



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25318
22 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith updated information on the illegal arms shipments to Slovenia, Croatia and the Muslim forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the Security Council (see annex I).

The compiled data cover the period after 3 November 1992, when the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia submitted the memorandum on the violations of United Nations Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991) implementing a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to the entire territory of the former Yugoslavia.

I am also enclosing information concerning the use, recruitment and training of foreign mercenaries by Croatian and Muslim forces in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the involvement of the authorities in Croatia in those activities (see annex II).

Consequently, we feel strongly that the submitted information merits the most urgent attention of the members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex I

Illegal arms shipments to Slovenia, Croatia and the Muslim
forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of arms
embargo imposed by the Security Council

Hungarian arms dealers delivered through private channels considerable quantities of RPG anti-personnel and anti-tank missiles, Kalashnikovs and various other artillery rockets to Croatia and Slovenia and through them to Bosnia as well.

In early 1992, Croatia imported 100 surface-to-air anti-aircraft missiles and 500 Mamba anti-tank rockets from Chile. The delivery was estimated at US\$ 2 billion.

By early January 1992, Croatia got 3 Mig aircraft from Germany.

In April of 1992, Croatia received 60-T tanks from Germany (the arsenal remaining from the army of the former German Democratic Republic).

Again in April of 1992, Croatia imported larger quantities of weapons, namely AA Stinger missiles, Ambrust AT missiles and RPG-7 AP missiles.

In July 1992, Croatia received 10 Mig 21 and 2 Saab aircraft from Austria.

The Hungarian supplier was asked to provide 20 Soviet-made helicopters (transport and combat type) to be delivered by the end of September 1992. An additional 80 helicopters were planned to be bought later on.

Croatia bought a larger number of "Albatross" light aircraft, designed and equipped for tactical reconnaissance missions, from the French firm Avia Sud.

On 25 January 1993, 30 trucks came to the Zagreb fair storage area from Germany. Their cargo was loaded onto trucks of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and dispatched to Bosnia. Among other equipment it was established that four trucks contained ammunition and missiles.

In the middle of January 1993, the German customs confiscated 63 Leopard tanks which reportedly should have been delivered to Croatia through clandestine channels.

On 18 January 1993, the Italian vessels enforcing the arms embargo intercepted the ship Delphine 1 which sailed under the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The captain of the vessel was a Turkish national, along with his crew. The ship was bound from Karachi and made a stop-over in the port of Istanbul. The Italian authorities inspected the cargo and found its 45 containers transporting AT and Howitzer shells. The port of destination was Split.

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Annex II

Use, recruitment and training of foreign mercenaries by Croatian and Muslim forces in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the involvement of the authorities in Croatia

During the month of July 1992, 50 Palestinians were sent from Saarbrücken (Germany) via Zagreb to Bosnia and Herzegovina to fight on the side of "green berets" there.

During the course of July 1992, 7,000 armed Muslims and Croats were sent to Gradačac from Zagreb in order to fight the local Serbs.

In September 1992, a group of Muslims in Czechoslovakia dispatched a larger number of Muslim volunteers via Karlovac in Croatia to the area of Cazin Krajina in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the course of the same month in 1992, about 1,500 Albanians of Macedonia were trained at the Maksimir training camp in Zagreb. A group consisting of 300 armed Albanians was infiltrated in the wider area of Zvornik in Bosnia and Herzegovina from Zagreb in order to carry out a joint operation with Muslim forces aimed at cutting the Zvornik-Pale communication link.

Again in September of 1992, a training centre for mujahidin, Kurds of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and from other Islamic States was established on the outskirts of Munich (Germany). Some 1,000 of these trainees were subsequently included in the green beret units in Bosnia and Herzegovina through Zagreb.

On 9 September 1992, in the day, 200 Muslim mercenaries were infiltrated into Cazin Krajina from Croatia. A number of these mercenaries were recruited in Austria and Germany.

During the month of October 1992, French Nazis Michael Faci and Nicholas Peucelle set up a volunteer operations group in Bosnia and Herzegovina known as "Zak Dorjo". Members of this group belonged to the far right. A photograph of Faci wearing an SS uniform with a citation of the Croatian Government was published in the newspaper L'évenement du jeudi.

On 2 October 1992, a group of 30 foreign mercenaries travelled from Zagreb to Dobož to join the green beret units of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On 3 October 1992, 800 Muslims were rounded up in a police raid in Rijeka and sent into Bosnia to join the "green berets".

During the course of October 1992, about 800 mujahidin came to Zenica through Zagreb.

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On 19 November 1992, 320 Hezbollah members and officers arrived in Bosnia via Zagreb at their own request in order to fight for the Muslim side.

During the month of November 1992, approximately 3,500 mujahidin, who came from Zagreb to fight among the "green berets", were deployed in the area of Bugojno.

On 24 November 1992, a mujahidin platoon participated in the battle against the Serbs along the Domljenovac-Grebenica line as part of the 102nd HVO (Croatian Defence Council) brigade. They came to this area from Zagreb.

In late November 1992, a military delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran came to visit Alija Izetbegovic, leader of Bosnia and Herzegovina, via Zagreb. This delegation used that opportunity to visit the units of their mercenaries deployed in the areas of Igman, Pazarić and Hrasnica.

In early December 1992, 50 Sudanese mercenaries were transported on board an aircraft from Zagreb to Cazin Krajina.

Last December an international brigade was dispatched from Zagreb to the areas of Livno and Duvno in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This international brigade comprised mercenaries from Poland, Spain, France and Germany and from Islamic countries.

During the course of last December, a group of mujahidin was sent from Zagreb to Cazin Krajina. Among them there were also six Sudanese in the capacity of instructors to the "green berets".

Again in December 1992 and January 1993, military experts visited the HVO training centre in Tomislavgrad (Duvno). Retired United States Colonel Robert Brown, formerly with special United States forces, was among them.

In the course of January of this year, nearly 100 mercenaries coming from abroad (United States, Finland, Sweden and Denmark) were sent into 17th Muslim brigade stationed in Travnik, through Zagreb.

On 18 January 1993, a group of 285 Muslim mercenaries flew into Zagreb from Berlin and subsequently to Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to join the "green berets".

The French Embassy has formally requested the body of a mercenary François who died fighting for the 108th HVO brigade on 1 February 1993.

In early February of this year, Croatia publicly accused Muslims of bringing 13,000 mujahidin in Zenica through Croatia and that they were the cause of the conflict which broke out between the Croatian and Muslim forces in the area.

Again in early February 1993, 20 United Kingdom citizens came to Zagreb as mercenaries wanting to join up with Muslim forces.

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A group of mujahidin fanatics from Saudi Arabia led by a certain Abu Isa El Meki has committed especially brutal crimes and barbarities against the Serb population in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This group has about 43 members and was deployed to Bosnia directly from Mecca through Zagreb.
