



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/455/Add.1
19 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

Forty-fifth session
Item 141 of the provisional agenda*

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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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

II. REPORTS AND VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES

A. Reports received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 43/167

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

[Original: English]

[7 September 1990]

Terrorist attacks directed against the safety and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Turkey

(1989 and 1990)

1. At approximately 10.30 p.m. on 2 April 1989, the car and the residence of the Vice-Consul of the British Embassy, Mr. Huseyin Osman, were damaged as a result of a bomb placed beneath his car in Ankara. On the same date, at approximately 11 p.m., another explosive device detonated in a garage belonging to the Turco-British Association in Ankara. As a result of the explosion, the garage was damaged. There were no injuries.

2. On 23 August 1989, a bomb exploded on the staircase of a building in Istanbul in which the General Consulate of Israel is located (fourth floor). There were no damages, injuries or deaths. The DKP-B/SHS (Revolutionary Communist Union/People's Armed Units) claimed responsibility for the incident. A member of this terrorist organization stated during his interrogation that the group had indeed carried out the attack.

3. On 11 September 1989, a pipe bomb detonated in the United States General Consulate's garden in Istanbul. The explosion damaged cars belonging to the staff working in the Consulate. Ms. Pembequl Binbir was arrested while trying to escape from the scene of the attack. Later it was determined that Pembequl Binbir was a militant of the terrorist organization naming itself the June 16 Movement.

4. On 16 October 1989, a bomb planted in the car of a Saudi Arabian diplomat, Mr. Abdurrahman Shrewi, Attaché in the office of the Military Attaché, exploded in Ankara. The explosion seriously injured Mr. Shrewi. On the same day, the Reuters News Agency in Bern received a telephone call from an unidentified caller who stated that the attack was undertaken by the Islamic Jihad Organization.

1/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Israel, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 13 September 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 September 1990.

5. At approximately 6.40 a.m. on 6 December 1989, a yacht belonging to the United States General Consulate in Istanbul was damaged as a result of a fire. There were no injuries or deaths. An unknown person calling the Frankfurt bureau of a Turkish daily newspaper, Hurriyet, claimed that the June 16 Movement was responsible for the attack.

6. At approximately 9 p.m. on 14 January 1990, an explosive device detonated under the rear left wheel of a car belonging to Mr. Abdulrezza' Kashmiri, Second Secretary at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Ankara. The explosion, besides causing extensive damage to the car, also caused some structural damage to the cars and buildings in the vicinity. There were no injuries or deaths in the explosion. No individual or group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

7. At approximately 1.50 p.m. on 21 May 1990, an explosive device detonated near the E1-A1 office in Istanbul. As a result of the explosion, windows of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the explosion were broken, including those of the E1-A1 office. Three Turkish citizens, including a police officer, were slightly wounded in the explosion. An unknown person claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of DKP-B/SHB (Revolutionary Communist Union/People's Armed Units).

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 2/

[Original: Russian]

[24 August 1990]

Information about cases of serious violations of the security of Soviet missions abroad and their staff, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988

1. Over the past year there have been a number of cases of serious violations of the security of Soviet missions abroad and their staff. Among them, the following deserve mention.

2. In March 1990, in Athens, two official motor vehicles belonging to the USSR Embassy were blown up. The Embassy requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece to take the necessary steps to ensure the security of Soviet organizations and the staff and their family members in Greece and to protect the property belonging to them.

2/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Greece, Peru and Suriname to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 11 September 1990 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 September 1990.

3. In October 1989, in Peru, the vehicle of the Soviet military attaché was blown up at the USSR Embassy building.

4. On 10 April 1990, in Suriname, S. Y. Obukauskas, a Second Secretary of the USSR Embassy, was killed in the course of a robbery.

5. During the period 1989-1990, the USSR Embassy in Afghanistan was repeatedly subjected to bombardment from anti-governmental groups. An Embassy official was seriously shell-shocked in the course of a bombardment. The Embassy suffered serious material damage.
