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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am transmitting to you herewith the communiqué concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the former Yugoslavia, issued on 27 July 1992 by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, in his dual capacity as President of the Republic of Senegal and President of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference at Dakar, with a view to having it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mame Balla SY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the President of Senegal and President of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference at Dakar concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the former Yugoslavia

The situation prevailing in the former Yugoslavia in general and in the independent Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular, continues to deteriorate dangerously and to constitute a major concern for the international community.

Conscious of the threat which this situation poses for regional and international peace and security, I had already, in my dual capacity as Chief of State of the Republic of Senegal and current President of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), launched important initiatives designed to normalize the situation and, *inter alia*, put an end to the violence that is raging in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Initially, I had instructed the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations, together with his counterparts from the States members of OIC, to bring the matter before the Security Council of the United Nations for the purpose of taking urgent measures.

As everyone knows, this resulted in a series of informal consultations and formal meetings sanctioned *inter alia* by resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992), the former advocating, in substance, that a peace-keeping operation be mounted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the latter imposing international sanctions on the new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

In view of the persisting violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the principal targets and victims of which are the Muslims in Bosnia, I was to ask the Secretary-General of OIC to do his utmost with a view to the speedy convening of an extraordinary session of the Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers of that organization to consider the issue.

The extraordinary session, which was held on 17 and 18 June 1992, adopted a resolution whereby:

(a) An important joint programme of the General Secretariat of OIC and the Islamic Development Bank for the provision of humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina was approved;

(b) An urgent appeal was made to the Security Council of the United Nations to implement the provisions of Article 42 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations which provides for recourse to military means (land, air, sea) with a view not only to providing cover for humanitarian assistance operations but also to putting an end to the violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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It is in that spirit that, while continuing to place the reaction of Senegal and that of OIC within the context of international legality embodied in particular by the Security Council, I should like to welcome and firmly support the British proposal for an international conference on the situation in the former Yugoslavia, with Bosnia and Herzegovina as the central issue; the possibility of such a conference was already envisaged at the recent summits of the Group of 7 and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(Signed) Abdou DIOUF
