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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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II. REPORTS AND VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES

A. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154

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

[Original: English]

[19 August 1988]

The Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations ... has the honour, pursuant to note LA/COD/4 of 1 July 1988, to inform that there have been no violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and personnel accredited to Botswana.*

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[23 August 1988]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987, and in accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution to report the following:

At 1015 hours on 11 May 1988 at the Pedialios River Bridge in Nicosia at a distance of about 150 metres from the Embassy of Israel, a "Pajero" automobile with registration number 313V88 and laden with explosives, blew up, killing its driver, a Lebanese, Kadour Ahmed Ghoniam, 20 years of age. Also killed were two Cypriots, Rodoulla Siamidou of Kamakli, 29 years of age, travelling in a car directly behind the car that exploded, and Andreas Frangou of Nicosia, 64 years of age, a pedestrian on the bridge. Another 16 persons were injured, five seriously, and a number of shops and offices in the vicinity were heavily damaged by the explosion.

From evidence gathered in connection with the crime, a Lebanese, Omar Ahmed Hawillo, 28 years of age, was arrested on the same day by the Cyprus Police as being the person who detonated the explosives by a remote control device.

* See also sect. II.B.

On instructions of the Attorney General of the Republic, Mr. Hawillo was charged by the Cyprus Police with, inter alia, the offences of premeditated murder, possession of explosive materials and causing malicious damage. A preliminary inquiry has been held by a judge and the accused has been committed for trial as charged before the District Criminal Court of Nicosia. The date fixed for the trial is 19 September 1988.

There is no doubt that the target of the perpetrators of the crime was the premises of the Israeli Embassy, since the driver of the "Pajero" car made several attempts to park the vehicle near the premises of the Embassy. However, he was prevented from doing so by the Cyprus police guards stationed at the Embassy. Before the guards could stop and question its driver, the car sped away from the embassy building.

The Police Force of the Republic of Cyprus is taking all necessary security measures to prevent the recurrence of such crimes. Stationed at the Embassy are armed police guards. The area around the Embassy is regularly patrolled and close watch is kept of any suspicious persons.

3. Note verbale from the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[14 September 1988]

The Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to note LA/COD/4 dated 31 March 1988 and in conformity with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of the General Assembly ... would like to report the following:

On 16 February 1988 a bomb exploded near the Embassy of Israel in Manila. There were no injuries or damage to the premises. The identity of the perpetrators is not known.

On 21 March 1988 a bomb exploded near the Embassy of Israel in Tokyo. There were no injuries or damage to the premises. The identity of the perpetrators is not known.

On 11 May 1988 a car bomb intended for the Embassy of Israel in Nicosia exploded in its vicinity. Three persons were killed, many wounded and much property damage was caused. No embassy personnel were among the casualties. Property damage to the Embassy was slight, with several windows being shattered by the blast. One perpetrator was apprehended by the Cypriot authorities and has been tried and convicted for his role in the attack. He is reported to be a member of a terrorist group, calling itself "Islamic Jihad".

B. Views received from States pursuant to paragraph 11
of General Assembly resolution 42/154

Botswana

[Original: English]

[17 August 1988]

Botswana has no views on any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.*

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

[Original: Russian]

[21 September 1988]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic feels that the realization of such purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter as the sovereign equality of States, the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations among peoples is impossible without providing the necessary conditions for the diplomatic and consular representatives of States to function effectively. It must be noted with regret and concern, however, that in a number of countries the problem of the security of diplomats and consular workers as well as representatives assigned to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of these organizations has still not been solved. Unlawful actions and acts of violence continue to be perpetrated against them, and this seriously undermines the conditions under which they work.

2. The international community has the right to demand that all States, and primarily specific receiving States, adopt effective measures for the protection, safety and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives on the basis of strict observance of the generally recognized norms of international law in this area.

3. In the view of the Byelorussian SSR, this problem requires further consideration in the General Assembly. It would seem useful in this connection to focus the efforts of the world community not only on consideration of specific cases of violation of the security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives but also on the improvement of international legal guarantees for the entire area of inter-State relations. For this purpose, specific measures should be devised to strengthen existing international legal instruments governing

* See also sect. II.A.

these matters, particularly the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, and efforts should be made to ensure the entry into force of such international instruments as the 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organisations of a Universal Character. Work should also be continued on the codification and progressive development of diplomatic law.
