

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1368
1 December 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance and cause provocation continued over the period 11-20 November 1994.

11 November 1994

Southern region: 77 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Busayyah, Artawi, Salman, Chabaish and Ushbayjah.

On 11 November 1994, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0900 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 0959 hours.
2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1115 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1305 hours.
3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1212 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1350 hours.

12 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah and Dukan.

(b) Southern region: 6 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shatrah, Hamzah, Salman, Chabaish, Busayyah and Artawi.

Between 0905 and 1445 hours on 12 November 1994, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at

altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0905 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1025 hours.
2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1107 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1215 hours.
3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1415 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1445 hours.

13 November 1994

Southern region: 73 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Qal`at Salih, Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi and Salman.

On 13 November 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 0850 hours and the other at 1135 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1000 and 1220 hours respectively.

14 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Tall Afar, Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 108 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Artawi, Qal`at Salih and Jalibah.

Between 0855 and 1752 hours on 14 November 1994, five United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0855 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1007 hours.
2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1047 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1320 hours.
3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1100 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1127 hours.
4. The fourth flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1358 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1428 hours.

5. The fifth flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1705 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1752 hours.

15 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 65 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Artawi, Jalibah, Qurnah, Amarah, Qal`at Salih, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah and Salman.

Between 0855 and 2009 hours on 15 November 1994, four United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0855 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1008 hours.
2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1100 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1318 hours.
3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1640 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1745 hours.
4. The fourth flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1927 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 2009 hours.

16 November 1994

Southern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Amarah, the area to the south of Diwaniyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Qurnah, Chabaish and Salman.

Between 0830 and 1730 hours on 26 October 1994, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0830 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1020 hours.
2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1104 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1320 hours.
3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1630 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1730 hours.

17 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basra, Qal`at Salih, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

18 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 85 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Busayyah, Samawah, Chabaish, Nasiriyah, Basra, Umm Qasr, Qurnah and Salman.

Between 0905 and 1357 hours on 18 November 1994, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0905 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1004 hours.
2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1203 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1225 hours.
3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1325 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1357 hours.

19 November 1994

Southern region: 55 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Amarah, Samawah, Qal`at Salih and Qurnah.

Between 0900 and 1312 hours on 19 November 1994, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0900 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1006 hours.
2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1055 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1312 hours.

3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1105 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1312 hours.

20 November 1994

Southern region: 76 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

On 20 November 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 0955 hours and the other at 1332 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1305 and 1354 hours respectively.

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

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

et his

requests have not yet been taken by the Yugoslav Army. The Mission therefore has approached the military authorities once again, this time with a written request. At a meeting with General Kovacevic on 29 November, he promised to arrange a meeting between the army, the Ministry of the Interior and with Mr. Kertes, Director of Customs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to review the problems along the Drina and to decide the exact apportionment of responsibility among them. The Mission Coordinator and General Kovacevic agreed to meet again within a week, at which time General Kovacevic promised to provide an answer to the written request of the Mission Coordinator.

17. During the night of 29 November, the Mission transferred and deployed 19 additional teams from Sector B and Sector Belgrade onto all roads leading to the Drina between Sremska Raca and Loznica, reinforcing Sector A. Twenty-two observation points were manned and four mobile teams operated in the area. The Mission members observed the traffic throughout the night. They reported that no trucks or tankers passed through the area east of Sremska Raca-Loznica approaching the Drina. Only a few observations during the night indicated some possible small-scale "private" attempts of smuggling. The Mission will carry out this sort of reinforcement to all sectors, depending on where the need appears greatest.

18. As was indicated in the previous report, the situation in Montenegro has been a major concern for the Mission. The border crossing north-west of Krstac was abandoned by police and customs on 1 November, and there was no replacement by the army, leaving the crossing wide open for five days in spite of the demands from the Mission's sector leader. The matter was brought to the attention of the authorities in Belgrade. As there was still no action from the local police, a letter was sent to the Director of Customs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), demanding action and a written response.

20. As a result of the joint efforts by the Mission personnel and the Montenegrin authorities, two checkpoints were moved closer to the border, eliminating the possibility of using bypasses. A substantial earth barricade was constructed on one of the bypasses, and the Krstac border checkpoint was manned 24 hours a day.

21. On 8 November, three tankers had managed to use one of the bypasses in the Vilusi area and enter into Bosnia and Herzegovina. It had also become evident that large amounts of fuel were stored at the gas station in Vilusi, obviously being a logistic base for smuggling fuel across the border. As a result of the meetings referred to above, the most notorious smuggler in Montenegro has been arrested and the Chief of Police in Nikšić has been replaced. The Vilusi gas station was closed.

22. Owing to the increased number of Mission personnel in Montenegro and measures taken by the Montenegrin authorities, all crossing points in Montenegro are now being permanently manned by Mission members and by either police/customs or military personnel.

23. On 19 November, two tankers managed to force their way through the Krstac border checkpoint. The customs officer in charge has been arrested, accused of taking bribes. The Mission's sector leader has demanded obstacles to be established that could prevent trucks from driving straight through checkpoints.

24. The Mission Coordinator now considers the present situation in Montenegro satisfactory. The demands of the Mission have been met. There is no doubt, however, that well-organized smuggling and the large economic interests involved call for vigilant and constant surveillance.

25. Following presentations by Mission personnel, the performance of customs officers at Badovinci significantly improved and during a four-day period, from 2 to 6 November, around four tons of fuel were confiscated. As a result of this, traffic was reduced at the border crossing.

26. Efforts to improve procedures at other crossings are ongoing. The overall picture, however, is good. The cooperation at the packing centres is described by Mission personnel, including customs specialists, as excellent.

27. The Mission is now normally covering all major crossings 24 hours a day. The need for night patrols and to cover small crossings occasionally forces sector leaders to leave some crossings unobserved for a few hours. This underscores the importance of the Mission's achieving its full staffing component of 200 persons, so that it can provide 24-hour coverage to as many crossing points as possible.

28. During the reporting period, the Mission has experienced an increase in the number of military passenger cars with military plates and uniformed passengers crossing the border in Sector A and Sector B. On 9 November, for example, there were 13 such crossings. The Mission Coordinator raised this issue with the Director of Customs in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and after that there have been no reports of any military vehicles or uniformed personnel crossing the border.

VIII. REPRESENTATIONS ON BEHALF OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

29. As was mentioned in the previous report (S/1994/1246), the Mission Coordinator has sought to assist the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in their efforts to get the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to implement the border closure in such a manner as would not adversely affect their ongoing programmes in eastern Bosnia. With the assistance of UNHCR and ICRC, the Mission Coordinator negotiated and initialled, with the Director of Customs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), on 4 November, a "Memorandum on Definitions of Humanitarian Aid ...". The Memorandum is attached (see appendix).

IX. CERTIFICATION

30. In the light of the foregoing developments during the past 30 days, based on the Mission's on-site observation, on the advice of the Mission Coordinator, Mr. Bo Pellnäs, and in the absence of any contrary information from the air, whether the airborne reconnaissance system of NATO or national technical means, the Co-Chairmen conclude that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is continuing to meet its commitment to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of the Bosnian Serb forces.

Appendix

Memorandum on Definitions of Humanitarian Aid and Articles that may be Included, established between the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia after consultations with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Food

Also includes seed, cattle fodder and pesticides.

2. Clothing

Also includes footwear, blankets and mattresses. Sleeping-bags and tents may be sent, but only by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as part of specific programmes for refugees.

3. Medicine

Also includes medical materials such as medical/surgical equipment and instruments, orthopaedic appliances, disinfectants, dressing material, blood and blood plasma, equipment for transfusion, medical alcohol, bottles with medical gas, veterinary drugs and vaccines, sera and blood products.

4. Other items

Other items that may be sent as humanitarian aid within the framework of the programmes of international organizations and their implementing partners are:

Articles for hygiene;

Construction material;

Textbooks and other school materials necessary for education;

Articles for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) sanitation programme, such as materials for water works (pipes, plastic and metal fittings, flanges, joints, etc.), water-distribution materials (plastic water containers, pumps, etc.);

Articles for religious services (candles, icon lamps, icons, etc. and coffins);

Articles for beneficiaries, such as stoves, matches, candles, plastic sheeting and tarpaulins.

Through the sole distribution by UNHCR, fuel and generators for schools, hospitals and collective centres may be sent, as well as fuel for secondary distribution to beneficiaries.

Household articles may be brought by people permanently changing dwelling between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and from, to or through the territory held by the Bosnian Serbs. In these cases proper documentation from the relevant authorities should be available.

UNHCR and ICRC may on all occasions bring all items they request for their own operational needs (for their own transportation, office work, projects, etc, also including items such as radio equipment and fuel).

(Signed) Mr. M. KERTES
Mr. Bo PELLNÄS
