

**Resolution 845 (1993)**  
of 18 June 1993

*The Security Council,*

Recalling its resolution 817 (1993) of 7 April 1993, in which it urged Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to continue to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in order to arrive at a speedy settlement of their difference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 May and 3 June 1993<sup>124</sup> submitted pursuant to resolution 817 (1993), together with the statement of the Government of Greece and the letter of the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia dated 27 and 29 May 1993, respectively, annexed thereto,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for their efforts, and commends to the parties as a sound basis for the settlement of their difference the proposals set forth in annex V to the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Urges* the parties to continue their efforts under the auspices of the Secretary-General to arrive at a speedy settlement of the remaining issues between them;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the progress of these further efforts, the objective of which is to resolve the difference between the two parties before the commencement of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, and to report to the Council on their outcome in good time, and decides to resume consideration of the matter in the light of the report.

*Adopted unanimously at the 3243rd meeting.*

**Decision**

In a letter dated 13 July 1993,<sup>125</sup> addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 845 (1993) of 18 June 1993, regarding the settlement of the difference between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Secretary-General reported that Mr. Cyrus Vance, the former Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, had accepted the Secretary-General's request to continue his good offices to help the parties reach agreement. The Secretary-General also stated that Mr. Vance would begin his assignment on 1 August 1993. The Secretary-General also hoped, as stated in resolution 845 (1993), it would be possible to resolve the difference before the commencement of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

In a letter dated 15 July 1993,<sup>126</sup> the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council thank you for your letter of 13 July 1993<sup>125</sup> concerning Security Council resolution 845 (1993) and

<sup>124</sup> Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, documents S/25855 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>125</sup> S/26088.

<sup>126</sup> S/26089.

welcome the acceptance by Mr. Cyrus Vance of your invitation to continue his good offices with the objective of helping the parties to resolve the difference between them before the commencement of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly."

**Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)**

**Decisions**

At its 3262nd meeting, on 9 August 1993, the Council decided to extend an invitation to Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to sit at the Council table during the course of the discussion of the item entitled:

"Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro):

"Letter dated 20 July 1993 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26121);<sup>51</sup>

"Letter dated 23 July 1993 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26148)."<sup>51</sup>

**Resolution 855 (1993)**  
of 9 August 1993

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letters of 20<sup>127</sup> and 23 July<sup>128</sup> 1993 from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

*Also taking note* of the letters of 28 July<sup>129</sup> and 3 August<sup>130</sup> 1993 circulated by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

*Deeply concerned* at the refusal of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the CSCE missions of long duration to continue their activities,

*Bearing in mind* that the CSCE missions of long duration are an example of preventive diplomacy undertaken within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and have greatly contributed to promoting stability and counteracting the risk of violence in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

*Reaffirming* its relevant resolutions aimed at putting an end to conflict in the former Yugoslavia,

<sup>127</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26121.

<sup>128</sup> Ibid., document S/26148.

<sup>129</sup> Ibid., document S/26210.

<sup>130</sup> Ibid., document S/26234.

*Determined* to avoid any extension of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and in this context attaching great importance to the work of the CSCE missions and to the continued ability of the international community to monitor the situation in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

*Stressing its commitment* to the territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the region,

1. *Endorses* the efforts of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe as described in the letters noted above from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

2. *Calls upon* the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the CSCE missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate with the Conference by taking the practical steps needed for the resumption of the activities of these missions and to agree to an increase in the number of monitors as decided by the Conference;

3. *Also calls upon* the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assure the monitors' safety and security and to allow them free and unimpeded access necessary to accomplish their mission in full;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 3262nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China)*

#### **The situation in Croatia**

##### **Decision**

At its 3275th meeting, on 14 September 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>1</sup>

"The Security Council expresses its profound concern at the reports from the Secretariat of recent military hostilities in Croatia, in particular the escalation of the means employed, and the grave threat they pose to the peace process in Geneva and overall stability in the former Yugoslavia.

"The Council reaffirms its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and calls on both sides to accept the proposal of the United Nations Protection Force for an immediate cease-fire. It calls on the Government of Croatia to withdraw its armed forces to positions occupied before 9 September 1993, on the basis of that proposal, and calls on the Serbian forces to halt all provocative military actions."

## **ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT**

### **The situation between Iraq and Kuwait<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Decisions**

At its 3161st meeting, on 8 January 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>2</sup>

"The Security Council is deeply disturbed by the Government of Iraq's recent notes to the Office of the Special Commission in Baghdad and to the Headquarters of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) that it will not allow the United Nations to transport its personnel into Iraqi territory using its own aircraft.

"The Council refers to its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 requiring Iraq to permit the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to undertake immediate on-site inspection of any locations designated by the Commission. The agreement on facilities, privileges and immunities between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations and resolutions 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991 elaborated on Iraq's obligations by demanding, *inter alia*, that the Special Commission and the IAEA be allowed, as they determined necessary, to use their own aircraft throughout Iraq and any airfield in Iraq without interference or hindrance of any kind. Concerning UNIKOM, Iraq is obligated by resolution 687 (1991) and committed by an exchange of letters dated 15 April 1992 and 21 June 1992 to the unrestricted freedom of entry and exit without delay or hindrance of its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts and means of transport.

"The implementation of the measures set out in the recent communications of the Iraqi Government would seriously impede the activities of the Special Commission, the IAEA and UNIKOM. Such restrictions constitute an unacceptable and material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991), which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region, as well as of other relevant resolutions and agreements.

"The Council demands that the Government of Iraq abide by its obligations under all relevant Security Council resolutions and cooperate fully with the activities of the Special Commission, the IAEA and UNIKOM. In particular, it demands that the Government of Iraq not interfere with the currently envisaged United Nations flights. The Council warns the Government of Iraq, as it has done in this connection in the past, of the serious consequences which would ensue from failure to comply with its obligations."

At its 3162nd meeting, on 11 January 1993, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: special report

<sup>1</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1990, 1991 and 1992.

<sup>2</sup> S/25081.