

UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

RESOLUTION 713 (1991)

25 September 1991

The Council fully supports the collective efforts for peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia, and decides that all States immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

RESOLUTION 721 (1991)

27 November 1991

The Council approves the efforts towards the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia, and urges the Yugoslav parties to comply fully with the agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991.

RESOLUTION 724 (1991)

15 December 1991

The Council endorses the Secretary-General's offer to send to Yugoslavia a small group of personnel to prepare for possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation, and decides to establish a Committee to ensure that the general and complete embargo imposed by resolution 713 is effectively applied.

RESOLUTION 727 (1992)

8 January 1992

The Council welcomes the signing of an Implementing Accord at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992, and endorses the Secretary-General's intention to send to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers to promote maintenance of the cease-fire.

RESOLUTION 740 (1992)

7 February 1992

The Council reaffirms its approval of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, approves the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorised strength of the military liaison mission, welcomes the continuing efforts to remove the remaining obstacle in the development of a peace-keeping operation, and calls upon all States to cooperate with the Committee established by resolution 724.

RESOLUTION 743 (1992)

21 February 1992

The Council decides to establish a United Nations Protection force (UNPROFOR), requests the Secretary-General to immediately deploy those elements of the Force which can assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of UNPROFOR, and decides that the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 713 shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of UNPROFOR.

RESOLUTION 749 (1992)

7 April 1992

The Council decides to authorise the earliest possible full deployment of UNPROFOR FOR, and appeals to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovian to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a cease-fire and negotiated political solution.

RESOLUTION 752 (1992)

15 May 1992

The Council demands that all parties concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately, that all forms of interference from outside, as well as any attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population, cease immediately and that those units of the Yugoslav people's Army and elements of the Croatian Army either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international inventory.

RESOLUTION 753 (1992)

18 May 1992

The council recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Croatia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 754 (1992)

18 May 1992

The Council recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 755 (1992)

20 May 1992

The Council recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 757 (1992)

30 May 1992

The Council condemns the failure of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752, and decides to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country.

RESOLUTION 758 (1992)

8 June 1992

The Council notes the agreement of all parties to the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes under the exclusive authority of the United Nations, decides to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, strongly condemns all those parties and others concerned that are responsible for violations of the cease-fire, and demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 760 (1992)

18 June 1992

The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that certain prohibitions contained in resolution 757 shall not apply, with the approval of the Committee established by resolution 724 under the simplified and accelerated "no objection" procedure, to commodities and products for essential humanitarian need.

RESOLUTION 761 (1992)

29 June 1992

The Council authorises the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of UNPROFOR to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and calls upon all States to contribute to the international humanitarian efforts in Sarajevo and its environs.

RESOLUTION 762 (1992)

30 June 1992

The Council recommends the establishment of the Joint Commission under the chairmanship of UNPROFOR, and authorises the strengthening of the Force to perform additional functions in certain areas ("pink zones") in Croatia.

RESOLUTION 764 (1992)

13 July 1992

The Council authorises the Secretary-General to deploy immediately further additional elements of UNPROFOR to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law.

RESOLUTION 769 (1992)

7 August 1992

The Council authorises the enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength to enable it to perform immigration and customs functions on the international borders in Croatia, and resolutely condemns the abuses committed against the civilian population, particularly on ethnic grounds.

RESOLUTION 770 (1992)

13 August 1992

The Council calls upon States to "take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary" to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 771 (1992)

13 August 1992

The Council strongly condemns any violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in the practice of "ethnic cleansing", demands that relevant international humanitarian organisations, and in particular the ICRC, be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and calls upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organisations, to collate substantial information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia and to make this information available to the Council. The Council decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, shall comply with the provisions of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 776 (1992)

14 September 1992

The Council authorises the enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide protection to UNHCR organised humanitarian convoys, as well as to convoys of released detainees if requested by the ICRC.

RESOLUTION 777 (1992)

19 September 1992

The Council considers that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations, and recommends to the General Assembly that it decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 779 (1992)

6 October 1992

The Council authorises UNPROFOR to assume responsibility for monitoring arrangements agreed for the complete withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia, the demilitarisation of the Prevloka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring area of Croatia and Montenegro.

RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

6 October 1992

The Council requests the Secretary-General to establish an impartial Commission of Experts with a view to providing him with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

RESOLUTION 781 (1992)

9 October 1992

The Council decides to establish a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and undertakes to examine without delay all the information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce it.

RESOLUTION 786 (1992)

10 November 1992

The Council reaffirms its ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, endorses the general concept of operations described in the Secretary-General's report (S/24767 and Add. 1), and approves his recommendation that the strength of UNPROFOR be increased to enable it to implement the concept of operations.

RESOLUTION 787 (1992)

16 November 1992

The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decides to prohibit the transshipment through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of certain products unless such transshipment is specifically authorised, and that any vessel in which a majority of controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall be considered a vessel of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) regardless of the flag under which the vessel sails. The Council calls upon States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures as may be necessary to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and distinctions and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 713(1991) and 757(1992).

RESOLUTION 795 (1992)

11 December 1992

The Council authorises the Secretary-General to establish a presence of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; requests him to deploy immediately the military, civil affair, and administrative personnel; and also requests him to deploy the police monitors immediately upon receiving the consent of the Government in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

RESOLUTION 798 (1992)

18 December 1992

The Council, appalled by reports of the massive, organised and systematic detention and rape of women, in particular Muslim women, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, strongly condemns these acts of "unspeakable brutality" and requests the Secretary-General to provide such necessary means of support as are available to him in the area to facilitate the European Community's investigative mission to have free and secure access to the places of detention.

RESOLUTION 802 (1993)

25 January 1993

The Council demands the immediate cessation of hostile activities by Croatian armed forces within or adjacent to the UNPAs and their withdrawal from these areas, strongly condemns the attacks by these forces against UNPROFOR and demands their immediate cessation. It

also demands that the heavy weapons seized from the UNPROFOR-controlled storage areas be refused immediately, and that all parties and other concerned comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed and cooperate fully and unconditionally in implementing the United Nations peace-keeping plan, including the disbanding and demobilisation of Serb Territorial Defence units or other units of similar functions.

RESOLUTION 807 (1993)

19 February 1993

The Council demands that the parties and others concerned comply fully with the United Nations peace-keeping plan in Croatia and with the other commitments they have undertaken, demands also the full and strict observance of all relevant Council resolutions relating to the mandate and operations of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and decides, in the context of these demands, to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an interim period terminating on 31 March 1993. The Council urges the parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia in order to ensure full implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping mandate in Croatia. It invites the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to strengthen the security of UNPROFOR and requests him to submit a report on the further extension of UNPROFOR's mandate.

RESOLUTION 808 (1993)

22 February 1993

The Council decides to establish an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violation of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991, and requests the Secretary-General to submit for consideration by the Council at the earliest possible date a report on all aspects of this matter.

RESOLUTION 815 (1993)

30 March 1993

The Council extends UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period until 30 June 1993. It decides to reconsider within one month, or at any time at the request of the Secretary-General, the Force's mandate in light of developments of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the situation on the ground and requested the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council on how the United Nations Peace Plan for Croatia can be effectively implemented

RESOLUTION 816 (1993)

31 March 1993

The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorises Member States, seven days after the adoption of the resolution, acting nationally or through regional arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures in the airspace of Bosnia and

Herzegovina, in the event of further violations, to ensure compliance with the ban on flights, and proportionate to the specific circumstances and the nature of flights.

RESOLUTION 817 (1993)

7 April 1993

The Council recommends that the General Assembly admit to membership in the United Nations the State which is being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of that State.

RESOLUTION 819 (1993)

16 April 1993

The Council demands that all parties treat Srebrenica and its surroundings as a safe area which should be free from any armed attack or any other hostile act. It also demands the immediate withdrawal of Bosnian Serb paramilitary units from areas surrounding that town and the cessation of armed attacks against it, requests the Secretary-General to take steps to increase the presence of UNPROFOR in Srebrenica and to arrange for the safe transfer of ill and wounded, and decides to send a mission of Council members to ascertain, first hand, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 820 (1993)

17 April 1993

The Council commends the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina, welcomes the fact that the plan had been accepted in full by two of the Bosnian parties and calls on the Bosnian Serb party to accept the peace plan in full. It decides to strengthen the sanctions regime imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), effective nine days after the date of adoption of the resolution, unless the Bosnian Serb party sign the peace plan and cease their military attacks in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 821 (1993)

28 April 1993

The Council reaffirms that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations, and recommends to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

RESOLUTION 824 (1993)

6 May 1993

The council declares that the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, and other such threatened areas, in particular the towns of Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac, as well as Srebrenica, should be treated as safe areas by all the parties concerned and should be free of armed attacks and from any other hostile act.

RESOLUTION 827 (1993)

25 May 1993

The Council decides to establish an International Tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia between 1 January 1991 and a date to be determined by the Security Council upon the restoration of peace.

RESOLUTION 836 (1993)

4 June 1993

The Council decides to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR in order to enable it to deter attacks against the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993); authorises UNPROFOR, acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in response to bombardments against or armed incursion into the safe areas by any of the parties or in the event of deliberate obstruction in or around those areas to the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR or of protected humanitarian convoys; decides that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organisations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in the around the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate.

RESOLUTION 838 (1993)

10 June 1993

The council requests the Secretary-General to submit a further report on options for the deployment of international observers on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 842 (1993)

18 June 1993

The Council welcomes the offer made by the Member State (United States of America) to contribute additional personnel to the UNPROFOR presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

RESOLUTION 843 (1993)

18 June 1993

The Council welcomes the establishment by the Committee [set up pursuant to resolution 724 (1991)] of its working group and invites the Committee, as it completes the examination of each request for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter, to make recommendations to the President of the Council for appropriate action.

RESOLUTION 844 (1993)

18 June 1993

The Council authorises the reinforcement of UNPROFOR to meet the additional force requirements.

RESOLUTION 845 (1993)

18 June 1993

The Council urges Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to continue their efforts, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to arrive at the speedy settlement of the remaining issues between them.

DRAFT RESOLUTION (not adopted)

29 June 1993 (S/25997)

The Council would have decided to exempt the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo, imposed on the former Yugoslavia by resolution 713 (1991), with the sole purpose of enabling that Republic to exercise its inherent right of self-defence.

RESOLUTION 847 (1993)

30 June 1993

The council decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional interim period terminating on 30 September 1993.

RESOLUTION 855 (1993)

9 August 1993

The Council calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the CSCE missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina.

RESOLUTION 857 (1993)

20 August 1993

The council establishes the list of candidates for Judges of the International Tribunal.

RESOLUTION 859 (1993)

24 August 1993

The Council affirms that a solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the principles of internal law, and declares its readiness to consider taking necessary measures to assist the parties in the effective implementation of a fair and equitable settlement once it has been freely agreed by the parties.

RESOLUTION 869 (1993)

30 September 1993

The Council decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 1 October 1993.

RESOLUTION 870 (1993)

1 October 1993

The Council decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 5 October 1993.

RESOLUTION 871 (1993)

4 October 1993

The Council declares that continued non-cooperation in the implementation of the relevant resolution of the Council or external interference in respect of the full implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia would have serious consequences, and decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1994.

RESOLUTION 877 (1993)

21 October 1993

The council appoints Mr Ramon Escovar-Salom, Attorney General of Venezuela, as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

RESOLUTION 900 (1994)

4 March 1994

The Council requests the Secretary-General to appoint a senior civilian official, who will act under the authority of his Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, to draw up an overall assessment and plan of action for the restoration of essential public services in the various opstinas of Sarajevo, other than the city of Palr; requests the Secretary-General to present a report on the feasibility and modalities for the application of the protection, defined in resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), to Majlaj, Mostar and Vitez.

RESOLUTION 908 (1994)

31 March 1994

The Council decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate until 30 September 1994 and to authorise an increase of UNPROFOR personnel by up to 3.500 additional troops; approves UNPROFOR's plans for the reopening of Tuzla airport for humanitarian purposes; and further decides that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organisations or arrangements, may take all necessary measures to extend close air support to the territory of Croatia, in defence of UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate.

RESOLUTION 913 (1994)

22 April 1994

The Council demands the immediate conclusion by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party of a cease-fire agreement of Gorozla and throughout the territory of the Republic; and calls for the intensification for the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement with coordination and close consultation between the representative of the United States and the Russian Federation and those of the United Nations and the European Union.

RESOLUTION 914 (1994)

27 April 1994

The Council decides to authorise an increase of UNPROFOR personnel by up to 6,550 additional troops, 150 military observers and 275 civilian police monitors, in addition to the reinforcement already approved in resolution 908 (1994).

RESOLUTION 936 (1994)

8 July 1994

The Council appoints Mr Richard J Goldstone as Persecutor of the International Tribune for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

RESOLUTION 941 (1994)

23 September 1994

The Council strongly condemns all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the unacceptable practice of ethnic cleansing perpetrated in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and that the Bosnian Serb party accord immediate and unimpeded access for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNPROFOR, UNHCR and ICRC to those areas.

RESOLUTION 942 (1994)

23 September 1994

The Council expresses its approval of the proposed territorial settlement for Bosnia and Herzegovina; strongly condemns the Bosnian Serb party for their refusal to it; and decides to reinforce and extend the measures imposed by its previous resolutions with regard to those areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces.

RESOLUTION 943 (1994)

23 September 1994

The Council welcomes the decision by the authorities of the federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to support the proposed territorial settlement for Bosnia and Herzegovina, also welcomes their decision to close its international border with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all goods except foodstuffs, medical supplies and clothing for essential humanitarian needs; and decides to suspend several economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for an initial period of 100 days following the receipt by the Secretary-General of a certification that the authorities of that Republic are effectively implementing their decision to close the border.

RESOLUTION 947 (1994)

30 September 1994

The Council decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate until 31 March 1995; and requests the Secretary-General to report no later than 20 January 1995 on progress towards implementation of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Plan for Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolution.

RESOLUTION 958 (1994)

19 November 1994

The council decides that the authorisation given in paragraph 10 of its resolution 836 (1993) to Member States, acting nationally or through regional organisations or arrangements, to take all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate shall apply also to such measures taken in Croatia.

RESOLUTION 959 (1994)

19 November 1994

The Council expressed its grave concern over the hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and requests the Secretary-General to update his recommendations on modalities of the implementation of the concept of safe areas and to encourage UNPROFOR, in cooperation with the Bosnian parties, to continue their efforts to achieve agreements on strengthening the regimes of safe areas.

RESOLUTION 967 (1994)

14 December 1994

The Council decides to permit, for a period of thirty days, export of 12,000 vials of diphtheria anti-serum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

RESOLUTION 970 (1995)

12 January 1995

The Council decides that the restrictions and other measures against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994) shall be suspended for a further period of 100 days.

RESOLUTION 981 (1995)

31 March 1995

The Council decides to establish the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which shall be known as UNCRO, for a period terminating on 30 November 1995; defines its main functions; and requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with all concerned on the detailed implementation of its mandate.

RESOLUTION 982 (1995)

31 March 1995

The council decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate in Bosnia and Herzegovina for an additional period terminating on 30 November 1995 and further decides that all previous relevant resolutions relating to UNPROFOR shall continue to apply.

RESOLUTION 983 (1995)

31 March 1995

The Council decides that UNPROFOR within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia shall be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment force (UNPREDEP) and that the mandate of UNPREDEP shall continue for a period terminating on 30 November 1995.

RESOLUTION 987 (1995)

19 April 1995

The Council calls upon the Bosnian parties to agree to an extension of the agreements on a cease-fire and complete cessation of hostilities beyond 30 April 1995; and urges all parties and others concerned to resume negotiations towards an overall peaceful settlement on the basis of the acceptance of the Contact Group peace plan as a starting-point.

RESOLUTION 988 (1995)

21 April 1995

The Council decides that the restrictions and other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 943 (1994) shall be suspended until 5 July 1995; and calls on the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate fully with the ICFY Mission, in particular in investigating alleged breaches of the closure of the border, whether by land or by air, between that Republic and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and ensuring the continued closure of that border.

RESOLUTION 990 (1995)

28 April 1995

The Council decides to authorise the deployment of UNCRO as set out in paragraph 29 of the Secretary-General's report of 18 April 1995; and calls upon the Government of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to cooperate fully with UNCRO in the implementation of its mandate.

RESOLUTION 992 (1995)

11 May 1995

The Council decides to permit the use of the locks of the Iron Gates system on the left hand bank of the Danube by vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the that Republic. [That measure was taken to allow for repairs to the locks on the right hand bank].

RESOLUTION 994 (1995)

17 May 1995

The Council demands that the Croatian parties complete without further delay the withdrawal of all their troops from the zones of separation and refrain from any further violation of those zones; and stresses the need for the early re-establishment of the authority of UNCRO in accordance with its mandate.

RESOLUTION 998 (1995)

16 June 1995

The Council demands that the Bosnian Serb forces release immediately and unconditionally all detained UNPROFOR personnel; calls upon the parties to agree without further delay to a cease-fire and a complete cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina; welcomes the Secretary-General's letter of 9 June 1995 on the reinforcement of UNPROFOR and the establishment of a rapid reaction capacity to enable UNPF/UNPROFOR to carry out its mandate; decides accordingly to authorise an increase in UNPF/UNPROFOR personnel, acting under the present mandate and on the terms set out in the above-mentioned letter, by up to 12,500 additional troops, the modalities of financing to be determined later.

RESOLUTION 1021 (1995)

22 November 1995

The Council decides to terminate the arms embargo imposed by Resolution 713 (1991) on all states from the former Yugoslavia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in excepting heavy weapons, mines, military aircraft and helicopters. The termination is subject to the implementation of the Arms Central Agreement (Annex 18) and it is subject to review.

RESOLUTION 1022 (1995)

22 November 1995

The Council decides to suspend indefinitely the sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1992 excepting the Bosnian Serb Party until after the deployment of the international force, the withdrawal of Bosnian Serb forces behind the zone of separation and the location and safe return of the French pilots. The suspension is subject to compliance and review.

RESOLUTION 1023 (1995)

22 November 1995

The Council establishes a Transitional Administration and an international force to implement the Basic Agreement of 12 November 1995 signed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb representatives on the status of Eastern Slavonia and its transition to incorporation in the Republic of Croatia.