GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 109, 110, 114 and 115 (b) of the
preliminary list

RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS
RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION
AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS
AND THE FAMILY

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS
RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND
DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN
QUESTIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE
APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE
ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS

Letter dated 11 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information on the adverse effects
of sanctions on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).**

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated
as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 109, 110,
114 and 115 (b) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

** The annex is being circulated in the original language of submission
only.

93-34894 (E) 170693 200693 /...
ANNEX

CONTENTS

- United Nations sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the light of the norms of international law on equality and self-determination of peoples and respect for fundamental human rights ........................................... 2

- Sanctions and health ........................................................................................................... 5

- Position and problems of children (refugee children included) in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a consequence of the war in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the imposition of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ......................................... 7

- Adverse effects of the sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992) in respect of international educational and cultural cooperation ................................................................. 11


- United Nations sanctions and scientific and technological development in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ................................................................. 16

- Environmental impact of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ................................................................................................................. 18

- Sanctions and social benefits remittances to Yugoslavia .............................................. 19

- Security Council sanctions imposed in the field of transport and communications ........................................................................................................ 20

- Sports and sanctions ......................................................................................................... 22

- Aide-mémoire on the refugee problem in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ......................... 23

- The latest data on the number and structure of refugees from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and their social status ................................................................. 26
UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN LIGHT OF THE NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON EQUALITY AND SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES AND RESPECT FOR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

I

THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS CAUSED BY FORCIBLE AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL SEcession OF SOME REPUBLICS COMPOSING FORMER YUGOSLAVIA Brought ABOUT NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS OF ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS. WE ARE CONCERNED AND ALARMED AT THE PRESENT SITUATION WHICH MAKES IT INCUMBENT UPON US TO INVEST FURTHER EFFORTS TOWARDS FINDING A PEACEFUL AND JUST SOLUTION IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL PEOPLES WHO LIVED IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV FEDERATION.

THE PAST EFFORTS OF THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, THROUGH UN, CSCE AND EC FORA, HAVE NOT, UNFORTUNATELY, YIELDED SATISFACTORY RESULTS.


FURTHERMORE, THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS DENIED ITS INTERNATIONAL AND LEGAL PERSONALITY AND ITS MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. IN THIS, THE FACT THAT THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, WHOSE REPUBLICS SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO WERE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATES EVEN BEFORE THE CREATION OF YUGOSLAVIA IN 1918, HAS CONTINUED YUGOSLAVIA’S PERSONALITY WHICH HAS EXISTED FOR OVER 73 YEARS IS TOTALLY IGNORED.


IN THIS CONNECTION, ONE SHOULD RECALL THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE EQUALITY AND SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES, ENSHRINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES, PROVIDE FOR THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL LEVEL THE RIGHT TO FREE AND UNIMPEDED DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY PEOPLE REGARDLESS OF THE STATUS OF TERRITORY OR STATE WITHIN WHOSE BORDERS IT LIVES. THE UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF ALL PEOPLES HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER FROM THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AND FROM THE BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

II


ADMITTEDLY, THE PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION 757 DO NOT QUESTION THE NEED TO RESPECT FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. HOWEVER, BY THEIR CONTENT, THE MEASURES OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA BY THE RESOLUTION GO A LONG WAY IN DOING PRECISELY THAT AS THEY CREATE
THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH THE CITIZENS IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FIND IT EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TO EXERCISE EVEN THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS. THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS IN EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE CONDITIONS OF MOUNTING ECONOMIC RECESSION AND DISRUPTION OF FOREIGN TRADE AND MONETARY TRANSACTIONS HAVE HAD A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE EXERCISE OF MANY UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FIELDS AND, BY EXTENSION, ON THE SATISFACTION OF ESSENTIAL HUMAN NEEDS.


THE SUSPENSION OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF STATES UNDER ARTICLE 15, PARA 4, OF THE SAME COVENANT RELATING TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TIES AND COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE.

THE GENERAL TREND OF DETERIORATING LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA CAUSED BY UN SANCTIONS IS CONTRARY ALSO TO THE COERCIVE NATURE OF THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL NORMS CONTAINED IN THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARTICLE 11, PARAS 1 AND 2, OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS RECOGNIZING "THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY, INCLUDING ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING AND HOUSING, AND TO THE CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS" AS WELL AS THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO BE FREE FROM HUNGER.

THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION IS IN DIRECT CONTRAVENTION OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WHICH, IN ITS ARTICLE 27, PROVIDES THAT "EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT FREELY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY, TO ENJOY THE ARTS AND TO SHARE IN SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT AND ITS BENEFITS". FURTHERMORE, ARTICLE 19 OF THE COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS ENLIMITS THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO EXCHANGE ALL KINDS OF INFORMATION. EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS HAVE ACHIEVED TODAY SUCH A LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT THAT THEIR UNHAMPERED COMPREHENSION AND DEVELOPMENT IS INCONCEIVABLE WITHIN NARROW NATIONAL BOUNDARIES OF A COUNTRY WITHOUT COOPERATION, COORDINATION AND JOINT PROJECTS IN SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIONS IN BROADER REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

THE EFFECTS OF THE UN SANCTIONS HAVE EVEN MORE SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS IN EVERYDAY LIFE ALSO AS A RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724 (1981) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA TO MEET THE ESSENTIAL HUMAN NEEDS OF THE POPULATION IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, TURNING A DEAF EAR BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE REQUEST OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE IMPORT OF FUELS, MEDICINES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, NECESSARY TO MEET THE ESSENTIAL HUMAN NEEDS, IS CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE PREAMBLE OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL Covenants on human rights which recognize, in order to guarantee the equality of all members of the human family, the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights, freedom from fear and want and the creation of such living conditions which should ensure to everyone the exercise of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

THE PURPOSE OF ENFORCEMENT MEASURES IN THE UN SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY IS TO FORCE A NON-COMPLIANCE IN A WAY WHICH WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. HOWEVER, BY THE FAILURE TO ACT AND THROUGH THE EFFECTS OF MEASURES DELIBERATELY AGRAGGATING AND DETERIORATING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION, THE UNITED NATIONS INFlicts GREAT SUFFERING UPON THE POPULATION DEPRIVING THEM OF THEIR ESSENTIAL NEEDS OR OF THE POSSIBILITY TO PRESERVE THE BASIC HUMAN VALUES SUCH AS LIFE, HEALTH, HUMAN DIGNITY AND HONOUR.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 AND THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS THEREOF EXPLICITLY PROHIBIT VIOLATION OF THESE BASIC HUMAN VALUES ALSO DURING ALL ARMED CONFLICTS INTERNATIONAL AND NON-INTERNATIONAL. THIS OBLIGATION IS EVEN MORE EXPLICIT IN SO FAR AS THE UN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS ARE CONCERNED.

THE CONCLUSIONS TO BE MADE FROM THE ABOVE OBSERVATIONS COULD BE SUMMED UP AS FOLLOWS:


BY THE RECOGNITION OF OTHER STATES IN THE TERRITORY OF FORMER YUGOSLAVIA PREVENT THE SERBIAN PEOPLE FROM FREELY DECIDING ON THEIR OWN FATE.

SANCTIONS AND HEALTH

IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE WORLD IS REALLY READY TO COLDLY IMPLEMENT MEASURES CAUSING A SLOW DEATH OF MILLIONS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE? THIS IS A HORRIBLE QUESTION ASKED BY THE POPULATION OF A COUNTRY CONDEMNED TO ISOLATION.

ACCORDING TO PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW, THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND HEALTH IS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT. THIS RIGHT IS ALSO GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION CONSTITUTION. THE DEFINITION OF HEALTH ACCEPTED BY THE WORLD IS THAT OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, ACCORDING TO WHICH HEALTH MEANS MATERIAL, SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING OF THE MAN. IT IS THEN NECESSARY TO ASK WHETHER THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 757 AND 820 CONDEMNED TO A LOSS OF LIFE AND HEALTH TO CIVILIANS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND TOGETHER WITH THEM REFUGEES AND ALL OTHERS RECEIVING HEALTH PROTECTION IN ITS TERRITORY, SINCE THEY CAN RECEIVE IT NOWHERE ELSE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, AND TO WHAT ARE CONDEMNED SICK PEOPLE IN YUGOSLAVIA BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS?

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT YUGOSLAV HEALTH SERVICE ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPENDS ON IMPORT. ABOUT 90% OF MEDICINES ARE PRODUCED EXCLUSIVELY ON THE BASIS OF FOREIGN LICENCES AND IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS OR HALF-MADE PRODUCTS. OTHER MEDICINES ARE IMPORTED AS READY-MADE PRODUCTS. OVER 95% OF SANITARY MATERIAL AND 90% OF MEDICAL MATERIAL ARE ALSO IMPORTED. ALMOST ENTIRE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IS IMPORTED, AS WELL AS PARTS. IN ORDER TO FUNCTION, YUGOSLAV HEALTH SERVICE NEEDS TO IMPORT EACH DATE ALMOSAND OF VARIOUS MEDICAL PRODUCTS—DRUGS, NEEDLES, SYRINGES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, BANDAGES, REAGENTS, TUBES, CATHETERS, FACEMAKERS, BLOOD BAGS, INFUSION SYSTEMS. IF ONE IS FAMILIAR WITH MEDICINE AND HEALTH, ONE KNOWS THAT FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF TUBERCULOSIS ALONE, A NUMBER OF ARTICLES SUCH AS TUBES, CATHETERS AND SIMILAR IS NEEDED.

THE SANCTIONS INTRODUCED IN LATE MAY 1992 IMPOSE A PROCEDURE ACCORDING TO WHICH EACH INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN TRADE AO IN A GROUP OF ARTICLES REQUIRES APPROVAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS. IN ORDER TO OBTAIN APPROVAL, IT IS NECESSARY TO FIND A PARTNER WHO IS WILLING TO COOPERATE, AND THEN OBTAIN APPROVAL OF HIS GOVERNMENT. AND THIS IS NOT ENOUGH!

THERE IS A SECOND ROUND OF THE PROCESS WITH THE SAME PROCEDURE FOR CARRYING OUT FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THIS PURPOSE, AND FINALLY THE THIRD ROUND, I.E. OBTAINING APPROVALS FOR TRANSPORT OF PURCHASED GOODS.

DESpite THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION MEMORANDUM ACCORDING TO WHICH FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS FOR HEALTH PRODUCTS MUST BE EXCLUDED FROM SANCTIONS, 50% OF REQUESTS FOR DELIVERING OF MEDICAL RESOURCES IN FOREIGN BANKS HAS NOT BEEN YET SINCE SEPTEMBER 1992. MEMBER-COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION THAT VOTED AT THE ASSEMBLY OF THIS ORGANIZATION FOR THE TWO RESOLUTIONS UNDER WHICH HEALTH CANNOT BE SUBJECT TO SANCTIONS, EITHER FOR POLITICAL OR FOR ANY OTHER REASONS ARE COMPETING IN MAKING PURCHASE AND TRANSPORT OF MEDICAL PRODUCTS FOR THE NEEDS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, OR EVEN IMPOSSIBLE.


ALTHOUGH THE HUMANITARIAN AID IN THE FIELD IS EXEMPTED FROM THE SANCTIONS IT'S DELIVERY TO THE FRY IS CONSIDERABLY OBSTRUCTED, COMPLICATED OR EVEN PREVENTED, ESPECIALLY IN CASES WHEN IT IS COMING FROM YUGOSLAV CITIZENS WORKING AND LIVING ABROAD AND IMMIGRANTS (DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING EXPORT LICENCES, APPROVALS BY TRANSIT COUNTRIES, RETURNING FROM THE BORDERS ALTHOUGH HAVING VALID DOCUMENTS AND NEEDED APPROVALS, ETC.). SO FAR, THE RECEIVED AID IS MOSTLY IN COMPARISON TO "THE VOLUME AND QUALITY OF AID DELIVERED BY OTHER COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO CROATIA AND BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. ALL THIS POINTS TO THE DISCRIMINATORY APPROACH AND DOUBLE STANDARDS IN THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE MAJORITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY VIA- VIS THE FRY AND THE ENTIRE SERB PEOPLE. FOR, HUMANITARIAN LAW DOES NOT CONSIDER PROVISION AND DELIVERY OF AID BY THE BELONGING OF AN INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR A NATION TO A PARTICULAR NATION, ETHNIC GROUP, RELIGION, RACE OR IDEOLOGY. THE BASIC CRITERION BEING THAT HEALTH AND BIOLOGICAL SURVIVAL ARE ENDANGERED.

THIS COUNTRY THAT LATELY HAD A FIRST-CLASS MEDICINE AND HEALTH PROTECTION, HAS ABANDONED ALMOST ALL METHODS OF SOPHISTICATED SPECIAL TREATMENT. BABIES WITH HEART DISEASES DIED SINCE SURGERY IS IMPOSSIBLE, OPERATING ROOMS FOR OPEN HEART SURGERIES WERE NOT HEATED DURING THE WINTER 1993, AND THERE ARE LONG LISTS OF PATIENTS WAITING FOR KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION. SOME OF THEM DIED, AND FOR OTHERS DEATH IS CLOSER AND CLOSER. EVEN IF THEY ARE LUCKY ENOUGH TO BE OPERATED ON, IT IS NOT CERTAIN THAT THEY ARE GOING TO LIVE, SINCE THEIR ILLNESS DETERIORATES DUE TO THE LONG DELAY AND EVEN IF THEY SURVIVE THIS STAGE, STILL THERE IS NO HOPE FOR THEM, BECAUSE THERE ARE NO IMMUNE-SUPPRESSIVE MEDICINES TO PREVENT REJECTION OF THE TRANSPLANTED ORGAN. NEUROSURGEONS ARE CARRYING OUT THE MOST COMPLEX SURGERIES, I.E. BRAIN SURGERIES AND SIMILAR, WITH ZIP X-RAY EQUIPMENT, THAT WOULD BETTER LOCALIZE THE TUMOUR, THUS IMPROVING THE CHANCE OF SURVIVAL. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT ONLY THIS HIGH LEVEL OF MEDICAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING THE PROBLEM, NAMELY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS NOW IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO IMPLEMENT EVEN ROUTINE HEALTH PROTECTION, DUE TO THE LACK OF TRANQUILIZERS, PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS ARE AGitated AND TREATED WITH ELECTRIC SHOCKS, ALTHOUGH THESE ARE NOT ONLY
ABANDONED, BUT ALSO BANNED METHODS. DEATH RATE OF THESE PATIENTS IS GOING UP ENORMOUSLY AND INCREASING, OFTEN WHEN HAVING FITS OF AGGRESSION THEY ATTACK DOCTORS AND OTHER MEDICAL STAFF, WHO HAVE NO MEANS TO CALM THEM DOWN.

CLINICS FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ARE FULL OF PATIENTS WHOSE BLOOD HAS BEEN INFECTED SINCE IT HAS NOT BEEN TESTED TO HEAT-TREATMENT, WHILE SHELVES FOR DRUGS ARE EMPTY. PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM ALLERGY AND CAN NOT BE TREATED WITH PENICILIN, CANNOT RECEIVE ANY HELP AT ALL. AT CLINICS, SINCE OTHER ANTI-BIOTICS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY ONCE A MONTH, WHEN THEY ARRIVE AS PART OF HUMANITARIAN AID. PRIVATE PHARMACIES STILL HAVE MEDICINES, AND PATIENTS ARE BUYING ON THEIR OWN ANESTHETIC FOR SURGERY, NEEDLES, SUTURES, CYSTOSTATICS. FOR ONE MEDICINE THEY GIVE THEIR ENTIRE MONTHLY SALARY, AND FOR LONGER TREATMENT THEY SELL ALL THEY HAVE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ONLY SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS 8C FAR-REACHING: THE DEPARTMENT OF ONCOLOGY IN BELGRADE DOES NOT EVEN HAVE THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL CYSTOSTATICS.ALTHOUGH THREE MONTHS AGO US $500 000 WAS PAID TO IMPORT THESE MEDICINES, AND ALTHOUGH ALL NECESSARY APPROVALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED, THE BANK IN LONDON HAS NOT RELEASED THE RESOURCES. FOUR MONTHS AGO A PAYMENT WAS MADE TO THE SIEMENS' ACCOUNT FOR SPARE PARTS FOR X-RAY EQUIPMENT, NO HELP HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM BEING YET.

AT CARDIO-SURGICAL WARDS FOR CHILDREN IN SERBIA 41 BABIES HAVE DIED, SINCE DOCTORS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO CARRY OUT NEOCESSARY SURGERIES. DR. JADAN MAGIC, A DOCTOR AT THE INSTITUTE OF THE MOTHER AND THE CHILD IN BELGRADE, WHO PROVIDED THIS INFORMATION, EXPLAINED HOW TRAGIC IT WAS TO DECIDE WHICH BABY WAS TO BE OPERATED FIRST, AND WHICH ONE TO BE SENT TO DEATH. THESE BABIES HAD HEAVY HEART DISEASES WHICH WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR BABIES THAT ARE YET TO BE BORN, WHOSE DISEASES CONSIDERED 'MOST ORATORY' BY THE REST OF THE WORLD, WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO TREAT. SINCE THERE WILL BE NO PAYMENTS FOR THIS.

YUGOSLAV DOCTORS HAVE ALREADY PUBLISHED PRELIMINARY SURVEYS WHICH DEMONSTRATE A VERY SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION OF THE HEALTH CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

FOR MONTHS NOW THERE HAS BEEN A PERMANENT SHORTAGE IN THIS COUNTRY OF A WHOLE RANGE OF MEDICATIONS FOR BASIC HEALTH CARE, IN THE HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES THERE ARE NO DRUGS FOR CARDIAC PATIENTS WHO SUFFER FROM HYPERTENSION, NO DRUGS FOR NAUSEA OR NAUSEOUS DISEASES, NO ANTIBIOTICS, NO ANTIBIOTICS, NO ANTI-BIOTICS, NO ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE, NO ANTI-BLEEDING, NO ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS, NO MEDICIVES FOR INTENSIVE CARE, THE SEMI-PLANTIC PRIVATE MARKET, THE WARES OF WHICH ARE OF DOUBTFUL ORIGIN AND QUALITY IS THE ONLY SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR ALL PEOPLE FROM WHICH THEY CAN BUY, FOR INSTANCE, EVERYTHING THAT THEY NEED TO RUN AN OPERATION, OR FOR DOCTORS TO BE ABLE TO PERFORM ONE. NOT ONLY DO CHRONIC PATIENTS SPEND ALL OF THEIR EARNINGS OR PENSIONS TO BUY MEDICINES ON THIS MARKET, BUT THEY ARE FREQUENTLY FORCED TO SELL WHAT LITTLE THEY HAVE ACQUIRED PAINSTAKINGLY, TO BE ABLE TO GET TREATMENT.

DUE TO THE LACK OF ANTI-TETANUS VACCINES IN A HOSPITAL IN LOZNIKA (ON THE BORDER BETWEEN SERBIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA) A PATIENT CONTRACTED THIS GRAVE AND FATAL DISEASE. ANOTHER PATIENT HAD AN EPILEPSY SEIZURE FOR TWO DAYS, DUE TO THE LACK OF INTRAVENOUS ANTI-EPILEPTICS. SHE SURVIVED BUT WITH SEVERE IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGE TO HER CEREBRAL FUNCTIONS.

ONE IN DIALYSIS CENTRES OF THE FIFTEEN KIDNEY PATIENTS WHOLE DIALYSIS WAS REDUCED FROM THE NEEDED THREE TREATMENTS TO TWO WEEKLY, FOUR DIED IMMEDIATELY.

OVER ONLY A YEAR THE NUMBER OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS IN BELGRADE HAS INCREASED BY 58 CASES.

AT THE EMERGENCY CENTRE IN BELGRADE, OVER LESS THAN A YEAR THE MORTALITY OF INJURED PATIENTS WENT UP BY AS MUCH AS 20%, BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THEIR TIMELY TREATMENT.

AT THE CARDIO-CONDUCTING SURGERY CENTRE IN BELGRADE, IN 1991, 502 OPEN HEART SURGERIES WERE PERFORMED, AND ONLY 201 IN 1992. THE NUMBER OF KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS HAS BEEN REDUCED BY A LOT, AS MUCH AS 50%, AND IN MEDICINE, PERCENTAGES OF EVEN 1% AND 2 PERCENT ARE SIGNIFICANT.

PHENOMENA IN OTHER MEDICATIONS, INFECTIONS ARE ON THE RISE. THE IMPACT OF RESOLUTION 820 OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION, DIFFICULT AS IT IS, WILL ONLY DETERIORATE FURTHER.

AS A RESPONSE TO ALL APPEALS OF YUGOSLAV DOCTORS AND OFFICIALS AND TO THE WHO RESOLUTIONS, THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE FOR SANCTIONS BANNED THE IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MEDICATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA IN NOVEMBER 1992, SINCE IT ALLEGEDLY HAD INFORMATION THAT YUGOSLAV FACTORIES EXPORTED MEDICINES TO SLOVENIA, AFTER FIVE MONTHS OF CORRESPONDENCE, THE COMMITTEE INFORMED COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY THAT ONLY ONE SMALL PRIVATE COMPANY, FORMED IN BEOGRAD, CARRIED OUT EXPORT TRANSACTIONS, WITH SOME SIMILAR SLOVENIAN COMPANY FROM MARIBOR. NECESSARY TO SAY, NOT EVEN AFTER THIS HAS BEEN LIFTED, THIS IS DESPITE WHO RESOLUTIONS 41, 51 AND 42, 24, STATING THAT HEALTH INDUSTRY IS NOT SUBJECT TO SANCTIONS, YUGOSLAV DOCTORS, THEREFORE, TRIED TO RAISE THEIR VOICE AND TELL THE WORLD THAT SANCTIONS ARE SERIOUSLY ENDANGERING THE LARGEST - CHILDREN AND THE SICK. APPEALS WERE SENT TO THE WORLD PUBLIC. IN THE CONTEXT OF APRIL 7, THE WORLD HEALTH DAY, OUR COUNTRY REQUIRED THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO DEMAND LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IN HEALTH SECTOR IN THE UNITED NATIONS. DOCTORS HAVE ORGANIZED PEACEFUL PROTESTS IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN EMBASSIES IN BELGRADE.

AS A RESPONSE, IT HAPPENED THAT A NEW SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON A COMPLETE ISOLATION OF YUGOSLAVIA WAS ADOPTED. THE RESOLUTION CONTAINS A PROVISION THAT HUMANITARIAN AID AND MEDICINES ARE EXEMPTED FROM THE BAN ON IMPORT. ONE CAN BUT WONDER HOW "EXEMPTED" THE HEALTH SECTOR WILL BE UNDER RESOLUTION 820, WHEN UNDER THE MORE LENIENT RESOLUTION 757 IT WAS "EXEMPTED" IN SUCH A MANNER.

THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN A HOSTAGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROCESS OF SOLVING THE WAR CRISIS IN BOSNIA. ISOLATION PUT EMBARRASS ON HUMANITY, VIOLATED THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS, AND PEOPLE IN OUR EUROSOMM WAR ZONE ARE FACING GREAT SufferING. OUT OF ANYONE'S SIGHT, WITHOUT ANY SERVICE, DOCTORS AND MEDICINES FROM YUGOSLAVIA HAVE THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE: WE SHALL FIND A WAY TO SOONER OR LATER CHARGE AND CONDEMN THOSE WHO TOOK LIVES OF OUR PATIENTS OR DETERIORATE THEIR HEALTH.

The children of all peoples and of all races are the future of the world. A confirmation of love, patience and hope invested in them by adults, but children are also very often the best proof that precisely they are the most vulnerable and are most frequently victims in the conflict of adults.

The war conditions in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular the unjust and humiliating sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, brought about a speedy and dramatic aggravation of the social and economic status of the entire population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, particularly that of children, with a tendency of daily and continual aggravation.

Inflation which reaches daily up to 4 per cent accelerates the drop in the real standard, while the race between income and prices on basic products indispensable for everyday life, which are growing at a vertiginous speed in increasing shorter time intervals, is more and more to the detriment of income. The quantity of products that can be bought with the realized income has for a long time been below the existential minimum. The number of the poor within the total number of the population is growing progressively. Unemployment is on the increase and sanctions have led to the suspension of more and more of the employed from the work process. The economically exhausted Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is swamped by continuous waves of hundreds of thousands of refugees, mainly women, children and the aged, the majority of whom are accommodated in families. International community aid unfortunately does not meet even the crude real needs of the refugees, in particular not the rehabilitation needs of the refugee children.

As a result of such acquired accumulated conditions there has been an aggravation in the position of children to such a level and scope that it represents a flagrant violation of the rights of the child as guaranteed by the convention on the rights of the child.

1. The social climate in which the children are growing, defined in the preamble of the convention on the rights of the child as a precondition for normal growth, instead of happiness and peace is laden with fear, anxiety, animosity, hate, sorrow and insecurity. The war conflicts and abrupt and deep social, political and economic changes, the interruption of communication with relatives and friends from other republics, the growing number of pressures, the slow penetration of truth on one's own people and on the genocide carried against it, all leave grave mental and psychological scars.

These conditions, which are becoming chronic and are accumulating, indirectly and directly, influence the quality of family life, namely the quality of the emotional, conceptual, social and moral development of children and the youth in general. Experts predict that the number of children and young people with milder and passing psychic disturbances but also with more serious disorders shall rise and shall have far-reaching negative consequences.

2. The right of the child to enjoy the highest attainable health, medical and rehabilitation care (Articles 23 and 24 of the convention) is threatened. Sanctions brought about rapid impoverishment and breakdown of the health care system. Following the needs and requests of health institutions for women and children protection, including those of a great number of families and individuals, over a protracted period, an alarming disruption in the supply of the basic medicine, medical supplies, equipment, disinfectants for preventing infections in hospitals, shortage of basic baby food, food for special purposes and the special food for breast-feeding mothers, pregnant women and post-operative women patients has been apparent. This has already brought about adverse consequences for the health of this risk group: irregular control, delayed treatment, reduced immunitv, increased number of premature born infants, health risks for newly-born infants, occurrence of infections in hospitals at children and maternity wards, epidemics in children institutions, reduced hospitalization and prolonged post-operative treatment.

The increased number of contagious diseases and of deaths caused by them mainly affects pre-school and school children while their reduced immunitv and inadequate treatment lead to further health complications. Thus, in 1992, there were 302 cases of death. The mortality rate increased by 32.5 per cent compared to the 1986-1988 average and by 4.8 per cent in contrast to 1991.

A similar situation has been registered in the first quarter of 1993. Deaths have continued to increase, i.e. the mortality rate due to contagious diseases is in increase. In the January-March 1992 period, 15 cases of death were registered while in the same period in 1993 there were 47 cases, i.e. three times more.

Data on registered epidemics in 1992 are also illustrative. While in 1991 there were 198 registered cases of epidemics, with 3693 infected persons, 20 persons per one epidemic at average, in 1992 there were 249 epidemics affecting 9498 persons, 38 infected persons per epidemic at average. The number of epidemics increased by 32.4 per cent and the number of the infected by 1.5 times.


IN 1992, THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN KOSOVO AND METOCHIJA HAD DIARRHOEA SEASONS WHICH CAUSED DEATH OF A considerable NUMBER OF THEM DUE TO INAPPROPRIATE THERAPY (NEUPRIN AND "REHICROMIKS" DRUGS ARE PRODUCED IN LUJUBLJANA AND ZAGREB) AS WELL AS DUE TO UNTIMELY TREATMENT OF ALBANIAN CHILDREN IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS, LOW LEVEL OF HEALTH AND GENERAL EDUCATION OF PARENTS AND OF HYGIENIC AND EPIDEMIC CONDITIONS OF LIFE THERE, ACCORDING TO REPORTS OF THE CHILDREN'S CLINIC OF THE PRISTINA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

OUT OF 75 CHILDREN WHO DIED IN THIS INSTITUTION 48 OF THEM (64 PER CENT) DIED OF DIARRHOEA LAST AUGUST, WHILE 46 CHILDREN (75.6 PER CENT), OUT OF THE TOTAL 85 CHILDREN, DIED WITH THE SAME DIAGNOSIS LAST SEPTEMBER, THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS, WITH THE FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS, WILL MAKE TUBERCULOSIS BECOME AGAIN A GREAT SOCIAL AND MEDICAL PROBLEM IN YUGOSLAVIA. (IN 1993 IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, NEW 4276 CASES WERE REGISTERED, 41 PER CENT.)

THE COMPELLING IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN IN THE ENVISAGED PERCENTAGE IS CARRIED OUT ONLY IN CENTRAL SERBIA AND Vojvodina, While IN MONTENEGRO AND PARTICULARLY IN KOSOVO AND METOCHIJA IT IS FAR BELOW THE ENVISAGED PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL IMMUNIZATION. IN KOSOVO AND METOCHIJA, THE SUCCESS OF IMMUNIZATION HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY UNSATISFACTORY EACH YEAR PRIMARILY AS A RESULT OF INAPPROPRIATE CHILDREN IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME: ALMOST 20 PER CENT OF CHILDREN HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED SINCE THEY HAVE NOT BEEN EVEN REGISTERED IN THE MUNICIPALITIES' BIRTH REGISTERS. THE ALBANIAN SEPARATISTS ARE CONDUCTING A PROPAGANDA TO THE EFFECT THAT VACCINATION IS DEMENTRAL (STERILITY) AND PARENTS REFUSE TO BRING THEIR CHILDREN FOR VACCINATION. IN ADDITION, THERE IS THE ECONOMIC SITUATION HAVING ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. SUCH A DRAMATIC SITUATION HAS BEEN APPARENT IN THE LAST 2-3 YEARS IN PARTICULAR, CONTRIBUTING TO THE OVERALL DROP IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BY 10 PER CENT) COVERED BY IMMUNIZATION.

THE LATE 1992 AND EARLY 1993 REGISTERED THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CHILDREN AFFECTED BY THE RHEUMATIC FEVER WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES AND COMPLICATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN KOSOVA AND IN THE DRINA RIVER BASIN WHERE THERE IS A GREAT NUMBER OF REFUGEE CHILDREN. THIS IS THE RESULT OF UNTIMELY THERAPY OF STREPTOCOCCAL ANGINA DUE TO THE SHORTAGE OF PENICILLIN AND EXTENZIN, OF VARIOUS PATHOGEN AGENTS AND OF POOR HYGIENIC LIVING CONDITIONS.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM CHRONICAL LUNG DISEASES, SERIOUS KIDNEY DISEASES, DIABETES AND MALNOURISHED ANIMALS WHICH LASTED FOR MONTHS AND YEARS HAS BECOME A NIGHTMARE FOR DOCTORS AND A TRAGEDY FOR THEIR PARENTS DUE TO THE SHORTAGE OF EXPENSIVE MEDICINE SUPPLIED FROM ABROAD, ANY ONE WHO SEES THE LOOK OF THE PARENTS WHOSE CHILD IS TREATED FOR ONE OF THE ABOVE DISEASES OR A BIRTH DEFECT WHICH REQUIRES A SURGERY ABROAD WILL FEEL ALL THE HUMAN DESPAIR AND MISERY. THIS IS NOT THE PROBLEM OF AN INDIVIDUAL FAMILY OR HEALTH SERVICE ALONE. IN SUCH A SHORT TIME, WE AS A SOCIETY HAVE LOST THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR SOCIALIZED AND HUMAN MEDICINE SO MUCH ENVIED BY THE WORLD. THE CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM THE ABOVE DISEASES WERE PROVIDED TREATMENT FREE OF CHARGE (BOTH AS CHILDREN AND BECAUSE OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THEIR DISEASES); TODAY, DAILY DRUGS AND EXPENSIVE MEDICAL INTERVENTIONS COST 100-200 D.M.; CONSEQUENTLY, THE WORLD WHICH IMPOSED SANCTIONS MUST BE AWARE OF THEIR DEVASTATING CONSEQUENCES.

DUE TO INADEQUATE CONDITIONS, HOSPITALIZATION PERIOD IS SHORTENED WHICH CAUSES MANY COMPLICATIONS. DURING THE THREE-DAY STAY IN THE MOTHER'S CAGE DURING ACTIVITIES IN THE TUS ENDS SOON, AND THE LANGUAGE TRANSITION CONSUMPTION OF THE FEDERAL INSTITUTION FOR STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE PROBLEMS ARE NUMEROUS AND HETEROGENEOUS. THERE ARE DEFICIENCIES IN CALCIUM, IRON AND VITAMIN INTAKE PER AVERAGE DAILY MEAL. IN SOME REGIONS A SURPLUS OF FATS AND INCREASED CEREALS CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN REGISTERED. THERE IS AN INSUFFICIENT INTAKE OF MEAT, MILK AND VEGETABLES. SUCH CONDITIONS SHALL RESULT IN INCREASED ILLNESS AND MORPHIC STRUCTURES RELATED TO INCREASED INTAKE OF FATS AND INSUFFICIENT INTAKE OF VEGETABLES. SPECIALISTS IN NUTRITION WILL CERTAINLY STUDY THE CONSEQUENCES OF INADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR POSTERITY. TODAY, THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN OF ALL AGES, PREGNANT WOMEN AND BREAST-FEEDING MOTHERS IS INADEQUATE AND OF LOW QUALITY AT HOME, KINDERGARTEN, SCHOOL AND...
Hospitals, there have been several instances of alarming shortage of special food for premature born infants or for patients suffering from certain diseases.

4. The Right to Education (Articles 28 and 29 of the Convention) is threatened primarily due to the difficult financial situation in this field. The denial of right to educational and expert information (Article 17 of the Convention) as well as the total interruption of international cooperation on issues related to education.

Children of Albanian nationality in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Mitrovica have been denied by the members of their nationality, who lead a nationalist and secessionist policy. The right to attendance of regular legally set up schools, there is no objective nor real cause for such an action since education in the mother tongue has been provided for and is guaranteed by the Republic of Serbia and, just like everybody else, the members of the Albanian nationality can participate on any level in the drawing up of school curricula as well as in overall school management, the right to education, and the right to education of youth of the Albanian nationality, should be protected from threats emanating from an unacceptable politicization carried out by nationalists and separatists in the ranks of the Albanian nationality.

5. The Right of Every Child to Enjoy Social Care (Article 28, Paragraph 1 of the Convention) is endangered due to lack of funds indispensable for maintaining the attained level of this care. The position of invalid children has been aggravated both in regards social care institutions and the provision of special care and assistance.

6. Institutions charged with care for and education of pre-school children are faced with the problem of children being taken out of the institutions because the parents cannot cover the costs and relocation and improvised school leave due to hyperinflation.

7. Hyperinflation completely devalues the measures providing for and the right to various allowances (child allowance, maternity leave allowance, etc.) so that these forms of child care do not provide even a minimum of protection to the most impoverished families.

8. The Right of the Child to Vacation and Leisure Time, Play and Recreation, as well as participation in the cultural life and art (Article 31 of the Convention) is threatened. Although proclaimed as a right of the child and as a prerequisite for its harmonious development and education, in conditions of a drastic fall in the living standard and the till today never before experienced isolation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, these needs have been completely reduced.

Without claiming that this is the most important thing in the life of any child, here is an example of the described isolation of the F.R.Y. and its children that we find particularly morbid and cruel. For 80 years Yugoslav dailies and children's magazines published stories of Walt Disney heroes (Mickey Mouse, Chips and Dale, Donald Duck, and others). Many of us coming from former Yugoslavia learnt our first letters of the alphabet typing to find out what Mickey, Mini or Donald Duck said. Unfortunately, without any feeling of solidarity with its small friends, without whom Walt Disney would have never become such a big and rich corporation, the latter decided to withdraw its licence and explicitly forbade the Yugoslav papers to publish its comics. Obviously, for Yugoslav children - no mercy.

9. The living standard of children as a whole has been threatened, neither parents nor the state are in the position to provide adequate living conditions for the physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development of the child.

10. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the child enjoys the right to its name, to guardianship, to citizenship, to safeguarding of its identity, to family ties, to freedom of opinion, consciousness and religion, to privacy, national belonging, freedom of expression and freedom to demand, take and offer information, to freedom of association and freedom of peaceful gathering. As has already been underlined, the fate of the children in the F.R. of Yugoslavia is shared by their small friends - refugees from other former republics of the F.R.Y., particularly the 250,000 child refugees from Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The majority of the children have taken refuge with their mothers, while their fathers and other male relatives have stayed on to defend their heartland. This separation within families leads to psycho-physical development disorders (concern for parents, adaptation problems in a new environment, loss of contact with close and dear persons, etc.).

The latest data available show that the number without parents reaches up to 1,200. These children have felt the consequences of the horrors of war either directly (devastation, suffering, killing, massacre) or indirectly (emotional stress, media propaganda, refuge, etc.).

War psychosis, incertitude and continual fear have paralysed the children's daily activities. They cause anxiety in the children's souls, and the tragic consequences of such a childhood are being manifested through various forms of the children's disorganization. The children's emotional, psychic, social and cultural balance has been gravely affected by a life in shelters, tents, cells, the impossibility of playing in safety and of moving freely.

The children of former Yugoslavia have experienced as particularly traumatic the upset of the until recently friendly, companionable and warm relations with children in the neighbourhood who, as a result of the escalation of the war conflict and the straining of interethic relations, have become enemies under the influence of antagonistic feelings among adults. Such abrupt shifts in companionship, relations at school in the neighbourhood in the street, have all disrupted emotional balance of the children and have incited feelings incomprehensible to the children but nonetheless evident such as aggressiveness and intolerance toward children of other nationality. The degree of
TOLERANCE HAS WEAKENED. LINKS WITH A SAFE, MATERIALLY AND EMOTIONALLY STABLE LIFE HAVE BEEN SEVERED AND HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY CONSTANT FEAR.

OUT OF ABOUT 250,000 CHILDREN, AROUND 140,000 ARE SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN AGED 7 TO 18, WHICH MEANS THAT BESIDE THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS THESE CHILDREN ARE ALSO FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF GETTING USED TO NEW CURRICULUM. ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY OF THE CHILDREN IS ONE YEAR BEHIND WITH SCHOOL DUE TO THE WAR, THE F.R. OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS DONE ITS UTMOST TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT EVERY CHILD HAS BEEN ENROLLED. THE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED, ENROLLED AT SCHOOL, PROVIDED WITH INDISPENSABLE SCHOOL KITS AND TEXTBOOKS, BUT NOT ALL THE NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET; IT DOES NOT EVEN MEET THE MINIMUM NEEDS OF REFUGEES' CHILDREN. SINCE THEIR INFLOW FROM WAR-RAVAGED AREAS IS CONTINUAL. AT THE SAME TIME, WE MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT 96.8 PER CENT OF THE REFUGEES HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED IN FAMILIES. SINCE THE INHABITANTS OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE BRINK OF EXISTENCE AS A RESULT OF THE SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, THEY ARE MORE AND MORE OBLIGED TO DENY HOSPITALITY TO THE REFUGEES.

A PARTICULARLY THREATENED CATEGORY ARE PUPILS AND STUDENTS. THE TEENAGERS GROUP OF 14 TO 18 YEAR OLDS ARE A PARTICULARLY SYMPTOMATIC GROUP. THE MOST FREQUENT DISORDERS REGISTERED IN THIS GROUP ARE OF A PSYCHIC ORDER, ON THE ONE HAND, SEVER AL COORDINATION ABILITY IS USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS, DESPAIR, LOSS OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT, AND ON THE OTHER, GREATER AGGRESSIVENESS, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND PROSTITUTION.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE IN SOLVING THE SAID PROBLEMS HAS BEEN SENT OUT TO ALL INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS. UNFORTUNATELY, THAT WHICH HAS BEEN OFFERED IS FAR FROM SUFFICIENT. THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IS HOW TO HAVE CHILDREN EXEMPTED FROM THE SANCTIONS. AS IF BEING DRIVEN AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES WERE NOT A TERRIBLE ENOUGH PUNISHMENT, THEY ARE BEING DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE, SOCIAL CARE, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL LIFE AND ART, IN GAMES AND RECREATION. CONDITIONS THAT WOULD ADEQUATELY MEET THE NEEDS OF A CHILD'S PHYSICAL, MENTAL, SPIRITUAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DO NOT EXIST.

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 IN RESPECT OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION

THE SANCTIONS ON CULTURAL COOPERATION MOST DIRECTLY CONTRAVENE THE PROCLAMATIONS RELATING TO THE FREE FLOW OF PEOPLE AND IDEAS AND THEREFORE MERIT PARTICULAR ATTENTION. THE STEPS UNDERTAKEN BY A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT THESE SANCTIONS ARE LEGALLY CHALLENGEABLE IN LARGE MEASURE AND ARE A SPECIFIC MANIFESTATION OF AGGRESSION (SINC, FOR EXAMPLE, SUBPARA 7(C) OF RESOLUTION 757 MAKES NO REFERENCES TO THE SUSPENSION OF EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION, THOUGH IT IS THE FIELD IN WHICH ALMOST ALL COUNTRIES HAVE CEASED TO COOPERATE WITH YUGOSLAVIA, IN PARTICULAR:

A) WE HAVE NO ACCESS TO PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS IN THE CULTURAL FIELD, AS A RESULT OF WHICH WE ARE BEHIND THE LATEST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA;
B) IT HAS BECOME IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO ADJUST TO THE RAPID SOCIAL CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD;
C) WE HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FROM THE PROCESSES OF INTEGRATION, IN EUROPE;
D) WE HAVE BEEN BARRED FROM THE MAJOR EC PROGRAMMES OF GROWING IMPORTANCE ESPECIALLY IN 1993, AT A TIME WHEN CONDITIONS ARE IN PLACE TO ENSURE UTMOST MOBILITY OF YOUTH IN EUROPE;
E) OUR REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN DENIED POSSIBILITY TO ATTEND CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOPS AND OTHER EXPERT MEETINGS ORGANIZED IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION; AND
F) THE VALUE SYSTEM IN OUR CULTURE AND SPIRITUAL SPHERE HAS SHIFTED.


SINCE YUGOSLAVIA HAS CONCLUDED 14 BILATERAL AND 7 MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS ON THE RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS AND SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY IMPEDED AND, IN SOME CASES, COMPLETELY DISCONTINUED, BECAUSE OF WHICH ALL HOLDERS OF THE DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES CONSOLIDATED BY YUGOSLAVIA EMPLOYED OR ATTENDING SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES ABROAD, ARE BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

THE SYSTEM OF DISPATCHING SERBIAN LANGUAGE LECTURERS ABROAD WHICH EXISTED FOR YEARS AND ENCOMPASSED 96 UNIVERSITIES IN 26 COUNTRIES IN 20 YEARS HAS BEEN DISRUPTED. DISRUPTIONS ARE ALSO EVIDENT IN THE TUTION AT MANY YUGOSLAV UNIVERSITIES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS SINCE LECTURES HAVE BECOME IMPOSSIBLE TO ORGANIZE AT CERTAIN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENTS (CHINESE, JAPANESE) WHERE MORE THAN 20 FOREIGN LANGUAGES ARE TAUGHT.
ACCORDING TO THE 1992/93 ACADEMIC YEAR PROPOSAL, 34 SERBIAN LANGUAGE LECTURERS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES BUT NONE OF THEM HAS BEEN ACCEPTED. EXPERTS HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND SUMMER COURSES ABROAD.

OVER 650 YUGOSLAV ARTISTS HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND SUMMER COURSES ABROAD.

EXPORT OF TEXTBOOKS AND OTHER BOOKS FOR THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY FRY CITIZENS IN THE FR OF GERMANY HAS BEEN PROHIBITED. NOTIS IT POSSIBLE TO PAY THE DISTRIBUTOR IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE BOOKS A READY DISTRIBUTED. YUGOSLAV LEADERS ATTENDING CAMPUS SCHOOLS IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE ARE THEREBY PREVENTED FROM LEARNING THEIR OWN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.

A BOLD DECISION TO CAMPUS SCHOOLS IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, JUSTIFYING ITS DECISION BY RESOLUTION 757.

THIS HAS AFFECTED THE EDUCATION OF ABOUT 2800 YUGOSLAV STUDENTS. THE ENTIRE TUTION COSTS WOULD HAVE BEEN BORNE BY THEIR PARENTS.

THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, UNLIKE OTHER FOREIGN STUDENTS (TURKS, GREEKS, PORTUGUESE, SPANARDS) WHO STUDENT AFRONT YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS; INTERCEPTION BY THE CONSUL GENERAL OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN STUTTGART AND BY THE OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES HAS BEEN TO NO AVAIL.

CONCLUSION OF PERIODICAL PROGRAMMES OF CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH OVER 50 COUNTRIES HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED. YUGOSLAVIA IS DENIED PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIRS (E.G. T PER YEAR), MISL- AND THEATRE FESTIVALS AND MANIFESTATIONS (50 PER YEAR), ART EXHIBITIONS AND WORKSHOPS (10 PER YEAR), FILM FESTIVALS AND YUGOSLAV FILM DAYS (50 PER YEAR), CONFERENCES, ROUND TABLES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS, ETC.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INDIVIDUALS, PERFORMING AT THEIR OWN RISK, FOREIGN ARTISTS, SURGEONS, ARTISTS AND OTHER CULTURAL PERFORMERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO PARTICIPATE IN CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL EVENTS IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA.

PUBLISHING, PRINTING, BOOKSHOPS, LITERARY TRANSLATION AND LIBRARIES ARE IN AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT SITUATION, BECAUSE COPYRIGHT ON BOOKS BY FOREIGN AUTHORS HAS BECOME DIFFICULT AND OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN. IMPORT OF INTERMEDIARIES FOR PAPER INDUSTRY AND OTHER SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR THE PRINTING OF BOOKS HAVE ALSO BEEN SUSPENDED.

AFFECTED ARE ALSO TRADITIONAL YUGOSLAV LITERARY EVENTS SUCH AS THE OCTOBER WRITER MEETING, MEETING OF TRANSLATORS, INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR AND TRANSLATOR'S WORKSHOP, AS WELL AS THE PARTICIPATION OF YUGOSLAV PUBLISHING HOUSES, WRITERS, TRANSLATORS, LITERARY CRITICS AND THEORETICIANS AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES, MEETINGS AND BOOK FAIRS. SOME ORGANIZATIONS ABROAD REFUSE TO PUBLISH CONTRIBUTIONS OF YUGOSLAV SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS EVEN IN CASES WHEN CONGRESSES OR MEETINGS WERE HELD BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS IMPOSED SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.


FILM PRODUCTION WHICH IS VERY MUCH DEPENDENT ON IMPORTED MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT, HAS ALSO BEEN AFFECTED BY THE SANCTIONS: THERE IS A BAN ON THE IMPORT OF TAPES, AS WELL AS ALMOST ALL MEANS AND MATERIALS USED IN THE MAKING OF A FILM IN SHOOTING, DEVELOPING, EDITING AND SOUND RECORDING. FOREIGN PRODUCERS REFUSE TO CONTRACT YUGOSLAV FILM PRODUCING COMPANIES AND USE THEIR TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES. FEST, THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL YUGOSLAV FILM FESTIVAL, WAS NOT HELD THIS YEAR.

IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN FILMS HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY SANCTIONS.


THE SANCTIONS FROZE ALL NECESSARY COOPERATION IN ALL FIELDS OF INFORMATION. YUGOSLAVIA IS NO LONGER A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION.

THE IMPORT BAN ON SPARE PARTS AND INTERMEDIARIES FOR TV PRODUCTION THREATENS FURTHER PRODUCTION. RECENTLY ESTABLISHED RADIO STATIONS AND TV CHANNELS ARE IN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT SITUATIONS.

YUGOSLAV PUBLICATIONS AND NEWSPAPERS ARE DENIED ACCESS TO FOREIGN MARKETS WHEREBY THE FRY CANNOT. IN THE SITUATION OF PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST IT, PRESENT ITS ARGUMENTS TO THE CONGRESS. INFORMING OF, AND COMMUNICATION WITH, OUR MIGRANT WORKERS AND IMMIGRANTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES IS VERY DIFFICULT, AND ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

IN JUNE 1982 UNESCO SUSPENDED, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH YUGOSLAVIA. SUBSEQUENTLY, THIS SUSPENSION WAS EXTENDED ALSO TO THE PARTICIPATION OF OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE WORK OF THE UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION PROGRAMMES.

SINCE IT SUSPENDED YUGOSLAVIA, UNESCO HAS INITIATED OR ORGANIZED A NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS FROM WHICH YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN EXCLUDED. THIS EXCLUSION IS BEST ILLUSTRATED BY THE UNESCO 1982-1983 PROJECT PROGRAMME, OUT OF 30 PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR THE REGULAR PROGRAMME AND 15 PROPOSALS FOR THE PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME, NO PROJECT HAS BEEN REALIZED, WHEREBY SUBMISSION OF NEW PROJECTS HAS BEEN PUT IN QUESTION.


THE ISOLATION OF A COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE FROM INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION, DENIAL OF THEIR RIGHT TO INFORMATION ABOUT CURRENT TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, DENIAL OF THEIR RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND TO RECEIVE AND GIVE INFORMATION - WHICH SEEM TO HAVE BEEN THE MAIN PURPOSES OF THE SANCTIONS - CONSTITUTE DANGEROUS PRECEDES WHICH BRING INTO QUESTION THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF CIVILIZATION AND HUMANITY WHICH ARE NOT ONLY EMPHASIZED BUT ALSO MANIPULATED TODAY.

APPENDIX

Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the Walt Disney Company to MIP Politika

I REFER TO THE LICENSE AGREEMENT DATED AS OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1987 BETWEEN THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY AND MIP POLITIKA ("POLITIKA") WITH RESPECT TO THE PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN MAGAZINES IN YUGOSLAVIA (THE "AGREEMENT").

AS YOU MAY BE AWARE, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE ALL RECENTLY ENACTED EMBARGOES WITH RESPECT TO THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. EACH SUCH EMBARGO IMPOSES PENALTIES ON ANY COMPANY WHICH CONTINUES TO DO BUSINESS IN SUCH REGION AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EMBARGO PROVIDES FOR VERY SERIOUS PENALTIES FOR UNITED STATES COMPANIES WHICH DO NOT ABIDE BY SUCH EMBARGO. THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY IS AFFECTED BY ALL OF SUCH EMBARGOES.

ACCORDINGLY, POLITIKA IS HEREBY INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY TERMINATE ALL ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. PLEASE IMMEDIATELY CONFIRM TO THIS OFFICE THAT POLITIKA WILL COMPLY WITH SUCH INSTRUCTION.

(Signed) Paul BEZILLA
Counsel

/...
SANCTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND MINORITY RIGHTS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

ONE OF THE BASIC RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY ALL INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS IS THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY OF ALL PEOPLE REGARDLESS OF THEIR NATIONAL ORIGIN. HISTORICAL INTERMIXTURE AND INTERDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES IS REFLECTED IN THE INCORPORATION OF THIS DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IN NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS OF ALL COUNTRIES THAT ASPIRE TO BE DEMOCRATIC. A SPECIAL ASPECT OF THIS EQUALITY IS THE RELATION TOWARDS MEMBERS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES, I.E. INDIVIDUALS BELONGING TO NATIONAL, ETHNIC, LANGUAGE AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR NUMBER.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA IS AMONG THE FEW COUNTRIES WITH ABOUT 20 DIFFERENT NATIONAL GROUPS, ACCOUNTING FOR ABOUT 23 PER CENT OF THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL POPULATION. SOME MINORITY GROUPS (ALBANIANS) ACCOUNT FOR AS MUCH AS 16 PER CENT OF THAT POPULATION. CONSEQUENTLY, AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ISSUE, YUGOSLAVIA HAS ALWAYS DEVOTED SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ITS ADEQUATE REGULATION. IN ITS INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY IN THIS FIELD, YUGOSLAVIA WAS ONE OF THE INITIATORS AND MOST ACTIVE MEMBERS OF APPROPRIATE UN BODIES WHICH FOR YEARS WORKED ON AND ADOPTED ONLY IN 1992 THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO NATIONAL OR ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS OR LANGUAGE MINORITIES. HOWEVER, THE EXISTING UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS HAVE COMPOUNDED YUGOSLAVIA'S PROBLEMS IN ENSURING THE GUARANTEE, EXERCISE AND PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY RIGHTS. THEY CREATE A PRETEXT FOR MINORITY MEMBERS TO BLAME THE GOVERNMENT FOR ALLEGEDLY DENYING THEM THEIR RIGHTS RATHER THAN THE OVERALL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY IN WHICH EVEN THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND HEALTH, THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHT, IS THREATENED.

HOWEVER, IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT IN THE CONDITIONS OF SANCTIONS IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ENSURE TO CITIZENS, NATIONALS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, NOT ONLY THE ACHIEVED LEVEL OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING THEY HAD BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SANCTIONS, BUT THAT IT IS ALSO ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE TO STOP ITS PLUMMETING DECLINE. THESE DEVELOPMENTS, COMPOUNDED BY A RAPID DETERIORATION OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY WHICH HAD JUST BEGUN TO ENJOY THE FIRST FRUITS OF OWNERSHIP TRANSFORMATION, CANNOT BUT PROVOKE SOCIAL UNREST AND, IN A MULTI-NATIONAL STATE, AS THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, FURTHER COMPLICATE INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS. AND WHILE IN ETHNICALLY HOMOGENEOUS SOCIETIES SUCH DEVELOPMENTS BRING ABOUT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES, IN A MULTI-ETHNIC ENVIRONMENT THEY MAY EASILY PUTREFY INTO NATIONAL AND ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AND SERVE AS A PRETEXT FOR ALLEGATIONS THAT MINORITY RIGHTS ARE THREATENED AND DENIED, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THIS SITUATION ARE THE COMPLAINTS OF A NUMBER OF MINORITY GROUPS (HUNGARIANS, ROMANIANS, SLOVAKS) THAT THEIR RIGHT TO BE INFORMED IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE IS THREATENED SINCE THE GOVERNMENT ALLEGEDLY DENIES THIS RIGHT TO THIS SECTON OF ITS CITIZENS. HOWEVER, THE TRUTH IS QUITE DIFFERENT: THERE IS AN OVERWHELMING SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT AFFECTING EQUALLY ALL NEWS AGENCIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE BLOCKADE. SIMILAR REACTION AND STRONG OPPOSITION WERE RENDERED TO THE DECISION TO REDUCE THE PROGRAMME ON TV SERBIA IN MINORITY LANGUAGES. THE SITUATION WAS OVERCOME BY THE SO-CALLED POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION WHEREBY MINORITY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES WERE SAVED FROM CUTS WHICH OTHERWISE WERE MADE IN THE ENTIRE RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA.

YUGOSLAVIA, AND ITS CONSTITUENT STATES OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, ARE THE STATES OF ALL ITS CITIZENS, UNLIKE SOME FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS WHICH, ACCORDING TO THEIR CONSTITUTIONS, ARE NATIONAL STATES. IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO AVER THAT, BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SANCTIONS AND IN PARTICULAR BEFORE THEIR EFFECTS BEGAN TO BE FELT, MINORITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA ENJOYED THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED BOTH IN LEGAL NORM AND IN PRACTICE DUE TO THE POLICY OF POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION. IN CONTRAST TO SOME OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH ALSO HAVE NATIONAL MINORITIES, THUS, FOR EXAMPLE, ACCORDING TO 1991 EBU STATISTICS, VOL. 1, 3, SUMMARY OF RADIO AND TV PROGRAMMES FOR SPECIAL GROUPS, SURVEYING 40 RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATIONS

AS FAR AS YUGOSLAVIA IS CONCERNED, THE NOVI SAD RTV HAS MAINTAINED A HIGH LEVEL AND STANDARD OF RADIO AND TV PROGRAMMES IN MINORITY LANGUAGES, DESPITE THE DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION AGGRAVATED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS.

FURTHERMORE, IN SERBIA ALONE 93 PAPERS ARE PUBLISHED IN MINORITY LANGUAGES, MANY OF WHICH ARE EXPERIENCING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, WHEREVER THE GOVERNMENT, PLAGUED BY FINANCIAL STRUCTURES ITSELF, PARTICULARLY NOW, IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE NECESSARY SUBSIDIES TO ENSURE THE PUBLICATION OF THESE PAPERS AT THE LEVEL OF THEIR PREVIOUS CIRCULATION.

THE SITUATION IN THE MINORITY LANGUAGES MEDIA IS THE BEST ILLUSTRATION OF THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON YUGOSLAVIA FOR, ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT HAS UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE COUNTRY'S CONSTITUTION AND POSITIVE LAWS AND IS WILLING TO SUBSIDIZE THE PUBLICATION OF MINORITY LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, IT IS BECOMING EVER MORE DIFFICULT FOR IT TO REALIZE THIS UNDERTAKING. THIS COULD RESULT, AGAINST THE WILL OF THE GOVERNMENT STATE, IN MINORITIES' COMPLAINTS AND ALLEGATIONS THAT THEY ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST VIS-A-VIS OTHER CITIZENS. HOWEVER, IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT MANY CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY THE MOST VULNERABLE SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION (PENSIONERS, WORKERS ON MANDATE LEAVE, UNEMPLOYED) CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO BUY NEWSPAPERS DUE TO ROCKETING PRICES AS A RESULT OF THE IMPOSED SANCTIONS.

IT TAKES A DISCERNING AND UNBIASED EYE TO SEE THAT, DESPITE THE SITUATION IT HAS FOUND ITSELF IN, THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS DONE NOTHING TO ENDANGER THE RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES. ON THE CONTRARY, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING A LAW WHICH WILL PROVIDE THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES AND ETHNIC GROUPS LIVING IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA WITH ADDITIONAL GUARANTEES TO THE NUMEROUS RIGHTS INCORPORATED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.
UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS HAVE VERY ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION.

ALL YUGOSLAV'S AGREEMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC, "TECHNOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION, AS WELL AS ITS MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (UNDP, UNIDO, IAEA, ETC.) HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED AND ANNULLED, WHEREBY ITS COOPERATION WITH THESE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS HAS BEEN D SCONTINUED OR REDUCED TO A BARE MINIMUM (COOPERATION WITH UNESCO IS VERY LIMITED, WITH UNDP IT WAS ONLY TENTH REDUCED TO HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS AND NOW IT IS PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED). IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE INTERRUPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME WITH RESPECT TO THE N UNDP PROGRAMME CYCLE AND THE NON-APPROVAL OF A NEW NATIONAL PROGRAMME (V PROGRAMME CYCLE) CAUSED: 1) LOSS OF ABOUT 8 MILLION DOLLARS (DIRECT UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR EUROPE), 2) LOSS OF ADDITIONAL 40 MILLION DOLLARS (WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN ATTRACTED BY INITIAL RESOURCES). FURTHERMORE, THE SUSPENSION OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PHARE PROGRAMME (WITH EC) ACCOUNTED FOR THE LOSS OF PROJECT FINANCING FOR ABOUT 45 MILLION ECU (WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO BE ALLOCATED TO THE TERRITORY OF THE PRESENT FR OF YUGOSLAVIA) OF COURSE. FINANCIAL AND OTHER LOSSES ARE FAR GREATER IF ACCOUNT IS TAKEN OF OTHER NUMEROUS PROGRAMMES WITH THE MOST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

ALL PROJECTS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PARTNERS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED, POSTPONED OR CROSSED THIS ACCOUNTED FOR THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO REALIZE PROJECTS OF SPECIFIC INTEREST FOR YUGOSLAV'S DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS A MARKET AND EFFECTIVE ECONOMY; THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO USE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND EXCHANGE MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, EXPERTS; THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE (FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL, ETC.). FOR EXAMPLE, ONLY IN COOPERATION WITH THE USA, THE CONTINUATION OF OVER 100 JOINT PROJECTS HAS BEEN SUSPENDED (WHOSE VALUE IN DIRECT COSTS IS OVER 2 MILLION DOLLARS AND EXPECTED RESULTS MUCH HIGHER), WHILE THE SUSPENSION OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE JOINT FUND (ANNUAL INVESTMENT WAS 2.5 MILLION DOLLARS BOTH BY THE US AND YUGOSLAV SIDES) RESULTED IN THE LOSS OF MANY NEW PROJECTS. FURTHERMORE, CONSIDERING THE PROJECTS WITH OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES (PARTICULARLY ITALY, FR OF GERMANY, FRANCE, SPAIN, THE NETHERLANDS) OR EASTERN COUNTRIES (PARTICULARLY RUSSIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, POLAND, ETC.) THE LOSSES ARE MUCH GREATER.

OUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN EXCLUDED OR PREVENTED FROM OBTAINING INFORMATION (FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE WORK) FROM MAJOR INTERNATIONAL INSTALLATIONS AND DATA BASES (CERN, EARN, OLS). SINCE THE MOST IMPORTANT DATA BASE AND INSTALLATIONS ARE CONTROLLED BY THE EC AND OECD - WHICH SEVERED ALL COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA - NORMAL COMMUNICATIONS ARE IMPOSSIBLE NOT ONLY WITH EUROPE BUT ALSO WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING THE OBTAINING OF INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF OUR PRODUCTION, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS. THIS WILL, NO DOUBT, HAVE SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE YUGOSLAV SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR IT TO INTEGRATE SUCCESSFULLY INTO WORLD TRENDS FOR YEARS TO COME. IT IS ALSO NOT POSSIBLE TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL GATHERINGS, RECEIVE FOREIGN MAGAZINES, EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION, WHICH MAKES THE PROTECTION OF PATENTS, LICENCES, ETC. IMPOSSIBLE OR VERY DIFFICULT.

ON THE BAN ON THE EXPORTS OF EQUIPMENT TO THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA CREATED THE SITUATION IN WHICH OUR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, AS WELL AS THE ENTIRE ECONOMY, ARE DEPRIVED OF THE POSSIBILITY TO OBTAIN THE INDISPENSABLE EQUIPMENT NEEDED NOT ONLY FOR THE MODERNIZATION BUT ALSO FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE EXISTING TECHNICAL CAPACITY, MOST OF WHICH HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT EQUIPMENT, RESEARCH AND OTHER MATERIAL ARE OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND ESPECIALLY TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, IT IS NORMAL THAT THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF RESEARCH AND EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESULTS IN PRACTICE HAVE DECLINED.

ALMOST ALL SPECIALIZATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUR EXPERTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED (PARTICULARLY THE MOST IMPORTANT FORMS OF SPECIALIZATION, POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, ETC.) SINCE THESE FORMS OF COOPERATION WERE MAINLY BASED ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (AGREEMENTS WITH GOVERNMENTS, THE JOINT YUGOSLAV-US SCIENTIFIC FUND, THE FULLBRIGHT PROGRAMME, ETC.). AT LEAST OVER 500 YUGOSLAV SCIENTISTS AND YOUNG EXPERTS AVAILED THEMSELVES OF FOREIGN SPECIALIZATION OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM VARIOUS INTER-STATE AGREEMENTS AND PROGRAMMES (WITHIN THE PROJECT COOPERATION WITH THE USA OVER 100 A YEAR). WITHIN THE FULLBRIGHT PROGRAMME 50, ON THE BASIS OF COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT 30, WITHIN COOPERATION WITH JAPAN 20, ETC."


ON THE WHOLE, THE SANCTIONS HAVE HAD VERY HARMFUL AND SERIOUS EFFECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. THEY HAVE AGGRAVATED EVEN FURTHER YEARS-LONG ADVERSE ECONOMIC TRENDS, DEEPENED THE EXISTING DISPROPORTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT, AND HAVE BEEN A CONTRIBUTORY FACTOR IN THE
SHARP FALL OF PRODUCTION AND GDP, MASS UNEMPLOYMENT, HYPERINFLATION, INCREASING BALANCE-OF-PAYMENT DEFICIT AND DEEP STRUCTURAL DISTORTIONS, STYMIEING EACH AND EVERY DYNAMISM AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ALL INDICES HAVE BEEN NEGATIVE:

- IN 1992, EXPORTS FELL (AS AGAINST 1991) BY 46 PER CENT (EXPORTS TO DEVELOPED MARKETS FELL BY 54 PER CENT);
- BALANCE-OF-PAYMENT DEFICIT MULTIPLIED OVER 2.5 TIMES IN THE 1991-1992 PERIOD;
- UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE WORKING AND EDUCATED POPULATION INCREASED TO OVER 22 PER CENT IN 1992 (60 PER CENT OF THEM GRADUATED FROM UNIVERSITIES OR COMPLETED HIGHER OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS);
- THE ISOLATION AND EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS HAVE BEEN MANIFESTED IN PRACTICE ALSO BY MANY EXAMPLES OF ONE-SIDED INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION BY SOME STATES WHICH, CONSIDERING THE CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF THE MEASURES TAKEN, OFTEN GO FAR BEYOND THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS;
- THE SUSPENSION OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION DUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF STATES ENshrined IN THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ARTICLE 16, PARA 4) RELATING TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL LINKS AND COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE.
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF SANCTIONS AGAINST THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA


NOT ONLY IS THE POPULATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN DANGER BUT ALSO THE PEOPLE OF NEIGHBOURING AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. OUR REGION HAS BECOME TESTING GROUND OF THE READINESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO COMPLY WITH THE PRINCIPLES IT ITSELF HAS ADOPTED, PRIMARILY THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF MAN'S RIGHT TO LIFE IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, MAN AS A HUMAN BEING IS ENDANGERED, IE., HIS INalienable RIGHTS TO HEALTH, PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, TO THE REDUCTION AND PREVENTION OF ALL FORMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION, HIS RIGHT TO HAVE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND THE REALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THIS FIELD, HIS RIGHT TO A HUMANE APPROACH TO HIS LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS MANY OTHER RIGHTS HE IS ENTITLED TO IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC STANDARDS. ALL THIS HAS HAD A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE EXERCISE OF INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE HUMAN RIGHTS AND ON THE QUALITY OF MAN'S LIFE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY.

THE IMPACT THE SANCTIONS HAVE HAD ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS MANIFOLD AND VERY ADVERSE. IT IS MANIFESTED PRIMARILY IN THE EVER MORE FREQUENT DESTRUCTION TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT OF MAN'S SURROUNDINGS AND IN THE DETERIORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND THE PROTECTION REGIME.

THERE ARE MANY EXAMPLES OF THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF SANCTIONS.

IN CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC ISOLATION AND EXISTENTIAL THREAT, WITTINGLY OR UNWITTINGLY MAN BECOMES A BIRD OF PREY TO NATIONAL RESOURCES, EVEN THOSE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROTECTION REGIME. A FORCED PAUPERIZATION OF A SOCIETY REDUCES ITS READINESS AND CAPACITIES TO INVEST IN THE ENVIRONMENT. IN YUGOSLAVIA'S CASE UNCONTROLLED DEFORESTATION INCREASES THE DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND MAY SIGNIFICANT CLIMATIC CHANGES IN THE CARPATHIANS.

THERE IS AN INCREASING LIKELIHOOD THAT POLLUTION COULD BE "EXPORTED" FROM THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA TO OTHER COUNTRIES OR "IMPORTED" TO THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM THEM SINCE POLLUTION KNOWS NO FRONTIERS. THESE IS ALSO AN INCREASING RISK OF ILLEGAL IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND POLLUTION CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL ACCIDENTS.

ADEQUATE SUBSTITUTION OF IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS AND INTERMEDIATE GOODS, IN THE CONDITIONS OF SANCTIONS, IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE. BECAUSE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN SPARE PARTS, THERE IS AN IMMINENT DANGER THAT LIMITATIONS ON SOME INSTALLATIONS MIGHT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION WHOSE CONSEQUENCES WOULD AFFECT THE AREA BEYOND NATIONAL BORDERS (E.G. THE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT 'DJERDAP' COULD BE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BECAUSE THE LACK OF SPARE PARTS COULD PREVENT ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE OF FLANDER PROTECTION FACILITIES, WHEREFORE ABOUT 100 THOUSAND HECTARES OF ARABLE LAND IN VOJVODINA MIGHT BE INUNDATED THIS SPRING).


SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION, STUDY TOURS AND PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS HAVE ALSO BEEN SUSPENDED, AS WELL AS THE USE OF DATA BASES IN MANY INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS UN, UNEP, OECD, EC, HEXAGONES, MEDITERRANEAN PROJECT, REGIONAL CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT IN BUDAPEST, ETC. YUGOSLAV DATA HAVE BEEN DENIED ACCESS TO DATA BASES AT THE REGIONAL EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS. THE DAMAGE CAUSED IN THAT WAY CANNOT BE ESTIMATED FROM THE FINANCIAL POINT OF VIEW BUT IS CERTAINLY SUBSTANTIAL AND LONG-TERM.


THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLEAN AND RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES HAS BEEN SLOWED DOWN AFFECTING NOT ONLY YUGOSLAVIA BUT ALSO THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.


IN THE CONDITIONS OF SANCTIONS, CULTURAL MONUMENTS UNDER UNITED PROTECTION (KOTOR, TARA, SOPOCANI), INCLUDED IN THE WORLD HERITAGE CAN BE ALSO ENDANGERED, BECAUSE OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION, AND EVEN MORE DIFFICULT CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION MEASURES, ON THE ONE HAND, AND, ON THE OTHER, BECAUSE OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION.

UNFORTUNATELY THIS SUMMARY DOES NOT INCLUDE ALL Instances OF ADVERSE AND, IN SOME CASES, DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT. ON THE CONTRARY, EVERY DAY THE SANCTIONS ARE APPLIED INCREASES NOT ONLY THE SCOPE OF THE PRESENT PROBLEMS BUT CREATES NEW ONES AS WELL.

AT THE END OF THE 21ST CENTURY, WHEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ARE TREATED AS INTEGRAL PART OF DEVELOPMENT, THE CITIZENS OF A COUNTRY, A FOUNDER MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ARE DENIED THEIR INalienable RIGHTS TO LIFE AND HEALTH.


SANCTIONS AND SOCIAL BENEFITS REMITTANCES TO YUGOSLAVIA

BAN OF ALL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IMPOSED BY UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 INTERRUPTED PAYMENT OF FOREIGN PENSIONS, CHILD AND OTHER SOCIAL BENEFITS TO RECIPIENTS LIVING IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, SO THAT NOW, ONE YEAR LATER, THEIR VERY EXISTENCE IS SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

IN YUGOSLAVIA THERE ARE ABOUT 80 THOUSAND RECIPIENTS OF FOREIGN PENSIONS, ABOUT 40 THOUSAND OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FOREIGN SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS AND 800 THOUSAND OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO FOREIGN HEALTH INSURANCE, INCLUDING RETIRED PERSONS AND MEMBERS OF FAMILIES OF YUGOSLAV WORKERS EMPLOYED ABROAD. IN MOST CASES, THESE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN REGULATED BY BILATERAL SOCIAL INSURANCE AGREEMENTS WHICH YUGOSLAVIA CONCLUDED WITH 20 COUNTRIES AND WHICH, IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, CONTINUE IN FORCE IN ALL OTHER PROVISIONS. THESE AGREEMENTS COMprise THE PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING ILO CONVENTIONS SUCH AS CONVENTION NO. 102 CONCERNING MINIMUM STANDARDS OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND CONVENTION NO. 48 CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS. BY IMPLEMENTING RESOLUTION 757 IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SECURITY, UNITED NATIONS MEMBER-STATES VIOLATE IN THE MOST FLAGRANT WAY THE SAID PRINCIPLES, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE NOT REQUESTED TO DO SO IN THE RESOLUTION. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS IN THIS FIELD IS IN DIRECT CONTRAVENTION OF ARTICLE 9 OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS WHICH GUARANTEES THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO SOCIAL PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.

THE YUGOSLAV SIDE TOOK A NUMBER OF STEPS IN ORDER TO CREATE CONDITIONS IN WHICH UNITE NATIONS MEMBER-STATES GOVERNMENTS COULD BRING POSITIVE DECISIONS ON THIS MATTER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS, SO, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BROUGHT A DECREES INSTRUCTING YUGOSLAV BANKS TO DISBURSE WITHIN SEVEN DAYS ALL PENSIONS, RENTS, CHILD AND OTHER SOCIAL BENEFITS REMITTED FROM ABROAD TO THEIR RECIPIENTS. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES IN ALL RELEVANT FOREIGN COUNTRIES, SUCH AS MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MINISTRIES OF LABOUR AND LIABON DEPARTMENTS IN CHARGE OF IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THIS DECREE. THEY HAVE BEEN ALSO OFFERED TRANSFER MODALITIES THAT WOULD MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SAID COMMITTEE.

UNFORTUNATELY, CONCRETE RESULTS ARE NOT YET FOR THE UNTIED STATES, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA CONTINUE TO SEND CHEQUES TO THEIR PENSIONERS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

IT IS REALISTIC TO EXPECT THAT, AFTER THE TIGHTENING OF SANCTIONS ON 26 APRIL 1989, THE SITUATION WILL BE EVEN MORE DIFFICULT, AS IT STANDS NOW, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, ALLOW YUGOSLAV CITIZENS TO COLLECT THEIR BENEFITS IN THESE COUNTRIES. UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, THIS IS ALSO POSSIBLE IN THE NETHERLANDS. ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE INFORMATION OVER 50 PER CENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES HAVE TRAVELLED ABROAD TO COLLECT THEIR MONEY. IN DOING SO, THEY HAVE EXPOSED THEMSELVES TO FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL STRAINS, AS WELL AS TO ALL SORTS OF OTHER HUMILIATIONS AS THEY QUEUE FOR VISAS, CHANGE BUSES, TRAINS OR PLANES AND ARE OFTEN TREATED IN A MOST UNCOOPERATIVE WAY AS THEY PURSUE ONE OF THE MOST BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS ENSHRINED IN ALL INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS. MOST OF THESE PEOPLE ARE OF ADVANCED AGE AND OFTEN NOT IN THE BEST OF HEALTH AND IT IS AN OUTRAGE TO THINK THAT THEY ARE DENIED THEIR LONG-DESERVED RIGHTS JUST FOR BEING YUGOSLAV NATIONALS. THEY LEFT THEIR HOMELAND IN THE 1940S WHEN THEY WERE AT THEIR PRIME AND INVESTED ALL THEIR ENERGIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEWLY-FOUND HOME. IF ONLY TO FIND THEMSELVES DENIED OF THEIR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY BILATERAL AGREEMENTS EVEN IN CASE THEY ARE BROKEN.
SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS IMPOSED IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS


1. ALL EC MEMBER COUNTRIES HAVE BANNED, BY SPECIAL ORDERS, ENTRY INTO THEIR TERRITORY OF BUSES BEARING YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION PLATES AND OF THOSE WITH FOREIGN REGISTRATION CARRYING YUGOSLAV PASSENGERS. THIS HAS BEEN BASED ON THE EC ORDER PROHIBITING FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH YUGOSLAV ENTERPRISES, WHICH EXCEEDS THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY THE SC RESOLUTIONS, WHICH PROHIBIT ONLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CERTAIN KINDS OF GOODS AND DO NOT PERTAIN TO TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS AND PASSENGERS.

AS A RESULT OF THESE MEASURES, THE YUGOSLAV CITIZENS WORKING ABROAD ON A PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY BASIS HAVE BEEN PUT INTO A DIFFICULT POSITION, SINCE A LARGE NUMBER OF THEM IS COMING TO YUGOSLAVIA TO VISIT THEIR RELATIVES, ESPECIALLY FOR THE NEW YEAR AND EASTERN HOLIDAYS, BY BUSES WHOSE FARES ARE MORE ECONOMICAL.

2. REFERRENG TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL EMBARGO AND TO THE OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL POOL OF INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS ON THE ALLEGEDLY INCREASED RISK OF TRANSPORT DESTINATION TO OR DEPARTING FROM YUGOSLAVIA BECAUSE OF THE OPEN OR CONCEALED HOSTILITIES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER SFOR, THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR ROAD TRANSPORT IN GENEVA REQUESTED THE UN MEMBER COUNTRIES TO BAN ENTRY INTO THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES OF VEHICLES BEARING YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION.

THERE ARE NO GROUNDS FOR THE ABOVE PROHIBITION BECAUSE THERE HAVE NOT BEEN, AND THERE ARE NO WAR OPERATIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA. NEITHER ARE THE TRUCKS PASSING THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA SUBJECT TO ANY OTHER INCREASED RISK. THEIR TRANSIT THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA IS SAFE AND FREE OF ANY PARTICULAR PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, THE SC RESOLUTIONS DO NOT PROVIDE FOR THE BAN OF ENTRY OF TRUCKS BEARING YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION IN THE TERRITORY OF OTHER STATES FOR THE SHIPMENT OF DRUGS, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, FOOD AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF YUGOSLAV CITIZENS TRANSFERRED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO YUGOSLAVIA AND VICEVERSA.

3. REFERRING TO THE DECISION BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT, THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR ROAD TRANSPORT IN GENEVA PROHIBITED THE ISLACEMENT OF TIR CARRIERS TO THE YUGOSLAV CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CEASED THEIR DISTRIBUTION TO YUGOSLAV SHIPING AGENTS. THIS PROHIBITION IS IN CONTRAVENATION OF THE TIR CONVENTION ADOPTED BY THE UN ECE IN 1975. ARTICLE 7 OF THIS CONVENTION DOES NOT ALLOW INTRODUCTION OF SUCH BANS. IT ALSO REQUESTED UN MEMBER STATES TO BAR ALL VEHICLES WITH YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION FROM ENTERING THEIR TERRITORIES.

SOME WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, FRG OF GERMANY IN PARTICULAR, HAVE UNDERTAKEN ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO RESTRICT THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS TO YUGOSLAVIA IN A MANNER WHICH HAS NOT BEEN ENVISAGED BY THE SC RESOLUTION.

THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES FIRST PROHIBITED THE SALE OF TICKETS IN THEIR TERRITORY TO PASSENGERS DESIGNATED FOR YUGOSLAVIA, AND SUBSEQUENTLY ALSO ENTRY INTO AND TRANSIT THROUGH THEIR TERRITORY OF PASSENGER WAGONS OF THE YUGOSLAV RAILWAYS. THESE PROHIBITIONS ARE IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY TRANSPORT AND ANNEXES THERETO.

5. DRIVERS AND PASSENGERS OF VEHICLES WITH YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION PLATES ARE HELD FOR MANY HOURS, EVEN WEEKS, IN JAIL AND HUMILIATED IN ALL KINDS OF WAYS AT BORDER CROSSINGS WITH HUNGARY, AUSTRIA AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES. ALTHOUGH THEY POSSESS APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT THEY ARE SHIPMENT MEDICINE AND HUMANITARIAN AID, ALLOWED BY THE SC RESOLUTIONS, POLICE AND CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES OF THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES ARE HOLDING VEHICLES WITH YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION PLATE AT Border CROSSINGS FOR SEVEN OR MORE DAYS, THOUGH THERE ARE NO GROUNDS FOR THIS IN THE SC RESOLUTIONS. SEVERAL ELDERLY PEOPLE AND CHILDREN FROM YUGOSLAVIA DIED WHILE THEY WERE WAITING IN THEIR CARS OR BUSES FOR HOURS IN THE 1992 SUMMER HEAT TO PASS THE OTHERWISE ROUTINE AND SHORT CUSTOMS PROCEDURE AT THE YUGOSLAV-HUNGARIAN BORDER CROSSING AT HORGOS.

BECAUSE OF THIS DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT AT BORDER CROSSINGS, PASSENGER TRAFFIC CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE. WHILE DRIVERS TIRE OUT AND HAVE TO WORK LONGER THAN PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE WORK OF CREWS OF VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT (AETR) WITH DIRECT CONSEQUENCES FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. DUE TO RESTRICTED ENTRY TO VEHICLES WITH YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION PLATES TO SOME COUNTRIES AND SPECIAL TREATMENT ACCORDED THESE VEHICLES,
6. Due to the oil and oil products embargo the number of vehicles used per day has been significantly reduced. City transport country-wide has been most seriously affected. Buses are overcrowded which inconveniences in particular elderly people, mothers with small children, pregnant women, the blind and disabled. Poor public transport affects also over 700,000 elementary and secondary school students.

7. The embargo has put an end to regular air traffic between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other countries: 43 planes of Yugoslav air companies have been grounded, while passengers are compelled to use more complicated and longer ways to travel. The consequences are felt not only in Yugoslavia. In 1961, 848,000 passengers arrived to and 982,000 passengers left Yugoslavia on board Yugoslav and foreign airlines from Belgrade and other Yugoslav airports. In a particularly difficult situation are seriously sick people whose only hope is a trip abroad for complicated operations financed by voluntary contributions of citizens. The nearest international airport (Budapest or Sofia) is a 6-to 10-hour car ride away, reachable only after long waits at border crossings, often in winter cold or summer heat.

International passenger traffic is a profit-making business both for public and private companies. However, UN sanctions imposed against the FR of Yugoslavia have affected and will continue to affect primarily the man in the street. His travel plans, either for business, pleasure or medical treatment, for instance, make travel to, and contact among, people difficult, even deny them today when they are rightly considered civilizational benefits available to all is anachronistic and inhuman.
SPORTS AND SANCTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 OF 30 MAY 1992, AMONG OTHER THINGS, CALLS ON ALL MEMBER-STATES TO TAKE NECESSARY STEPS TO PREVENT INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS REPRESENTING THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM PARTICIPATING IN ATHLETIC EVENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION, YUGOSLAV ATHLETES HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE ONLY IN INDIVIDUAL EVENTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN BARCELONA, IN THE DISABLED PARALYMPICS ALSO IN BARCELONA AND IN SOME BALKAN, EUROPEAN AND WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS, AS WELL AS IN SOME INDIVIDUAL INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS IN TRACK AND FIELD, ROWING, GYMNASTICS, KARATE, TABLE TENNIS, TENNIS, MARKSMANSHIP, FENCING AND CHESS.


SINCE, IN TEAM SPORTS, THE PARTICIPATION AND SUCCESS IN EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE A PREREQUISITE FOR PARTICIPATION IN WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS AND SINCE THEY REPRESENT QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE 1996 OLYMPICS, IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT OUR ATHLETES WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES BECAUSE OF THE BAN ON COMPETING IN TEAM SPORTS EVENTS.

THE INABILITY OF YUGOSLAV ATHLETES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SAID COMPETITIONS WILL CERTAINLY RESULT IN A FALL IN THE LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE, BOTH ATHLETIC AND COACHING, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF A LOSS OF MOTIVATION AND INTEREST IN SPORTS IN GENERAL.

THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS REPEATEDLY CALLED ON MANY RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC FORA, AS WELL AS ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS COMMITTEE TO RECONSIDER AND POSSIBLY LIFT THE BAN ON THE PARTICIPATION OF YUGOSLAV ATHLETES IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION BUT, REGRETTABLY, ALL THESE CALLS WENT UNHEEDED. IN CONDITIONS OF SANCTIONS, ALL THE PROPOSALS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA TO DATE HAVE BEEN BASED ON THE NEED TO ENSURE THE SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN YUGOSLAVIA AND THE END ACHIEVEMENT OF MAINTAIN THE ESSENTIAL CONTACTS WITH THE WORLD.

YUGOSLAV ATHLETES HAVE DONE EXCEPTIONALLY WELL IN A NUMBER OF SPORTS, ESPECIALLY IN TEAM SPORTS (BASKETBALL, HANDBALL, WATERPOLO, FOOTBALL AND VOLLEYBALL) AND, QUITE RIGHTLY, RANK AMONG THE BEST IN THE WORLD. THE QUALITY AND RHYTHM THAT YUGOSLAV ATHLETES CONTRIBUTED TO INTERNATIONAL SPORTS EVENTS HAVE BEEN QUITE REMARKABLE AND THEIR ABSENCE FROM THESE EVENTS IS VERY NOTICEABLE INDEED. THIS IS TESTIFIED BY NUMEROUS STATEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS AND ATHLETES THEMSELVES. UNFORTUNATELY, THESE STATEMENTS HAVE FAILED TO MOVE THOSE WHO MAKE DECISIONS AS THEY REMAIN UNIMPRESSED. SO, IN THE FIELD IN WHICH POLITICS HAS THE LEAST RIGHT TO BE INVOLVED AND IN WHICH ALL HURDLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE SURMOUNTED THE EASIEST WAY, GRAVE INJUICE HAS BEEN MADE TO ONE OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS MEMBERS OF THE WORLD SPORTS FAMILY - THE YUGOSLAV ATHLETIC MOVEMENT AND ITS ATHLETES.

SUCH AN ATTITUDE RUNS AGAINST THE GRAIN OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHERE IT IS SAID IN UNAMBIGUOUS TERMS THAT NO NATION WILL BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST ON THE BASIS OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL OR INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF ITS COUNTRY OR TERRITORY, NO MATTER WHETHER IT IS INDEPENDENT, UNDER TRUSTEESHIP, NON-SERF-GOVERNING OR WHETHER ITS SOVEREIGNITY IS LIMITED IN ANY OTHER WAY. AT THE SAME TIME, SUCH AN ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF SOME INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES IN PARTICULAR, IS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION WHICH GRANTS EQUAL PROTECTION TO EVERYONE, ESPECIALLY AGAINST ANY DISCRIMINATION OR INSTITUTION TO SUCH DISCRIMINATION.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA THEREFORE CALLS ONCE AGAIN ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, ATHLETIC FEDERATIONS AND WORLD ATHLETES IN PARTICULAR, TO PRESS THEIR COUNTRIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ATHLETIC FEDERATIONS TO SEE THAT THESE UNFAIR AND INHUMAN SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST YUGOSLAV ATHLETES BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, ARE LIFTED SOON.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADVISE OF A VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION IN THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOCIAL FIELD, DUE TO A LARGE NUMBER OF REFUGEES WHO HAVE FOUND SHELTER IN YUGOSLAVIA AND WHOSE NUMBER IS INCREASING EVERY DAY. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS WHICH CULMINATED IN ARMED CONFLICTS, FIRST IN CROATIA AND THEN IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, OVER HALF A MILLION OF REFUGEES ARRIVED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA, WITH ALL THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH A PROCESS.

THROUGH AN ORGANIZED SOCIETY-WIDE ACTION ALL NECESSARY MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE PAST PERIOD TO AMELIORATE AND RESOLVE THESE PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, THESE PROBLEMS ARE BECOMING EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TO RESOLVE NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF A LARGE AND INCREASING NUMBER OF REFUGEES, BUT ALSO BECAUSE OF THE LIMITATIONS FACED BY YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS POPULATION IN THEIR CAPABILITIES TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID IN A VERY DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION AS A CONSEQUENCE OF, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE UNFAIR SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA. WHEN THESE SANCTIONS WERE ESTABLISHED NOBODY QUESTIONED THE HUMANITY OF IMPOSING SEVERE ECONOMIC AND OTHER SANCTIONS ON A COUNTRY AND A PEOPLE TAKING UPON THEMSELVES THE HUMANE OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE SHELTER TO SUCH A LARGE NUMBER OF REFUGEES. BEYOND, POLITICAL FACTORS DO PLAY AN ENORMOUS ROLE ALSO IN THE HUMANITARIAN FIELD, SO THAT INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE EXTENDED TO REFUGEES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA, ESPECIALLY BILATERAL ASSISTANCE, IS INCOMPARABLY SMALLER THAN THE ASSISTANCE ARRIVING IN OTHER PARTS OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND IS DETERMINED IN GREAT MEASURE BY POLITICAL INTERESTS, AS IF THE REFUGEES IN THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA WERE NOT THE VICTIMS OF THE ONE AND THE SAME CONFLICT.

THIS UNEQUAL POSITION OF MORE THAN HALF A MILLION REFUGEES - SERBS, CROATS, MUSLIMS AND MEMBERS OF OTHER PEOPLES - IS CERTAINLY UNFAVOURABLY AFFECTED BY THE MEDIA DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SERBS AND THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA SYSTEMATICALLY PURSUED IN MANY COUNTRIES ALL OVER THE WORLD. DURING THE ARMED CONFLICT IN CROATIA, FOR INSTANCE, THE WORLD PRESS WAS NOT INFORMED AT ALL THAT OVER 200,000 SERBS HAD BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR ANCESTRAL HOMES TO SEEK REFUGE IN SERBIA. THE EXODUS OF THE SERB PEOPLE IN WESTERN SLAVONIA WAS NEVER CHARACTERIZED AS "ETHNIC CLEANSING" AND THE FACT THAT THE NUMBER OF SERBS IN ZAGREB AND OTHER CROATIAN TOWNS HAS BEEN REDUCED UNDER PRESSURE BY MORE THAN A HALF HAS NEVER BEEN ASSESSED AS A VIOLATION OF THEIR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS.

EVEN MORE DISCRIMINATED ARE THE SERBS WHO WERE FORCED TO FLEE THE HORRORS OF THE WAR IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. THE WORLD PUBLIC IS OVERWHELMED WITH THE NEWS OF THE TRAGIC FATE OF MUSLIM AND CROAT REFUGEES, WHILE ONLY A FEW WORLD AGENCIES HAVE REPORTED ON HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SERBS WHO FLED THE DEVASTATION AND OTHER WAR HAZARDS AND CAME TO SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND PARTS OF KRAJINA.

WE, THEREFORE, EXPECT FROM INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS, CONSISTENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF NEUTRALITY, IMPARTIALITY AND THE NON-POLITICAL CHARACTER OF THEIR ACTIVITY, TO CONTRIBUTE TO AN OBJECTIVE PRESENTATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS THAT YUGOSLAVIA IS DRAMATICALLY FACED WITH.

1. AT THIS MOMENT THERE ARE ABOUT 655,000 REFUGEES IN THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA, 595,000 IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND 70,000 IN THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO. THIS NUMBER IS AUGMENTED BY 150,000 TO 200,000 OF OTHER REFUGEES IN SERBIA AND 10,000 IN MONTENEGRO WHO ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES. THIS NUMBER IS NOT FINAL SINCE UP TO 1000 NEW REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SERBIA EVERY DAY.

AS TO NATIONALITY STRUCTURE, THE MOST NUMEROUS REFUGEES IN SERBIA ARE SERBS [84.2 PER CENT], MUSLIMS [6.2 PER CENT] AND CROATS [1.6 PER CENT]. THE REMAINING 8 PER CENT ACCOUNTS FOR ALBANIANS, JEWS, BULGARIANS, ROMANY AND HUNGARIAN REFUGEES. THERE IS AN EQUAL NUMBER OF MUSLIM, SERB AND MONTENEGRIN REFUGEES IN MONTENEGRO.

ALL REFUGEES IN THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA ARE PROVIDED A COLLECTIVE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL AND OTHER RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION, IN THE WAY PROVIDED FOR THE CITIZENS OF THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA.

THE REFUGEES UNABLE TO FIND BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION WITH RELATIVES, FRIENDS OR WITH OTHER CITIZENS ARE PROVIDED BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION IN COLLECTIVE FACILITIES. WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CAPACITIES OF THE COUNTRY, THE REFUGEES ACCOMMODATED WITHIN FAMILIES ARE GRANTED MONTHLY ASSISTANCE IN FOOD, ITEMS OF PERSONAL HYGIENE, CLOTHES AND FOOTWEAR. THE TOKEN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WHICH REFUGEES ARE OTHERWISE ENTITLED TO IS NOT PAID SINCE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THAT PURPOSE.


THE SITUATION AND STATUS OF THE REFUGEES IN THE FRG OF YUGOSLAVIA IS FURTHER AGGRAVATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS. THESE SANCTIONS HAVE BEEN DRAYING THE YUGOSLAV ECONOMY FOR 9 MONTHS NOW, SO THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ARE AT THE VERGE OF EXISTENCE. IN COMPARISON TO
1981, the social product has plummeted drastically, which aggravates the social and economic position of the population, especially the most vulnerable groups. Out of 2,300,000 people employed in the economy of the FR of Yugoslavia, in normal conditions, 800,000 or one-third of the overall number have been laid off, with wages and salaries reduced to 70 percent of the normal pay.

The very precise data contained in the latest "United Nations Revised Interagency Appeal for the Former Yugoslavia" April to December 1993", are further evidence of the difficult refugee situation in the FR of Yugoslavia.

This situation stretches the FR of Yugoslavia beyond the point of endurance with regard to providing housing for the refugees and handling their problems. On the other hand, the international community has shifted the burden of caring for refugees onto the shoulders of the citizens of Yugoslavia. Until two months ago, only 10-15 percent of the overall refugee needs was provided by international humanitarian organizations. This percentage has recently increased to about 30 percent due primarily to the additional efforts of the UNHCR, humanitarian bureau of the European Community, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Belgian branch of "Medecins sans Frontieres" and some others.

Bilateral assistance which otherwise is the main source of financing refugees in Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slovenia, is almost non-existent in Yugoslavia.

2. The government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point in particular to the very difficult situation of refugee children and women refugees. There are about 250,000 refugee children in Yugoslavia, 1,200 of them without both parents. The situation of children, as a population category in the FR of Yugoslavia, particularly refugee children, has worsened as a consequence of economic sanctions. In the warring environment, the social climate in which children are being raised is such as to provide fertile ground for many diseases, including mental illnesses and traumas. The situation of children in the FR of Yugoslavia and, by the same token, the position of refugee children, is seriously affected also by the endangered rights to the highest level of health and medical care, to quality food, social protection etc. There is a lack of food, medicine and spare parts for medical equipment, heating oil for schools and hospitals, so that child mortality is rising.

In addition to refugees, the number of women refugees, particularly women with children, are also facing a difficult situation. That the number of women refugees is large is evidenced by the fact that as much as 83 percent of all adult refugees in Serbia are women. This population group is additionally endangered because of their ill-treatment and rape in war zones.

3. The Yugoslav government wishes to use this opportunity in particular to draw attention to the specific situation faced by refugees in it. They are an example of mass exiles unknown thus far either to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Humanitarian Organizations or to Yugoslav authorities. Considering the fact that 96-97 percent of all refugees have either private or public accommodation, the exceptionally difficult livelihood of many families compels refugees. An estimated 250,000 to 300,000, to look for their housing themselves. It is quite certain that many of them will try to find a solution by emigrating to other, primarily Western, countries. One of the solutions is the introduction of a shelter for family accommodation of refugees. In close cooperation with the UNHCR, an introduction and construction project for refugee accommodation has been initiated. However, the overall project provides for the accommodation of only 8,000 people. Due to the exceptionally difficult economic situation brought about by economic sanctions, Yugoslavia is unable to finance this project alone. If the international community fails to provide assistance, a large number of refugees will be forced to look for their own solutions, most probably by emigrating to other countries.

The specific nature of the refugee population in the FR of Yugoslavia will require that the Yugoslav authorities in identifying their overall needs, ask for assistance from international humanitarian organizations with a view to ensuring long-term solutions to their problems.

The Yugoslav government wishes also to point to the existence of a large number of the citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, estimated at about 400,000, living as refugees in many countries of Europe. Their stay in these countries will necessitate the solution of a large number of humanitarian problems. In order to ensure their return to Yugoslavia, it will be necessary to seek solutions through bilateral and multilateral cooperation and through concerted action.

4. The Yugoslav government is aware that the refugee problems will be present in this region long after the cessation of the armed conflicts. Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the conclusions of the London stage of the international conference on the former Yugoslavia and the decisions taken in various international meetings devoted to the victims of the conflict, the government of the FR of Yugoslavia calls on the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian organizations, in addition to the emergency relief assistance already provided and drawing upon their long-standing international experience in the field, to assist the competent Yugoslav authorities in finding a lasting solution to the problems of refugees and other persons affected by war and military operations accordingly. The Yugoslav government interprets the definition of "refugee", embodied in numerous United Nations documents, in the broadest possible sense.

For the purpose of finding a long-term solution to the problem of refugees, the Yugoslav government calls on the UNHCR and, as appropriate, other international non-governmental organizations, drawing on the experiences and resources of all relevant international agencies to engage in.
A) PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES REMAINING IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE ASSISTANCE IN THE REALIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND OTHER LONG-TERM FORMS OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE AND IN DEVISING VARIOUS WAYS OF CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE ASSISTANCE AIMED AT CONTINUING THE REFUGEE SETTLEMENT'S ADAPTATION AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, ASSISTANCE IN MEETING THE ESSENTIAL NEEDS IN THE EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF REFUGEES.

B) PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO FACILITATE RETURN TO THEIR HOMES FOR THOSE REFUGEES WHO SO WISH AFTER THE CESSION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. HERE WE PARTICULARLY HAVE IN MIND THE ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING NORMAL FLOWS OF LIFE WITHIN THE SO-CALLED "EMERGENCY DEVELOPMENT" PROGRAMME. IN THIS CONTEXT, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT URGES THE UNHCR TO TAKE PART IN THE WORK OF THE EXISTING AND FUTURE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEES FOR THE RETURN OF REFUGEES WHICH WILL DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, CROATIA, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND MACEDONIA.

C) WE ALSO EXPECT THE UNHCR TO TAKE WITHIN THE OVERALL TREATMENT OF REFUGEES IN YUGOSLAVIA, APPROPRIATE ACTION IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE REFUGEES WHO FULFIL THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS BE GRANTED THE REFUGEE STATUS UNDER THE 1951 CONVENTION ON THE STATUS OF REFUGEES AND THE 1967 PROTOCOL ON THE STATUS OF REFUGEES.

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BRING THE ATTENTION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO THE FACT THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724 (1991) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA DECIDED TO APPROVE IMPORT OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS INTO THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES IF A RECOGNIZED INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION UNDERTOOK TO SPONSOR IT. SINCE NO ASSOCIATION HAS SO FAR INDICATED ITS INTENTION TO DO SO, WE APPEAL TO NUMEROUS INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT IN THIS REGION TO HELP THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA ALLEVIATE THE DIFFICULT HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS ALSO THROUGH THESE IMPORTS.

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IS AWARE THAT A FINAL AND DURABLE SOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM AS WELL AS MANY OTHER RELATED PROBLEMS CAN BE FOUND ONLY IN THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT TO DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT. THEREFORE, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, IN ADDITION TO THE APPEAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO RENDER URGENT AND LONG-TERM ASSISTANCE IN SOLVING DIFFICULT HUMANITARIAN REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA MENTIONED IN THIS AIDE MEMOIRE, CALLS ALSO ON THIS OCCASION ON ALL INTERNATIONAL FACTORS TO INVEST FURTHER EFFORTS IN ORDER TO OBJECTIVELY ASSESS THE ENTIRE PROBLEM IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND ARRIVE AT ITS JUST SOLUTION BY PEACEFUL MEANS. ONLY THIS WOULD BRING PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO ALL PEOPLE IN THIS REGION.
THE LATEST DATA ON THE NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF REFUGEES FROM THE FORMER SFRY IN THE
FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THEIR SOCIAL STATUS

1. ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF THE COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, ON 10
MAY 1993 THERE WERE 656,089 REFUGEES FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, SLOVENIA AND MACEDONIA IN
THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA (392,629 OF THEM, OR 59.8 PER CENT, FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, ACCOUNTING FOR 6.2 PER
CENT OF THE OVERALL POPULATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 10.5 MILLION. OUT OF THIS
NUMBER, 60,000 IS ACCOMMODATED IN SERBIA (OR 6.8 PER CENT OF THE OVERALL POPULATION IN SERBIA OF 8,675,967)
AND 66,089 IN MONTENEGRO (OR 10.6 PER CENT OF THE OVERALL POPULATION OF MONTENEGRO OF 624,043). 323,000
(56.4 PER CENT) ARE PERSONS WHO FLED FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA TO SERBIA, AND 59,829 (9.2 PER CENT) TO
MONTENEGRO.

2. MOST OF THE PEOPLE WHO FOUND REFUGE IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED IN
FAMILIES (96 PER CENT), WHILE ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF REFUGEES ARE ACCOMMODATED COLLECTIVELY (4 PER
CENT). THIS, FROM THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES ACCOMMODATED IN SERBIA, 98.9 PER CENT HAVE BEEN
ACCOMMODATED WITH FAMILIES AND 3.1 PERCENT ARE IN COLLECTIVE RECEPTION CENTRES, WHILE IN MONTENEGRO
95.1 PER CENT REFUGEES ARE ACCOMMODATED WITH FAMILIES AND 4.9 PER CENT ARE IN COLLECTIVE RECEPTION
CENTRES.

3. AS REGARDS THE NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE REFUGEES, 94.2 PER CENT OF THE REFUGEES
ACCOMMODATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ARE OF SERBIAN NATIONALITY (497,000), 6.3 PER CENT ARE OF MUSLIM
NATIONALITY (37,000);

1.5 PER CENT ARE CROATS (9,000) AND 8 PER CENT ARE OF OTHER NATIONALITIES (HUNGARIAN, ALBANIAN,
ETC.), THAT IS 47,000. IN MONTENEGRO, REFUGEES HAVE BEEN FOUND BY 38.9 PER CENT REFUGEES OF SERBIAN
NATIONALITY (25,744), 30.3 PER CENT OF MONTENEGRO (20,000) AND 30.8 PER CENT OF MUSLIM (20,345). IN THIS
CONNECTION IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERLINE THAT ALL THESE PERSONS ARE TREATED EQUALLY IRRESPECTIVE OF
THEIR NATIONAL ORIGIN.

4. FROM THE ENTIRE REFUGEE POPULATION ACCOMMODATED IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, 301,573 ARE
WOMEN ABOVE THE AGE OF 18 (48 PER CENT), WHILE MEN ABOVE THE AGE OF 18 ACCOUNT FOR 66,329 (10.1 PER
CENT). 261,000 (47.6 PER CENT) WOMEN REFUGEES OF LEGAL AGE HAVE FOUND REFUGE IN SERBIA AND 20,573 (31.4
PER CENT) IN MONTENEGRO, WHILE THE MEN OF LEGAL AGE ACCOUNT FOR 50,000 (8.8 PER CENT) IN THE REPUBLIC
OF SERBIA AND 8,329 (12.8 PER CENT) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO.

5. OUT OF THE OVERALL REFUGEE POPULATION ACCOMMODATED IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, THERE ARE
268,187 CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18, I.E. 43.9 PER CENT (19,554 UNDER THE AGE OF 1; 64,926 BETWEEN THE
AGE OF 1 AND 7 AND 173,837 BETWEEN AGE 7 AND 18). IN THE TERRITORY OF SERBIA, THERE ARE 251,000 CHILDREN UNDER
THE AGE OF 18, I.E. 42.6 PER CENT (17,000 UNDER THE AGE OF 1; 85,000 BETWEEN 1 AND 7 AND 49,000 BETWEEN 7
AND 18) AND IN THE TERRITORY OF MONTENEGRO 57,187 CHILDREN IN THIS AGE GROUP, I.E. 58.3 PER CENT (2,524

6. AS REGARDS THE VULNERABLE CATEGORIES OF REFUGEES, SERBIA HAS ACCOMMODATED 1,200 CHILDREN
WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE, 10,000 BABIES BORN IN EXILE, 50,000 ELDERLY AND INFRM PERSONS, 250 PATIENTS ON
DIALYSIS AND 6,000 DIABETIC PATIENTS (DATA FOR MONTENEGRO ARE UNAVAILABLE).

7. THE DATA ON THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF REFUGEES ARE UNAVAILABLE. ACCORDING TO SOME
INFORMATION, THE STRUCTURE OF REFUGEES FROM THE WAR-AFFECTED AREAS OF THE FORMER SFRY WHO HAVE
FOUND REFUGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IS THE FOLLOWING: 0.4 PER CENT FARMERS, 3.3 PER CENT MINERS
AND WORKERS IN INDUSTRY, 1.6 PER CENT OF SENIORS, 1.3 PERCENT ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS, 0.06 PER CENT MANAGERS,
3.4 PER CENT PROFESSIONALS AND ARTISTS, 0.2 PER CENT PEOPLE OF OTHER OCCUPATIONS, 2.7 PER CENT PENSIONERS
AND DISABLED PERSONS, 3.9 PER CENT HOUSEWIVES, 27.5 PER CENT PUPILS AND STUDENTS, 0.2 PER
CENT DEPENDENTS AND 55.2 PER CENT PERSONS UNKNOWN UNRECORDED OCCUPATION.

FOR MONTENEGRO, THE DATA ON THE STRUCTURE OF REFUGEES ARE UNAVAILABLE. IT IS RELIABLY KNOWN
HOWEVER THAT AMONG REFUGEES THERE ARE DOCTORS, JURISTS, PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, ECONOMISTS,
ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, POLITICAL SCIENTISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, NURSES, WORKERS, FARMERS, ETC.

8. WE DO NOT POSSESS DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS OF THESE
PERSONS BEFORE THEY FOUND REFUGE IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, FLEETING THE HORRORS OF WAR AND OTHER
DANGERS AND INSECURITY. HOWEVER, IT IS RELIABLY KNOWN THAT ON THE WHOLE, THE REFUGEES FROM CROATIA
WERE BETTER-OFF THAN THE REFUGEES FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS OF PERSONS WHO FOUND REFUGE IN THE FR OF
YUGOSLAVIA, IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT THESE PERSONS HAVE FLED THEIR HOMES, MOST FREQUENTLY
WITHOUT ANY RESOURCES, AND ARE THEREFORE TREATED IN THE SAME WAY AS PERSONS IN NEED OF SOCIAL
ASSISTANCE (PERSONS WITHOUT ANY MEANS AND POSSIBILITIES OF SUPPORTING THEMSELVES, AND THEREFORE IN
NEED OF ADEQUATE FORMS OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT). FOR THIS REASON, THESE PERSONS,
THE FAMILIES IN WHICH THEY ARE ACCOMMODATED AND THE INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE ACCOMMODATED
COLLECTIVELY, AS WELL AS HEALTH INSTITUTIONS ARE PROVIDED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POSSIBILITIES OF
THE SOCIETY, APPROPRIATE ORGANIZED ASSISTANCE IN MONEY OR KIND (FOOD, CLOTHES, FOOTWEAR, MEDICINE, MEDICAL
MATERIAL, ETC.). IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT THAT ALL THE REFUGEES ARE ACCOMMODATED EQUAL TREATMENT,
REGARDLESS OF THEIR NATIONAL ORIGIN, BUT DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF REFUGEE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND
THEIR NATURAL STRUCTURE (CHILDREN, ELDERLY AND THE SICK, ETC.) AND THAT THEY ARE ALL PROVIDED FULL
HEALTH CARE.

IT SHOULD BE ADDED THAT A SMALL NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA
HAVE FOUND USUALLY A TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOCIAL OR PRIVATE SECTOR AND THAT DURING THAT TIME,
THEY ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE REFUGEE BENEFITS, PROVIDED THEIR INCOMES ARE SUFFICIENT TO COVER
THEM AND THEIR FAMILY'S MINIMUM NEEDS.