

In a letter dated 21 April 1993,³⁶ the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 April 1993³⁵ has been brought to the attention of the Security Council. The Council takes note of the information contained therein."

In a letter dated 30 April 1993,³⁷ addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to Council resolution 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993 and stated that he had been informed by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the operations to implement resolution 816 (1993) in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 3 May 1993 onwards would take place in the full format indicated in his letter dated 16 April 1993.³⁵

In a letter dated 30 April 1993,³⁸ the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I thank you for your letter of 30 April 1993.³⁷ Following several questions which were raised during bilateral consultations, the Security Council takes note of this letter."

At its 3208th meeting, on 6 May 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: report of the Security Council Mission established pursuant to resolution 819 (1993) (S/25700)".¹⁷

Resolution 824 (1993)
of 6 May 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its earlier relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Having considered the report of the Security Council mission to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina³⁹ authorized by resolution 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993, and in particular its recommendations that the concept of safe areas be extended to other towns in need of safety,

Reaffirming again its condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law, in particular "ethnic cleansing" and all practices conducive thereto, as well as the denial or the obstruction of access of civilians to humanitarian aid and services such as medical assistance and basic utilities,

Taking into consideration the urgent security and humanitarian needs faced by several towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina as exacerbated by the constant influx of large numbers of displaced persons including, in particular, the sick and wounded,

³⁶ S/25649.

³⁷ S/25705.

³⁸ S/25706.

³⁹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993, document S/25700.*

Taking also into consideration the formal request submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina,⁴⁰

Deeply concerned at the continuing armed hostilities by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against several towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and determined to ensure peace and stability throughout the country, most immediately in the towns of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde and Bihac, as well as Srebrenica,

Convinced that the threatened towns and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas, free from armed attacks and from any other hostile acts which endanger the well-being and the safety of their inhabitants,

Aware in this context of the unique character of the city of Sarajevo, as a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre which exemplifies the viability of coexistence and interrelations between all the communities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of the need to preserve it and avoid its further destruction,

Affirming that nothing in the present resolution should be construed as contradicting or in any way departing from the spirit or the letter of the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Convinced that treating the towns referred to above as safe areas will contribute to the early implementation of the peace plan,

Convinced also that further steps must be taken as necessary to achieve the security of all such safe areas,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 815 (1993) of 30 March 1993 on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force, and in that context acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Security Council mission established pursuant to resolution 819 (1993), and in particular its recommendations concerning safe areas;

2. *Demands* that any taking of territory by force cease immediately;

3. *Declares* that the capital city of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, and other such threatened areas, in particular the towns of Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde and Bihac, as well as Srebrenica, and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas by all the parties concerned and should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act;

4. *Also declares* that in these safe areas the following should be observed:

(a) *The immediate cessation* of armed attacks or any hostile act against these safe areas, and the withdrawal of all Bosnian Serb military or paramilitary units from these towns to a distance wherefrom they cease to constitute a menace to their security and that of their inhabitants, to be monitored by United Nations military observers;

(b) *Full respect* by all parties of the rights of the United Nations Protection Force and the international humanitarian agencies to free and unimpeded access to all safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina and full respect for the safety of the personnel engaged in these operations;

5. *Demands* to that end that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Force and take any necessary measures to respect these safe areas;

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/25718.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to monitoring the humanitarian situation in the safe areas, authorizes that to end the strengthening of the Force by an additional fifty United Nations military observers, together with related equipment and logistical support, and in this connection also demands that all parties and all others concerned cooperate fully and promptly with the Force;

7. *Declares its readiness*, in the event of the failure by any party to comply with the present resolution, to consider immediately the adoption of any additional measures necessary with a view to its full implementation, including to ensure respect for the safety of United Nations personnel;

8. *Declares* that arrangements pursuant to the present resolution shall remain in force until the provisions for the cessation of hostilities, separation of forces and supervision of heavy weaponry as envisaged in the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are implemented;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 3208th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3210th meeting, on 10 May 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:⁴¹

"The Security Council, recalling its statement of 21 April 1993 concerning the atrocities and killings in areas north and west of Sarajevo,⁴² expresses its grave concern at the major new military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica.

"The Council strongly condemns this major military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units, which is totally inconsistent with the signature of the peace plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnian Croat party. The Council demands that the attacks against the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica cease forthwith, that Bosnian Croat paramilitary units withdraw immediately from the area and that all the parties strictly comply with their previous commitments as well as with the cease-fire agreed to today between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party.

"The Council also expresses its deep concern that the battalion of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the area has been forced under fire to redeploy as a result of this latest offensive and condemns the refusal of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units to allow the presence of United Nations military observers, in particular in the city of Mostar.

"The Council once again reiterates its demand that UNPROFOR personnel be allowed unimpeded access throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this particular case demands that the Bosnian Croat paramilitary units ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR as well as all United Nations personnel in the areas of

⁴¹ S/25746.

Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. In this connection, the Council expresses its deep concern at the increasing hostile attitude of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units towards UNPROFOR personnel.

"The Council calls upon the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the commitments under the Zagreb agreement of 25 April 1993,⁴² to exert all its influence on the Bosnian Croat leadership and paramilitary units with a view to ceasing immediately their attacks particularly in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. It further calls on Croatia to adhere strictly to its obligations under Council resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, including putting an end to all forms of interference and respecting the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force and the practice of 'ethnic cleansing'.

"The Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Council decisions."

In a letter dated 14 May 1993,⁴³ addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General informed the President and the members that he had decided to appoint Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg (Norway) to succeed Mr. Cyrus Vance as Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. The Secretary-General also stated that he had decided to appoint Mr. Stoltenberg additionally as his Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, with immediate effect. In that capacity Mr. Stoltenberg would assume responsibility for supervising and coordinating all United Nations activities in the former Yugoslavia, including, in due course, implementation of the Vance-Owen plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In a letter dated 19 May 1993,⁴⁴ the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 1993 concerning the appointment of Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg as Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on Yugoslavia and additionally as your Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia⁴⁵ has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They welcome your decisions."

In a letter dated 14 May 1993,⁴⁵ addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to recent developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and attached the text of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities concluded between General Sefer Halilovic and General Milivoj Petkovic on 12 May 1993 in Mostar in the presence of General Morillon of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and Ambassador Jean-Pierre Thebault of the European Community Monitoring Mission. In that context, the Secretary-General recalled that Mostar was located at one of the major supply routes for

⁴² *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993*, document S/25659.

⁴³ S/25806.

⁴⁴ S/25807.

⁴⁵ S/25824.