

those of the United Nations and related organizations, from acts of violence and terrorism.

The Council further demands that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pay to the Government of Venezuela immediate and full compensation for the damage caused.

Any suggestion that those acts of violence were not directed against the Government of Venezuela but against and in reaction to resolution 748 (1992) is extremely serious and totally unacceptable.

By a letter dated 8 April 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁸⁶ the representative of Venezuela reported on the official reply received from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Venezuelan protest note. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had conveyed its “deepest regret and apologies” for the damage sustained by the Venezuelan Embassy in Tripoli. It had also stated in its note that it took responsibility for the consequences of the incident and would provide compensation “in the fairest manner so as to satisfy the Government of Venezuela”.

⁸⁶ S/23796.

4. The situation in Mozambique

Initial proceedings

By a letter dated 10 August 1992 addressed to the Secretary-General,¹ the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of a Joint Declaration signed at Rome on 7 August 1992 by the President of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO), in connection with the ongoing peace process in Mozambique. The parties agreed therein, inter alia, to accept the role of the international community, and especially that of the United Nations, in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of a contemplated General Peace Agreement, particularly the ceasefire and the electoral process.

By a letter dated 6 October 1992 addressed to the Secretary-General,² the representative of Mozambique transmitted a letter dated 4 October 1992 from the President of Mozambique to the Secretary-General, enclosing the text of a General Peace Agreement for Mozambique signed that day in Rome by the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO. In his letter, the President of Mozambique requested the participation of the United Nations in monitoring and ensuring implementation of the Agreement, in providing technical assistance for the general elections, and in monitoring those elections. He also asked the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council of his request that a United Nations team be sent to Mozambique to monitor the Agreement until the

holding of general elections which would take place one year after the signing of the Agreement. According to protocol IV, the United Nations was expected to start its functions of verifying and monitoring the ceasefire upon the entry into force of the Agreement, which should take place no later than 15 October 1992. However, the Government wished to see the monitoring mechanisms established in the field as soon as possible.

On 9 October 1992, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report,³ in which he described the status of the peace process, summarized the principal features of the General Peace Agreement, including the role proposed by the United Nations in monitoring it, and outlined an immediate plan of action. He noted that the Agreement provided for the following: a ceasefire which was to come into effect on the day on which the Agreement itself entered into force, not later than 15 October 1992; the separation of the two sides' forces and their concentration in certain designated assembly areas; demobilization and reintegration of those troops who were not to serve in the new Mozambican Defence Force, within six months of the entry into force of the Agreement; and, in parallel with these military arrangements, the creation of new political parties; preparations for presidential and legislative elections to take place simultaneously, one year after the entry into force of the Agreement; and the provision of

¹ S/24406.

² S/24635 and Corr.1.

³ S/24642.

humanitarian assistance. The United Nations was asked to undertake certain specific functions in relation to the ceasefire, the elections and humanitarian assistance, including chairing three key commissions: a commission to supervise and monitor the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, a ceasefire commission, and a Reintegration Commission. The Secretary-General stated his intention, subject to the approval of the Security Council, to appoint immediately an interim Special Representative to be in overall charge of the United Nations activities in support of the Agreement and to coordinate the humanitarian and other related efforts of the United Nations system in Mozambique during the implementation of the Agreement. As soon as appointed, the Special Representative would assist the parties in setting up the joint machinery to be chaired by the United Nations and in finalizing the modalities and conditions for the military arrangements. He would also, as a matter of priority, take all necessary steps to ensure access for relief workers to all those in need of humanitarian assistance throughout the country. The Secretary-General further recommended that up to 25 military observers be dispatched to Mozambique in the next few days to support the Special Representative in his initial tasks.⁴ The latter would be asked to submit an early report, upon which the Secretary-General would base recommendations to the Council for the deployment of a United Nations operation in Mozambique to carry out the functions envisaged for the United Nations in monitoring and assisting the implementation of the General Peace Agreement.

**Decision of 13 October 1992 (3123rd meeting):
resolution 782 (1992)**

At its 3123rd meeting, held on 13 October 1992 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council included the Secretary-General's report of 9 October in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (France) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the above-mentioned letters dated 10 August and 6 October 1992 from the representative of Mozambique addressed to the Secretary-General, and to a draft resolution that had

been prepared in the course of prior consultations.⁵ He also drew their attention to two amendments to the draft resolution as issued in its provisional form.

The representative of Mozambique welcomed the Council's initiative in taking action on the draft resolution by which the Council would, inter alia, approve the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim Special Representative to Mozambique and the dispatch to the country of a first group of military observers. This would mark the beginning of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique to assist in the implementation of the Peace Agreement. It was just a first step, but a very important one: the whole philosophy and viability of the Agreement hinged on the crucial role to be played by the United Nations. He informed the Council that his country's Assembly had, on 12 October 1992, unanimously approved a law adopting that Agreement which would enter into force on 15 October 1992. The holding of the ceasefire, which would come into effect on the same day, depended largely on the work of the three commissions to be chaired by the United Nations and on the adequate and active presence of United Nations observers in the field. He therefore expected that the Council would continue to act expeditiously so as to ensure the urgent dispatch of the core elements of the Operation.⁶

The draft resolution, as orally revised in its provisional form, was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 782 (1992), which reads:

The Security Council,

Welcoming the signature at Rome, on 4 October 1992, of a General Peace Agreement for Mozambique between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana,

Considering that the signature of the Agreement constitutes an important contribution to the restoration of peace and security in the region,

Taking note of the Joint Declaration signed at Rome on 7 August 1992 by the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, in which the parties accept the role of the United Nations in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the Agreement,

⁵ S/24650.

⁶ S/PV.3123, pp. 7-8.

⁴ Ibid., para. 16.

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 October 1992 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and of the request of the President of Mozambique,

1. *Approves* the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim Special Representative for Mozambique, and the dispatch to Mozambique of a team of up to twenty-five military observers as recommended in paragraph 16 of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 October 1992 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;
2. *Looks forward* to the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations Operation in Mozambique, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost of this operation;
3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Decision of 27 October 1992 (3125th meeting):
statement by the President**

By a letter dated 23 October 1992 addressed to the President of the Council,⁷ the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in pursuance of resolution 782 (1992), he had appointed an interim Special Representative for Mozambique who had proceeded to Maputo with a team of military observers to assist the parties in setting up the joint machinery which was to be chaired by the United Nations, in finalizing the modalities and conditions for the military arrangements, and in carrying out other initial tasks. He noted that while the United Nations had established a token presence in Mozambique, the delays in establishing the agreed machinery and finalizing the modalities of the ceasefire severely limited the ability of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) to carry out the tasks envisaged for the United Nations in the General Peace Agreement. Drawing attention to reported ceasefire violations by both sides, some very serious, the Secretary-General characterized the current situation in Mozambique as “critical”, and suggested that the Council might wish to consider making an appeal to all concerned to work effectively together to begin the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

At its 3125th meeting, held on 27 October 1992 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council included in its agenda the Secretary-General’s letter of 23 October.

⁷ The letter was circulated in the Council, but not issued as a document of the Council (see S/PV.3125, p. 2).

The President (France) stated that, following consultations among the members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:⁸

The Council has taken note of the letter of 23 October 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Mozambique. It expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General and to his interim Special Representative for Mozambique for their efforts to ensure that the United Nations contributes to the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

The Council remains deeply concerned by the reports of major violations of the ceasefire in several regions of Mozambique. It calls upon the parties to halt such violations immediately and scrupulously to respect the ceasefire and all the commitments entered into under the Agreement. It also urges the parties to cooperate fully with the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and in particular to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations staff in Mozambique.

The Council wishes to reiterate its firm commitment to work towards a lasting peace in Mozambique. In this regard, it urges the parties to respect fully the ceasefire, which is a necessary condition for the speedy establishment of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its successful deployment.

**Decision of 16 December 1992 (3149th meeting):
resolution 797 (1992)**

On 3 December 1992, pursuant to resolution 782 (1992), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report setting out his recommendations on the establishment and deployment of a United Nations Operation in Mozambique.⁹ He proposed that the mission’s mandate encompass a political, a military, an electoral and a humanitarian component, which would be fully integrated in the operational plan. He also recommended the presence of a United Nations police component to monitor the neutrality of the Mozambican police although no such role had been provided for in the Peace Agreement. He stated his intention to ask the interim Special Representative to reopen this matter with the parties and seek their concurrence. With regard to the presidential and legislative elections, scheduled to be held one year after the date of signature of the Agreement, the

⁸ S/24719.

⁹ S/24892 and Corr.1. See also S/24892/Add.1 of 9 December 1992.

Secretary-General believed it critically important that they should not take place until the military aspects of the Agreement had been fully implemented. He stressed, however, that the peace process should not be drawn out indefinitely. He had therefore asked the interim Special Representative to give the highest priority to timely implementation of the ceasefire, the assembly, disarmament and demobilization of troops, and the formation of new armed forces.¹⁰ Finally, he stressed the magnitude and difficulty of the task which the United Nations had been asked to assume. To achieve in one year (of which a month and a half had already passed) the assembly, disarmament and demobilization of the two sides' troops, the formation of new armed forces, the resettlement of 5 to 6 million refugees and displaced persons, the provision of humanitarian relief to all parts of the country and the organization and conduct of elections would require a huge and cooperative effort by the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO, as well as by the international community, with the United Nations in the lead.¹¹ The Secretary-General accordingly recommended that "very substantial resources" be made available to ONUMOZ, especially on the military side: unless the military situation in the country was brought fully under control, it would not be possible to create the conditions for the holding of successful elections. He stressed, however, that the General Peace Agreement would not be implemented unless the Mozambican parties themselves made a determined effort to honour their commitments; the efforts of the United Nations could only be in support of theirs. On the basis of the foregoing, the Secretary-General recommended to the Council that it approve the establishment and deployment of ONUMOZ as set out in his report.

At its 3149th meeting, held on 16 December 1992 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council included in its agenda the Secretary-General's report of 3 December. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (India) drew the attention of the Council members to a note verbale dated 2 November 1992 from the representative of Senegal

addressed to the Secretary-General,¹² transmitting the statement made by the President of Senegal, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, welcoming the signing of the General Peace Agreement in Mozambique and supporting the efforts for national reconciliation in that country. The President of the Council also drew attention to a draft resolution that had been prepared in the course of prior consultations.¹³

The representative of Mozambique stated that the Secretary-General's report constituted an important landmark in the efforts to achieve a lasting peace in his country. He reiterated his Government's readiness to fulfil all its obligations under the Peace Agreement and recorded its preparedness to cooperate fully in the implementation of the decisions the Council might take at the present meeting regarding ONUMOZ. He emphasized that the presence of the United Nations in Mozambique would be decisive not only to avoid delicate situations in the field but also to assist in meeting the growing challenges faced by Mozambicans: the consolidation of the ceasefire, the provision of humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and natural calamities, the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, the reintegration of demobilized personnel, and the electoral process. The speaker recalled the recent establishment of the commissions envisaged in the Agreement, which had created the minimum conditions for its proper functioning. He stressed the importance of peacebuilding activities, particularly the provision of humanitarian relief, for the success of the operation. With regard to the monitoring of police activities, he trusted that ONUMOZ would fulfil its mandate in line with the Agreement, which provided for the establishment of a National Police Affairs Commission reporting to a Supervisory and Monitoring Commission.¹⁴

Speaking before the vote, the representative of Zimbabwe said that, in spite of the increasing burden of peacekeeping operations, the United Nations and the international community should lend timely and adequate support to Mozambique to assist in consolidating the peace and reconstructing the country. His Government was confident that the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO shared the political will and determination to ensure that the Agreement was

¹⁰ Ibid., para. 30.

¹¹ Ibid., para. 51.

¹² S/24760.

¹³ S/24941.

¹⁴ S/PV.3149, pp. 3-8.

fully implemented, thus ensuring peace and prosperity not only for Mozambique but for the region as a whole.¹⁵

The representative of Cape Verde considered the United Nations presence in Mozambique to be of immense value and its effectiveness as vital to the success of the operation. He therefore encouraged the parties to extend their full cooperation to ONUMOZ, and appealed to countries in a position to do so to contribute voluntarily to the United Nations efforts.¹⁶

The representative of the United States said that his Government strongly supported the draft resolution. He put on record his Government's understanding of how matters would evolve pursuant to the draft resolution. First, the United States foresaw a phased introduction of peacekeeping forces into Mozambique, which would result in an effective and economic operation. Secondly, it hoped that the regular reporting by the Secretary-General, referred to in operative paragraph 2 of the text, would occur at least every three months. The United States was proud to have played a part in the negotiations which had led to the signing of the Peace Agreement, and would continue to be involved in the peace process through its active participation in the various United Nations-chaired commissions established under the Agreement. It would also join other donors in providing resources for the transition to peace in Mozambique.¹⁷

The representative of France stated that his Government welcomed the fact that Mozambique had finally embarked on the road to peace and national reconciliation, thus contributing to stability in southern Africa. It believed that the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, should respond positively to the parties' request for assistance, as it had done in other situations. By adopting the draft resolution, the Council would, once again, be committing major resources — both human and material — to help to implement the peace process. That effort would only be meaningful and fruitful if the United Nations could count on full compliance by the parties with all the commitments undertaken in the Peace Agreement, in particular the ceasefire. In that respect, the French Government endorsed the appeal and statement in paragraph 4 of the resolution that full respect by the

parties of their commitments was a necessary condition for the fulfilment by ONUMOZ of its mandate.¹⁸

The representative of the Russian Federation, too, underlined the importance of the parties' cooperating fully with the interim Special Representative and with ONUMOZ, and respecting scrupulously the ceasefire and all their commitments under the Peace Agreement. He also emphasized the need for agreements to be reached speedily between the Secretary-General and the parties on the date for the holding of elections, and a timetable for carrying out the measures provided for under the Agreement. He added that there was a need to reduce the cost of the operation, but without prejudice to its effectiveness.¹⁹

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 797 (1992), which reads:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Recalling also the statement of the President of the Security Council of 27 October 1992 (S/24719),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 December 1992 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Noting the efforts made so far by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to maintain the ceasefire, and expressing concern over the delays in initiating some of the major tasks arising from the Agreement,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim Special Representative for Mozambique who will be in overall charge of United Nations activities in support of the Agreement, as well as the dispatch to Mozambique of a team of twenty-five military observers, as approved by resolution 782 (1992),

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General, in this as in other peacekeeping operations, to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peacekeeping resources,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 3 December 1992 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and the recommendations contained therein;

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 10-12.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 12-13.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 13-16.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 16-18.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19.

2. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique as proposed by the Secretary-General and in line with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, and requests the Secretary-General in planning and executing the deployment of the Operation to seek economies through, inter alia, phased deployment and to report regularly to the Council on what is achieved in this regard;

3. *Also decides* that the Operation is established for a period until 31 October 1993 in order to accomplish the objectives described in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to cooperate fully with the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mozambique and with the Operation and to respect scrupulously the ceasefire and all the commitments entered into under the Agreement, and stresses that the full respect of these commitments constitutes a necessary condition for the fulfilment by the Operation of its mandate;

5. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned in Mozambique take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations and all other personnel deployed pursuant to the present and prior resolutions;

6. *Endorses* the approach in paragraphs 30 and 51 of the report of the Secretary-General as regards the timetable for the electoral process, and invites the Secretary-General to

consult closely with all the parties on the precise timing of and preparations for the presidential and legislative elections, as well as on a precise timetable for the implementation of the other major aspects of the Agreement, and to report back to the Council on this as soon as possible, and in any event not later than 31 March 1993;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to finalize as soon as possible, in close coordination with the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General, organizational and logistical preparations for the demobilization process;

8. *Encourages* Member States to respond positively to requests made to them by the Secretary-General to contribute personnel and equipment to the Operation;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to contribute voluntarily to United Nations activities in support of the Agreement, and requests United Nations programmes and specialized agencies to provide appropriate assistance and support for the implementation of the major tasks arising from the Agreement;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments and to submit a further report to the Council by 31 March 1993;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

5. The situation in Namibia

Decision of 16 January 1989 (2842nd meeting): resolutions 628 (1989) and 629 (1989)

At its 2842nd meeting, held on 16 January 1989 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in Namibia".

The President (Malaysia) drew the attention of the Council members to three documents: (a) a note verbale dated 14 December 1988 from the representative of the United States addressed to the Secretary-General,¹ transmitting the text of the Protocol of Brazzaville, signed by the representatives of Angola, Cuba and South Africa on 13 December 1988; the parties to the Protocol had agreed, inter alia, that 1 April 1989 be established as the date for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); (b) a note verbale dated 22 December 1988 from the representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council,² transmitting the text

of the bilateral agreement between Angola and Cuba signed that day; the parties had agreed to the redeployment and the phased and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, in accordance with an annexed timetable, with total withdrawal to be concluded on 1 July 1991; through the Secretary-General, they requested the Security Council to carry out verification of the redeployment and withdrawal; and (c) a note verbale dated 22 December 1988 from the representative of the United States addressed to the Secretary-General,³ transmitting the text of the Tripartite Agreement signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa on the same day, in which the parties had agreed, inter alia, to request the Secretary-General to seek authority from the Security Council to commence implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 April 1989.

The President also drew the Council members' attention to two draft resolutions that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior

¹ S/20325.

² S/20345.

³ S/20346.