



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/36/445/Add.2
8 October 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-sixth session
Agenda item 124

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY
AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

REPORTS AND VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES

	<u>Page</u>
A. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 35/168	2
Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	2
B. Views received from States pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 35/168	3
Italy	3

REPORTS AND VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES

A. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 7 of
General Assembly resolution 35/168

The following text should be added after section II.A.7 of A/36/445:

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General 1/

[Original: English]

[1 October 1981]

...

On 24 August 1981, a number of Iranian students entered without permission the residence of the Iranian Ambassador at Lidingö outside Stockholm. The Ambassador, his wife and one employee at the Embassy were locked into a bedroom and were guarded by three of the occupants. The Ambassador was forced to hand over the keys to the adjacent chancery of the Embassy. The occupants penetrated into the chancery and caused considerable damage to the premises. They also took a number of documents belonging to the Embassy.

When the occupation had lasted for a little more than three hours, the Swedish police, having obtained the permission of the Iranian authorities, entered the Embassy building and liberated the Ambassador, his wife and the Embassy employee. The occupants were apprehended by the police.

Subsequently, criminal prosecution was brought against 29 Iranian students who were charged with unlawful deprivation of liberty, grave unlawful intrusion, grave breach of domiciliary peace and inflicting gross damage. On 21 September 1981, the Södra Roslag District Court sentenced 28 of the students for the said offences to eight months' imprisonment each. It is not known whether any of the students will appeal against this judgement.

1/ Circulated to all Member States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 8 October 1981.

/...

B. Views received from States pursuant to paragraph 9
of General Assembly resolution 35/168

ITALY

[Original: English]

[30 September 1981]

1. The protection of personnel of diplomatic and consular missions in Italy is ensured by the police forces, which are adopting special measures for the safety of heads of missions and diplomats who find themselves in danger and who for this reason must be protected either by escort, when in transit, or, when deemed necessary, by guard services at their residences.
2. Regarding the security of headquarters, the buildings in which diplomatic and consular missions are housed are specifically included among the targets that must be surveyed by mobile radio-linked units of the state police and the national guard.
3. Fixed surveillance services are put into effect only to protect sites that might be the object of attacks in relation to particular situations of an internal or international character.
4. Below is a list of incidents that were perpetrated in Rome against diplomatic missions and their personnel in 1980 and 1981.

Attacks perpetrated in Rome against foreign diplomatic missions
and their personnel in 1980 and 1981

1980

1. At approximately 9.15 a.m., on 17 April, in Viale Liegi at the corner of Via Lovanio, several shots were fired at the motor vehicle (license plate CD) containing the Turkish Ambassador to the Vatican, Mr. Turel Vecdi, wounding him and a member of the security staff of the Turkish Embassy. The perpetrators of the attack remain unknown.
2. At approximately 11 a.m., on 4 June, two foreign citizens, presumably Iranian, armed with pistols, broke into the Iraqi Embassy in the Quirinale, via Giuseppe Pisanelli 25. While one of the attackers held those present at gunpoint, the other took an employee hostage, forcing the man to accompany him through the Embassy offices. The Embassy staff retaliated with firearms, wounding one of the young attackers who was later identified as Mudhafar Bakr, 20 years old; while the other, after having mortally wounded his hostage, succeeded in escaping. His identity and whereabouts remain unknown. Bakr, arrested by police and seized on the spot, was taken to a hospital where he died a few days later from injuries sustained during the attack.

/...

3. At about 11 a.m., on 20 November, on the ledge of a window of the tourist offices adjoining the Turkish Embassy, which overlooks the via Torino, a gasbag containing 200 grams of black powder exploded, causing some damage to property. The perpetrators of this action remain unknown.
4. At about 10 a.m., on 21 November, a device exploded on the windowsill of the reception room of the Greek Consulate, in via Tre Madonne 12 (second floor), which caused the window-frame and gate to become dislodged and the inside of the room to be damaged. The perpetrators remain unknown.
5. On 4 December, a man armed with a rifle broke into the headquarters of the Belgian Embassy in the Quirinale, via Monti Parioli 49, wounding an employee and taking others hostage. The attacker, later identified as Giuseppe Luciani born at Castro Pignano (Calabria) on 20 March 1934, of Italian nationality, was killed during an armed confrontation with the head commissioner of police and the staff of the Questura of Rome, who intervened on the scene.
6. Around 1.30 p.m., on 24 December, a device exploded on the ledge of a window of the El Salvador Embassy at the Vatican, in via Ufente 143, causing damage to property. The perpetrators remain unknown.

1981

1. At about 3 p.m., on 6 February, in front of the entrance to the Embassy of the Republic of China, (Taiwan) at the Vatican, in via Tolmino 31, a primitive device exploded which damaged the door of the Embassy and that of the residence of a family on the same floor, causing breakage of glass and cracks in the structure. The perpetrators of the attack, for which responsibility was claimed by the "Compagne organizzate per il contropotere feminista" ("feminist comrades organized for counter-attack"), remain unknown.
