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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 69, 75 and 98 of the
preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 July 1992 from the Permanent representative
of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

On behalf of the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), I have the honour to transmit herewith the Declaration on the Yugoslav crisis, adopted on 10 July 1992 by the Summit of the CSCE, held at Helsinki (see annex).

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the text of the above-mentioned Declaration distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under items 69, 75 and 98 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

Annex

Statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq on 9 July 1992

Commenting on the statement of the Spokesman for the Secretary-General of the United Nations issued on 9 July 1992 concerning the series of incidents affecting the safety of personnel assigned to the United Nations Humanitarian Programme, Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated as follows:

"It is astonishing that the statement of the Spokesman for the Secretary-General avoided identifying the locations at which the incidents took place. As is well known to the Office of the Coordinator of the United Nations Programme in Baghdad, all of the incidents took place in the northern governorates. The most recent was the attack on the premises of the United Nations Guards Contingent in Irbil on 8 July 1992 in which two of its members were injured, as we were informed by the officer in charge of the Contingent in Baghdad. The Coordinator of the United Nations Programme and the officer in charge of the United Nations Guards Contingent must have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the details of these incidents and of the locations at which they took place. Why then did the Spokesman for the Secretary-General neglect to mention these details? The omission appears to be deliberate, because the Secretary-General of the United Nations knows very well, as does the entire world, that the government agencies have no presence in the northern governorates and that those governorates have for several months been a wide-open field for brigands, thieves and irresponsible groups and elements that have the direct support and encouragement of the United States of America and the countries allied with it. Responsibility for these incidents therefore falls on the United States of America and the coalition countries that have imposed this state of anarchy, in violation of the norms of international law, on the pretext of creating a "safe haven". Furthermore, the Kurdish parties also bear responsibility for these incidents. This, then, is what has been called the "safe haven" which the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and those of their allies have endeavoured to create. In this connection, it must be pointed out that the Iraqi authorities have provided protection to United Nations personnel and the locations at which they are stationed and that there have been no incidents in all of Iraq except for those to which we have referred in places where the Iraqi authorities have no presence. The Iraqi Government has provided assistance and facilities to United Nations personnel, as most recently exemplified in the immediate response of the Iraqi authorities concerned to the request of the Office of the Coordinator in order to ensure the well-being of the injured and their evacuation from the country. This stems from the concern of the Iraqi side for the safety of those assigned to the United Nations Humanitarian Programme in Iraq.

7. The peoples of Serbia and Montenegro have also been suffering as a result of the policies of their leaders. We are determined to help the peoples of the former SFR Yugoslavia in their quest for a peaceful future. We hope that they will soon be able to choose their government freely. None of our decisions are directed against the peoples of Serbia and Montenegro. We look forward to participation in the CSCE community by a democratic Serbia and Montenegro.

8. For several months, the authorities in Belgrade have been in clear, gross and uncorrected violation of CSCE commitments. For that reason, it was decided that no representative of Yugoslavia will be present at the CSCE Summit at Helsinki or at any subsequent meeting of the CSCE until 14 October 1992. This decision will be reviewed in the light of the compliance of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) with the principles, commitments and provisions of CSCE. This decision is without prejudice to the question of the future status of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which will be considered as soon as possible, taking note of the deliberations within the United Nations and the legal opinion of the Arbitration Commission of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia.

9. We reaffirm our support for the efforts of the United Nations, through the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the European Community, through the Monitor Mission, and for the efforts of other international organizations to maintain stability, and we pay tribute to those who have lost their lives in this service. We emphasize our commitment to the full and effective implementation of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. We support urgent measures undertaken for an effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and other areas and for full implementation of the sanctions stipulated by Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

10. We urge all parties involved in the peace process to cooperate fully with the aim of achieving its objectives, especially with regard to humanitarian actions.

