacity of the Court in relation to the increase in the number of individuals expected to be indicted and proposes that a 3rd Trial Chamber of the Tribunal, staffed by 3 additional judges, be established.

S/1998/839 - Letter, 8 Sept. 1998, from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia concerning the continuing refusal by Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate with the Tribunal in the execution of the arrest warrants against Milosevic, Radic and Veselin Sijilvancanin.

S/1998/867 - Letter, 17 Sept. 1998, from Bosnia and Herzegovina, stating that if in fact the Government of Yugoslavia, as charged by Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in her letter of 9 Sept., is in violation of the Dayton/Paris Agreement, as well as various Security Council resolutions and International law, then it is imperative that the Council undertake the appropriate measures and fulfil its obligation to the Peace Agreement which it has endorsed.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
(cont.)

S/1998/990 Letter, 22 Oct. 1998, from the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, stating that, while the recent agreements between the Yugoslav Government and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and NATO commit the Yugoslavs to accept an international verification system in Kosovo, no provisions were made regarding the obligation to cooperate with the International Tribunal. States also that it would appear that the President of Serbia in a statement reserves to the domestic judicial system the right to prosecute and try offences committed in Kosovo that may fall within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal.


S/1998/1124 Letter, 25 Nov. 1998, from the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia referring to statement issued by the Ministry of Justice of Yugoslavia (A/53/653-S/1998/1051); states that his decision to cancel the planned visit to Yugoslavia was a conscious one precipitated by the action of the authorities of Yugoslavia who offered to issue visas on condition that neither he nor members of his staff would be allowed to enter Kosovo for investigative purposes, contrary to the entitlements under Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the UN.

Draft resolutions

S/1998/386 Draft resolution on an increase in the number of Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia / Costa Rica, France, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.


S/1998/1082 Draft resolution on the failure of Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

S/PV.3878 (13 May 1998).
At the 3878th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/386 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1166 (1998).

At the 3919th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/806 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1191 (1998).

S/PV.3944 (17 Nov. 1998).
At the 3944th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1082 was adopted (14–0–1): resolution 1207 (1998).
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Resolutions

S/RES/1166 (1998) [Increase in the number of Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia].

Decides to establish a 3rd Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal, and to this end decides to amend articles 11, 12 and 13 of the Statute of the International Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to this resolution; decides that 3 additional judges shall be elected as soon as possible to serve in the additional Trial Chamber, and decides also, without prejudice to article 13.4 of the Statute of the International Tribunal, that once elected they shall serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges, and that for the purpose of that election the Security Council shall, notwithstanding article 13.2 (c) of the Statute, establish a list from the nominations received of not less than 6 and not more than 9 candidates; requests the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections mentioned above and for enhancing the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, including the timely provision of personnel and facilities, in particular for the 3rd Trial Chamber and related offices of the Prosecutor, and further requests him to keep the Security Council closely informed of progress in this regard (adopted unanimously, 3878th meeting, 13 May 1998).

S/RES/1207 (1998) [The failure of Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia].

Reiterates its decision that all States shall cooperate fully with the Tribunal and its organs in accordance with resolution 827 (1993) and the Statute of the Tribunal, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under Article 29 of the Statute, to execute arrest warrants transmitted to them by the Tribunal, and to comply with its requests for information and investigations; condemns the failure to date of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute the arrest warrants issued by the Tribunal against the 3 individuals referred to in the letter of 8 Sept. 1998, and demands the immediate and unconditional execution of those arrest warrants. Including the transfer to the custody of the Tribunal of those individuals; reiterates its call upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor in the investigation of all possible violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal (adopted 14-0-1, 3944th meeting, 17 Nov. 1998).

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--RWANDA

See also:

RWANDA SITUATION

General documents


Reports


General documents

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL--RWANDA (cont.)


S/1998/760 Letter, 8 July 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting list of candidates (circulated only to the members of the Security Council) nominated by Governments for vacancies as judges of the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/353 Draft resolution on the increase in the number of Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda / Costa Rica, France, Gambia, Kenya, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.


Discussion in plenary


S/PV.3917 (18 Aug. 1998). At the 3917th meeting, the Council decided to extend the deadline for nomination of judges of the Tribunal.


Resolutions

S/RES/1165 (1998) [Increase in the number of Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda]. Determines to establish a 3rd Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and to this end decides to amend articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Statute of the Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to this resolution; decides that the elections for the judges of the 3 Trial Chambers shall be held together, for a term of office to expire on 24 May 2003; decides that, as an exceptional measure to enable the 3rd Trial Chamber to begin to function at the earliest possible date and without prejudice to Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, 3 newly elected judges, designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the International Tribunal, shall commence their term of office as soon as possible following the elections; requests the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections and for enhancing the effective functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including the timely provision of personnel and facilities, in particular for the 3rd Trial Chamber and related offices of the Prosecutor, and further requests him to keep the Security Council closely informed of progress in this regard (adopted unanimously, 3877th meeting, 30 Apr. 1998).

S/RES/1200(1998) [Nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda]. Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12 (d) of the Statute of the International Tribunal: Ms. Eugénie Liliane Artvony (Madagascar); Mr. Pavel Dolenc (Slovenia); Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali); Mr. Willy C. Gaa (Philippines); Mr. Asoka de Z. Gunawardena (Sri Lanka); Mr. Mehmert Guney (Turkey); Mr. Aka Edoukou Jean-Baptiste Kablan (Côte d'Ivoire); Mr. Lati Kama (Senegal); Mr. Dionysios Kondylis (Greece); Mr. Boub Maahamane (Niger); Mr. Erik Mose (Norway); Mr. Yakov Ostrovsky (Russian Federation); Mr. Chetk Dimkínseô Quérêdaogo (Burkina Faso); Ms. Navanethem Pillay (South Africa); Ms. Indira Rana (Nepal); Mr. William Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania); Mr. Tihahun Tesahde (Ethiopia) and Mr. Lloyd George Williams (Jamaica and St. Kitts and Nevis) (adopted unanimously, 3934th meeting, 30 Sept. 1998).
S/1998/688 Letter, 23 July 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitting note verbale of 20 June sent to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran, informing them that on 7 May, an armed Iraqi group crossed over into Iranian territory and captured a number of Iranian farmers; appeals for the release of the 4 farmers who are still being detained, and states that the group is demanding a cash ransom for their release.


S/1998/980 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitting the note verbale dated 27 Sept., which was sent by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran; states that relevant Iranian authorities have reported that on 6 Apr. and 18 June a number of Iraqis on boats equipped with weapons intercepted and looted Iranian boats while fishing in the Abu-Safe area in the mouth of the Arvand River.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)--UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

General documents


S/1998/22 Letter, 8 Jan. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran referring to letter of 16 June 1997 from the United Arab Emirates (A/52/186-S/1997/477) and transmitting note dated 11 June from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran; states that it considers the assertions in the letter to constitute interference in its internal affairs and categorically rejects them.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)--UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (cont.)


S/1998/615 Letter, 7 July 1998, from the United Arab Emirates transmitting paragraph (a) of the part of the final communiqué adopted at the 67th session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held on 28 June 1998 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, that concerns the occupation by Iran of the 3 islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates.


IRAQ--AIRSPACE

See:
IRAQ--POST-CONFLICT SITUATION

IRAQ--IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

See:
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)--IRAQ

IRAQ--POST-CONFLICT SITUATION

See also:
IRAQ--TURKEY
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION

General documents

S/1998/6 Identical letters, 5 Jan. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council reporting that violations of Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 28-31 Dec. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)--UNITED STATES

General documents

S/1998/23 Letter, 8 Jan. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitting 2 notes verbales with attachments dated 29 Aug., which were sent through the Embassy of Pakistan to the United States Department of State; reports violations of Iranian territory by United States forces in the Persian Gulf region.
IRAQ--POST-CONFLICT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/13 Identical letters, 8 Jan. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-4 Jan. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/36 Identical letters, 7 Jan. 1998, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 5-12 Jan. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/47 Identical letters, 19 Jan. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 13-16 Jan. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.


S/1998/67 Identical letters, 25 Jan. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 17-21 Jan. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.


S/1998/96 Identical letters, 2 Feb. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 22-31 Jan. 1998 and the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/124 Identical letters, 15 Feb. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 5-11 Feb. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/143 Identical letters, 19 Feb. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 12-17 Feb. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/159 Identical letters, 25 Feb. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 18-21 Feb. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/166 Identical letters, 2 Mar. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 22-27 Feb. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/216 Identical letters, 7 Mar. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 28 Feb.-5 Mar. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/262 Identical letters, 23 Mar. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 6-15 Mar. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/304 Identical letters, 5 Apr. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-31 Mar. 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

IRAQ--POST-CONFLICT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/339  Identical letters, 20 Apr. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United State aircraft continued over the period 15-31 May 1998, and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/359  Letter, 29 Apr. 1998, from Iraq reporting that an Iraqi barge returning to the port of Umm Qasr after the delivery of fresh water to Mina al-Bakr, 9 Apr. 1998, was subjected to inspection by an armed United States Coast Guard vessel.

S/1998/369  Letter, 2 May 1998, from Iraq reporting that United States military aircraft dropped heat flares over the village of Hammam, Gharraf district, southern Iraq, 20 Apr.; also reports the interception and inspection of an Iraqi naval vessel, Al-Bakr, by the crew of a United States military helicopter, 23 Apr.

S/1998/373  Identical letters, 5 May 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-30 Apr. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/409  Identical letters, 18 May 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-15 May 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/451  Letter, 30 May 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting violation of its airspace during the month of April by United States aircraft on the pretext of carrying out an aerial survey for the UN Special Commission.

S/1998/453  Letter, 30 May 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning violations of its airspace by the United States for aerial reconnaissance.

S/1998/457  Identical letters, 2 June 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-31 May and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.


S/1998/547  Identical letters, 20 June 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-15 June and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.


S/1998/606  Identical letters, 2 July 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs reporting violations of its airspace by United States and British aircraft and alleging that a United States aircraft made an attack on a group of water-storage tanks in the province of Basra, 30 June.

S/1998/610  Identical letters, 4 July 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-30 June and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.


S/1998/664  Identical letters, 19 July 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-15 July and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/676  Letter, 21 July 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of 20 July from the Minister for Foreign Affairs referring to letter (S/1998/606) concerning an attack on water tanks in Basra by United States aircraft; condemns statements made by the United States in an interview on the matter and calls on the Security Council to re-examine its efforts to block efforts to lift the embargo against Iraq.
IRAQ--POST-CONFLICT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/709 Identical letters, 4 Aug. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-31 July and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/764 Identical letters, 17 Aug. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-15 Aug. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/765 Letter, 16 Aug. 1998, from Iraq transmitting list of bombs, rockets, shells, mines and other ordnance that were found and disposed of in all parts of Iraq, 1 June - 31 July 1997.

S/1998/830 Letter, 3 Sept. 1998, from Iraq, transmitting the observations of Lieutenant-General Amer Al-Saadi, adviser to the Presidency of Iraq, with respect to the informal letter of 1 Sept. sent to the Executive Security Council by the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission; states that the information notes attached to the letter contained some misrepresentations, errors and omissions of fact.

S/1998/840 Identical letters, 6 Sept. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-31 Aug. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/871 Letter, 20 Sept. 1998, from the Deputy Prime Minister reporting the arbitrary searches of vessels bound for Iraq by United States and other naval forces stationed in the Arabian Gulf and the economic damages this has inflicted upon Iraq.

S/1998/872 Identical letters, 20 Sept. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-15 Sept. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/933 Identical letters, 6 Oct. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-30 Sept. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/965 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs listing in chronological order incidents in which United States forces are said to have violated Iraq's sovereignty, national security, territorial integrity and political independence.

S/1998/992 Identical letters, 20 Oct. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-15 Oct. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/1046 Identical letters, 8 Nov. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-31 Oct. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/1092 Identical letters, 18 Nov. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-15 Nov. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

S/1998/1130 Letter, 30 Nov. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning statements and activities of the United States which it is stated are in violation of the principles of international law.


S/1998/1151 Identical letters, 7 Dec. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 16-30 Nov. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities and engaged in acts of provocation.
IRAQ--POST-CONFLICT SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/1163 Letter, 12 Dec. 1998, from Iraq reporting that unexploded devices found in Oct. and Nov., which had been abandoned by the allied forces, were neutralized in Iraq.


S/1998/1212 Identical letters, 22 Dec. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, reporting that violations of its airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1-15 Dec. and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance activities.

IRAQ--TURKEY

General documents


S/1998/1047 Letter, 9 Nov. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General reporting incursion into Iraqi territory by Turkish armed forces, 9 Nov.

S/1998/1049 Letter, 9 Nov. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General reporting incursion into Iraqi territory by Turkish armed forces, 9 Nov.

IRAQ--UNITED STATES

General documents

S/1998/392 Letter, 13 May 1998, from Iraq reporting incident of 8 May involving United States military helicopters and a ship which was carrying a cargo of wheat to Iraq.

S/1998/431 Letter, 22 May 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning statements reported in the Turkish newspaper "Aydinlik", made by a former United States Assistant Secretary of Defense, which reflect the hostile intentions of the United States towards Iraq.

S/1998/439 Letter, 28 May 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs; concerns the statement of 21 May by the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Thomas Pickering, on United States policy with regard to Iraq.

S/1998/546 Letter, 20 June 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning statements made by United States regarding Iraq; encloses a Reuters agency report entitled "U.S. plan would aid anti-Saddam Groups".

S/1998/663 Letter, 19 July 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning information published in the Wall Street Journal of 17 July (attached), which indicates that the United States is continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq.

S/1998/678 Letter, 21 July 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; reports that David Welch, an assistant to the United States Secretary of State, had entered northern Iraq in an illegal manner by way of Turkish territory with other government officials of the United States Department of State.

S/1998/681 Letter, 21 July 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; reports that David Welch, an assistant to the United States Secretary of State, had entered northern Iraq in an illegal manner by way of Turkish territory with other government officials of the United States Department of State.
IRAQ--UNITED STATES (cont.)

S/1998/742 Identical letters, 12 Aug. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council transmitting letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; refers to statements made by sources in the United States Government and press in support of the overthrow of the national regime in Iraq.

IRAQ--UNITED STATES (cont.)


S/1998/187 Letter, 2 Mar. 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait; transmits report of the Committee covering its activities in relation to the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) during the first 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of resolution 1143 (1997).


S/1998/308 Letter, 8 Apr. 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) transmitting report of UNSCOM's Team to the 3rd technical evaluation meeting, dealing with all the aspects of Iraq's biological weapons programme, Vienna, 20-27 Mar.

IRAQ--UNITED STATES (cont.)

S/1998/742 Identical letters, 12 Aug. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council transmitting letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; refers to statements made by sources in the United States Government and press in support of the overthrow of the national regime in Iraq.

IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION

See also:
IRAQ--POST-CONFLICT SITUATION
NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION
UN IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

Reports


S/1998/92 Letter, 30 Jan. 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait; transmits report on the refining and clarifying of its working procedures in order to expedite the approval process of applications to send humanitarian supplies to Iraq.


IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/326 Letter, 15 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting letter dated 9 Apr. from the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs addressed to the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission; conveys the report of the Special Group established for entries into Iraqi presidential sites.

S/1998/330 Letter, 15 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting executive summary of the report of the group of experts established pursuant to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1153 (1998) to determine whether Iraq is able to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum referred to in the resolution.


IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)


General documents


S/1998/26 Letter, 12 Jan. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letters exchanged between Deputy Prime Minister, Tariq Aziz and the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission; raises concerns about transparency in the reporting of information to the Security Council, which is said to support the accusations that there are attempts on the part of Iraq to conceal substances that were detected by underground-detection radar.


S/1998/27 Letter, 12 Jan. 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission transmitting letter from Iraq containing an official statement, issued 12 Jan.; conveys the decision of the Government of Iraq to halt the work of the inspection team led by Scott Ritter, an American, until such time as its composition is made more balanced by the equal participation of the permanent members of the Security Council.

S/1998/1172 Letter, 13 Jan. 1998, from Iraq referring to letter dated 12 Jan. from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission; states that the decision to halt the work of the Commission is due to the lack of balance in the composition of the team headed by United States national, Scott Ritter, and that the embargo will remain in place as long as the composition of the team remains unchanged.


S/1998/1104 Letter, 20 Nov. 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait; transmits report of the Committee covering its activities with regard to the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) during the second 90-day period after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of resolution 1153 (1997).

IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)
S/1998/22 Letter, 11 Jan. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; requests the allocation of the sum of US$50 million from the funds provided for under the memorandum of agreement to finance the construction of a pilgrimage to the holy places of Islam.
S/1998/117 Letter, 11 Feb. 1998, from Iraq reporting that on 20 Jan., a tugboat and 2 Kuwaiti vessels entered Iraqi territorial waters and fired at an Iraqi coastguard patrol. Reports also that on 31 Jan., 7 individuals from 2 Kuwaiti vehicles which were accompanied by a UN vehicle took photos of Iraqi territory.
S/1998/116 Letter, 11 Feb. 1998, from Costa Rica transmitting letter of 6 Feb. from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General; proposes that the Secretary-General undertake a personal mission to Iraq to promote and facilitate a diplomatic solution to the current situation in Iraq.
S/1998/150 (A/53/70) Letter, 23 Feb. 1998, from Pakistan transmitting message of the same date from the Prime Minister addressed to the Secretary-General; concerns an agreement reached by the Secretary-General with Iraqi leadership on the weapons inspection issue, which, if approved by the Security Council, would represent the success of diplomacy rather than the use of force in resolving the crisis in the Gulf.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/165 Letter, 26 Feb. 1998, from the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitting letter from President Khatami addressed to the Secretary-General in connection with the recent crisis in the Persian Gulf region; states that the Organization of the Islamic Conference welcomes the Secretary-General's successful mission to Iraq aimed at the avoiding military conflict and completing elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. States further that the most serious threat against the security and stability of the Middle East region lies in the weapons of mass destruction of Israel.

S/1998/166 Letter, 26 Feb. 1998, from Argentina transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship on the recent mission of the Secretary-General to Iraq; expresses satisfaction at the successful efforts made by the Secretary-General to bring about a solution to the Iraqi crisis.

S/1998/169 Letter, 27 Feb. 1998, from the Marshall Islands transmitting public statement issued by the Government regarding the outcome of the agreement brokered by the Secretary-General with Iraq; expresses satisfaction at the outcome of the agreement and states that it will carefully scrutinize its implementation.


S/1998/207 Letter, 7 Mar. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of 6 Mar. from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the manner in which some officials of the UN Special Commission have contravened the legal and professional rules governing their conduct and calls upon the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to deal with these contraventions.

S/1998/208 Letter, 9 Mar. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting detailed procedures for entries into presidential sites by UNSCOM personnel, established in accordance with para. 4 (b) of the Memorandum of Understanding between UN and Iraq of 23 Feb. 1998.

S/1998/213 Letter, 5 Mar. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council of his decision to appoint Prakash Shah as his Special Envoy in Baghdad for an initial period of 6 months.

S/1998/214 Letter, 9 Mar. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with the decision contained in his letter (S/1998/213) to appoint Prakash Shah as Special Envoy in Baghdad for an initial period of 6 months.


IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/296 Letter, 3 Apr. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council concur with the recommendations that the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission be maintained.

S/1998/302 Letter, 31 Mar. 1998, from Iraq reporting that some members of the UN Special Commission continue to violate the legal norms governing employment with UN by making statements and disseminating information obtained in the course of their work.

S/1998/303 Note transmitting undertaking to be signed by the personnel of the UN Special Commission concerning their conduct as representatives of the Commission.


S/1998/342 Letter, 22 Apr. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister; takes issue with the biannual report of the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission to the Security Council (S/1998/332).

S/1998/347 Letter, 27 Apr. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of 24 Apr. from the Deputy Prime Minister containing Iraq's observations on the report by the Deputy Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission, which forms appendix III to the report of the Special Group on visits to presidential sites (S/1998/326).


S/1998/430 Letter, 24 May 1998, from Iraq concerning the confirmation by British officials that British and United States forces used missiles containing depleted uranium during the 1991 Persian Gulf conflict; further states that radiation and toxins released by these missiles had disastrous effects on health and the environment in Iraq.


S/1998/452 Letter, 31 May 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter dated 27 May from Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating Iraq's position regarding the 5-year work programme proposed by the Secretariat of the UN Compensation Commission (S/AC.26/1997/WP.1); states that it would be a serious matter if such a programme were to be adopted and requests a number of adjustments to the practices concerning matters of compensation.

S/1998/484 Identical letters, 8 and 9 June 1998, from Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter dated 8 June from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning statements made by the Iraqi Vice-President, in which he questions the legitimacy of Security Council resolution 833 (1993) on the demarcation of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/512 Letter, 14 June 1998, from Iraq reporting that 197 mines, bombs, missiles and other ordnance were found and disposed of in various parts of Iraq between 1 Apr. and 31 May.

S/1998/513 Letter, 15 June 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, referring to discussions that took place in the Security Council, 11 June, concerning the demarcation of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait and the statement to the press made by the President of the Security Council on the subject; states that the statement attributed to the Vice-President of Iraq was distorted and that Iraq is not abandoning its obligations under Security Council resolution 833 (1993) demarcating the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait.

S/1998/517 Letter, 16 June 1998, from the United Kingdom addressed to the Secretary-General referring to the claims made by Iraq concerning the use of depleted uranium (DU)-based ammunition by the United Kingdom during the Persian Gulf conflict; states that it was not in conflict with the Charter of the UN and the reported increase in ill-health in Iraq is not connected with the use of DU rounds.


S/1998/531 Letter, 18 June 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the temporary nature of the oil-for-food programme.

S/1998/545 Letter, 20 June 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister containing the observations by the Iraqi party concerning the report of the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (S/1998/529) on the results of his visit to Baghdad.


S/1998/612 Letter, 5 July 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of 1 July from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the sale by the Kuwaiti authorities of 5 Iraqi oil tankers; states that the Government of Iraq does not recognize the illegal sale and reserves its rights to seek compensation for any damage done to its property by the Kuwaiti authorities and to institute legal proceedings against the purchasers of the tankers.


S/1998/684 Letter, 23 July 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission referring to letter from the Secretary-General (S/1998/326); informs that the inaccuracies that existed in the maps of the 4 presidential sites which were prepared by the UN Technical Mission had been adjusted and agreed to and that new maps have been prepared in the light of those adjustments.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/689 Identical letters, 24 July 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter of 23 July from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the performance of UN agencies in implementing the oil-for-food programme in Iraq's 3 northern governorates and the need for consultations between governmental executing institutions and the agencies with a view to agreeing on the modality for reaching the level of implementation required.

S/1998/703 Letter, 30 July 1998, from Iraq transmitting statement issued by the joint meeting of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi Regional Command of the Arab Baath Socialist Party; states that Iraq has complied with its obligations under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and that certain Member States of UN have opposed any step to lift or alleviate the embargo.

S/1998/705 Identical letters, 21 July 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter from the Deputy Prime Minister; reports that contracts in implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding are continuing to encounter difficulties with regard to their processing, confirmation and issuance, although items involved are specified in the categorized lists annexed to the procurement and distribution plan approved by UN.

S/1998/707 Letter, 3 Aug. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of 2 Aug. from the Minister for Foreign Affairs reporting that Kuwaiti forces have now stopped and detained 2 ships registered in the United Arab Emirates that were carrying foodstuff for Iraq.


S/1998/726 Identical letters, 7 Aug. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter from the Deputy Prime Minister; refers to a request from an inspection team of the UN Special Commission for samples of destroyed materials which had previously been used for the production of engines, and states that this request is a further example of the deliberate delaying tactics being used by the Commission in order to continue its investigation.

S/1998/739 Letter, 10 Aug. 1998, from Iraq transmitting 2 videotapes which are described as containing a complete recording of the 2 meetings held in Baghdad on 8 Aug. between delegations of the Government of Iraq and of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM); in this connection, states that the Chairman of UNSCOM has suppressed the fact that Iraq has complied with the disarmament requirements of section C of resolution 687 (1991).

S/1998/745 Letter, 11 Aug. 1998, from Kuwait transmitting document entitled "The Iraqi regime and the so-called "League of the Entitled"; states that the formation and activities of this organisation have had the backing of the Iraqi regime with a view to undermining the security and stability of the State of Kuwait.

S/1998/747 (A/53/225) Letter, 12 Aug. 1998, from Iraq transmitting reply to remarks in a report by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, Max van der Stoel, concerning the status of the 'implementation of the oil-for-food programme'; states that there are allegations contained in the report that have no basis of truth.

S/1998/752 Identical letters, 13 Aug. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister in response to letters dated 11 and 12 Aug. from the Director General of IAEA and from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM), respectively; submits information that contradicts the assertions of the heads of IAEA and UNSCOM that their present activities in the monitoring area were limited.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/766 Letter, 11 Aug. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting communication from the Director-General of IAEA; reports that the limited activities currently undertaken in Iraq by IAEA, under the restrictions imposed by Iraq, fall far short of full implementation of the ongoing monitoring plan and result in a significantly reduced level of assurance than would be provided through the full implementation of that plan.

S/1998/767 Letter, 12 Aug. 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) reporting that, due to the suspension of cooperation by Iraqi authorities, UNSCOM cannot continue to provide the Council with the same level of assurances of Iraq’s compliance with its obligations not to re-establish its proscribed weapons programmes.

S/1998/768 Letter, 18 Aug. 1998, from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Director General of IAEA in reply to letter from the latter dated 11 Aug. (S/1998/766); takes note of the assessment that current circumstances result in a significantly reduced level of assurance that would be provided through the full implementation of the ongoing monitoring and verification plan.

S/1998/769 Letter, 18 Aug. 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) in reply to letter (S/1998/767) from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM); reiterates the full support of the members of the Council for both IAEA and UNSCOM in the full implementation of their mandates, and instructs the Executive Chairman to continue to report to the Council on all occasions that he deems necessary.

S/1998/771 Letter, 18 Aug. 1998, from Iraq reporting that the practices of the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom in the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), have had the effect of impeding the processing and approval of contracts for the purchase of spare parts and supplies for Iraq’s oil sector, and consequently of reducing the country’s anticipated revenues for phase IV of the “oil for food” programme.

S/1998/782 Letter, 20 Aug. 1998, from Iraq reporting that the practices of the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom in the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), have had the effect of impeding the processing and approval of contracts for the purchase of spare parts and supplies for Iraq’s oil sector, and consequently of reducing the country’s anticipated revenues for phase IV of the “oil for food” programme.

S/1998/797 Letter, 24 Aug. 1998, from Iraq concerning statement in the New York Times, 23 Aug., in which the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission is quoted as saying that he suspects that Iraq might be violating Security Council prohibitions by modifying its Volga and Al Samouq missiles to give them a range of more than 150 Kilometres.

S/1998/799 Letter, 24 Aug. 1998, from Iraq reporting that 2 members of the Iraqi border police were kidnapped by the Kuwaiti side on 2 and 3 Aug. Reports also on the presence of armed Kuwaiti patrol boats inside the demilitarized zone on the Kuwaiti side, 15-17 Aug.

S/1998/820 Letter, 30 Aug. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter from Tariq Aziz stating that the resignation of Scott Ritter and information appearing in the media have confirmed the control the United States exercises over the UN Special Commission, including over its schedule and methods of work.

S/1998/829 Letter, 3 Sept. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of 2 Sept. from the Deputy Prime Minister referring to his letter of 30 May (S/1998/451) concerning the aerial missions carried out by United States U-2 aircraft on behalf of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM); states that because the aircraft are known for their spying capability their use in the operations of UNSCOM undermines Iraq’s sovereignty and security, and renews the request that Iraqi aircraft be used instead.

S/1998/837 Letter, 7 Sept. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date including comments on the report of the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission, which was submitted to the Security Council on 3 Sept. and on the letter dated 2 Sept. from the Director General of IAEA; concerns the current situation of the monitoring regime.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/875 Letter, 21 Sept. 1998, from Iraq, transmitting letter of 16 Sept. from the Deputy Prime Minister; states that the mechanism and measures used by the UN Compensation Commission and its Secretariat encourage claimants to exaggerate the value of their claim.

S/1998/877 Letter, 21 Sept. 1998, from Iraq, transmitting letter from the Deputy Prime Minister commenting on information received by the Government indicating that the UN Compensation Commission was about to consider a report submitted to it with a view to determining whether Iraq should pay compensation in respect of its debts and obligations arising prior to 2 Aug. 1990.

S/1998/878 Letter, 24 Sept. 1998, from Iraq reporting that on 23 Aug. United States naval forces intercepted and inspected Iraqi launches in the Khawr Abd Allah area and that on 7 Sept. intercepted and diverted to an unknown destination an Iraqi vessel with a cargo of grain under the "oil-for-food" programme.

S/1998/881 Letter, 21 Sept. 1998, from Iraq, concerning Decision 52 published by the UN Compensation Commission on the 5th instalment of category C claims; states that Iraq was denied details of the claims settled by the Decision and states that it reserves its right to dispute such claims.


S/1998/883 Letter, 25 Sept. 1998, from Iraq, transmitting letter by the Deputy Prime Minister concerning statements made by former inspector of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM), Scott Ritter, which were published in Ha'aretz and the Washington Post, 29 Sept.; states that the actions of Mr. Ritter confirm the close links of the UNSCOM with the intelligence agencies of the United States and Israel and urges the Security Council to institute an official inquiry into the actions, behaviour and ties of the Special Commission.

S/1998/890 Identical letters, 1 Oct. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter dated 30 Sept. from the Vice-President and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs enclosing examples of claims filed against Iraq; states that these are examples of the extravagant claims that have been submitted to the UN Compensation Commission in a manner incompatible with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

S/1998/925 Letter, 7 Oct. 1998, from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General; states that the members of the Council agree with the recommendation that the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission be maintained and that a decision had been made to review the question by 7 Apr. 1999.


S/1998/929 Letter, 16 Oct. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister concerning the composition and the mode of functioning of the UN Special Commission; provides examples of activities undertaken by inspectors which are claimed to be prejudicial to Iraq's security and sovereignty.

S/1998/972 Letter, 17 Oct. 1998, from Iraq reporting that 21 mines, bombs, missiles and other ordnance were found and disposed of in all parts of the country between 1 Aug. and 30 Sept. 1998.

S/1998/996 Letter, 24 Oct. 1998, from Iraq, transmitting letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting that the processing of contracts for spare parts for its oil sector is being obstructed by representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, and requesting that the holds placed on pending contracts be lifted in keeping with the provisions of resolution 1175 (1998).

S/1998/1005 Letter, 27 Oct. 1998, from Iraq, transmitting letter dated 26 Oct. from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; requests that all necessary steps be taken to prevail upon UN agencies to improve their performance and step up the pace of implementation of the procurement and distribution plans in Iraq's three northern governorates, in such a way as to ensure sound, effective and rapid execution and to take due account of the dedicated humanitarian objectives of the oil-for-food programme.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/1018 Letter, 30 Oct. 1998, from the President of the Governing Council of the UN Compensation Commission, transmitting reply to the Vice-President of Iraq in response to letter dated 26 Oct. (S/1998/910); concerns the approval of determinations or recommendations in respect of claims that are included in article 18 of the Provisional Rules for Claims Procedure.

S/1998/1023 Letter, 31 Oct. 1998, from the Deputy Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM), informing the President of the Security Council of the decisions conveyed orally to him on 31 Oct. by the Iraqi authorities; suspends all UNSCOM activities but allows the continuation of IAEA monitoring activities, provided that they are independent from UNSCOM.

S/1998/1032 Letter, 2 Nov. 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission reporting that inspection activities of the Commission for disarmament or monitoring purposes have been brought to a halt except for routine logistic and maintenance work as a consequence of Iraq's decision of 31 Oct., and that the Commission is not in a position to provide the Council with any level of assurance regarding Iraq's compliance with its obligations without full, immediate access and the exercise of no-notice, on-the-spot inspections.

S/1998/1033 Letter, 3 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting communication from the Director General of IAEA; concerns the implications of Iraq's decision to stop all forms of interaction with the UN Special Commission.

S/1998/1058 Letter, 11 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting letter of the same date from the Director-General of the IAEA addressed to the President of the Security Council informing him of his decision, out of concern for their safety in view of the current escalating situation in Iraq, to temporarily relocate to Bahrain IAEA inspectors currently in Baghdad.

S/1998/1059 Letter, 11 Nov. 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991); informs members of the Security Council about the Commission's decision to remove its personnel from Iraq and to station them in Bahrain pending further decisions.

S/1998/1066 Letter, 10 Nov. 1998, from Austria transmitting, on behalf of the Presidency of the European Union, statement urging Iraq to resume full cooperation with the UN Special Commission and the IAEA immediately, issued 9 Nov.


S/1998/1077 Letter, 14 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; transmits his letter of 13 Nov. to the President of Iraq appealing that Iraq rescind its decisions of 5 Aug. and 31 Oct. and resume full cooperation with the UN Special Commission and the IAEA. Also transmits unofficial translation of the positive response to the appeal received from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

S/1998/1078 Letter, 14 Nov. 1998 from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date, from the Deputy Prime Minister, enclosing the decree of the Iraqi leadership regarding resumption of cooperation with the UN Special Commission and the IAEA, along with an appendix containing the Iraqi position with respect to the comprehensive review set by the Secretary-General regarding sanctions against Iraq; states that these 2 bodies will be permitted to carry out their duties in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and on the basis of the principles stated in the memorandum of understanding signed on 23 Feb. 1998.

S/1998/1079 Letter, 14 Nov. 1998, from Iraq reaffirming that the Iraqi decision of 14 Nov. 1998 means that the previous decisions to restrict or suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA have become void, and that they are henceforth able to continue all their activities in Iraq pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions.

S/1998/1103 Letter, 19 Nov. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the request for the extension of the enhanced phase IV of the oil-for-food programme by 2 months.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/1106 Letter, 20 Nov. 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission transmitting his letters of 17, 18 and 19 Nov., addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq asking for documents and explanations in the 3 weapons fields identified in the Special Commission's mandate and 2 replies received from Iraq. Also includes analyses and commentary on the Iraqi replies.

S/1998/1108 Letter, 23 Nov. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter from the Deputy Prime Minister which states Iraq's position on the issues raised in the letter of the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (S/1998/1106); concerns the question of the biological file, access to archives and clarification.

S/1998/1123 Letter, 25 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting letters exchanged between the Secretariat of UN and the Permanent Representative of Iraq to UN extending the Memorandum of Understanding of 20 May on the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) of 14 Apr., for additional period of 180 days, effective 26 Nov.


S/1998/1127 Letter, 30 Nov. 1998, from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission establishing the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) transmitting 2 letters addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq; one replies to the proposals contained in the letter of 26 Nov. requesting the Special Commission to send teams of experts to carry out work relevant to the work programme agreed upon between the UN Special Commission and Iraq on 14 July; the other concerns the informal consultations of the Security Council on 24 Nov. on the issues related to the provision by Iraq of documents and access to relevant archives.

S/1998/1128 Letter, 29 Nov. 1998, from Iraq transmitting 2 letters dated 26 and 29 Nov. from the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission pertaining to the execution of the work programme agreed upon between the UN Special Commission and Iraq on 14 July; also transmits letter of 27 Nov. from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the Deputy Foreign Minister of Iraq on the matter.

S/1998/1129 Identical letters, 29 Nov. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letter dated 26 Nov. from the Minister for Foreign Affairs referring to category "E" and "F" claims in the report of the Executive Secretary of the UN Compensation Commission (S/AC.26/1998/R.22); states that such claims lack any legal basis and have political objectives that are detrimental to the Iraqi people.

S/1998/1144 Letter, 3 Dec. 1998, from Iraq transmitting letter from the Deputy Prime Minister alleging that inspectors of the UN Special Commission make contacts with and pass on information obtained by the Commission to foreign intelligence services without consulting the Security Council.


S/1998/1163 Letter, 12 Dec. 1998, from Iraq reporting that unexploded devices found in Oct. and Nov., which had been abandoned by the allied forces, were neutralized in Iraq.


S/1998/1175 Letter, 16 Dec. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting communication of the same date from the Director General of the IAEA informing the President of the Security Council of his decision to temporarily relocate all IAEA personnel in Baghdad to Bahrain following the decision by the UN Special Commission to withdraw its personnel from Iraq.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/1179 Identical letters, 15 Dec. 1998, from Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the resolutions made on Dec. 8 by the United States national security adviser regarding sanctions against Iraq.

S/1998/1181 Letter, 16 Dec. 1998, from the United States addressed to the President of the Security Council; reports that coalition forces have begun substantial military action in Iraq in response to the continued refusal of the Iraqi Government to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council; states that the operation is against military targets and that every possible effort has been made to avoid civilian casualties and collateral damage.

S/1998/1182 Letter, 16 Dec. 1998, from the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council; reports that its armed forces, in association with those of the United States, took military action on carefully chosen targets in Iraq on 16 Dec. to force Iraq to comply with the obligations laid down by the Security Council and also degrade its capabilities.

S/1998/1185 (A/53/759) Letter, 17 Dec. 1998, from Mexico transmitting communiqué of 16 Dec. by the Government concerning the situation in Iraq; states that in order to reach a definitive solution to this dispute, it is imperative that the procedures provided for in international law be followed and that the relevant resolutions of the Security Council be implemented in their entirety.

S/1998/1186 Letter, 17 Dec. 1998, from the Russian Federation transmitting statement by the President concerning the missile and bomb strikes on installations in Iraq launched by the United States and the United Kingdom; demands an immediate cessation of the military acts and calls for restraint in order to prevent escalation of the conflict.


S/1998/1190 Letter, 17 Dec. 1998, from Yemen transmitting statement on the military activities of the United States and the United Kingdom in Iraq, issued by the Government, 17 Dec.; called upon the United States and the United Kingdom to end their activities and to lift all restrictions imposed on Iraq.

S/1998/1196 Letter, 18 Dec. 1998, from Sudan transmitting statement on the United States and the United Kingdom bombing of Iraq, issued by the Ministry of External Relations, 17 Dec.; condemns the attack and states that it violates religious sensibilities at a time when Iraq is preparing for the holy month of Ramadan.


S/1998/1201 Letter, 18 Dec. 1998, from Kazakhstan transmitting statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the missile and bombing strikes against Iraq by the United States and the United Kingdom; calls for the convening of a special meeting of the Security Council to seek ways to solve the situation.


Draft resolution

S/1998/136 Draft resolution on the measures to facilitate the distribution of humanitarian supplies to the Iraqi people.

S/1998/175 Draft resolution on the endorsement of the Memorandum of Understanding between UN and Iraq / Japan and United Kingdom.


S/1998/537 Draft resolution authorizing States to permit the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products.

S/1998/841 Draft resolution on Iraq's decision to suspend cooperation with the UN Special Commission and IAEA / Costa Rica, United Kingdom and United States.

S/1998/1038 Draft resolution on Iraq's decision to cease cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA / Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/1112 Draft resolution on measures to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people / France, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Statements by the President of the Security Council


Deplores Iraq's failure to fulfill its obligations to provide the Special Commission with full, unconditional and immediate access to all sites; reiterates the demand that Iraq cooperate fully and without conditions and restrictions with the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM); and requests a full briefing by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM on the discussions to be held with Iraqi officials during his visit to Iraq, as soon as possible after they have taken place so that the Council can decide as necessary on an appropriate response on the basis of the relevant resolutions.


Welcomes the improved access provided to the Special Committee and IAEA; expresses its concern that the most recent reports of the Special Commission indicate that Iraq has not provided full disclosure in a number of critical areas, and calls upon Iraq to do so.

Participation by non-Council members
(without the right to vote)

S/PV.3856 (2 Mar. 1998) Argentina, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Egypt, Kuwait and Peru.

S/PRST/1998/1 Discussion in plenary

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3848th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members, on the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait": S/PRST/1998/1.

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3855th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/136 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1153 (1998).

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3858th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/175 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1154 (1998).

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3865th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/267 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1158 (1998).

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3880th meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council in connection with prior consultations held among Council members following the receipt of the report from the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) (S/1998/332) on access provided to UNSCOM by the Government of Iraq: S/PRST/1998/11.

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3893rd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/537 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1175 (1998).

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3924th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/841 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1194 (1998).

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3939th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1038 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1205 (1998).

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3946th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1112 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1210 (1998).

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3955th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1112 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1210 (1998).

S/PRST/1998/11
At the 3955th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1112 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1210 (1998).
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

Resolutions

S/RES/1153 (1998) [Measures to facilitate the distribution of humanitarian supplies to the Iraqi people].

Decides that the authorization given to States by paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) shall permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, sufficient to produce a sum, in a 180-day period, not exceeding a total of US$5.256 billion, of which the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General for the food/nutrition and health sectors should be allocated on a priority basis; directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to authorize reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage; requests the Secretary-General to enhance UN observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council of the equitable distribution of the goods produced in accordance with this resolution and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual-usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council when he has entered into any necessary arrangements or agreements, and approved a distribution plan, submitted by the Government of Iraq; appeals to all States to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies; stresses the need to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of this resolution in Iraq; takes note of the observation that the situation in the electricity sector is extremely grave; requests the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts to determine in consultation with the Government of Iraq whether Iraq is able to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum referred to above and to prepare an independent report on Iraqi production and transportation capacity and necessary monitoring (adopted unanimously, 3855th meeting, 20 Feb. 1998).

S/RES/1154 (1998) [Endorsement of the memorandum of understanding between UN and Iraq].

Commends the initiative by the Secretary-General to secure commitments from the Government of Iraq on compliance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions, and in this regard endorses the memorandum of understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 Feb. 1998 (S/1998/66) and looks forward to its early and full implementation; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible with regard to the finalization of procedures for Presidential sites in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the Director General of IAEA; stresses that compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations, repeated again in the memorandum of understanding, to accord immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to UNSCOM and IAEA in conformity with the relevant resolutions is necessary for the implementation of resolution 687 (1991), but that any violation would have severest consequences for Iraq; reaffirms its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its relevant obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can do so (adopted unanimously, 3858th meeting, 2 Mar. 1998).


Decides that the provisions of resolution 1143 (1997) shall remain in force, subject to the provisions of resolution 1153 (1998), except that States are authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of US$1.4 billion within the period of 90 days from 00.01, Eastern Standard Time, on 5 Mar. 1998 (adopted unanimously, 3865th meeting, 25 Mar. 1998).
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1175 (1998) [Authorization to States to permit the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products].

Authorizes States to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990), the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products, in quantities sufficient to produce the sum established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998); requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), or a panel of experts appointed by that Committee for this purpose, to approve contracts for the parts and equipment according to lists of parts and equipment approved by that Committee for each individual project; decides that the funds in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolution 1153 (1998) up to a total of US$300 million may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from contracts approved; decides also that the expenses directly related to such exports may, until the necessary funds are paid into the escrow account, and following approval of each contract, be financed by letters of credit drawn against future oil sales, the proceeds of which are to be deposited in the escrow account; notes that the distribution plan approved by the Secretary-General on 29 May 1998, or any new distribution plan agreed by the Government of Iraq and the Secretary-General, will remain in effect, as required, for each subsequent periodic renewal of the temporary humanitarian arrangements for Iraq and that, for this purpose, the plan will be kept under constant review and amended as necessary through the agreement of the Secretary-General and the Government of Iraq and in a manner consistent with resolution 1153 (1998) (adopted unanimously, 3893rd meeting, 19 June 1998).

S/RES/1194 (1998) [Iraq’s decision to suspend cooperation with the UN Special Commission and IAEA].

Condemns the decision by Iraq of 5 Aug. 1998 to suspend cooperation with the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) and IAEA; demands that Iraq rescind this decision and cooperate fully with UNSCOM and IAEA in accordance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding as well as resume dialogue with UNSCOM and IAEA immediately; decides not to conduct the review scheduled for Oct. 1998 provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991), and not to conduct any further such reviews until Iraq rescinds its abovementioned decision of 5 Aug. 1998 and UNSCOM and IAEA report to the Council that they are satisfied that they have been able to exercise the full range of activities provided for in their mandates, including inspections; reaffirms its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the duration of the prohibitions referred to in that resolution and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its relevant obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can do so (adopted unanimously, 3924th meeting, 9 Sept. 1998).

S/RES/1205 (1998) [Iraq’s decision to cease cooperation with the UN Special Commission and IAEA].

Condemns the decision by Iraq of 31 Oct. 1998 to cease cooperation with the Special Commission; demands that Iraq rescind immediately and unconditionally the decision of 31 Oct., as well as the decision of 5 Aug. 1998, to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and to maintain restrictions on the work of IAEA, and that Iraq provide immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA; expresses its full support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to seek full implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding of 23 Feb. 1998; reaffirms its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the duration of the prohibitions referred to in that resolution, and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its relevant obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can do so (adopted unanimously, 3939th meeting, 5 Nov. 1998).
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION (cont.)

S/RES/1210(1998) [Measures to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people]. Decides that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 00.01 hours, EST, on 26 Nov. 1998; further decides that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the 180-day period referred to above; further decides to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the entry into force below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the basis of observations of UN personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995); decides that paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to above; requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, by 31 Dec. 1998, a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998); requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to report to the Council 90 days after the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995) (adopted unanimously, 3346th meeting, 24 Nov. 1998).

ISRAEL--LEBANON

See also:
MIDDLE EAST SITUATION
TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL
UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

Reports

General documents
S/1998/7 Letter, 6 Jan. 1998, from Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General; requests that the Security Council extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, which expires on 31 Jan., for a further interim period of 6 months.
S/1998/75 Letter, 27 Jan. 1998, from Israel referring to letter by Lebanon (S/1998/7) requesting the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon; responds to a number of points in the letter.
ISRAEL--LEBANON (cont.)


S/1998/584 Letter, 26 June 1998, from Lebanon requesting the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, which expires on 31 July 1998, for a further interim period of 6 months.


S/1998/975 Letter, 16 Oct. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the Security Council of India's agreement to make available an infantry battalion to replace the Norwegian contingent which will be withdrawn from the UN Interim Force in Lebanon at the end of Nov. 1998.

S/1998/976 Letter, 20 Oct. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with the proposal in document S/1998/975 to add India to the list of Member States providing military personnel to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

S/1998/1030 (A/53/572) Letter, 3 Nov. 1998, from Lebanon transmitting letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the transportation of soil, by Israel, in the occupied territories of South Lebanon; requests intervention of the Secretary-General in order to ensure that Israel desists from this practice.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/682 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

S/1998/682 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

Statements by the President of the Security Council


Stresses the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; reiterates full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while carrying out the reconstruction process; notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which UNIFIL has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in UNIFIL.
Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3913th meeting, 30 July 1998, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" / President, Security Council.

Asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State; reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country; commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); expresses concern over the continuing violence in Southern Lebanon and urges all parties to exercise restraint and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in UNIFIL.

Discussion in plenary
At the 3852nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/80 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1151 (1998); at the same meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the report of the Secretary-General on the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/53): S/PRST/1998/2.

At the 3913th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/682 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1188 (1998); at the same meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in the Middle East: S/PRST/1998/23.

Resolutions
S/RES/1151 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)].
Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL until 31 July 1998; reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of UNIFIL and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them; encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force (adopted unanimously, 3852nd meeting, 30 Jan. 1998).

S/RES/1188(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)].
Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of 6 months, that is until 31 Jan. 1999; reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them; reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions; encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force (adopted unanimously, 3913th meeting, 30 July 1998).


See:
PALESTINE QUESTION

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

See also:
UN MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR (cont.)

General documents
S/1998/211 Letter, 3 Mar. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council reports his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Sergio Hernán Espinosa Davies (Chile) as the next Chief Military Observer of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

S/1998/212 Letter, 9 Mar. 1998, from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General reports that members of the Council have taken note of the proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Sergio Hernán Espinosa (Chile) as the next Chief Military Observer of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.


S/1998/907 (A/53/448) Letter, 29 Sept. 1998, from Pakistan concerning the incident of 27 Sept. with personnel and vehicles of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) were fired upon allegedly by the Indian troops; states that India’s intention is to further marginalize the role of UNGOMIP.


KOREAN QUESTION

See also: NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

Reports

General documents
S/1998/210 Letter, 9 Mar. 1998, from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea transmitting communiqué questioning the legitimacy of the UN Command and commenting on the intention of the United States to maintain the Command in south Korea; states that at present, the United States armed forces and that the body should be dissolved since it is the major obstacle in ensuring peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

S/1998/244 Letter, 17 Mar. 1998, from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea transmitting statement issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 12 Mar.; states that the United States is strengthening its forces in south Korea with the latest military equipment.

S/1998/264 Letter, 24 Mar. 1998, from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea transmitting statement of the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reporting that the United States has reorganized the Command of the United States Eighth Army stationed in the Republic of Korea and the Third Army in United States mainland into a field army system; states that this move is evidence of preparation for war against the north Korea.


S/1998/635 Letter, 11 July 1998, from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in reference to S/1998/607; states that the submarine of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea was wrecked after drifting into the territorial waters of South Korea and was not engaged in espionage as was claimed by South Korea, also states that South Korea acted of violation to international law by not trying to rescue the submarine.
KOREAN QUESTION (cont.)


S/1998/692 Letter, 24 July 1998, from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea refuting the allegations made by the Republic of Korea (S/1998/656) concerning the infiltration into its territory by an armed agent from the north; states that the incident claimed by the south Korean authorities has nothing to do with north Korea.

S/1998/798 Letter, 18 Aug. 1998, from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea transmitting statement of the same date by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; concerns joint military exercises being staged throughout south Korea with the mobilization of the forces of the United States and the Republic of Korea.


S/1998/1141 Letter, 2 Dec. 1998, from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea transmitting statement concerning the move by the United States on the Korean peninsula issued by the Spokesman for the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, 2 Dec.; cites unidentified reports and publications alleging that the United States has completed "Operation plan 5027" that envisages waging war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and states that this move could drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION

Reports


KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION (cont.)

General documents
S/1998/285 Letter, 30 Mar. 1998, from Yugoslavia protesting against the adoption of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), which provides for the imposition of an arms embargo on Yugoslavia because of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija; states that the problem is an internal matter of Serbia.
S/1998/289 (A/53/93) Letter, 1 Apr. 1998, from Yugoslavia transmitting statement issued 31 Mar. by the Serbian authorities concerning the outcome of their meeting of 31 Mar., at which the situation in Kosovo and Metohija was discussed.
S/1998/291 (A/53/93) Letter, 1 Apr. 1998, from Yugoslavia transmitting statement of the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution imposing an arms embargo on Yugoslavia; states that the issue in Kosovo and Metohija may be resolved only through dialogue.
S/1998/294 Letter, 2 Apr. 1998, from Yugoslavia transmitting letter of the same date from President Milosevic addressed to the Serbian President, the Serbian Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly of Serbia; proposes the holding of a referendum on the participation of foreign representatives in the resolution of problems in Kosovo and Metohija. Also transmits statement of the Serbian President on the matter and proposal of the Serbian Government calling for the referendum.
S/1998/313 Letter, 8 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the Security Council that since UN does not have a political presence in Kosovo that would enable it to gather first-hand information on the situation in the area, he will be relying exclusively on the information and assessment of the Contact Group, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union in order to discharge his mandate with regard to the matter.
S/1998/355 Letter, 29 Apr. 1998, from Italy transmitting statement on Kosovo agreed by the members of the Contact Group at their meeting, Rome, 29 Apr.
S/1998/657 Letter, 9 July 1998, from Germany transmitting statement on Kosovo, issued by the Contact Group, 8 July; calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities in order to pave the way for continuous talks between Belgrade and the Kosovo Albanian leadership on additional confidence-building measures and the future status of Kosovo.
KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/675 Letter, 20 July 1998, from Austria transmitting statement of the same date on the recent fighting in Kosovo, issued by the President of the European Union, calling on both sides to exercise restraint and cease hostilities immediately.

S/1998/757 Letter, 13 Aug. 1998, from Yugoslavia in response to the Secretary-General's report of 5 Aug. (S/1998/712) and to the statement issued by his spokesman on 11 Aug., concerning the situation in Kosovo; states that the report is full of incomplete data and arbitrary assessments, and invites the Secretary-General to visit Yugoslavia in order to obtain a better picture of the situation.

S/1998/921 Letter, 5 Oct. 1998, from the Russian Federation transmitting statement dated 4 Oct.; states that the air strikes which NATO is planning to carry out against targets in Yugoslavia as a result of the Kosovo problem has aroused deep disquiet in Moscow.

S/1998/923 Letter, 6 Oct. 1998, from Qatar transmitting Declaration on Kosovo which was adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the member States of the Islamic Conference, UN Headquarters, New York, 1 Oct. 1998; calls on the Security Council to convene an emergency meeting to take necessary steps to ensure the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the province.

S/1998/941 Letter, 9 Oct. 1998, from Brazil transmitting press statement issued by the Ministry of External Relations on Kosovo, Yugoslavia; condemns the abuses committed by Serbian forces against the civilian population in Kosovo and calls for full access to be granted to humanitarian organizations.


S/1998/963 Letter, 16 Oct. 1998, from Canada, concerning the Council's consideration of the situation in Kosovo; expresses the view that the Council should move quickly to adopt a resolution to lock in the agreement which the President of Yugoslavia has signed, and to provide for its enforcement.

S/1998/964 Letter, 18 Oct. 1998, from Croatia, in reply to letter from Yugoslavia (A/53/480) concerning the Prevalaka Peninsula; discusses the nature of the relations between the 2 States within the context of reconciliation and return, the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Prevlaka, Kosovo and succession.


S/1998/967 Letter, 19 Oct. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council have taken note of his intention to send an interdepartmental mission to Yugoslavia, headed by Staffan de Mistura.

KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/990 Letter, 22 Oct. 1998, from the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, stating that, while the recent agreements between the Yugoslav Government and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and NATO commit the Yugoslavs to accept an international verification system in Kosovo, no provisions were made regarding the obligation to cooperate with the International Tribunal. States also that it would appear that the President of Serbia in a statement reserves to the domestic judicial system the right to prosecute and try offences committed in Kosovo that may fall within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal.

S/1998/993 Letter, 23 Oct. 1998, from Yugoslavia, transmitting statement on the meeting between Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic and the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo and Metohija, William Walker; reports that a Commission was formed by the Yugoslav Government for the coordination of relations and liaison with the OSCE Mission.


S/1998/1026 Letter, 6 Nov. 1998, from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia; reports the refusal of Yugoslavia to issue visas to investigators of the Office of the Prosecutor.

S/1998/1089 (A/53/678) Identical letters, 13 Nov. 1998, from Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, transmitting statement adopted, 12 Nov. by the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly (the lower house of Parliament). In connection with a possible military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; calls on the parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries to prevent military action in Kosovo and to promote a peaceful solution to the problem.

S/1998/1124 Letter, 25 Nov. 1998, from the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia referring to statement issued by the Ministry of Justice of Yugoslavia (A/53/653-S/1998/1061); states that his decision to cancel the planned visit to Yugoslavia was a conscious one precipitated by the action of the authorities of Yugoslavia who offered to issue visas on condition that neither he nor members of his staff would be allowed to enter Kosovo for investigative purposes, contrary to the entitlements under Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the UN.

S/1998/1138 Letter, 2 Dec. 1998, from Yugoslavia transmitting memorandum concerning the current situation in Kosovo and Metohija; states that while there are positive developments such as cooperation with the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo and Metohija and the joint draft agreement on the political framework for self-governance in Kosovo and Metohija adopted by the state delegation and the delegations of national and ethnic communities, attacks by Albanian separatists and armed incidents from the territory of Albania have not stopped.


S/1998/1187 Letter, 17 Dec. 1998, from Yugoslavia expressing satisfaction at the balanced and objective way in which the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1147) presents the situation in Kosovo; states, however, that the report fails to reflect the obstacles that stand in the way of the resumption of unconditional dialogue as demanded in relevant resolutions of the Security Council and statements of the Contact Group.

S/1998/1204 Letter, 18 Dec. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; outlines the action taken by the Secretariat regarding 2 armoured personnel carriers allegedly belonging to the armed forces of Yugoslavia which might have been stolen from the Dutch battalion serving with the UN Protection Force, and requests that the matter be brought to the attention of members of the Security Council, taking into account the fact that it has proved impossible to resolve the issue in a satisfactory manner.
KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION (cont.)


Draft resolutions

S/1998/284 Draft resolution on the imposition of an arms embargo against Yugoslavia. France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.


S/1998/1082 Draft resolution on the failure of Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

Statements by the President of the Security Council


Expresses concern about the intense fighting in Kosovo and the increasing numbers of displaced persons; shares the concern that the continuation of further escalation of the conflict has dangerous implications for the stability of the region; emphasizes the importance of unhindered and continuous access of humanitarian organizations; calls for an immediate ceasefire; and emphasizes that the authorities of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanians must achieve a political solution to the issue of Kosovo and that all violence and acts of terrorism from whatever quarter are unacceptable.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

S/PV.3868 (31 Mar. 1998) Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey and Ukraine.

S/PV.3918 (24 Aug. 1998) Germany and Italy.

S/PV.3930 (23 Sept. 1998) Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy.

S/PV.3937 (24 Oct. 1998) Germany, Italy, Poland, and Ukraine.

S/PV.3944 (17 Nov. 1998) Germany and Italy.

Discussion in plenary


Resolutions

S/RES/1160 (1998) [Imposition of an arms embargo against Yugoslavia].

Calls upon Yugoslavia immediately to take the further necessary steps to achieve a political solution to the issue of Kosovo through dialogue and to implement the actions indicated in the Contact Group statements of 9 and 25 Mar. 1998; calls also upon the Kosovar Albanian leadership to condemn all terrorist action, and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovar Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only; decides that all States shall, for the purposes of fostering peace and stability in Kosovo, prevent the sale or supply to Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, of arms and related matériel of all types and shall prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there; decides to establish a committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to seek from all States information regarding the effective implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution; (b) to consider any information brought to its attention by any State concerning violation of the prohibition imposed by this resolution and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (c) to make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution; (d) to promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution; decides to review the situation on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General, which will take into account the assessments of, inter alia, the Contact Group, OSCE and the European Union (adopted 14-0-1, 3868th meeting, 31 Mar. 1998).


Demands that all parties, groups and individuals immediately cease hostilities and maintain a ceasefire in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue and to a clear timetable, leading to an end of the crisis and to a negotiated political solution; demands further that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in addition to the measure called for under resolution 1160 (1998), implement immediately the following concrete measures: (a) cease all action by the security forces affecting the civilian population and order the withdrawal of security units used for civilian repression; (b) enable effective and continuous international monitoring in Kosovo by the European Community Monitoring Mission and diplomatic missions accredited to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; (c) facilitate, in agreement with UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes and allow free and unimpeded access for humanitarian organizations and supplies to Kosovo; (d) make rapid progress to a clear timetable with the aim of agreeing confidence-building measures and finding a political solution; insists that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist action; endorses the steps taken to establish effective international monitoring of the situation in Kosovo, and in this connection welcomes the establishment of the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission; requests the Secretary-General to provide regular reports to the Council as necessary on his assessment of compliance with this resolution by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all elements in the Kosovo Albanian community, including through his regular reports on compliance with resolution 1160 (1998) (adopted 14-0-1, 3930th meeting, 23 Sept. 1998).
KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION (cont.)


Endorses and supports the agreements between Yugoslavia and OSCE, and between Yugoslavia and NATO, concerning the verification of compliance by Yugoslavia and all others concerned in Kosovo with the requirements of its resolution 1199 (1998); notes the endorsement by the Government of Serbia of the accord reached by the President of Yugoslavia and the United States Special Envoy (5/1998/953, annex), and the public commitment of Yugoslavia to complete negotiations on a framework for a political statement by 2 Nov. 1998, and calls for the full implementation of these commitments; demands that Yugoslavia comply fully and swiftly with resolution 1160 (1998) and cooperate fully with the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo and the NATO Air Verification Mission over Kosovo according to the terms of the relevant agreements; demands that the Kosovo Albanian leadership and community comply fully and swiftly with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) and cooperate fully with the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo; stresses the urgent need for the parties to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue without preconditions and with international involvement; demands the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Kosovo Albanian leadership and all others concerned respect the freedom of movement of the OSCE Verification Mission and other international personnel; urges States and international organizations to make available personnel to the OSCE Verification Mission in Kosovo; insists that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist actions, demands that such actions cease immediately; calls for prompt investigation of all atrocities committed against civilians and full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (adopted 13-C-2, 3937th meeting, 24 Oct. 1998).

S/RES/1207(1998) [The failure of Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia].

Reiterates its decision that all States shall cooperate fully with the Tribunal and its organs in accordance with resolution 827 (1993) and the Statute of the Tribunal, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under Article 29 of the Statute, to execute arrest warrants issued by the Tribunal against the 3 individuals referred to in the letter of 8 Sept. 1998, and demands the immediate and unconditional execution of those arrest warrants, including the transfer to the custody of the Tribunal of those individuals; reiterates its call upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor in the investigation of all possible violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal (adopted 14-0-1, 3944th meeting, 17 Nov. 1998).

KUWAIT-IRAQ

See:

IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION

LAND MINES

See:

MINE CLEARANCE--PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

LEBANON-ISRAEL

See:

ISRAEL--LEBANON

LIBERIA SITUATION

See also:

AFRICA--REGIONAL SECURITY

Refugees

Reports

LIBERIA SITUATION (cont.)

General documents

S/1998/629 Letter, 10 July 1998, from Nigeria transmitting joint-communiqué issued at the end of the meeting co-hosted by the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and the Secretary-General of UN and attended by the Presidents of Sierra Leone and Liberia, which took place at Abuja on 2 July 1998.

S/1998/685 Letter, 22 July 1998, from Austria transmitting statement of the same date made by the President of the European Union on the agreement reached between the Presidents of Liberia and Sierra Leone, Abuja, 2 July; stresses the need for Liberia to control properly its borders and to facilitate the movement of aid to refugees.

S/1998/1080 Letter, 11 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council of his intention to extend the mandate of the UN Peace-building Support Office in Liberia.


LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA--UNITED STATES

General Documents

S/1998/773 Letter, 18 Aug. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya citing newspaper articles concerning statements made by David Shayler, a former officer of the United Kingdom intelligence service, to the effect that the United Kingdom foreign intelligence service had plotted in 1996 to assassinate Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. Refers also to subversive plans and activities against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by a group based in the United Kingdom.

S/1998/42 Letter, 14 Jan. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, transmitting letter of the same date from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation; concerns the announcement by the United States President of a further extension of the law governing the freeze of Libyan assets, on the grounds that the Jamahiriya represents a danger to the security of the United States.


S/1998/902 Letter, 28 Sept. 1998, from South Africa transmitting letter dated 22 Sept. from the Committee of Six established by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the Cartagena meeting, held from 18-20 May 1998; comments on the recent developments in the dispute concerning the trial of the suspects in the Lockerbie case.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA--UNITED STATES

See:
ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT
SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA--UNITED KINGDOM

General documents

S/1998/773 Letter, 18 Aug. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya citing newspaper articles concerning statements made by David Shayler, a former officer of the United Kingdom intelligence service, to the effect that the United Kingdom foreign intelligence service had plotted in 1996 to assassinate Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. Refers also to subversive plans and activities against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by a group based in the United Kingdom.
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INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS - SUBJECT INDEX

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA--UNITED STATES (cont.)


LOCKERBIE INCIDENT

See: ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT

LUKASA PEACE ACCORDS

See: ANGOLA SITUATION

MACEDONIA

See: THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA SITUATION

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

See also:
ISRAEL--LEBANON
PALESTINE QUESTION
TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL
UN DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE
UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON
UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION

Reports

General documents
S/1998/7 Letter, 6 Jan. 1998, from Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General; requests that the Security Council extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, which expires on 31 Jan., for a further interim period of 6 months.

S/1998/31 (A/52/766) Letter, 13 Jan. 1998, from Palestine referring to its letter of 24 Dec. 1997 (A/52/754-S/1997/1011) and calling attention to further statements by the Prime Minister of Israel, which indicate that Israel intends to sustain its claims to at least parts of the Palestinian territory, occupied since 1967.
S/1998/48 (A/52/769) Letter, 19 Jan. 1998, from Palestine concerning the Israeli decision of 14 Jan. establishing that "Israel's vital and national interests in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley" would constitute the basis of the interim agreement of the final status agreement with the Palestinians; states that this decision, which comes prior to the expected visits to Washington, D.C., by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and President Yasser Arafat, represents a grave breach of the existing agreements between the 2 sides.
S/1998/75 Letter, 27 Jan. 1998, from Israel referring to letter by Lebanon (S/1998/7) requesting the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon; responds to a number of points in the letter.
S/1998/168 (A/52/812) Letter, 3 Mar. 1998, from the Syrian Arab Republic in its capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, transmitting note verbale regarding several events to be held in Jerusalem as "Israel's Capital", during Israel's 50th anniversary celebrations; states that the Group of Arab States considers these events a violation of international law, all UN resolutions regarding Jerusalem as well as the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993, which states that the status of Jerusalem is to be negotiated.
MIDDLE EAST SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/290 (A/52/862) Letter, 1 Apr. 1998, from Palestine protesting against the reference made to a "greater Jerusalem" in a statement by the Prime Minister of Israel, during his visit to the Israeli settlement in the West Bank, 31 Mar.


S/1998/363 Letter, 2 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General proposing that Slovakia be added to the list of Member States providing troops to the UN Disengagement Observer Force.


S/1998/393 (A/52/899) Letter, 14 May 1998, from Palestine reporting that on 14 May Israeli army shot and killed 8 people while the Palestinians were marching to commemorate the 50th anniversary of its territory occupied by Israel, and that on 13 May Bab Al-Ghawanima, one of the gates of Al-Haram Al-Sharif was burned.

S/1998/400 (A/52/906) Identical letters, 15 May 1998, from Saudi Arabia addressed to the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in its capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States; states that on 15 May, the occasion of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of al-nakba, the uprooting of over 750,000 Palestinians from their land and homes, 9 Palestinians were killed and many others were injured by Israeli forces.

S/1998/408 (A/52/913) Letter, 17 May 1998, from Israel reporting that on 16 May Israeli forces shot and killed 3 Palestinians while they were demonstrating against the 50th anniversary of al-nakba, the uprooting of over 750,000 Palestinians from their land and homes, 9 Palestinians were killed and many others were injured by Israeli forces.


MIDDLE EAST SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/481 (A/52/947) Letter, 8 June 1998, from Palestine reporting that Israel began archaeological excavations in the area of Burj al-Laglaq inside the old city of East Jerusalem, as a preliminary step towards building a new Jewish settlement, and that 4 housing units in the Silwan neighbourhood of Arab East Jerusalem were taken over by a Jewish settler group.


S/1998/535 (A/52/958) Letter, 18 June 1998, from Lebanon alluding to programme announced by Prime Minister Netanyahu, which will strengthen Israel’s hold on Jerusalem; requests that the Security Council take specific concrete measures to prevent this from happening.

S/1998/557 (A/52/983) Letter, 22 June 1998, from Palestine reporting announcement by Prime Minister Netanyahu of an attack to strengthen Israel’s hold on Jerusalem; requests that the Security Council intervene in order to prevent the plan from materializing.

S/1998/558 Letter, 23 June 1998, from Sudan on behalf of the States members of the Arab League concerning the decision of the Government of Israel to expand the boundaries of the municipality of Jerusalem; requests the convening of an urgent formal meeting of the Security Council.


S/1998/579 (A/52/971) Identical letters, 26 June 1998, from the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Group of Arab States and the Arab States members of the League of Arab States; transmits statement, issued 25 June by the Council of the League of Arab States concerning the decision of the Government of Israel to expand the municipal borders of Jerusalem.

S/1998/584 Letter, 26 June 1998, from Lebanon requesting the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, which expires on 31 July 1998, for a further interim period of 6 months.


S/1998/807 (A/53/289) Letter, 27 Aug. 1998, from Austria transmitting statement of the same date by the President of the European Union in connection with reports that on 19 Aug. an Israeli ministerial committee approved a plan to expand settlement in the Golan Heights; states that, if such a plan were to be implemented, it would represent a significant setback to the efforts to resume the Israeli-Syrian negotiations and would raise questions about Israel’s commitment to the peace process.

S/1998/816 (A/52/1025) Letter, 27 Aug. 1998, from Palestine reporting that the municipal authorities of Jerusalem has given the final approval for the building of a new Jewish settlement in the Ras al-Amud neighbourhood of East Jerusalem, which is inhabited by 11,000 Palestinians.
MIDDLE EAST SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/873 Letter, 14 Sept. 1998, from the Secretary-General, informing the Security Council of his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Cameron Ross (Canada), to the post of Force Commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force.

S/1998/874 Letter, 21 Sept. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the Council have taken note of the proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Cameron Ross (Canada) to succeed Major-General Stapleton as Force Commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force.


S/1998/932 (A/53/475) Letter, 8 Oct. 1998, from Palestine in reference to a letter from Israel (A/53/560-S/1998/1019); states that the Palestinian officials have unequivocally condemned the attempt to bomb an Israeli bus in Gaza, reaffirms their commitment to the Wye Memorandum, and reiterates the established position of the international community that Jewish settlements in the occupied territories are illegal.

S/1998/984 (A/53/532) Letter, 2 Nov. 1998, from Palestine in reference to a letter from Israel (A/53/567) concerning the interpretation of the Wye River Memorandum; reiterates that the existing Israeli-Palestinian agreements do not negate international law or relevant UN resolutions, and that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to a State, do not stem from the existing agreements, and that Israel would be included in the membership of the Asian Group when it heeds international law and ends its occupation of Palestinian Territory.

S/1998/1024 (A/53/567) Letter, 2 Nov. 1998, from Palestine in reference to a letter from Israel (A/53/561-S/1998/1021) concerning the interpretation of the Wye River Memorandum; reiterates the existing Israeli-Palestinian agreements do not negate international law or relevant UN resolutions, and that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to a State, do not stem from the existing agreements, and that Israel would be included in the membership of the Asian Group when it heeds international law and ends its occupation of Palestinian Territory.

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/1075 (A/53/671) Letter, 13 Nov. 1998, from Palestine concerning the Israeli decisions to invite tenders for the construction of housing units in a new settlement to be established on Jabal Abu Ghneim in the West Bank to the south of occupied East Jerusalem, as well as to pave 13 new bypass roads in the West Bank to service the Jewish settlements, which would require additional confiscation of land; requests the resumption of the 10th emergency special session of the General Assembly in this regard.

S/1998/1101 (A/53/686) Letter, 19 Nov. 1998, from Israel concerning a statement made by Chairman Arafat on 15 Nov. in Ramallah, and an article in Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, an official Palestinian newspaper on 7 Nov. which are considered to be in violation of the commitments of the Wye River Memorandum between Israel and the PLO.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/80 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.


S/1998/682 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.


Statements by the President of the Security Council


Stresses the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; reiterates full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while carrying out the reconstruction to broaden the basis with deep concern the high level of casualties which UNIFIL has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in UNIFIL.


States that the statement in the report of the Secretary-General’s report (S/1998/391) on the situation in the Middle East reflects the view of the Security Council.


Recognizes the importance and sensitivity of the issue of Jerusalem to all parties and expresses its support for the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel that the permanent status negotiations shall cover the issue of Jerusalem; considers the decision by the Government of Israel on 21 June to take steps to broaden the jurisdiction and planning boundaries of Jerusalem a serious and damaging development; calls on Israel not to take any steps which would prejudice the outcome of the permanent status negotiations; supports the efforts of the United States aimed at breaking the stalemate in the peace process.

Asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State; reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country; commands the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); expresses concern over the continuing violence in Southern Lebanon and urges all parties to exercise restraint and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in UNIFIL.


States that the position taken by the Secretary-General in his report on the UN Disengagement Observer Force (S/1998/1073), that despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached, reflects the view of the Security Council.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

S/PV.3900 (30 June 1998) Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Palestine, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and the League of Arab States.


Discussion in plenary


At the 3852nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/80 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1151 (1998); at the same meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the report of the Secretary-General on the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/53):


S/PV.3885 (27 May 1998).

At the 3885th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/422 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1169 (1998). - The President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with the renewal of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force:


S/PV.3900(Resumption) (30 June 1998).


At the 3904th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "the situation in the occupied Arab territories": S/PRST/1998/21.


At the 3913th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/682 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1188 (1998); at the same meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in the Middle East: S/PRST/1998/23.

S/PV.3947 (25 Nov. 1998).

At the 3947th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1115 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1211 (1998); the President made a statement on behalf of the Security Council in connection with the resolution just adopted: S/PRST/1998/33.
Resolutions

S/RES/1151 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)].

Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL until 31 July 1998; reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of UNIFIL and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them; encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force (adopted unanimously, 3852nd meeting, 30 Jan. 1998).

S/RES/1169 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)].

Decides: (a) to call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 Oct. 1973; (b) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of 6 months, that is, until 31 May 1999; (c) to request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) (adopted unanimously, 3947th meeting, 25 Nov. 1998).

S/RES/1188(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)].

Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of 6 months, that is, until 31 Jan. 1999; reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them; reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions; encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force (adopted unanimously, 3913th meeting, 30 July 1998).

S/RES/1211(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)].

Decides: (a) to call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 Oct. 1973; (b) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of 6 months, that is, until 31 May 1999; (c) to request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) (adopted unanimously, 3947th meeting, 25 Nov. 1998).

MINE CLEARANCE--PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

General documents

S/1998/11 (A/52/760) Letter, 7 Jan. 1998, from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, transmitting joint communique signed by the Presidents of the 2 countries, during the visit of the President of Tajikistan to Uzbekistan, 4 Jan. 1998.


MINE CLEARANCE--PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
(cont.)
from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
referring to the report of the
Secretary-General on assistance in
mine clearance (A/53/498); states
that the deployment of
non-governmental organizations for
mine-action activities in northern
Iraq is illegal and requests the
Secretary-General to end cooperation
with the parties involved.

MINURCA
See:
UN MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC

MINURSO
See:
UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN
SAHARA

MIPONUH
See:
UN CIVILIAN POLICE MISSION IN HAITI

MISAB
See:
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

MONUA
See:
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA

MULTINATIONAL FORCE IN HAITI
See:
HAITI--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

MULTINATIONAL MILITARY STABILIZATION FORCE
See:
STABILIZATION FORCE

NAGORNY KARABAKH SITUATION
See:
ARMENIA--AZERBAIJAN

NATO FORCES--BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
See:
STABILIZATION FORCE

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION
See also:
DISARMAMENT
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION
KOREAN QUESTION
NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS--SOUTH ASIA

General documents
1998, from the Islamic Republic of
Iran transmitting Final Communique,
the Tehran Declaration, the Tehran
Vision Statement, and resolutions of
the 8th sess. of the Islamic Summit
Conference (Session of Dignity,
Dialogue, Participation), Tehran,
1998, from Qatar in its capacity as
Chairman of the Islamic Group
transmitting final communique of the
25th session of the Islamic
Conference of Foreign Ministers
(Session for Better Future for the
Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), Doha,
1998, from Colombia transmitting
documents of the Ministerial Meeting
of the Coordinating Bureau of the
Movement of the Non-Aligned
Countries, held at Cartagena de
Indias, Colombia, 19-20 May 1998.
Japan reporting that the 2nd stage of
a 2-stage ballistic missile which was
launched from the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea flew over the
territory of Japan and landed in the
Pacific Ocean off the coast of
Sanriku in the vicinity of frequently
used sea lanes; states that this act
directly affects the security of
Japan and raises serious concern
about the proliferation of weapons of
mass destruction.
the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea transmitting statement of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs on
Japan's reaction to the launching of
an artificial satellite by the
Democratic People's Republic of
Korea; states that the satellite is
solely aimed at the peaceful
development of science and technology.
the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea, transmitting statement on the
actions of the Security Council in
connection with the satellite launch
by the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea, 31 Aug.; states that the
satellite launch is not a matter to
be discussed in the Security Council,
and there is no precedent for such a
discussion.
NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION (cont.)

S/1998/940 Letter, 12 Oct. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting communication dated 9 Oct. from the Director General of IAEA concerning recent developments in the implementation of the Safeguards Agreement in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and including his report to the General Conference of IAEA and resolution (GC (42)/Res/2) on the matter.


NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS--SOUTH ASIA

General documents


S/1998/398 (A/52/904) Identical letters, 15 May 1998, from New Zealand addressed to the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade; concerns the testing of nuclear devices by India.


S/1998/424 (A/52/916) Letter, 24 May 1998, from Pakistan transmitting letter of 23 May from the Prime Minister on the development of tensions in South Asia as a result of the nuclear tests and other moves by India.


S/1998/440 Letter, 29 May 1998, from New Zealand transmitting statement from Prime Minister McKinnon concerning the conduct of nuclear tests by Pakistan; calls upon both India and Pakistan to adhere unconditionally to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.


S/1998/443 (A/52/925) Letter, 29 May 1998, from Uzbekistan transmitting statement issued 29 May by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemning the nuclear weapon tests conducted by Pakistan and requesting that the Security Council convene a special meeting to assess the situation that has arisen in South Asia.

S/1998/447 (A/52/920) Letter, 29 May 1998, from Pakistan transmitting letter of 28 May from Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif concerning the decision by Pakistan to exercise the nuclear option to rectify the strategic imbalance resulting from nuclear weaponization by India.

NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS--SOUTH ASIA (cont.)

S/1998/458 Letter, 2 June 1998, from the United Kingdom transmitting statement issued by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan; urges both India and Pakistan to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to contribute actively towards opening negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for a treaty banning fissile materials, to exert controls over the export of material, equipment and technology and to make a commitment neither to assemble nuclear devices nor to deploy them on vehicles.

S/1998/463 (A/52/943) Letter, 2 June 1998, from the Philippines transmitting statement issued 25 May by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in his capacity as Chairman of the Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Forum; concerns the nuclear tests conducted by India.

S/1998/464 Letter, 4 June 1998, from India concerning a draft resolution being considered by the Security Council, which is of direct concern to the Government of India; raises questions arising from the draft resolution and states that the nuclear tests conducted by India were not directed against any country and were carried out as a defensive measure.


S/1998/472 (A/52/945) Identical letters, 5 June 1998, from Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea and Ukraine addressed to the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Security Council; address the testing of nuclear devices by India and Pakistan propose the convening of a formal meeting of the Security Council to consider all aspects of the matter.

S/1998/473 Letter, 5 June 1998, from China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitting joint communiqué adopted during the meeting of their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Geneva, 4 June 1998; condemns the nuclear tests that were carried by India and Pakistan and asks the 2 parties to refrain from further testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and to put a hold to provocative statements.


S/1998/514 (A/52/950) Letter, 10 June 1998, from Australia transmitting statement of the Prime Minister dated 12 May and those of the Minister for Foreign Affairs dated 14, 28, 29 and 30 May concerning the conduct of nuclear tests by India and Pakistan.

S/1998/515 (A/52/951) Letter, 11 June 1998, from Pakistan transmitting press release issued by the Government, announcing a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, and reporting that Pakistan has officially proposed to the Government of India the resumption of dialogue between the 2 countries.


S/1998/561 (A/52/967) Letter, 23 June 1998, from India referring to document A/52/949-S/1998/463, to which a statement on nuclear tests was attached; reports that the statement, circulated through a letter from the Philippines, is not the collective position of the ASEAN Regional Forum.

S/1998/605 Letter, 2 July 1998, from Pakistan stating its position on the security crisis between India and Pakistan and proposals for a peaceful solution to the root cause, namely the Jammu and Kashmir dispute; requests that the Secretary-General support the development of a comprehensive framework to address the interlinked issues of peace, security, confidence-building, conventional and nuclear arms control and disarmament in South Asia.

S/1998/619 Letter, 8 July 1998, from the Secretary-General reporting steps taken by the Governments of India and Pakistan in their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1172 (1998), as well as his own efforts to encourage the 2 countries to enter into a dialogue.

NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS--SOUTH ASIA (cont.)

Draft resolutions

S/1998/476 Draft resolution on nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan / Costa Rica, Japan, Slovenia and Sweden.

Statements by the President of the Security Council


Deplores the 3 underground nuclear tests that India conducted on May 11 1998, and the 2 further tests conducted on May 13 1998; expresses concern at the effects of this development on peace and stability in the region; and urges India to refrain from any further tests.


Deplores the underground nuclear tests that Pakistan conducted on 28 May 1998 despite overwhelming international concern and calls for restraint; strongly urges India and Pakistan to refrain from further tests and calls upon all parties to exercise maximum restraint and resume the dialogue between them.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Resolutions

S/RES/1172 (1998) [Nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan]. Condemns the nuclear tests conducted by India on 11 and 13 May 1998 and by Pakistan on 28 and 30 May 1998; endorses the Joint Communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministers of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States at their meeting in Geneva on 4 June 1998 (S/1998/473); demands that India and Pakistan refrain from further nuclear test; urges India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues in order to remove the tensions between them, and encourages them to find mutually acceptable solutions that address the root causes of those tensions, including Kashmir; calls upon India and Pakistan immediately to stop their nuclear weapon development programmes, to refrain from weaponization or from the deployment of nuclear weapons, to cease development of ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons and any further production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, to confirm their policies not to export equipment, materials or technology that could contribute to weapons of mass destruction or missiles capable of delivering them and to undertake appropriate commitments in that regard; encourages all States to prevent the export of equipment, materials or technology that could in any way assist programmes in India or Pakistan for nuclear weapons or for ballistic missiles capable of delivering such weapons, and welcomes national policies adopted and declared in this respect (adopted unanimously, 3890th meeting, 6 June 1998).

PAKISTAN--INDIA

See:

UN MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN--NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS

See:

NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS--SOUTH ASIA

PALESTINE QUESTION

See also:

ISRAEL--LEBANON

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL
PALESTINE QUESTION (cont.)

Reports

General documents
S/1998/31 (A/52/766) Letter, 13 Jan. 1998, from Palestine referring to its letter of 24 Dec. 1997 (A/52/754-S/1997/1011) and calling attention to further statements by the Prime Minister of Israel, which indicate that Israel intends to sustain its claims to at least parts of the Palestinian territory, occupied since 1967.

S/1998/48 (A/52/769) Letter, 19 Jan. 1998, from Palestine concerning the Israeli decision of 14 Jan. establishing that "Israel's vital and national interests in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley" would constitute the basis of the interim agreement of the final status agreement with the Palestinians; states that this decision, which comes prior to the expected visits to Washington, D.C., by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and President Yasser Arafat, represents a grave breach of the existing agreements between the 2 sides.


S/1998/188 (A/52/812) Letter, 3 Mar. 1998, from the Syrian Arab Republic in its capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, transmitting note verbale regarding several events to be held in Jerusalem as "Israel's capital" during Israel's 50th anniversary celebrations; states that the Group of Arab States considers these events a violation of international law, all UN resolutions regarding Jerusalem as well as the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993, which states that the status of Jerusalem is to be negotiated.


S/1998/290 (A/52/862) Letter, 1 Apr. 1998, from Palestine protesting against the reference made to a "greater Jerusalem" in a statement by the Prime Minister of Israel, during his visit to the Israeli settlement in the West Bank, 31 Mar.


S/1998/393 (A/52/899) Letter, 14 May 1998, from Palestine reporting that on 14 May Israeli army shot and killed 8 people while the Palestinians were marching to commemorate the 50th anniversary of its territory occupied by Israel, and that on 13 May Bab Al-Ghawanima, 1 of the gates of Al-Haram Al-Sharif was burned.

S/1998/400 (A/52/906) Identical letters, 15 May 1998, from Saudi Arabia addressed to the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in its capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States; states that on 15 May, the occasion of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of al-nakba, the uprooting of over 750,000 Palestinians from their land and homes, 9 Palestinians were killed and many others were injured by Israeli forces.


PALESTINE QUESTION (cont.)

S/1998/481 (A/52/947) Letter, 8 June 1998, from Palestine reporting that Israel began archaeological excavations in the area of Burj al-Laqlaq inside the old city of East Jerusalem, as a preliminary step towards building a new Jewish settlement, and that 4 housing units in the Silwan neighbourhood of Arab East Jerusalem were taken over by a Jewish settler group.


S/1998/535 (A/52/955) Letter, 18 June 1998, from Palestine alluding to programme announced by Prime Minister Netanyahu, which will strengthen Israel's hold on Jerusalem; requests that the Security Council take specific concrete measures to prevent this from happening.

S/1998/557 (A/52/963) Letter, 22 June 1998, from Palestine reporting announcement by Prime Minister Netanyahu of a plan to strengthen Israel's hold on Jerusalem; requests that the Security Council intervene in order to prevent the plan from materializing.

S/1998/558 Letter, 23 June 1998, from Sudan on behalf of the States members of the Arab League concerning the decision of the Government of Israel to expand the boundaries of the municipality of Jerusalem; requests the convening of an urgent formal meeting of the Security Council.


S/1998/579 (A/52/971) Identical letters, 26 June 1998, from the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Group of Arab States and the Arab States members of the League of Arab States; transmits statement issued 25 June by the Counci of the League of Arab States concerning the decision of the Government of Israel to expand the municipal borders of Jerusalem.


S/1998/679 Letter, 17 July 1998, from the Secretary-General proposing that Slovakia and Slovenia be added to the list of States providing military observers to the UN Truce Supervision Organization.

S/1998/680 Letter, 22 July 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with the proposal contained in his letter S/1998/679 to add Slovakia and Slovenia to the list of States providing military observers to the UN Truce Supervision Organization.


S/1998/816 (A/52/1025) Letter, 27 Aug. 1998, from Palestine reporting that the municipal authorities of Jerusalem has given the final approval for the building of a new Jewish settlement in the Ras al-Amud neighborhood of East Jerusalem, which is inhabited by 11,000 Palestinians.

S/1998/932 (A/53/475) Letter, 8 Oct. 1998, from Palestine stating that despite ongoing diplomatic efforts aimed at resuming the Middle East peace process, the Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, announced further construction of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and participated in a ceremony conferring city status on the settlement known as Ariel.

S/1998/1021 (A/53/561) Letter, 30 Oct. 1998, from Israel transmitting letter of the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with regard to the Wye River Memorandum: lists the commitments undertaken by the Israeli and Palestinian sides as a result of the negotiations at the Wye Plantation, Maryland, United States.
S/1998/1024 (A/53/567) Letter, 2 Nov. 1998, from Palestine in reference to a letter from Israel (A/53/561-S/1998/1021) concerning interpretation of the Wye River Memorandum; reiterates that the existing Israeli-Palestinian agreements do not negate international law or relevant UN resolutions, and that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to a State, do not stem from the existing agreements, and that Israel would be included in the membership of the Asian Group when it heeds international law and ends its occupation of Palestinian Territory.

S/1998/1025 (A/S3/568) Letter, 2 Nov. 1998, from Palestine in reference to a letter from Israel (A/53/560-S/1998/1019); states that the Palestinian officials have unequivocally condemned the attempt to bomb an Israeli bus in Gaza, reaffirms their commitment to the Wye Memorandum, and reiterates the established position of the international community that Jewish settlements in the occupied territories are illegal.


S/1998/1075 (A/53/671) Letter, 13 Nov. 1998, from Palestine concerning the Israeli decisions to invite tenders for the construction of housing units in a new settlement to be established on Jabal Abu Ghneim in the West Bank to the south of occupied East Jerusalem, as well as to pave 13 new bypass roads in the West Bank to service the Jewish settlements, which would require additional confiscation of land; requests the resumption of the 10th emergency special session of the General Assembly in this regard.


Statements by the President of the Security Council


Recognizes the importance and sensitivity of the issue of Jerusalem to all parties and expresses its support for the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel that the permanent status negotiations shall cover the issue of Jerusalem; considers the decision by the Government of Israel on 21 June to take steps to broaden the jurisdiction and planning boundaries of Jerusalem a serious and damaging development; calls on Israel not to take any steps which would prejudice the outcome of the permanent status negotiations; supports the efforts of the United States aimed at breaking the stalemate in the peace process.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

S/PV.3900 (30 June 1998) Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Palestine, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and the League of Arab States.


Discussion in plenary

S/PV.3900(Resumption) (30 June 1998).

At the 3904th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "the situation in the occupied Arab territories": S/PRST/1998/21.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS INCIDENT

See:

ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

**General documents**

S/1998/287 Letter, 31 Mar. 1998, from Papua New Guinea transmitting from the Minister for Foreign Affairs a letter and 2 enclosures: the Burnham Truce and the Lincoln Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville, signed at Burnham, New Zealand, 10 Oct. 1997 and at Lincoln, New Zealand, 23 Jan. 1998, respectively, by which the parties to the Bougainville conflict have extended their truce pending a permanent ceasefire agreement; seeks the Security Council's endorsement of the Lincoln Agreement, and requests that the Secretary-General deploy a UN mission to monitor its implementation.

S/1998/506 Letter, 2 June 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the Security Council of his intention to establish a UN Political Office in Bougainville, based in Arawa, to assist and monitor the implementation of the Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville and the Agreement Covering Implementation of the Ceasefire.

S/1998/507 Letter, 15 June 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General of his decision to appoint Noel Sinclair (Guyana) as head of the UN Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) established to assist in the Bougainville peace process; anticipates that the UNPOB will remain operational until Dec. 1999.

S/1998/1156 Letter, 20 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the Security Council of his decision to extend the mandate of UNPOB in Bougainville until June 1999 and welcome its decision to appoint Noel Sinclair to head the Office.

**Statements by the President of the Security Council**

S/PRST/1998/10 Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3874th meeting, 22 Apr. 1998, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "Letter dated 31 March 1996 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to UN addressed to the President of the Security Council" /President, Security Council. Supports the Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville, signed in New Zealand, 23 Jan. 1998 (Lincoln Agreement), with regard to a ceasefire among conflicting parties; welcomes the establishment of the monitoring group composed of civilian and military personnel from Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and Vanuatu with the mandate to monitor the implementation of the said Agreement and requests the Secretary-General to consider the composition and financial modalities of the proposed UN involvement in Bougainville.

**Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)**


**Discussion in plenary**


**PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

See also:

- AGENDA FOR PEACE
- INTERNATIONAL POLICE TASK FORCE
- UN CIVILIAN POLICE MISSION IN HAITI
- UN DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE
- UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON
- UN IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION
- UN MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN
- UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA
- UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
- UN MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
- UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA
- UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN
- UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA
- UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA
- UN OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE
- UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS
- UN POLICE SUPPORT GROUP
- UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE
- UN TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMIUM
- UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION
PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (cont.)

General documents
S/1998/73 Note bringing to the attention of the Security Council that, in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, the Council was invited to consider the matter of prescribing a time-frame for the conclusion of the status-of-forces agreement between UN and the host Government in establishing a peacekeeping operation in the future / Secretary-General.


PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS--MINE CLEARANCE

See:
   MINE CLEARANCE--PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

POLITICAL CONDITIONS--HAITI

See:
   HAITI--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

POLITICAL CONDITIONS--SIERRA LEONE

See:
   SIERRA LEONE--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

POLITICAL CONDITIONS--SUDAN

See:
   SUDAN--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

PREVLAKA PENINSULA

See:
   UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA

REFUGEES

See also:
   BURUNDI SITUATION

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SITUATION

GREAT LAKES REGION (AFRICA)--REGIONAL SECURITY

RWANDA SITUATION

General documents


S/1998/1234 (A/53/774) Letter, 29 Dec. 1998, from Eritrea transmitting press release of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; reports death of 2 Eritreans in the detention camps in Ethiopia and calls for an independent investigation into the causes of, and circumstances surrounding their death; calls also for the immediate release of all Eritrean civilians from detention in Ethiopia.

Draft resolutions
S/1998/1090 Draft resolution on the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa.

Discussion in plenary
S/PV.3942 (10 Nov. 1998).
S/PV.3945 (19 Nov. 1998).

At the 3945th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1090 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1208 (1998).
Refugees (cont.)

Resolutions

S/RES/1208 (1998) [Maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa]. Affirms the primary responsibility of States hosting refugees to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in accordance with international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law; calls upon African States further to develop institutions and procedures to implement the provisions of international law relating to the status and treatment of refugees and the provisions of the OAU Convention; recognizes the primary responsibility of the UNHCR to support African States in their actions and requests the UNHCR to keep in close touch with the Secretary-General, the OAU, subregional organizations and the States concerned in this regard; requests the Secretary-General to respond to requests from African States, the OAU and subregional organizations for advice and technical assistance in the implementation of international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law; urges the UNHCR, other relevant UN bodies and organizations, Member States, the OAU and subregional organizations to initiate coordinated programmes to provide advice, training and technical or other assistance to African States which host refugee populations; encourages relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in such coordinated programmes when appropriate (adopted unanimously, 3945th meeting, 19 Nov. 1998).

Regional Cooperation

General documents


S/1998/672 (A/52/990) Letter, 14 July 1998, from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General transmitting declaration signed at the 5th Summit of Turkish-speaking States, Astana, 9 June.


Reports


Regional Organizations--UN

See:

Africa--Regional Security

Rwanda--International Tribunal

See:

International Tribunal--Rwanda

Rwanda Situation

See also:

Africa--Regional Security

Burundi Situation

Democratic Republic of the Congo Situation

Great Lakes Region (Africa)--Regional Security

International Tribunal--Rwanda

Refugees


RWANDA SITUATION (cont.)

the Chairman of the Security Council
Committee established pursuant to
resolution 918 (1994) concerning
Rwanda; transmits report of the
Committee covering its activities,

General documents

the Secretary-General reporting on
the implementation of resolution 1101
(1997), by which the Security Councll
requested the reactivation of the
International Commission of Inquiry
to investigate the sale, supply and
shipment of arms and related materiel
to former Rwandan government forces
and militias in the Great Lakes
region of central Africa; includes the
list of persons comprising the
Commission.

S/1998/461 Letter, 3 June 1998, from
Zimbabwe as representative of the
Current Chairman of OAU, transmitting
press statement issued in connection
with the establishment by OAU of an
International Panel of Eminent
Personalities to Investigate the
Genocide in Rwanda and the
Surrounding Events.

1998, from South Africa transmitting
documents of the 12th Conference of
Heads of State or Government of
Non-Aligned Countries, Durban, South

Zimbabwe referring to the final
report of the International
Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda)
contained in document S/1998/1096;
states that the Government of
Zimbabwe disagrees with the
Commission's conclusions and
recommendations regarding the
participation of Zimbabwe and its
allies in activities in the
Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Draft resolutions

S/1998/306 Draft resolution on the
reactivation of the International
Commission of Inquiry to investigate
violations of the arms embargo
against Rwanda.

Participation by non-Council members
(without the right to vote)

S/PV.3870 (9 Apr. 1998) Belgium and
Germany.

Discussion in plenary

S/PV.3870 (9 Apr. 1998).

At the 3870th meeting, draft
resolution S/1998/306 was adopted

Resolutions

S/RES/1161 (1998) [Reactivation of the
International Commission of Inquiry
to investigate violations of the arms
embargo against Rwanda].

Requests the Secretary-General to
reactivate the International
Commission of Inquiry, with the
following mandate: (a) to collect
information and investigate reports
relating to the sale, supply and
shipment of arms and related materiel
to former Rwandan government forces
and militias in the Great Lakes
region of central Africa; (b) to identify
parties aiding and abetting the
illegal sale or acquisition of arms
by former Rwandan government forces
and militias; (c) to make
recommendations relating to the
illegal flow of arms in the Great
Lakes region; calls upon all States,
relevant UN bodies, other
organizations and interested parties
to collate information in their
possession relating to the mandate of
the Commission as soon as possible;
further calls upon the States in which
the Commission will carry out its
mandate to cooperate fully with the
Commission in the fulfillment of its
mandate; calls upon all States in the
Great Lakes region to ensure that
their territory is not used as a base
for armed groups to launch incursions
or attacks against any other State in
violation of the UN Charter and other
provisions of International law; urges
all States and relevant organizations
to cooperate in countering radio
broadcasts and publications that
incite acts of genocide, hatred and
violence in the region (adopted
unanimously, 3870th meeting, 9 Apr.
1998).

SANCTIONS--HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

General documents

the Secretary-General transmitting
statement of 29 Dec. 1997 by the
Inter-Agency Standing Committee to
the Security Council on the
humanitarian impact of sanctions.

1998, from South Africa transmitting
documents of the 12th Conference of
Heads of State or Government of
Non-Aligned Countries, Durban, South

SANCTIONS--LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

See:

ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT
SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE

See also:
ANGOLA SITUATION
ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION
SIERRA LEONE--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Reports

S/1998/112 Report containing a list of the replies received from States and issued as a separate document of the Security Council concerning the mandatory sanctions against the military junta in Sierra Leone / Secretary-General. Issued: 10 Feb. 1998.


S/1998/112/Add.2 Letter, 7 Aug. 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, transmits report of the Committee listing additional States from which reports have been received concerning compliance with the prohibitions imposed against the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA). S/1998/145/Add.1 Letter, 22 Feb. 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, transmits report of the Committee listing additional States from which reports have been received concerning compliance with the prohibitions imposed against the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA). S/1998/145/Add.2 Letter, 20 February 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, transmits report of the Committee listing additional States from which reports have been received concerning compliance with the prohibitions imposed against the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA). S/1998/145/Add.3 Letter, 20 Feb. 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, transmits report of the Committee listing additional States from which reports have been received concerning compliance with the prohibitions imposed against the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA).


SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE (cont.)


General documents

S/1998/41 Note transmitting note verbale by Switzerland, stating that it intends to implement the measures provided for in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) on measures against the military junta of Sierra Leone / Secretary-General.


S/1998/65 Note verbale, 19 Jan. 1998, from Liechtenstein reporting that it has taken the steps necessary to implement Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) on sanctions against the military junta in Sierra Leone.


S/1998/130 Note verbale, 11 Feb. 1998, from Colombia reporting that the Government has taken the necessary measures for implementation of the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) on sanctions against the military junta in Sierra Leone.

S/1998/131 Note verbale, 11 Feb. 1998, from Malaysia reporting that the Government has taken the necessary measures for implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) on sanctions against the military junta in Sierra Leone.


SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE (cont.)


S/1998/350 Note verbale, 3 Apr. 1998, from the Philippines reporting that the Government has taken the necessary measures to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) on sanctions against the military junta in Sierra Leone.


SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE—ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

General documents.

S/1998/203 Note calling attention to paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 52/162, entitled "Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions" / Secretary-General.

SFOR

See:

STABILIZATION FORCE

SIERRA LEONE—POLITICAL CONDITIONS

See also:

AFRICA—REGIONAL SECURITY
SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE

Reports.


S/1998/155 Letter, 20 Feb. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting interim report of the inter-agency mission to Sierra Leone to prepare a technical analysis of the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone, including the effects of the imposition of sanctions.


S/1998/249/Add.1 4th report on the situation in Sierra Leone: addendum / Secretary-General. Issued: 17 Apr. 1998. - Includes cost estimates for the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Freetown, Sierra Leone for an initial period of 3 months.


General documents.


S/1998/34 Letter, 14 Jan. 1998, from Sierra Leone transmitting statement issued by the office of President Kabbah concerning implementation of the Conakry Peace Plan, which calls for the restoration of the constitutionally elected Government by 22 Apr. 1998; states that the people of Sierra Leone under the democratically elected Government will not accept any changes or amendments to the Conakry Peace Plan that would result in an extension of the deadline beyond 22 Apr. 1998.
SIERRA LEONE--POLITICAL CONDITIONS (cont.)

5/1998/107 Letter, 9 Feb. 1998, from Nigeria transmitting final communiqué issued at the end of the 8th meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Committee of Five on Sierra Leone, New York, 2-6 Feb. 1998; declare their support for the Peace Plan of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and suggest that an Observer Mission be deployed alongside the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in the same manner and that the deployment of the UN Mission in Freetown should be carried out at the same time as that of the ECOMOG forces.

5/1998/123 Letter, 13 Feb. 1998, from Nigeria transmitting press statement on the situation in Sierra Leone; states that Freetown as well as most other parts of the country are under the control of Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group forces; calls upon all friends of Sierra Leone to assist in the task of bringing humanitarian relief to the people and urges UN to facilitate the deployment of a military observer mission to Sierra Leone.

5/1998/135 Letter, 18 Feb. 1998, from Zimbabwe, in its capacity as the representative of the current Chairman of OAU, transmitting statement concerning the situation in Sierra Leone issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, 44th session, Addis Ababa, 13 Feb. 1998; reaffirms support for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group in their efforts to bring an end to the crisis in Sierra Leone and urges the return of all refugees to Sierra Leone to extend all possible cooperation to ECOWAS in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the population.


5/1998/215 Letter, 9 Mar. 1998, from Sierra Leone requesting that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the lifting of the sanctions imposed on the importation of petroleum and petroleum products into the country.

5/1998/259 Letter, 3 Apr. 1998, from Sierra Leone informing the Security Council that there is still fighting in some parts of the eastern province, it would not be in the best interest of the country to lift, at this time, either the arms embargo or travel restrictions which were imposed against the military junta in 1997.

5/1998/428 Letter, 20 May 1998, from the Secretary-General proposing that India, Kenya, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and Zambia be included in the list of countries contributing military personnel to the UN liaison team authorized for deployment in Sierra Leone. Reports that the team leader is Brigadier-General Subhash Chand Joshi (India) and that the liaison officers are under the authority of his Special Envoy, Francis G. Okelo.

5/1998/429 Letter, 26 May 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with the proposal to include India, Kenya, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and Zambia to the list of countries contributing military personnel to the UN liaison team in Sierra Leone.

5/1998/629 Letter, 10 July 1998, from Nigeria transmitting joint communiqué issued at the end of the meeting co-hosted by the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and the Secretary-General of UN and attended by the Presidents of Sierra Leone and Liberia, which took place at Abuja on 2 July 1998.

5/1998/673 Letter, 16 July 1998, from the Secretary-General proposing that China, Egypt, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and Zambia be included in the list of countries contributing military personnel to the Observer Mission in Sierra Leone; reiterates that the Chief Military Observer of the Mission will be Brigadier-General Subhash Chand Joshi (India).

5/1998/674 Letter, 21 July 1998, from the President of the Security Council referring to the Secretary-General's letter of 16 July (S/1998/673); informs the Secretary-General that members of the Council agree with the proposal concerning the additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone.
S/1998/685 Letter, 22 July 1998, from Austria transmitting statement of the same date made by the President of the European Union on the agreement reached between the Presidents of Liberia and Sierra Leone, Abuja, 2 July; stresses the need for Liberia to control properly its borders and to facilitate the movement of aid to refugees.

S/1998/714 Letter, 3 Aug. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting that an agreement has been concluded with the Government of Sierra Leone with respect to the security of UN personnel to be deployed to the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone.

S/1998/715 Letter, 5 Aug. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council have taken note of the information contained in his letter (S/1998/714) concerning the establishment of security arrangements for UN personnel and the conclusion of the status of mission agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone.

S/1998/740 Letter, 7 Aug. 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council's Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone; reports, pursuant to resolution 1171 (1998), that the Committee had received notifications on 9 and 18 June from the Government of Germany for the export of vehicles to the police forces of Sierra Leone.

S/1998/741 Letter, 11 Aug. 1998, from Sierra Leone transmitting report compiled by the National Committee on Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration, entitled "Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme".


S/1998/741 Letter, 15 Dec. 1998, from the Chairman of the Security Council's Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council; reports, pursuant to resolution 1171 (1998), that the Committee received a notification on 29 Oct. from the Government of Sierra Leone for the import of paramilitary equipment and other related matériel through Lungi International Airport.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/232 Draft resolution on termination of the prohibitions on the sale of supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products.

S/1998/324 Draft resolution on the deployment of military liaison and security advisory personnel to Sierra Leone.

S/1998/464 Draft resolution on the termination of the arms embargo against Sierra Leone.


Statements by the President of the Security Council


Expresses deep regret at the violence and suffering undergone by the people of Sierra Leone; welcomes the fact the rule of the military junta has been brought to an end and stresses the need for the immediate restoration of the democratically elected Government of President Tejan Kabbah and a return to constitutional order; and supports the intention of the Secretary-General to take rapid steps towards the reopening of the UN Liaison Office in Freetown.


Deplores the continued resistance to the authority of the legitimate Government of Sierra Leone and calls on all rebels to cease their resistance, lay down their arms, and surrender to forces of the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States, immediately; urges States and other parties concerned to contribute to the trust fund to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone, and to humanitarian assistance efforts.

Participation by non-Council members

(without the right to vote)

S/PV.3872 (17 Apr. 1998) Sierra Leone.
S/PV.3892 (20 May 1998) Sierra Leone.
S/PV.3902 (13 July 1998) Sierra Leone, Austria, and Nigeria.
Discussion in plenary

At the 3857th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in Sierra Leone: S/PRST/1998/5.

At the 3861st meeting, draft resolution S/1998/232 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1156 (1998).

S/PV.3872 (17 Apr. 1998).
At the 3872nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/324 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1162 (1998).

S/PV.3882 (20 May 1998).
At the 3882nd meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in Sierra Leone: S/PRST/1998/13.

At the 3889th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/466 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1171 (1998).

At the 3902nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/620 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1181 (1998).


Resolutions

S/RES/1156 (1998) [Termination of the prohibitions on the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products].
Welcomes the return to Sierra Leone of its democratically elected President on Mar. 1998; decides to terminate, with immediate effect, the prohibitions on the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products referred to in paragraph 6 of resolution 1132 (1997); welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to make proposals concerning the role of UN and its future presence in Sierra Leone; decides to review the other prohibitions referred to in resolution 1132 (1997) in accordance with paragraph 17 of that resolution and in the light of developments and further discussion with the Government of Sierra Leone (adopted unanimously, 3861st meeting, 16 Mar. 1998).

S/RES/1162 (1998) [Deployment of military liaison and security advisory personnel to Sierra Leone].
Authorizes the deployment, with immediate effect, of up to 70 UN military liaison and security advisory personnel in accordance with paragraph 44 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 Mar. 1998 to Sierra Leone for a period of up to 90 days, to work under the authority of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, to coordinate closely with the Government of Sierra Leone and the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOMOG), to report on the military situation in the country, to ascertain the state of and to assist in the finalization of planning by ECOMOG for future tasks, such as the identification of the former combatant elements to be disarmed and the design of a disarmament plan, as well as to perform other related security tasks as identified in paragraphs 42, 45 and 46 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 Mar. 1998 (adopted unanimously, 3872nd meeting, 17 Apr. 1998).

S/RES/1171 (1998) [Termination of the arms embargo against Sierra Leone].
Decides to terminate the remaining prohibitions imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1132 (1997); further decides that all States shall prevent the sale or supply of arms and related materiel of all types to Sierra Leone other than to the Government of Sierra Leone through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that Government to the Secretary-General; further decides that States shall notify all exports from their territories of arms or related materiel to Sierra Leone to the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997), that the Government of Sierra Leone shall mark, register and notify to the Committee all imports made by it of arms and related materiel, and that the Committee shall report regularly to the Council on notifications so received; decides that all States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of leading members of the former military junta and of the Revolutionary United Front, as designated by the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997), provided that the entry into or transit through a particular State of any such person may be authorized by the same Committee, and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry to its territory to its own nationals (adopted unanimously, 3889th meeting, 5 June 1998).
SIERRA LEONE--POLITICAL CONDITIONS (cont.)

S/RES/1181 (1998) [Establishment of the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)].

Decides to establish UNOMSIL for an initial period of 6 months until 13 Jan. 1999, and further decides that it shall include up to 70 military observers as well as a small medical unit, with the necessary equipment and civilian support staff; decides further that the elements of UNOMSIL referred to above shall be deployed as outlined in the Secretary-General's report, with approximately 40 military observers deployed in the 1st phase to ECOMOG-secured areas, and that subsequent deployments shall take place as soon as security conditions permit, and subject to progress on the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan and the availability of the necessary equipment and resources; decides further that UNOMSIL shall be led by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, who will be designated Special Representative for Sierra Leone, that UNOMSIL shall subsume the office of the Special Envoy and its civilian staff; demands that all factions and forces in Sierra Leone strictly respect the status of UNOMSIL personnel, as well as organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Sierra Leone; requests the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution and every 60 days thereafter on the deployment of UNOMSIL and on the progress of UNOMSIL in carrying out its mandate, and also to inform the Council on plans for the later phases of the deployment of UNOMSIL when security conditions permit these to be implemented (adopted unanimously, 3902nd meeting, 13 July 1998).

SOMALIA SITUATION

Reports


S/1998/21 Letter, 31 Dec. 1997, from Luxembourg transmitting statement issued by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union, 26 Dec. 1997, on the peace agreement for Somalia signed in Cairo, 22 Dec. between the main Somali factions; appeals urgently to all political forces to refrain from activities that could damage the peace process or place further obstacles in the way of national reconciliation; calls upon all Somalia leaders to commit themselves firmly to creating the conditions needed to counteract successfully the disastrous effects of the floods that have hit Somalia, and appeals to them in particular to ensure that there are no obstacles to international aid.


STABILIZATION FORCE

See also:

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SITUATION

Reports


STABILIZATION FORCE (cont.)

the Secretary-General transmitting
the 14th report of the
Secretary-General of NATO on the
operations of the Stabilization
Force, covering the period 21 Jan.-20

the Secretary-General transmitting
the 15th monthly report of the
Secretary-General of NATO on the
operations of the Stabilization
Force, covering the period 21 Feb.-20

the Secretary-General transmitting
the 17th monthly report of the
Secretary-General of NATO on the
operations of the Stabilization
Force, covering the period 21 Apr.-20
May 1998.

the Secretary-General transmitting
the 16th monthly report on the
Security Council on the operations of the
Stabilization Force, covering the
period 21 Mar.-20 Apr.

the Secretary-General transmitting
the 19th monthly report of NATO to
the Security Council on the
operations of the Stabilization
Force, covering the period 21 June-20

the Secretary-General transmitting
the 20th monthly report of the
Secretary-General of NATO on the
operations of the multinational
Stabilization Force, covering the

the Secretary-General transmitting
communication from the
Secretary-General of NATO conveying
the 21st monthly report of the
operations of the multinational
Stabilization Force, covering the

the Secretary-General transmitting
the 22nd monthly report of the
Secretary-General of NATO on the
operations of the Stabilization
Force, covering the period 21

the Secretary-General transmitting
the 23rd monthly report of the
Secretary-General of NATO on the
operations of the Stabilization
Force, covering the period 21 Oct.-20
Nov. 1998.

General documents
Luxembourg transmitting statement on
Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by
NATO, following the ministerial
meeting, Luxembourg, 28 and 29 May
1998; states that NATO has approved
the operational plans for maintaining
the Stabilization Force beyond June
1998, in order to promote the further
implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Draft resolutions
S/1998/502 Draft resolution on the
extension of the mandate of the UN
Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina /France, Germany, Italy, Japan,
Portugal, Russian Federation,
Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and
United States.

Participation by non-Council members
(without the right to vote)
S/PV.3892 (15 June 1998) Bosnia and
Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Italy,
Malaysia, Turkey and Albania.

Discussion in plenary
At the 3892nd meeting, draft
resolution S/1998/602 was adopted
Resolutions
6/RES/1174 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIK)].
Calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the relevant Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under review; authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of development in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; authorizes the Member States to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by SFOR as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that Annex and the protection of SFOR; authorizes Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, decides to extend the mandate of UNMIK, which includes IPTF, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1999, and also decides that the IPTF shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in the Peace Agreement (adopted unanimously, 3892nd meeting, 15 June 1998).

General documents

S/1998/385 Letter, 8 May 1998, from the United Kingdom transmitting statement on the Sudan, issued by the Presidency of the European Union, 1 May; urges all sides in the dispute to come to an agreement at the next session of the peace talks in Nairobi, 2-5 May.


TAJIKISTAN SITUATION (cont.)

S/1998/266 Letter, 24 Mar. 1998, from Tajikistan, transmitting statement issued by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs; reports violations of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan by the armed units of the United Tajik Opposition, and appeals to the international community to take measures to ensure that these armed units comply with the Agreement.


S/1998/274 Letter, 27 Mar. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Security Council agree with his proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Tengku Ariffin Bin Tengku Mohammed (Malaysia) as the next Chief Military Observer of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan.


S/1998/407 Letter, 15 May 1998, from the Secretary-General reporting his intention to appoint Ján Kubis (Slovakia) as the Special Representative for Tajikistan to replace Gerd Merrem who will be relinquishing his post, 31 May 1998.

S/1998/408 Letter, 15 May 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with his intention to appoint Jan Kubis (Slovakia) as his Special Representative for Tajikistan.


S/1998/701 Letter, 29 July 1998, from Tajikistan transmitting joint statement issued on 26 July by the President of Tajikistan and the Chairman of the Tajik National Reconciliation Commission; describes the results achieved in the course of laying the foundation for a peaceful life through the joint efforts of the Government and the Commission.

S/1998/818 Letter, 28 Aug. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council have taken note of the information contained in his interim reports on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/754 and Add. 1).

S/1998/1034 Letter, 4 Nov. 1998, from Tajikistan transmitting statement by the Government inviting members of the anti-government movement that carried out attacks in various towns on 3 and 4 Nov. to lay down their arms and surrender to the country’s forces of law and order.

S/1998/1099 Letter, 11 Nov. 1998, from Kazakhstan transmitting statement in connection with the latest events in Tajikistan issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 7 Nov.; welcomes the actions taken by the Government of Tajikistan to quell the rebellion and expresses its hope for the speedy normalization of the situation.


Draft resolutions
TAJIKISTAN SITUATION (cont.)

Statements by the President of the Security Council

S/PRST/1998/4 Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3856th meeting, 24 Feb. 1998. In connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border" / President, Security Council. Calls upon the parties to intensify their efforts to implement fully the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan; condemns the hostage-taking of relief workers that took place in Nov. 1997 and urges parties to cooperate further in ensuring the security and freedom of movement of the UN personnel, the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel, and to take practical steps in this respect; and welcomes the presidential decree establishing a joint security unit with task of providing security for UN personnel and calls upon the parties to make the unit operational as soon as possible.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Resolution in plenary

S/PV.3856 (24 Feb. 1998). At the 3856th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, following consultations held among Council members on the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/113);

Condemns renewed fighting in violation of the ceasefire resulting from attacks initiated by some local United Tajik Opposition commanders; calls upon the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement fully the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan and to create conditions for the holding of elections at the earliest possible time; calls upon the parties, with the involvement of UNMOT and the Contact Group, to implement the timetable of measures adopted by the Commission on National Reconciliation on 29 Apr. 1998; calls upon the parties to intensify their efforts to bring into operation as soon as possible a joint security unit tasked with providing security for UNMOT personnel; encourages UNMOT and the Commonwealth of Independent States to continue discussion of options for improving security cooperation; decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of 6 months until 15 Nov. 1998 (adopted unanimously, 3879th meeting, 14 May 1998).
TAJIKISTAN SITUATION (cont.)


Strongly condemns the recent fighting in the Leninabad area initiated by forces trying to hinder the peace process in Tajikistan, and calls upon all concerned to refrain from the use of force; calls upon the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement fully the General Agreement, including the Protocol on military issues and to create conditions for the holding of elections at the earliest possible time in 1999; strongly condemns the murder of 4 members of UNMOT, recognizes that the completion of the investigation into this case is important for the resumption of the field activities of UNMOT, urges the Government of Tajikistan to complete the investigation expeditiously and to bring to justice all those found to be responsible for the crime and also urges the United Tajik Opposition leaders to continue to cooperate fully with these efforts; decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of 6 months until 15 May 1999; requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, in particular regarding the security situation and measures taken to enhance the security of UNMOT, and also requests him to report within 3 months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation (adopted unanimously, 3943rd meeting, 12 Nov. 1998).

TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL

See also:

ISRAEL—LEBANON
MIDDLE EAST SITUATION
PALESTINE QUESTION
UN DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE
UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON
UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION

Reports


General documents

S/1998/31 (A/52/766) Letter, 13 Jan. 1998, from Palestine referring to its letter of 24 Dec. 1997 (A/52/754-5/1997/1011) and calling attention to further statements by the Prime Minister of Israel, which indicate that Israel intends to sustain its claims to at least parts of the Palestinian territory, occupied since 1967.

S/1998/48 (A/52/769) Letter, 19 Jan. 1998, from Palestine concerning the Israeli decision of 14 Jan. establishing that "Israel's vital and national interests in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley" would constitute the basis of the interim agreement of the final status agreement with the Palestinians; states that this decision, which comes prior to the expected visits to Washington, D.C., by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and President Yasser Arafat, represents a grave breach of the existing agreements between the 2 sides.

S/1998/188 (A/52/812) Letter, 3 Mar. 1998, from the Syrian Arab Republic in its capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, transmitting note verbale regarding several events to be held in Jerusalem as "Israel's capital", during Israel's 50th anniversary celebrations; states that the Group of Arab States considers these events a violation of international law, all UN resolutions regarding Jerusalem as well as the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993, which states that the status of Jerusalem is to be negotiated.


S/1998/290 (A/52/862) Letter, 1 Apr. 1998, from Palestine protesting against the reference made to a "greater Jerusalem" in a statement by the Prime Minister of Israel, during his visit to the Israeli settlement in the West Bank, 31 Mar.
TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL (cont.)


S/1998/363 Letter, 28 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General proposing that Slovakia be added to the list of Member States providing troops to the UN Disengagement Observer Force.


S/1998/399 (A/52/999) Letter, 14 May 1998, from Palestine reporting that on 14 May Israeli army shot and killed 8 people while the Palestinians were marching to commemorate the 50th anniversary of its territory occupied by Israel, and that on 13 May Bab Al-Ghawanima, 1 of the gates of Al-Haram Al-Sharif was burned.

S/1998/400 (A/52/908) Identical letters, 15 May 1998, from Saudi Arabia and the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in its capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, and on behalf of the States Members of the League of Arab States: states that on 15 May, the occasion of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of al-nakba, the uprooting of over 750,000 Palestinians from their land and homes, 9 Palestinians were killed and many others were injured by Israeli forces.


S/1998/461 (A/52/947) Letter, 8 June 1998, from Palestine reporting that Israel began archaeological excavations in the area of Burj al-Laqlaq inside the old city of East Jerusalem, as a preliminary step towards building a new Jewish settlement, and that 4 housing units in the Silwan neighbourhood of Arab East Jerusalem were taken over by a Jewish settler group.


S/1998/535 (A/52/958) Letter, 18 June 1998, from Palestine alluding to programme announced by Prime Minister Netanyahu, which will strengthen Israel's hold on Jerusalem; requests that the Security Council take specific concrete measures to prevent this from happening.

S/1998/557 (A/52/963) Letter, 22 June 1998, from Palestine reporting announcement by Prime Minister Netanyahu of a plan to strengthen Israel's hold on Jerusalem; requests that the Security Council intervene in order to prevent the plan from materializing.
S/1998/558 Letter, 23 June 1998, from Sudan on behalf of the States members of the Arab League concerning the decision of the Government of Israel to expand the boundaries of the municipality of Jerusalem; requests the convening of an urgent formal meeting of the Security Council.


S/1998/579 (A/52/971) Identical letters, 26 June 1998, from the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Group of Arab States and the Arab States members of the League of Arab States; transmits statement, issued 25 June by the Council of the League of Arab States concerning the decision of the Government of Israel to expand the municipal borders of Jerusalem.


S/1998/588 Letter, 26 June 1998, from Bahrain requesting the Security Council to extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to the Observer for the League of Arab States to participate in the debate on the situation in the occupied Arab territories.


S/1998/807 (A/53/289) Letter, 26 Aug. 1998, from Austria transmitting statement of the same date by the Presidency of the European Union in connection with reports that on 19 Aug. an Israeli ministerial committee approved a plan to expand settlement in the Golan Heights; states that, if such a plan were to be implemented, it would represent a significant setback to the efforts to resume the Israeli-Syrian negotiations and would raise questions about Israel's commitment to the peace process.

S/1998/816 (A/52/1025) Letter, 27 Aug. 1998, from Palestine reporting that the municipal authorities of Jerusalem has given the final approval for the building of a new Jewish settlement in the Ras al-Amud neighbourhood of East Jerusalem, which is inhabited by 11,000 Palestinians.


S/1998/932 (A/53/475) Letter, 8 Oct. 1998, from Palestine in reference to a letter from Israel (A/53/560-S/1998/1019); states that the Palestinian officials have unequivocally condemned the attempt to bomb an Israeli bus in Gaza, reaffirms their... the established position of the international community that Jewish settlements in the occupied territories are illegal.

S/1998/1021 (A/53/561) Letter, 30 Oct. 1998, from Israel transmitting letter of the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with regard to the Wye River Memorandum; lists the commitments undertaken by the Israeli and Palestinian sides as a result of the negotiations at the Wye Plantation, Maryland, United States.

S/1998/1024 (A/53/567) Letter, 2 Nov. 1998, from Palestine in reference to a letter from Israel (A/53/561-S/1998/1021) concerning interpretation of the Wye River Memorandum; reiterates that the existing Israel-Palestinian agreements do not negate international law or relevant UN resolutions, and that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to a State, do not stem from the existing agreements, and that Israel would be included in the membership of the Asian Group when it heeds international law and ends its occupation of Palestinian Territory.

S/1998/1025 (A/53/568) Letter, 2 Nov. 1998, from Palestine in reference to a letter from Israel (A/53/560-S/1998/1019); states that the Palestinian officials have unequivocally condemned the attempt to bomb an Israeli bus in Gaza, reaffirms their commitment to the Wye Memorandum, and reiterates the established position of the international community that Jewish settlements in the occupied territories are illegal.
TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL (cont.)


S/1998/1075 (A/53/671) Letter, 13 Nov. 1998, from Palestine concerning the Israeli decisions to invite tenders for the construction of housing units in a new settlement to be established on Jabal Abu Ghneim in the West Bank to the south of occupied East Jerusalem, as well as to pave 13 new bypass roads in the West Bank to service the Jewish settlements, which would require additional confiscation of land; requests the resumption of the 10th emergency special session of the General Assembly in this regard.

Draft resolutions


Statements by the President of the Security Council


Resolutions

S/RES/1169 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)].

Decides: (a) to call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 Oct. 1973; (b) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of 6 months, that is, until 30 Nov. 1998; (c) to request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of that period a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) (adopted unanimously, 3885th meeting, 27 May 1998).

TERRORISM

General documents

TERRORISM (cont.)


S/1998/780 Letter, 20 Aug. 1998, from the United States reporting that in response to the attacks on its embassies in Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam and as an act of self-defence, United States forces struck a facility in the Sudan as well as camps and installations used by Bin Ladin to support actions against the United States and other countries.

S/1998/786 Letter, 21 Aug. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting letter of the same date from the State Minister at the Ministry of External Relations; concerns the bombing of the pharmaceutical factory near Khartoum by United States forces, 20 Aug.


S/1998/790 Letter, 21 Aug. 1998, from Qatar, on behalf of the Group of Islamic States at UN, reporting that the Group, at its meeting on 21 Aug. 1998, decided to support the request of the Sudan (S/1998/786) for the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the missile attack of the United States on the pharmaceutical facility in Khartoum. Calls upon the Security Council to send a fact-finding mission to the Sudan.

S/1998/791 Letter, 21 Aug. 1998, from Kuwait, on behalf of the Arab Group at UN and the members of the League of Arab States, reporting that the Group has decided to support Sudan's request that the Security Council meet to consider the attack of the United States on a pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum, and to take measures towards sending a fact-finding mission to the Sudan.

S/1998/792 Letter, 22 Aug. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting letter from the State Minister for External Relations, provides details about "al-Shifa" pharmaceutical factory that was destroyed by the missile attack of the United States, 20 Aug. 1998.


S/1998/794 Letter, 24 Aug. 1998, from Pakistan concerning the missile attack against alleged terrorist sites in the Sudan and Afghanistan by the United States; protests the fact that United States missiles overflew the territory of Pakistan and that one missile landed just 280 kilometres inland from the Pakistan coastline.


S/1998/801 Letter, 24 Aug. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting document published in The Observer of London, 23 Aug., alleging that prior to the missile attack on the pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum, the President of the United States was aware that no nerve gas was on the site.

S/1998/802 Letter, 25 Aug. 1998, from Namibia requesting that the President of the Security Council convene a meeting to discuss the situation in the Sudan following the strike on the pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum. Requests also that a fact-finding mission be dispatched to the Sudan to establish the facts surrounding the activities of the said plant.

TERRORISM (cont.)


S/1998/880 Letter, 21 Sept. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting text of an interview by the World Socialist Web Site with Tom Carnaffin, the British Technical Manager at the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory in the Sudan, which had been destroyed by the United States; confirms that the Al-Shifa factory produced basic medicines for human consumption and for veterinary use.

S/1998/885 Letter, 22 Sept. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting article published in the New York Times, 21 Sept., in which it is stated that the decision of the United States to attack the Al Shifa pharmaceutical plant in the Sudan was based on an intelligence report inferred from evidence.

S/1998/886 Letter, 22 Sept. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting statement on the Sudan contained in the address of the Chairman of OAU to the General Assembly, 21 Sept.; states that Africa hopes that the Sudan will prevail on the Security Council to send a fact-finding mission in the aftermath of the bombing of the Khartoum pharmaceutical plant.

S/1998/888 Letter, 23 Sept. 1998, from the Sudan transmitting an editorial published in the New York Times, 23 Sept., which states that the United States Central Intelligence Agency had recently concluded that the reports that had appeared to document a clear link between the Sudanese Government and terrorist activities were unreliable.

S/1998/890 Letter, 24 Sept. 1998, from China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitting statement issued following the meeting of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs with the Secretary-General, 24 Sept.; concerns the positions of the Governments concerned on various matters of which the UN is seized.


S/1998/902 Letter, 28 Sept. 1998, from South Africa transmitting letter dated 22 Sept. from the Committee of Six established by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the Cartagena meeting, held from 18-20 May 1998; comments on the recent developments in the dispute concerning the trial of the suspects in the Lockerbie case.


S/1998/942 Letter, 12 Oct. 1998, from Qatar reporting that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference have endorsed the Sudan's request for a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the bombing on the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory in the Sudan, and have requested that the Council send a fact-finding mission to the Sudan.

S/1998/984 (A/53/532) Letter, 20 Oct. 1998, from Israel reporting that 2 grenades were hurled at a crowd in the central bus station in the city Beersheba on 19 Oct., and that 64 persons were injured.


S/1998/1044 (A/53/664) Letter, 6 Nov. 1998, from Israel, reporting that 2 persons were killed and about 2 dozen injured when a car laden with explosives prematurely detonated as it was attempting to enter a crowded market in downtown Jerusalem.
TERRORISM (cont.)


Draft resolutions

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)

Discussion in plenary

Resolutions

Strongly condemns the terrorist bomb attacks in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania on 7 Aug. 1998 which claimed hundreds of innocent lives, injured thousands of people and caused massive destruction to property; calls upon all States and international institutions to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to the ongoing investigations in Kenya, Tanzania and the United States to apprehend the perpetrators of these cowardly criminal acts and to bring them swiftly to justice; expresses its sincere gratitude to all States, international institutions and voluntary organizations for their encouragement and timely response to the requests for assistance from the Governments of Kenya and Tanzania, and urges them to assist the affected countries, especially in the reconstruction of infrastructure and disaster preparedness; calls upon all States to adopt, in accordance with international law and as a matter of priority, effective and practical measures for security cooperation, for the prevention of such acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators (adopted unanimously, 3915th meeting, 13 Aug. 1998).

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA SITUATION

See also:
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE

Reports


General documents
S/1998/401 Letter, 15 May 1998, from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; requests that the Security Council adopt a resolution by which the stay of the UN Preventive Deployment Force will be extended after 31 Aug.
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
SITUATION (cont.)


S/1998/854 Letter, 15 Sept. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council welcome the proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Ove Johnny Stromberg (Norway) as Force Commander of the UN Preventive Deployment Force.

S/1998/1191 Letter, 16 Dec. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council of his intention to appoint Fernando Valenzuela Marzo (Spain) as his Special Representative for the UN Preventive Deployment Force and that he will assume his functions at the beginning of Jan. 1999.

S/1998/1192 Letter, 18 Sept. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council take note of the Secretary-General's proposal (S/1998/1191) to appoint Fernando Valenzuela Marzo (Spain) as his Special Representative for the UN Preventive Deployment Force.

Draft resolution

S/1998/668 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States.

Resolution

S/RES/1186 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)].

Decides to authorize an increase in the troop strength of UNPREDEP up to 1,050 and to extend the current mandate of UNPREDEP for a period of 6 months until 28 Feb. 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary-General any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including the tasks of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other activities that are prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998) (adopted unanimously, 3911th meeting, 21 July 1998).

TURKEY--IRAQ
See:
IRAQ--TURKEY

UGANDA--SUDAN
See:
SUDAN--UGANDA

UN--MEMBERS

General documents


S/1998/691 (A/53/190) Letter, 23 July, 1998, from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Slovenia, transmitting letter by the respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); informs UN of their common position with regard to the issue of possible membership of Yugoslavia in OSCE.
UN. SECURITY COUNCIL--MEMBERSHIP

General documents


UN. SECURITY COUNCIL--METHODS OF WORK

General documents

UN. SECURITY COUNCIL--REPORTS (1997-1998)

General documents


Discussion in plenary
S/PV.3923 (9 Sept. 1998).
At the 3923rd meeting, the Council considered and adopted its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period 16 June 1997-15 June 1998.

UN. SECURITY COUNCIL (1998)--AGENDA

General documents
S/1998/44 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 1 Jan. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.1 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 10 Jan. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.2 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 17 Jan. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.3 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 24 Jan. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.4 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 31 Jan. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.5 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 7 Feb. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.6 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 14 Feb. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.7 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 21 Feb. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.8 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 28 Feb. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.9 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 7 Mar. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.10 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 14 Mar. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.11 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 21 Mar. 1998 / Secretary-General.
S/1998/44/Add.12 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 23 Mar. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.13 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 4 Apr. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.14 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 11 Apr. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.15 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 18 Apr. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.16 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 25 Apr. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.17 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 2 May 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.18 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 9 May 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.19 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 16 May 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.20 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 23 May 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.21 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 30 May 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.22 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 6 June 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.23 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 13 June 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.24 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 20 June 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.25 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 27 June 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.26 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 4 July 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.27 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 11 July 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.28 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 18 July 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.29 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 25 July 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.30 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 1 August 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.31 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 8 August 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.32 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 15 Aug. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.33 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 22 Aug. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.34 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 29 Aug. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.35 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 5 Sept. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.36 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 12 Sept. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.37 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 19 Sept. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.38 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 26 Sept. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.39 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 3 Oct. 1998 / Secretary-General.
UN. SECURITY COUNCIL (1998) -- AGENDA (cont.)

S/1998/44/Add.40 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 10 Oct. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.41 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 17 Oct. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.42 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 24 Oct. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.43 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 31 Oct. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.44 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 7 Nov. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.45 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 14 Nov. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.46 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 21 Nov. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.47 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 28 Nov. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.48 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 5 Dec. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.49 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 12 Dec. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.50 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 19 Dec. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.51 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 26 Dec. 1998 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Add.52 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration as at 2 Jan. 1999 / Secretary-General.

S/1998/44/Corr.1 Summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized on the stage reached in their consideration, corrigendum / Secretary-General.

S/1998/95 Letter, 2 Feb. 1998, from the Sudan requesting that the Security Council retain item 4 of paragraph 7 of the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/1993/44).

S/1998/114 Letter, 9 Feb. 1998, from the Syrian Arab Republic concerning the Government's position vis-a-vis the deletion of items 29, 31, 17 and 20 from the list of matters of which the Security Council is currently seized (S/1998/44); states that the selective deletion of items which the Security Council has not considered in formal meetings during the preceding 5-year period is a dangerous departure from the manner in which the Council should consider certain important issues.

S/1998/114 Note verbale, 12 Feb. 1998, from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitting list of items that the Libyan Government wishes to retain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

S/1998/132 Letter, 18 Feb. 1998, from Egypt concerning the list of items of which the Security Council is currently seized (S/1998/44); requests that items 1, 12, 17 and 20 be retained on the list.

S/1998/134 Letter, 17 Feb. 1998, from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People referring to the list of items of which the Security Council is seized (S/1998/44); reiterates the Committee's objection to the decision to delete from the list items related to the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict.


S/1998/164 (A/52/807) Letter, 24 Feb. 1998, from Tunisia in its capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group referring to the list of items of which the Security Council is seized (S/1998/44); requests the retention of items related to the Palestine question, the Middle East situation and the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

UN. SECURITY COUNCIL (1998)—AGENDA (cont.)


S/1998/354 Note further to the note of 27 July 1993 (S/26176) concerning the tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council for each month: in this regard, includes text to be placed in the Journal each month as a reminder to Member States as well as the text of the footnotes to be included in the calendar setting out the provisional schedule of work / President, Security Council.

S/1998/971 (A/53/517) Letter, 12 Oct. 1998, from Cuba requesting that the Secretary-General maintain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized all the items submitted by the Government of Cuba, as included in the notification submitted to the General Assembly in document A/53/357.

S/NC/1998/1 Communications received from private individuals and non-governmental bodies relating to matters of which the Security Council is seized.

S/NC/1998/2 Communications received from private individuals and non-governmental bodies relating to matters of which the Security Council is seized.

S/NC/1998/3 Communications received from private individuals and non-governmental bodies relating to matters of which the Security Council is seized.


UN CIVILIANS POLICE MISSION IN HAITI

See also:

HAITI--POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Reports


General documents

S/1998/1003 Letter, 27 Oct. 1998, from Haiti transmitting letter dated 22 Oct. from President Préval concerning the mandate of the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, which ends on 30 Nov. 1998; states essential matters have still to be addressed with regard to the progress of the National Police and, in this regard, requests that UN continue to cooperate with the Government of Haiti.

Draft resolutions

UN CIVILIAN POLICE MISSION IN HAITI (cont.)

**Statements by the President of the Security Council**


Agrees with the Secretary-General in his assessment of the Haitian National Police (HNP) in S/1998/144 and expresses the hope that HNP achievements will be matched by progress in other areas, including the development of a functioning judicial system, and in this regard, recognizes the importance of judicial reform; reaffirms that further assistance to HNP, should it be needed, should be provided; reaffirms also that the people and Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice, and the reconstruction of their country and emphasizes the importance of Haiti's continuing to settle its contentious issues peacefully and democratically; stresses that it is of the utmost importance that the next parliamentary and local elections in Haiti be conducted in a free, fair and transparent manner in order to allow the broadest possible voter participation, consistent with Haitian law and urges the international community to be ready to provide electoral assistance as may be requested; stresses that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions, as well as the relevant UN bodies, to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term sustainable development in the country.

**Resolution**

S/RES/1212(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)].

Decides to extend the present mandate, including the concept of operation of MIPONUH until 30 Nov. 1999; affirms that future international assistance to the Haitian National Police (HNP) should be considered through UN specialized agencies and programmes, in particular UNDP, and through other international and regional organizations and by Member States; strongly urges the Haitian authorities and political leaders to fulfill their responsibilities and to negotiate urgently an end to the crisis in a spirit of tolerance and compromise; calls upon the Haitian authorities to pursue the reform and strengthening of Haiti's system of justice, in particular its penal institutions; emphasizes that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government; requests all States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established in resolution 975 (1995) of 30 Jan. 1995 for HNP (adopted 13-0-2, 3949th meeting, 25 Nov. 1998).

**UN DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE**

See also: MIDDLE EAST SITUATION TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION

**Reports**


**General Documents**

S/1998/363 Letter, 28 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General proposing that Slovakia be added to the list of Member States providing troops to the UN Disengagement Observer Force.


S/1998/873 Letter, 14 Sept. 1998, from the Secretary-General, informing the Security Council of his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Cameron Ross (Canada), to the post of Force Commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force.
UN DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (cont.)

S/1998/874 Letter, 21 Sept. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the Council have taken note of the proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Cameron Ross (Canada) to succeed Major-General Stapleton as Force Commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force.

Draft resolutions

Statements by the President of the Security Council
States that the statement in the report of the Secretary-General’s report (S/1998/391) on the situation in the Middle East reflects the view of the Security Council.

States that the position taken by the Secretary-General in his report on the UN Disengagement Observer Force (S/1998/1073), that despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached, reflects the view of the Security Council.

Discussion in plenary
S/PV.3885 (27 May 1998).
S/PV.3947 (25 Nov. 1998).
At the 3947th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1115 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1211 (1998) - the President made a statement on behalf of the Security Council in connection with the resolution just adopted: S/PRST/1998/33.

Resolutions
S/RES/1169 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)].
Decides: (a) to call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 Oct. 1973; (b) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of 6 months, that is, until 30 Nov. 1998; (c) to request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) (adopted unanimously, 3885th meeting, 27 May 1998).
S/RES/1211 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)].
Decides: (a) to call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 Oct. 1973; (b) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of 6 months, that is, until 31 May 1999; (c) to request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) (adopted unanimously, 3947th meeting, 25 Nov. 1998).

UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

See also:
ISRAEL--LEBANON
MIDDLE EAST SITUATION
TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL
UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION

Reports

General documents
S/1998/7 Letter, 6 Jan. 1998, from Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General; requests that the Security Council extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, which expires on 31 Jan., for a further interim period of 6 months.
S/1998/75 Letter, 27 Jan. 1998, from Israel referring to letter by Lebanon (S/1998/7) requesting the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon; responds to a number of points in the letter.
S/1998/584 Letter, 26 June 1998, from Lebanon requesting the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, which expires on 31 July 1998, for a further interim period of 6 months.
UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (cont.)

S/1998/75 Letter, 16 Oct. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the Security Council of India's agreement to make available an infantry battalion to replace the Norwegian contingent which will be withdrawn from the UN Interim Force in Lebanon at the end of Nov. 1998.

S/1998/76 Letter, 20 Oct. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with the proposal in document S/1998/75 to add India to the list of Member States providing military personnel to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

Draft resolutions

S/1998/80 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

S/1998/682 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

Statements by the President of the Security Council


Stresses the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; reiterates full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while carrying out the reconstruction process; notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which UNIFIL has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in UNIFIL.


Asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State; reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country; commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); expresses concern over the continuing violence in Southern Lebanon and urges all parties to exercise restraint and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in UNIFIL.

Discussion in plenary


At the 3852nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/80 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1151 (1998); at the same meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the report of the Secretary-General on the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/53): S/PRST/1998/2.


At the 3913th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/682 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1188 (1998); at the same meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the situation in the Middle East: S/PRST/1998/23.
UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (cont.)

Resolutions

S/RES/1151 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)].

Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL until 31 July 1998; reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of UNIFIL and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them; encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force (adopted unanimously, 3852nd meeting, 30 Jan. 1998).


Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of 6 months, that is until 31 Jan. 1999; reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them; encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force (adopted unanimously, 3852nd meeting, 30 Jan. 1998).

UN IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

See also:

IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION

Reports


General documents

S/1998/296 Letter, 3 Apr. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council concur with the recommendations that the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission be maintained.

S/1998/925 Letter, 7 Oct. 1998, from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General; states that the members of the Council agree with the recommendation that the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission be maintained and that a decision had been made to review the question by 7 Apr. 1999.

UN MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

General documents

S/1998/211 Letter, 3 Mar. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council; reports his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Sergio Hernández Espinosa Davies (Chile) as the next Chief Military Observer of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

S/1998/212 Letter, 9 Mar. 1998, from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General; reports that members of the Council have taken note of the proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Sergio Hernández Espinosa (Chile) as the next Chief Military Observer of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.


S/1998/907 (A/53/448) Letter, 29 Sept. 1998, from Pakistan concerning the incident of 27 Sept. in which personnel and vehicles of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNGOMIP) were fired upon allegedly by the Indian troops; states that India's intention is to further marginalize the role of UNGOMIP.

UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA

See also:

WESTERN SAHARA QUESTION

Reports

UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA (cont.)


General documents


S/1998/357 Letter from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with his proposal to add Sweden to the list of countries contributing military personnel to the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

S/1998/1142 Letter, 24 Nov. 1998, from Mauritania informing the President of the Security Council that the government signed the agreement on the status of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara on 20 Nov.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/60 Draft resolution on increasing the strength of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.


Discussion in plenary


Resolutions

S/RES/1148 (1998) [Increase in the strength of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)]. Approves the deployment of the engineering unit required for demining activities and of the additional administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel; expresses its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and civilian police assets for MINURSO as soon as the Secretary-General reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes the deployment of these assets essential; calls upon both parties to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to cooperate further with the Identification Commission established pursuant to the Settlement Plan in order that the identification process can be completed in a timely fashion in accordance with the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties for its implementation (adopted unanimously, 3849th meeting, 26 Jan. 1998).

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UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA (cont.)

S/RES/1163 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 20 July 1998, in order that MINURSO may proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; calls upon the parties to cooperate constructively with UN, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Identification Commission established pursuant to the Settlement Plan in order to complete the identification of voters phase of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached for its implementation; expresses again its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and police assets for MINURSO as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 Nov. 1997, as soon as the Secretary-General reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes the deployment of these assets essential; calls on the Governments of Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania to conclude respective status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 Oct. 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 30 days from the date of extension of the mandate of MINURSO on the progress of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments in the interim period, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO (adopted unanimously, 3873rd meeting, 17 Apr. 1998, 17 Apr. 1998).

S/RES/1185 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 21 Sept. 1998, in order that MINURSO may proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; calls upon the parties to cooperate constructively with UN, the Personnel Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Identification Commission established pursuant to the Settlement Plan in order to complete the identification of voters phase of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached for its implementation; notes with satisfaction the expressed readiness of the Moroccan Government to cooperate with the Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in order to formalize the presence of UNHCR in the Western Sahara, according to the Settlement Plan; notes the continuing deployment of the engineering units required for demining activities and of the administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel; expresses again its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and police assets for MINURSO; calls for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; calls for the lifting of any restrictions imposed on MINURSO aircraft, or on passengers whose travel MINURSO determines to be of assistance to the fulfilment of the mandate (adopted unanimously, 3910th meeting, 20 July 1998).
UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA (cont.)

S/RES/119{(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 Oct. 1998; calls for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units, and in this context notes new progress that has been made, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 Oct. 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council 30 days from the date of extension of the mandate of MINURSO on the progress of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO (adopted unanimously, 3929th meeting, 18 Sept. 1998).

S/RES/1204(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 17 Dec. 1998; welcomes the report of the Secretary-General, regarding the protocol relating to the identification of those presenting themselves individually from tribes H41, H61 and J51/52, the protocol relating to the appeals process, the memorandum pertaining to the activities of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the region, and an outline of the next stages of the Settlement Plan, and calls on the parties to agree to this package of measures by mid-Nov. 1998 in order to allow positive consideration of further stages in the settlement process; welcomes also the agreement of the Moroccan authorities to formalize the presence of UNHCR in the Western Sahara, and the agreement of the POLISARIO Front to resume pre-registration activities in the refugee camps, and requests both parties to take concrete action to enable UNHCR to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the Settlement Plan; notes with regret the constraints on the operational capability of the MINURSO engineering support unit, calls for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General which is an indispensable pre-requisite for the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; supports the intention of MINURSO to start publishing the provisional list of voters by 1 Dec. 1998, as proposed by the Secretary-General, and supports also the proposed increase in staff of the Identification Commission from 18 to 25 members, and the increase also in the necessary support personnel, in order to strengthen the Commission and enable it to continue working with utmost rigour and impartiality with a view to keeping to the proposed timetable (adopted unanimously, 3938th meeting, 30 Oct. 1998).
UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA (cont.)

S/RES/1215 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 Jan. 1999 to allow for further consultations in the hope that those consultations will lead to agreement on the various protocols without undermining the integrity of the Secretary-General’s proposed package or calling into question its main elements; calls upon the parties and the interested States to sign as soon as possible the proposed refugee repatriation protocol with the Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), urges the Government of Morocco to formalize the presence of UNHCR in the Territory, and requests both parties to take concrete action to enable UNHCR to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the Settlement Plan; urges the Government of Morocco promptly to sign a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General as an indispensable condition for the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 22 Jan. 1999 on the implementation of this resolution and on the progress in the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and further requests him to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments including, as appropriate, a reassessment by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General of the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO (adopted unanimously, 3956th meeting, 17 Dec. 1998).

UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

See also:
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SITUATION
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
INTERNATIONAL POLICE TASK FORCE

Reports

Draft resolutions
S/1998/502 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandates of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.
S/1998/648 Draft resolution on the establishment by the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina of a programme to monitor and assess the court system of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)
S/PV.3892 (15 June 1998) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Malaysia, Turkey and Albania.
S/PV.3909 (16 July 1998) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy.

Discussion in plenary
At the 3892nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/502 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1174 (1998).
At the 3909th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/648 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1184 (1998).
UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (cont.)

Resolutions

S/RES/1174 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)].

Calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the relevant Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under review; authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of development in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; authorizes the Member States to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by SFOR as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that Annex and the protection of SFOR; authorizes Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, decides to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which includes IPTF, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1999, and also decides that the IPTF shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in the Peace Agreement (adopted unanimously, 3992nd meeting, 15 June 1998).

S/RES/1184 (1998) [Establishment of a programme to monitor and assess the court system of Bosnia and Herzegovina].

Approves the establishment by the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) of a programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, in the light of the Peace Agreement, the recommendations of the Peace Implementation Conference in Bonn and the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board in Luxembourg, and the recommendations of the High Representative; requests the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate fully with, and instruct their respective responsible officials to provide the full support to, the court monitoring programme (adopted unanimously, 3992nd meeting, 16 July 1998).

UN MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

See also:
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

Reports

General documents
S/1998/298 Letter, 3 Apr. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Council agree with the proposal to appoint Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria) as his Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic.
UN MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
(cont.)


S/1998/343 Letter, 20 Apr. 1998, from Zimbabwe transmitting statement by President Mugabe in his capacity as current Chairman of OAU; commends UN on the successful deployment of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), and supports the request of President Patasse that MINURCA be maintained until presidential elections are held next year.

Draft resolutions


Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Discussion in plenary


At the 3860th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/231 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1155 (1998).


At the 3905th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/637 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1182 (1998).


At the 3935th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/948 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1201 (1998).

Resolutions

S/RES/1159 (1998) (Establishment of a UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)).

Decides to establish MINURCA with effect from 15 Apr. 1998, and decides also that the military component of MINURCA will not exceed 1,350 personnel; authorizes the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure that MINURCA is fully deployed by 15 Apr. 1998 in order to carry out its mandate, and to secure a smooth transition between MISAB and MINURCA; decides that MINURCA is established for an initial period of 3 months until 15 July 1998 and expresses its intention to decide on the extension of MINURCA on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General; requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed and to submit a report to the Security Council by 20 June 1998 on the implementation of the mandate of MINURCA, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 Jan. to the Secretary-General from the President of the Central African Republic and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact (adopted unanimously, 3867th meeting, 27 Mar. 1998).
S/RES/1182 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 25 Oct. 1998; calls upon the Government of the Central African Republic to adopt a plan for the effective restructuring of its armed forces based on the proposals submitted by the Commission on the Restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces and recognizes the role of MINURCA in providing advice and technical assistance for the initial steps in restructuring the security forces; also recognizes that MINURCA, in implementing its mandate, may conduct limited-duration reconnaissance missions outside Bangui, and other tasks involving the security of UN personnel in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1159 (1998); calls upon the authorities of the Central African Republic to adopt rapidly an operation plan for the organization of the legislative elections, and to enable UN and the international organizations to make arrangements for the provision of the necessary assistance; encourages MINURCA to continue to consult with UNDP regarding the provision of advice and technical assistance to all relevant electoral bodies, and urges the Secretary-General to provide recommendations for UN assistance for the legislative election process; calls upon the Central African authorities to provide the necessary assistance, including the security arrangements, that will enable CEMI to prepare adequately and freely for the legislative elections; urges all parties in the Central African Republic to assume fully their responsibilities in the legislative elections and to participate in them in a manner that will strengthen the democratic process and contribute to national reconciliation; decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 28 Feb. 1999; requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of the mandate of MINURCA, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 Jan. 1998 (S/1998/61, annex) and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact; expresses its intention to terminate MINURCA no later than 28 Feb. 1999, with its drawdown beginning no later than 15 Jan. 1999 (adopted unanimously, 3935th meeting, 15 Oct. 1998).


Welcomes the announcement by the authorities of the Central African Republic and the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission (CEMI) to hold legislative elections on 22 Nov. and 13 Dec. 1998; decides that the mandate of MINURCA shall include support for the conduct of legislative elections as described in section 5 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 Aug. 1998; approves the recommendation contained in paragraph 25 of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the provision of security during the legislative election process; calls upon the Central African authorities to provide the necessary assistance, including the security arrangements, that will enable CEMI to prepare adequately and freely for the legislative elections; urges all parties in the Central African Republic to assume fully their responsibilities in the legislative elections and to participate in them in a manner that will strengthen the democratic process and contribute to national reconciliation; decides to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 28 Feb. 1999; requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of the mandate of MINURCA, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 Jan. 1998 (S/1998/61, annex) and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact; expresses its intention to terminate MINURCA no later than 28 Feb. 1999, with its drawdown beginning no later than 15 Jan. 1999 (adopted unanimously, 3935th meeting, 15 Oct. 1998).

UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA

See also:
CROATIA SITUATION
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
Reports
UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA (cont.)

General documents

S/1998/563 Letter, 22 June from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council informing him of his intention to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Graeme Roger Williams (New Zealand) as the next Chief Military Observer of UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka.

S/1998/564 Letter, 24 June 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with his decision to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Graeme Roger Williams (New Zealand) as the next Chief Military Observer of the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/16 Draft resolution on the monitoring of the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula by UN military observers.

S/1998/642 Draft resolution on the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

Resolutions

S/RES/1147 (1998) [Monitoring of the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula by UN military observers]. Authorizes UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 July 1998; reiterates its call upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in UN designated zones, to cooperate fully with UN military observers and to ensure their safety and freedom of movement; urges the parties to abide by their mutual commitments and to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 Aug. 1996; urges the parties to take concrete steps towards a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in good faith and without delay; requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 5 July 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and in particular on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences; requests UN military observers and the multinational stabilization force to cooperate fully with each other (adopted unanimously, 3847th meeting, 13 Jan. 1998).

S/RES/1183 (1998) [Demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula]. Authorizes the UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 Jan. 1999; reiterates its call upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the UN designated zones, to cooperate fully with the UN military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement, and calls upon them to complete promptly the demining of the area; urges the parties to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 Aug. 1996, and to engage promptly and constructively in negotiations; requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 15 Oct. 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and in particular on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences, and in this context on the possible adaptation of the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (adopted unanimously, 3907th meeting, 15 July 1998).
UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

See also:

TAJIKISTAN SITUATION

Reports


General documents


S/1998/274 Letter, 27 Mar. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Security Council agree with his proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Tengku Arrifin Bin Tengku Mohammed (Malaysia) as the next Chief Military Observer of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan.

S/1998/407 Letter, 15 May 1998, from the Secretary-General reporting his intention to appoint Ján Kubis (Slovakia) as the Special Representative for Tajikistan to replace Gerd Merrem who will be relinquishing his post, 31 May 1998.

Draft resolutions


Statements by the President of the Security Council

S/PRST/1998/4 Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3856th meeting, 24 Feb. 1998, in connection with prior consultations held among Council members on the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border" / President, Security Council. Calls upon the parties to intensify their efforts to implement fully the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan; condemns the hostage-taking of relief workers that took place in Nov. 1997 and urges parties to cooperate further in ensuring the security and freedom of movement of the UN personnel, the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel, and to take practical steps in this respect; and welcomes the presidential decree establishing a joint security unit with task of providing security for UN personnel and calls upon the parties to make the unit operational as soon as possible.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


Discussion in plenary


At the 3856th meeting, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, following consultations held among Council members on the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/113): S/PRST/1998/4.

S/PV.3879 (14 May 1998).

At the 3879th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/390 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1167 (1998).

S/PV.3943 (12 Nov. 1998).

At the 3943rd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/1063 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1206 (1998).
UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN (cont.)

Resolutions


Condemns renewed fighting in violation of the ceasefire resulting from attacks initiated by some local United Tajik Opposition commanders; calls upon the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement fully the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan and to create conditions for the holding of elections at the earliest possible time; calls upon the parties, with the involvement of UNMOT and the Contact Group, to implement the timetable of measures adopted by the Commission on National Reconciliation on 29 Apr. 1998; calls upon the parties to intensify their efforts to bring into operation as soon as possible a joint security unit tasked with providing security for UNMOT personnel; encourages UNMOT and the Commonwealth of Independent States to continue discussion of options for improving security cooperation; decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of 6 months until 15 Nov. 1998 (adopted unanimously, 3879th meeting, 14 May 1998).

UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA

See also: ANGOLA SITUATION

Reports


Strongly condemns the recent fighting in the Leninabad area initiated by forces trying to hinder the peace process in Tajikistan, and calls upon all concerned to refrain from the use of force; calls upon the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement fully the General Agreement, including the Protocol on military issues and to create conditions for the holding of elections at the earliest possible time in 1999; strongly condemns the murder of 4 members of UNMOT, recognizes that the completion of the investigation into this case is important for the resumption of the field activities of UNMOT, urges the Government of Tajikistan to complete the investigation expeditiously and to bring to justice all those found to be responsible for the crime and also urges the United Tajik Opposition leaders to continue to cooperate fully with these efforts; decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of 6 months until 15 May 1999; requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, in particular regarding the security situation and measures taken to enhance the security of UNMOT, and also requests him to report within 3 months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation (adopted unanimously, 3943rd meeting, 12 Nov. 1998).
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA (cont.)


General Documents

S/1998/56 Letter, 21 Jan. 1998, from the Secretary-General transmitting the final timetable for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, which was approved by the Joint Commission, 9 Jan.


S/1998/503 Letter, 12 June 1998, from Portugal transmitting press release of 2 June issued by the UN Observer Mission in Angola concerning continuing delays by the UN, the Government and UNITA in the conclusion of the extension of State administration in Bailundo and Mungo.

S/1998/730 Letter, 7 Aug. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the Secretary-General of his intention to appoint Issa B. V. Diallo (Guinea) as Force Commander/Chief Military Observer of the UN Observer Mission in Angola.

S/1998/731 Letter, 7 Aug. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that members of the Council agree with the proposal to appoint Major-General Seth Kofi Obeng (Ghana) as Force Commander/Chief Military Observer of the UN Observer Mission in Angola.


Draft Resolutions


S/1998/254 Draft resolution on the modalities of the UN presence in Angola and the status of the implementation of the peace process.


S/1998/749 Draft resolution on the dispatch of a Special Envoy to Angola and extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola.


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Resolutions

S/RES/1149 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].

Stresses the urgent need for the Government of Angola and in particular the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) to complete in accordance with the timetable approved by the Joint Commission on 9 Jan. 1998 the implementation of their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol as well as to complete the implementation of their obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA, including the military task force until 30 Apr. 1998; requests the Secretary-General to submit no later than 13 Mar. 1998 a comprehensive report on the situation in Angola; requests the Government of Angola, in cooperation with MONUA, to take appropriate steps, including through its integrated National Police and Armed Forces, to ensure an environment of confidence and safety in which UN and humanitarian personnel may carry out their activities; calls upon the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to refrain from any action which might undermine the process of normalization of State administration or lead to renewed tensions; demands that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA, including by providing full access for its verification activities, and reiterates its call on the Government of Angola to notify MONUA in a timely manner of its troop movements; urges the international community to provide assistance to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, demining, the resettlement of displaced persons and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan economy in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General that his Special Representative continue to chair the Joint Commission (adopted unanimously, 3850th meeting, 27 Jan. 1998).
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA (cont.)

S/RES/1157 (1998) [Modalities of UN presence in Angola and the status of the implementation of the peace process].

Stresses the urgent need for the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN) and in particular the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) to complete immediately and without conditions the implementation of all remaining obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol, and relevant Security Council resolutions, and demands that UNITA stops its pattern of delays and linkage; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General to resume the gradual downsizing of the military component of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) before 30 Apr. 1998; decides to increase gradually and as needed the number of civilian police observers, giving special emphasis to their language qualifications, by up to 83, to assist GURN and UNITA to resolve disputes during the normalization of State administration, identify and investigate allegations of abuse, and facilitate the training of the Angolan National Police according to internationally accepted standards, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the modus operandi of the civilian police component under review and to report by 17 Apr. 1998 on whether its tasks can be performed on the basis of a more limited increase in the number of personnel or with a reconfiguration of existing personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report by 17 Apr. 1998 on the status of the implementation of the peace process, with final recommendations regarding the modalities of UN presence in Angola after 30 Apr. 1998, including the exit strategy and expected termination date of MONUA and the follow-on activities by UN, after the termination of MONUA, to consolidate the peace process and assist in the social and economic recovery of Angola (adopted unanimously, 3863rd meeting, 20 Mar. 1998).

S/RES/1164 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].

Strongly reiterates its demand that the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) stop its pattern of delays and linkage and cooperate immediately and without conditions in completing the normalization of State administration throughout the national territory, including in particular in Angola and Baulundo; strongly condemns the attacks by UNITA on the personnel of MONUA, international personnel and Angolan national authorities, including the police, and urges MONUA to investigate the recent attack in N'gove; reiterates its belief that a meeting in Angola between the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA could facilitate the successful conclusion of the peace process; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 30 June 1998; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all military personnel, with the exception of one infantry company, the helicopter unit, the signals and medical support units and 90 military observers, no later than 1 July 1998; endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General to deploy 83 additional civilian police observers, as authorized by resolution 1157 (1998), following consultations with the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation; takes note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the beginning of the drawdown of the military observers and civilian personnel of MONUA and the termination of MONUA, and expresses its intention to take a final decision by 30 June 1998 on the mandate, size and organizational structure of MONUA or a follow-on UN presence after that date, based on progress in the peace process (adopted unanimously, 3876th meeting, 29 Apr. 1998).
S/RES/1180 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) and resumption of the withdrawal of its military component].

Welcomes the recommendations of the Secretary-General and decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 Aug. 1998; decides also to resume the withdrawal of the military component of MONUA as soon as conditions permit; requests the Secretary-General to reconsider the deployment of the additional civilian police observers taking into account conditions on the ground and progress in the peace process; requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, as necessary, but no later than 7 Aug. 1998, with recommendations regarding the UN involvement in Angola, taking into account the safety and freedom of movement of MONUA personnel and the status of the peace process; reiterates its demand that the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) immediately stop any attacks by its members on the personnel of MONUA, international personnel, the authorities of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN), including the police, and the civilian population, and calls again upon UNITA to guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of all UN and international personnel; demands that UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA in providing full access for its verification activities, including the verification of the full demilitarization of UNITA, and reiterates its call on GURN to notify MONUA in a timely manner of its troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and established procedures; calls upon GURN and in particular UNITA to refrain from the laying of new mines; demands that GURN and in particular UNITA cooperate fully with MONUA in providing full access for its verification activities, including the verification of the full demilitarization of UNITA, and reiterates its demand that UNITA immediately stop any attacks on the personnel of MONUA, international personnel, the authorities of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN), including the police, and the civilian population; and calls upon all parties to cease hostile propaganda and refrain from laying new mines; calls upon GURN to respect the legal activities of UNITA as a political party; and welcomes the appointment of a new Special Representative to Angola (adopted unanimously, 3916th meeting, 13 Aug. 1998).
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA (cont.)

S/RES/1195(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].
Emphasizes that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the current impasse in the peace process is the failure by the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions and demands that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory; demands that UNITA withdraw immediately from territories which it has occupied through military action; demands that UNITA transform itself into a genuine political party through the dismantling of its military structure; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 Oct. 1998; endorses the decision of the Secretary-General to instruct MONUA to adjust its deployment on the ground, as needed, to ensure the safety and security of MONUA personnel, and demands that the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and all UN and international humanitarian personnel, including those providing humanitarian assistance (adopted unanimously, 3925th meeting, 15 Sept. 1998).

S/RES/1202(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].
Decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 3 Dec. 1998; calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; reiterates concern over the safety and security of MONUA personnel and demands unconditional guarantees for all UN and international humanitarian personnel throughout the territory of Angola; stresses the importance of strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights; expresses its deep concern at the continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation, especially the significant increase in the number of internally displaced persons; requests the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to investigate reports that the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) travelled outside Angola in violation of resolution 1127 (1997) and that UNITA forces received military training and assistance as well as arms from outside Angola in violation of resolution 864 (1993) (adopted unanimously, 3936th meeting, 15 Oct. 1998).
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA (cont.)

S/RES/1213(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)].

Calls on the leadership of the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) to cooperate fully and immediately with MONUA in the withdrawal of MONUA personnel from Angola and to end the violence in the territory for which they are responsible for their safety and security; stresses that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Angola, and calls upon the Government of Angola and UNITA to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including facilitation of his contacts with all those key to the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, to seek a peaceful resolution of the crisis; decides to extend the mandate of MONUA until 26 Feb. 1999, and endorses the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General to continue to adjust the deployment and force structure of MONUA, as needed, in accordance with security conditions and its ability to implement its mandate; requests the Secretary-General to submit a report no later than 15 Jan. 1999 regarding the status of the peace process, the future role and mandate of UN in Angola and the force structure of MONUA in the light of its ability to carry out its mandated tasks (adopted unanimously, 3951st meeting, 3 Dec. 1998).

UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

See also: GEORGIA SITUATION

Reports
S/1998/51 Report concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia / Secretary-General.
S/1998/497 Report concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia / Secretary-General.
Issued: 10 June 1998.
S/1998/497/Add.1 Report concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia: addendum / Secretary-General.
S/1998/1012 Report concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia / Secretary-General.
S/1998/1012/Add.1 Report concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia: addendum / Secretary-General.
Issued: 10 Nov. 1998.

General documents
S/1998/633 Letter, 10 July 1998, from the President of the Security Council referring to the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/497 and Add.1); states that members of the Council reiterate their call upon the parties to display the necessary political will to achieve substantial results within the framework of the UN-led peace process and through direct dialogue.
S/1998/892 Letter, 25 Sept. 1998, from Georgia transmitting statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the ambush of a vehicle belonging to the UN Observer Mission in Georgia, in Sukhum, 21 Sept., in which a number of Observers were injured; stresses the necessity for the adoption of a decision regarding the Secretary-General's proposal for the creation of a mechanism that would ensure the safety and normal functioning of the Observer Mission and its personnel.

Draft resolutions
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA (cont.)

**Statements by the President of the Security Council**


Demands that both sides observe strictly all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only; welcomes the meeting of both sides on confidence-building measures held in Athens on 16-18 Oct. 1998, and the increased bilateral contacts between the 2 sides; strongly urges the 2 sides to build on this momentum to widen their commitment to the UN-led peace process; strongly encourages the parties to work together in order to convene a meeting between the President of Georgia and Mr. Ardzinba and to reach agreements, in particular on the return of refugees and measures for the economic rehabilitation of Abkhazia, Georgia, as a concrete step towards easing tensions and leading to improvement in the security environment; welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at improving the security of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), approves his proposal to increase the number of internationally recruited lightly-armed security personnel and additional local security personnel to provide internal security to the Mission’s installations, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the security of UNOMIG under constant review.

**Participation by non-Council members**

(S/PRST/1998/34) Georgia and Germany.

**Discussion in plenary**


**Resolutions**

S/RES/1150 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)].

Calls upon the parties to ensure the full implementation of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces; condemns the intensified activities by armed groups, including the continued laying of mines, in the Gall region, and calls upon the parties to honour fully their commitments to take all measures in their power and to coordinate their efforts to prevent such activities; welcomes the additional steps taken in order to improve security conditions so as to minimize the danger to UNOMIG personnel and to create conditions for the effective performance of its mandate; decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 1998 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; encourages further contributions to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflicts in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, including contributions to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by donors, requests the Secretary-General to consider the means of providing technical and financial assistance aimed at the reconstruction of the economy of Abkhazia, Georgia, following the successful outcome of the political negotiations, and welcomes the planning of a needs assessment mission (adopted unanimously, 3851st meeting, 30 Jan. 1998).
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA (cont.)

S/RES/1187(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)].
Reiterates its grave concern at the resumption of hostilities which took place in May 1998; expresses its deep concern at the significant outflow of refugees resulting from the recent hostilities; condemns the deliberate destruction of houses by Abkhaz forces; expresses its deep concern at the extremely difficult humanitarian situation of the displaced persons from the Gali region as well as of those who remained in that area; condemns the acts of violence against the personnel of UNOMIG, the renewed laying of mines in the Gali region and also the attacks by armed groups, operating in the Gali region from the Georgian side of the Inguri River, against the CIS peacekeeping force; expresses its concern at the mass media campaign launched in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the acts of harassment against UNOMIG, and calls upon the Abkhaz side to cease those acts; decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 Jan. 1999 (adopted unanimously, 3912th meeting, 30 July 1998).

UN OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE

See also:
SIERRA LEONE--POLITICAL CONDITIONS
Reports

General documents
S/1998/673 Letter, 16 July 1998, from the Secretary-General proposing that China, Egypt, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and Zambia be included in the list of countries contributing military personnel to the Observer Mission in Sierra Leone; reiterates that the Chief Military Observer of the Mission will be Brigadier-General Subhesh Chand Joshi (India).

S/1998/674 Letter, 21 July 1998, from the President of the Security Council referring to the Secretary-General’s letter of 16 July (S/1998/673); informs the Secretary-General that members of the Council agree with the proposal concerning the additions to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone.

S/1998/714 Letter, 3 Aug. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting that an agreement has been concluded with the Government of Sierra Leone with respect to the security of UN personnel to be deployed to the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone.

S/1998/715 Letter, 5 Aug. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council have taken note of the information contained in his letter (S/1998/714) concerning the establishment of security arrangements for UN personnel and the conclusion of the status of mission agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone.

Draft resolutions
Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)
S/PV.3902 (13 July 1998) Sierra Leone, Austria, and Nigeria.
Discussion in plenary
At the 3902nd meeting, draft resolution S/1998/620 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1181 (1998).
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE (cont.)

Resolutions

S/RES/1181 (1998) [Establishment of the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)].
Decides to establish UNOMSIL for an initial period of 6 months until 13 Jan. 1999, and further decides that it shall include up to 70 military observers as well as a small medical unit, with the necessary equipment and civilian support staff; decides further that the elements of UNOMSIL referred to above shall be deployed as outlined in the Secretary-General’s report, with approximately 40 military observers deployed in the 1st phase to ECOMOG-secured areas, and that subsequent deployments shall take place as soon as security conditions permit, and subject to progress on the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan and the availability of the necessary equipment and resources; decides further that UNOMSIL shall be led by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, who will be designated Special Representative for Sierra Leone, that UNOMSIL shall subsume the office of the Special Envoy and its civilian staff; demands that all factions and forces in Sierra Leone strictly respect the status of UNOMSIL personnel, as well as organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Sierra Leone; requests the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution and every 60 days thereafter on the deployment of UNOMSIL and on the progress of UNOMSIL in carrying out its mandate, and also to inform the Council on plans for the later phases of the deployment of UNOMSIL when security conditions permit these to be implemented (adopted unanimously, 3902nd meeting, 13 July 1998).

UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

See also:

CYPRUS QUESTION

Reports


General documents

S/1998/322 Letter, 8 Apr. 1998, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council proposing that the Netherlands be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

S/1998/323 Letter, 14 Apr. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with his intention to add the Netherlands to the list of States contributing military personnel to the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as outlined in his letter dated 8 Apr. (S/1998/322).

S/1998/389 Letter, 13 May 1998, from the President of the Security Council reporting that the members of the Council agree with the Secretary-General’s proposal to appoint Ann Hercus (New Zealand) as Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission in Cyprus.

Draft resolutions

S/1998/575 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

S/1998/1207 Draft resolution on extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

Discussion in plenary

At the 3998th meeting, draft resolution S/1998/575 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1178 (1998); draft resolution S/1998/1207 was adopted unanimously: resolution 1179 (1998).

At the 3995th meeting, draft resolutions S/1998/1207 was adopted unanimously: resolutions 1217 (1998).
Resolutions

S/RES/1178 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)].
Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 31 Dec. 1998; underlines the importance of early agreement to the reciprocal measures for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines proposed and subsequently adapted by UNFICYP, notes the fact that only one side has so far accepted this package, calls for early agreement to and rapid implementation of reciprocal measures and encourages UNFICYP to continue its efforts towards that end; calls upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defense spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, Annex), stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction; calls upon the leaders of the 2 communities to resume the discussions on security issues begun on 26 Sept. 1997; welcomes also the appointment of the new 3rd member of the Committee on Missing Persons, and calls for implementation without delay of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997; reiterates its support for the efforts of UN and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal event, regrets the suspension of such activity by the Turkish Cypriot leadership and urges both sides, and in particular the Turkish Cypriot side, to facilitate arrangements within which bi-communal contracts can take place uninterrupted and without formalities (adopted unanimously, 3898th meeting, 29 June 1998).

S/RES/1217(1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)].
Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1999; reminds both sides of their obligations to prevent any violence directed against UNFICYP personnel, to cooperate fully with UNFICYP and to ensure its complete freedom of movement; calls upon the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions; reiterates its grave concern at the continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments in Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus; calls upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defense spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces; reaffirms that the status quo is unacceptable and that negotiations on a final political solution of the Cyprus problem have been at an impasse for too long; calls once again upon the leaders of the 2 communities to commit themselves to this process of negotiations, and to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General, his Special Adviser and his Deputy Special Representative and to resume when appropriate the direct dialogue, and urges all States to lend their full support to these efforts; welcomes also the resumption of work of the Committee on Missing Persons, and calls for implementation without delay of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997; reiterates its support for the efforts of UN and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the 2 communities (adopted unanimously, 3959th meeting, 22 Dec. 1998).

UN POLICE SUPPORT GROUP

See also:
CROATIA SITUATION
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION

Reports

UN POLICE SUPPORT GROUP (cont.)


Statements by the President of the Security Council


Expresses concern at the increase in ethnically-related incidents, evictions and housing intimidation cases and the emigration from Croatia of a large number of Serb residents and displaced persons since late 1996 which could have a negative effect on the restoration of a multi-ethnic society; welcomes the adoption by the Government of a nationwide programme for the return and accommodation of displaced persons, refugees and resettled persons and calls for its prompt implementation; calls upon the Government to improve police response to ethnically-related incidents, evictions and housing intimidation cases; welcomes the decision of the OSCE Permanent Council to deploy civilian police monitors to assume the responsibilities of the UN Police Support Group.


The Security Council welcomes the successful conclusion of the police support group mandate and the smooth transition of responsibilities to the police monitoring programme of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); the Security Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing departures of Serb residents; the Council calls upon the Government of Croatia to make every effort to enhance public confidence in the police force and to recommit itself fully to the process of reconciliation between ethnic groups.

Participation by non-Council members (without the right to vote)


UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE

See also:

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA SITUATION

Reports


General documents

S/1998/401 Letter, 15 May 1998, from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; requests that the Security Council adopt a resolution by which the stay of the UN Preventive Deployment Force will be extended after 31 Aug.

S/1998/627 Letter, 9 July 1999, from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitting letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the UN Preventive Deployment Force; requests increase in the military component and extension of the mission beyond 31 Aug. 1998.


S/1998/854 Letter, 15 Sept. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council welcome the proposal to appoint Brigadier-General Ove Johnny Stromberg (Norway) as Force Commander of the UN Preventive Deployment Force.
UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE (cont.)

S/1998/1191 Letter, 16 Dec. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council of his intention to appoint Fernando Valenzuela Marzo (Spain) as his Special Representative for the UN Preventive Deployment Force and that he will assume his functions at the beginning of Jan. 1999.

S/1998/1192 Letter, 18 Sept. 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council take note of the Secretary-General’s proposal (S/1998/1191) to appoint Fernando Valenzuela Marzo (Spain) as his Special Representative for the UN Preventive Deployment Force.

Draft resolutions

S/1998/668 Draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force / France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States.

Discussion in plenary


Resolutions

S/RES/1186 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)]. Decides to authorize an increase in the troop strength of UNPREDEP up to 1,050 and to extend the current mandate of UNPREDEP for a period of 6 months until 28 Feb. 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary-General any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including the tasks of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other activities that are prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998) (adopted unanimously, 3911th meeting, 21 July 1998).

UN SPECIAL COMMISSION—ACTIVITIES

See:

IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION

UN SPECIAL MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN

See also:

AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

Reports


General documents

S/1998/1139 Letter, 23 Nov. 1998, from the Secretary-General informing the President of the Security Council that he intends to establish a Civil Affairs Unit within the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan in order to promote respect for minimum humanitarian standards and deter massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

Resolutions

S/PRST/1998/22 Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3906th meeting, 14 July 1998, in connection with the Council’s consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan" / President, Security Council. Deplores the breakdown of the intra-Afghan talks in Islamabad and calls upon the parties to respect the wishes of the majority of Afghans to stop the fighting, to return to the negotiating table and to engage in a political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation; urges all Afghan factions to cooperate fully with the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan and international humanitarian organizations and calls upon them, in particular the Taliban, to take all necessary steps to assure the safety and freedom of movement of such personnel.

Discussion in plenary


UN TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMION

See also:

CROATIA SITUATION
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION

Reports

General documents


Statements by the President of the Security Council

**S/PRST/1998/3** Statement made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 3854th meeting, 13 Feb. 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia".

**S/1998/679** Letter, 17 July 1998, from the Secretary-General proposing that Slovakia and Slovenia be added to the list of States providing military observers to the UN Truce Supervision Organization.

**S/1998/680** Letter, 22 July 1998, from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with the proposal contained in his letter S/1998/679 to add Slovakia and Slovenia to the list of States providing military observers to the UN Truce Supervision Organization.

UNDOF

See:
- UN DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE
- UNFICYP
- UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS
- UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON
- UNIFIL
- UN INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON
- UNIKOM
- UN IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION
- UNITA
- ANGOLA SITUATION
- SANCTIONS COMPLIANCE
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES--IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
See:
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)--UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UNITED KINGDOM--LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
See:
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IRAQ--UNITED STATES
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA--UNITED STATES

UNMIBH
See:
UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

UNMOP
See:
UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA

UNMOT
See:
UN MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

UNOMIG
See:
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

UNOMSIL
See:
UN OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE

UNPREDEP
See:
UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE

UNSCOM--ACTIVITIES
See:
IRAQ-KUWAIT SITUATION

UNSC
See:
UN SPECIAL MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN

UNTAES
See:
UN TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMIUM

UNTSO
See:
UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION

UTA INCIDENT
See:
ATTACKS ON AIRCRAFT

WESTERN SAHARA QUESTION
See also:
UN MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA

Reports

General documents
WESTERN SAHARA QUESTION (cont.)


S/1998/357 Letter from the President of the Security Council informing the Secretary-General that the members of the Council agree with his proposal to add Sweden to the list of countries contributing military personnel to the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.


S/1998/1014 Letter, 30 Oct. 1998, from Morocco expressing concern over Security Council draft resolution S/1998/1011 in which the Council would support the intention of MINURSO to start publishing the provisional list of voters by 1 Dec. 1998, although the identification of the 65,000 applications from tribal groupings H41, H61 and J51/52 will only begin on that date.

S/1998/1142 Letter, 2 Nov. 1998, from Algeria reporting that it has signed the status-of-forces agreement in connection with the deployment of MINURSO-formed military units in Western Sahara.


S/1998/1169 Letter, 15 Dec. 1998, from Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council: refers to the report of the Secretary-General concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/1180) and states the need to draw a distinction between the Secretary-General's arbitration concerning 65,000 applicants and all other proposals; states that it can not accept the proposal that these applicants should be subject to conditions and procedures that are less favourable and not consistent with the settlement plan.


Draft resolutions

S/1998/60 Draft resolution on increasing the strength of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.


Discussion in plenary


WESTERN SAHARA QUESTION (cont.)

Resolutions

S/RES/1148 (1998) [Increase in the strength of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Approves the deployment of the engineering unit required for demining activities and of the additional administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel; expresses its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and civilian police assets for MINURSO as soon as the Secretary-General reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes the deployment of these assets essential; calls upon both parties to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to cooperate further with the Identification Commission established pursuant to the Settlement Plan in order that the identification process can be completed in a timely fashion in accordance with the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties for its implementation (adopted unanimously, 3849th meeting, 26 Jan. 1998).

S/RES/1163 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 20 July 1998, in order that MINURSO may proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; calls upon the parties to cooperate constructively with UN, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Identification Commission established pursuant to the Settlement Plan in order to complete the identification of voters phase of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached for its implementation; expresses again its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and police assets for MINURSO as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 Nov. 1997, as soon as the Secretary-General reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes the deployment of these assets essential; calls on the Governments of Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania to conclude respective status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 Oct. 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 30 days from the date of extension of the mandate of MINURSO on the progress of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments in the interim period, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO (adopted unanimously, 3873rd meeting, 17 Apr. 1998, 17 Apr. 1998).
S/RES/1185 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 21 Sept. 1998, in order that MINURSO may proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; calls upon the parties to cooperate constructively with UN, the Personnel Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Identification Commission established pursuant to the Settlement Plan in order to complete the identification of the voters phase of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached for its implementation; notes with satisfaction the expressed readiness of the Moroccan Government to cooperate with the Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in order to formalize the presence of UNHCR in the Western Sahara, according to the Settlement Plan; notes the continuing deployment of the engineering units required for demining activities and of the administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel; expresses again its intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and police assets for MINURSO; calls for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units, and in this context notes new progress that has been made, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 Oct. 1990 (A/45/S144), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council 30 days from the date of extension of the mandate of MINURSO on the progress of the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO (adopted unanimously, 3929th meeting, 18 Sept. 1998).
WESTERN SAHARA QUESTION (cont.)

S/RES/1204 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 17 Dec. 1998; welcomes the report of the Secretary-General, regarding the protocol relating to the identification of those presenting themselves individually from tribes H41, H61 and J51/52, the protocol relating to the appeals process, the memorandum pertaining to the activities of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the region, and an outline of the next stages of the Settlement Plan, and calls on the parties to agree to this package of measures by mid-Nov. 1998 in order to allow positive consideration of further stages in the settlement process; welcomes also the agreement of the Moroccan authorities to formalize the presence of UNHCR in the Western Sahara, and the agreement of the POLISARIO Front to resume pre-registration activities in the refugee camps, and requests both parties to take concrete action to enable UNHCR to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the Settlement Plan; notes with regret the constraints on the operational capability of the MINURSO engineering support unit, calls for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General which is an indispensable prerequisite for the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; supports the intention of MINURSO to start publishing the provisional list of voters by 1 Dec. 1998, as proposed by the Secretary-General, and supports also the proposed increase in staff of the Identification Commission from 18 to 25 members, and the increase also in the necessary support personnel, in order to strengthen the Commission and enable it to continue working with utmost rigour and impartiality with a view to keeping to the proposed timetable (adopted unanimously, 3938th meeting, 30 Oct. 1998).

S/RES/1215 (1998) [Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)].

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 Jan. 1999 to allow for further consultations in the hope that those consultations will lead to agreement on the various protocols without undermining the integrity of the Secretary-General's proposed package or calling into question its main elements; calls upon the parties and the interested States to sign as soon as possible the proposed refugee repatriation protocol with the Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), urges the Government of Morocco to formalize the presence of UNHCR in the Territory, and requests both parties to take concrete action to enable UNHCR to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the Settlement Plan; urges the Government of Morocco promptly to sign a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General as an indispensable condition for the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 22 Jan. 1999 on the implementation of this resolution and on the progress in the implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and further requests him to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments including, as appropriate, a reassessment by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General of the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO (adopted unanimously, 3956th meeting, 17 Dec. 1998).

YUGOSLAVIA

See:
ALBANIA--YUGOSLAVIA
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION

YUGOSLAVIA SITUATION

See:
KOSOVO (YUGOSLAVIA) SITUATION

ZAIRE SITUATION

See:
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION
GREAT LAKES REGION (AFRICA)--REGIONAL SECURITY
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NOTE

The Security Council, under article 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, invites "members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence".

In such cases, a triple asterisk *** appears in place of the corporate name/ country affiliation in each section of the Index to speeches.
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United Kingdom

United Kingdom

United Republic of Tanzania

United States

Yemen

Zimbabwe

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Albania

Bahrain

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Brazil

China

Costa Rica

Croatia

European Union

Gabon

Gambia

Germany

Italy

Japan

Kenya

Malaysia

Russian Federation

Slovenia

Sweden

Turkey


President


President


President

United States

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Brazil

Brazil

Central African Republic

Central African Republic

China

China

Costa Rica

Costa Rica

European Union

France

France

Gabon

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President

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- President
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Kenya
United States

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Russian Federation
Slovenia
Sweden

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
United States

UN. SECURITY COUNCIL--REPORTS (1997-1998)

UN CIVILIAN POLICE MISSION IN HAITI

Argentina
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
France
Haiti
Kenya
Portugal
Russian Federation

President

United States

UN. DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

President

President

President

President

President

UN MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Albania
Bahrain
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Brazil
Costa Rica
European Union
Gabon
Gambia
Germany
Italy
Japan
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Chairman

Burleigh, Peter (United States)
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Abdouli (Gambia)

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Brazil  
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China  
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Costa Rica  
Costa Rica  
European Union  
France  
Gabon  
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Mozambique  
Namibia  
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President
President
President
United Kingdom
United States
United States
Zimbabwe

UN OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

Bahrain
Brazil
China
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Japan
Portugal
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Slovenia
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States

UN OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE

Austria
Bahrain
Brazil
Brazil
China
China
Costa Rica
Costa Rica
France
France
Gabon
Gabon
Gambia
Gambia
Japan
Japan
Kenya
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Nigeria
Portugal
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Russian Federation
Russian Federation
Slovenia
Slovenia
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Sweden

President
UN. Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations
United Kingdom
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United States
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UN POLICE SUPPORT GROUP

President
UN PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE

Brazil
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Owada, Hisashi S/PV.3911
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UN SPECIAL MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN
UN Security Council (53rd year: 1998).
President

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President

WESTERN SAHARA QUESTION
UN Security Council (53rd year: 1998).
President

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Dangue Rewaka, Denis
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President

Sedat Jobe, Momodou
S/PV.3859
Lamin (Gambia)

Buali, Jassim
S/PV.3956
President

Dahlgren, Hans (Sweden)
S/PV.3929

Dejammet, Alain (France)
S/PV.3849

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**NOTE:** Information relating to the republication of documents in Supplements to the *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year*, was not available at the time this Index was submitted for printing.

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Votes are as indicated in the provisional verbatim records of the Security Council, fifty-third year, 1998. The following symbols are used to indicate how each member voted:

- Y: Voted Yes
- N: Voted No
- A: Abstained
- NP: Not Participating

Resolutions adopted without vote are indicated by a blank space.

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