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QUESTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL PERSONS SUBJECTED
TO ANY FORM OF DETENTION OR IMPRISONMENT

Detention of international civil servants and their families:
updated report by the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 6	2
II. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS	7 - 23	4
III. CASES RECENTLY CLARIFIED	24 - 26	8
IV. TYPES OF VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS	27 - 38	9
A. Arbitrary arrest and detention	27 - 33	9
B. Killings, executions, deaths in detention ...	34	10
C. Disappearances	35	10
D. Ban on leaving a country	36	10
E. Violation of the rights of the families	37 - 38	10
V. ACTION AND PROPOSALS TO FURTHER RESPECT FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS	39 - 42	11

Annex

Consolidated list of staff members under arrest and detention or missing and with respect to whom the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations have been unable to exercise fully their right to protection	13
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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1987/21, dealt with the issue of the human rights of United Nations staff members and expressed its deep concern that some 50 staff members were still detained, imprisoned, reported missing - some having even died in detention - or held in a country against their will. The Sub-Commission further stated that it was conscious of the fact that the rights of United Nations staff members should be given particular attention in view of the responsibility entrusted to the Organization in the area of human rights, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Sub-Commission, at its fortieth session, a detailed report on the situation of international civil servants and their families detained, imprisoned, missing or held in a country against their will, in order to enable the Sub-Commission to consider those cases in the light of the international instruments relating to human rights.

2. At its forty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1988/41 on this subject. In that resolution the Commission referred to its resolution 31 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980, in which it had dealt with respect for the human rights of United Nations staff members and to Sub-Commission resolution 1987/21, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session an updated version of the report he had been asked to submit to the Sub-Commission at its fortieth session on the situation of international civil servants and their families detained, imprisoned, missing or held in a country against their will, including those cases which had been successfully settled during the five years preceding the Commission's forty-fifth session. The present document is submitted to the Commission pursuant to that request.

3. The Secretary-General, pursuant to Sub-Commission resolution 1987/21, submitted his report on the detention of staff members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/17) to the Sub-Commission at its fortieth session. The information contained in that report was based on two documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session: the report of the Secretary-General on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/C.5/42/14 and Corr.1) and the note by the Secretary-General containing the views of staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat on personnel questions (A/C.5/42/37).

4. At its fortieth session, the Sub-Commission examined the report of the Secretary-General on detained staff members and adopted resolution 1988/9 entitled "Protection of staff members of the United Nations system", in which it expressed its deep concern that violations of human rights of staff members of the United Nations system and threats against their security and independence had increased over the past year and that about 100 cases remained unresolved. The Sub-Commission further stated that it was conscious that those violations of the fundamental rights of staff members of the United Nations system and the threats against their security and independence could only have negative effects on the implementation of the mandates of the organs and agencies of the United Nations system. Pursuant to paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Sub-Commission entrusted one of its members, Mrs. Mary Concepción Bautista, with the task of examining the violations of the human rights of staff members of the United Nations system, their families and

experts, as well as the repercussions of those violations on the functioning of United Nations organs and agencies. The Sub-Commission requested that a preliminary report be submitted to it at its forty-first session.

5. Subsequent to the fortieth session of the Sub-Commission, the Secretary-General submitted to the forty-third session of the General Assembly his report on "Personnel questions: respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations" (A/C.5/43/18). The Assembly also had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat on personnel questions (A/C.5/43/27 and Corr.1). Information from these two documents is reflected in the present report.

6. In its resolution 43/225 of 21 December 1988 on respect for the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials, the General Assembly took note with concern of the above-mentioned report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/18), and of the developments indicated therein, in particular the significant number of new cases of arrest and detention and those regarding previously reported cases under that category. In the same resolution, the General Assembly deplored the increase in the number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials had been adversely affected, as well as the increasing number of cases in which the lives and well-being of officials had been placed in jeopardy during the exercise of their official functions. The Assembly urged the Secretary-General to give priority to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations.

II. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Statements by the Secretary-General and the Legal Counsel

7. In a statement to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly on 14 November 1988 (A/C.5/43/SR.30, paras. 32-38) the Secretary-General dealt with the issues raised in his report on respect for the privileges and immunities of the United Nations staff. He stated that he had received a petition signed by 4,000 staff members on the safety and security of United Nations staff members in the discharge of their official functions. He informed the Committee that the situation had deteriorated since 1987: no less than 168 new cases of arrest and detention or abduction of officials in 16 different countries or territories had been reported to the United Nations Security Co-ordinator during the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988.

8. The Secretary-General further stated that it was totally unacceptable to have to face a situation in which, in violation of the Charter and of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and other applicable legal instruments, staff members were subject to arbitrary or unexplained detention or even abduction. He further stated that the situation caused even greater concern at a time when the United Nations was called upon to assume important responsibilities in various parts of the globe for the maintenance of international peace and security. Some of those operations would involve large numbers of personnel who would be carrying out difficult tasks, sometimes under extremely difficult circumstances. He recalled that in such cases as those of Lt.-Col. Higgins and Mr. Alec Collett, who were still in captivity or missing, the United Nations had so far been rendered unable to extend to them the protection which was their right.

9. The Legal Counsel of the United Nations, in his statement before the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/43/SR.30, paras. 39-41), indicated that difficulties were still encountered in obtaining timely information, and access was routinely denied to officials seeking to determine whether there had been a breach of respect for privileges and immunities. The arrest, detention or abduction of officials not only raised legal questions regarding the breach of international instruments on privileges and immunities and the violation of basic human rights but also had serious administrative and financial implications for the Organization stemming from the contractual status of the staff member concerned.

10. On 18 December 1988, the Legal Counsel made a concluding statement to the Fifth Committee in relation to its consideration of that question. In that statement, the Legal Counsel said that, in the view of the Secretary-General, compliance by Member States with very short time-limits in granting access to detainees and in providing a formal explanation of the reasons for an arrest would lessen misunderstandings that might arise as to possible functional immunity and reduce the number of cases which had to be reported to the General Assembly. With regard to the question whether locally recruited staff enjoyed the privileges and immunities of officials under the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, he referred to the legal position set out in the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/43/18, para. 7) to the effect that all staff members of the United Nations were "officials" within the meaning of the Convention, regardless of nationality, place of recruitment, category or grade, the only exception being those staff members who were both locally employed and assigned to hourly rates.

11. During the debate, reference was made to the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (1987/20) to "suspend all operations, other than those of a purely humanitarian nature, and to cancel future missions" in certain situations of violations of the privileges and immunities of officials (see para. 40 below); it was asked whether that decision was compatible with the legislative authority of the General Assembly and other organs to mandate programmes. In that regard, the Legal Counsel stated that the action taken by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the matter had been reported to the Economic and Social Council, which had taken note of it by its decision 1988/167. The Legal Counsel also observed that, in the view of the Secretary-General, there was no conflict between the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the authority of the Assembly or other organs, since it was a matter which fell within the competence of the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in their capacity as chief administrative officers of their respective organizations.

Report of the Secretary-General

12. The Secretary-General, in his report (A/C.5/43/18), covered the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988, and focused mainly on cases involving arrest, detention and abduction of officials. As in previous years it was based on information provided by the United Nations as well as on information requested from all United Nations subsidiary organs, offices or missions, the specialized agencies and related organizations. The report also contained a consolidated list of 85 staff members under arrest and detention or missing and with respect to whom the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations had been unable to exercise fully their right to protection. That list is reproduced in annex I to the present report. The report of the Secretary-General also contained information on this subject submitted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Truce Supervision in Palestine (UNTSO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

13. The Secretary-General expressed great concern at the inordinate delays which different organizations faced in trying to exercise fully the right of functional protection. In many instances, the organization concerned was not allowed access to the staff member until a considerable time after the initial detention.

14. As to new cases of arrest, the Secretary-General pointed to the disturbing significant increase in such cases reported by UNWRA which alone had documented 151 new cases of arrest and/or detention of its officials during the reporting period. Of those, 57 officials were still in detention as at 30 June 1988. Despite prompt requests to the authorities concerned, in none of the 151 cases had UNRWA received adequate and timely information on the reasons for the arrest and detention. While UNRWA was given access to four detained staff members in the occupied West Bank and to one staff member in the occupied Gaza Strip, its efforts, during the reporting period, to visit its other detained staff members in detention had not been successful. It might be noted, however, that immediately after the end of the reporting period, UNRWA was granted access, on 28 July 1988, to 17 staff members arrested in the occupied Gaza Strip and, on 4 August 1988, to 13 staff members arrested in the occupied West Bank; all of those arrested were being held by Israeli authorities at the Ansar III/Ketziot detention centre in the Negev.

15. In addition to the above-mentioned new arrest cases, the Secretary-General drew the particular attention of the General Assembly to the abduction, on 17 February 1988, of Lt.-Col. Higgins, an officer of the United States of America serving as Chief of the military observers of UNTSO assigned to assist the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the performance of its tasks. The details regarding his abduction are to be found in the reports of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL dated 14 March 1988 (S/19617) and 25 July 1988 (S/20053). Despite continuing efforts by the Secretary-General to obtain the release of Lt.-Col. Higgins, he remains in captivity.

16. The Secretary-General noted a lack of progress in respect of some previously reported cases. In Ethiopia, Mr. S. Teklu, a staff member of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) who was listed in the previous report (A/C.5/42/14), remained in detention. On 14 January 1988, the High Court decided to release Mr. Teklu on bail. However, the case was then taken to the Supreme Court by the Prosecutor, who appealed against the decision of the High Court. On 3 March 1988, the Supreme Court overruled that decision and decided that Mr. Teklu should be kept in custody pending investigation. Mrs. T. Jawabri, an FAO staff member of Syrian nationality assigned as a cleaner (G-1) to the Office of the FAO Representation in Damascus, is reported to be still in detention. The facts of this case were originally set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (A/C.5/38/17, attachment I, Sect. A). There has been no further information regarding six of the seven UNRWA staff members listed in the 1987 report (A/C.5/42/14) who were detained by militias or unknown elements in Lebanon, nor of five of the seven UNRWA staff members detained in Lebanon by the Syrian armed forces.

17. The Secretary-General also reported that Mr. Dumitru Mazilu, a former member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, who had been entrusted by the Sub-Commission, pursuant to its resolution 1985/12, with the preparation of a report on the question of human rights and youth, had not been permitted by the Romanian authorities to travel to Geneva in order to present his report to the Sub-Commission at its fortieth session. Although no longer a member of the Sub-Commission, Mr. Mazilu had a valid assignment from the Sub-Commission and is, therefore, to be considered as having, in that capacity, the status of an expert on mission for the United Nations within the meaning of article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

18. The report of the Secretary-General contained information submitted by FAO, which reported on the cases of its three staff members. Mr. Sunder Thapa, a national of Nepal, an FAO staff member at the G-2 level working as a driver in that country, had been arrested on 6 August 1987 following a car accident while on official duty. Mr. Thapa was detained until 9 September 1987 when he was released after posting bail of 6,000 rupees. He was requested to report to court on 11 October 1987. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs advised that, since Mr. Thapa was a Nepalese national, he was not fully covered by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and by the agreement between the Government and FAO and he was therefore subject to Nepalese law. On 2 October 1987, the Director-General of FAO wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting his personal intervention to ensure that the summons was withdrawn and that no further criminal or civil action would be taken. The Ministry did not agree and the staff member was summoned to court on 12 January 1988.

19. Mr. Daulat Mir, a locally recruited FAO staff member of Afghan nationality who was assigned to a project in Afghanistan as a driver at the G-2 level, was taken from his house, as stated in the 1986 and 1987 FAO reports, on 28 August 1984 by security authorities. Despite the interventions of the UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Mir has still not resumed his duties with the organization.

20. Mr. Salleem Hairan, a locally recruited FAO staff member of Afghan nationality, assigned to a project in Afghanistan as a driver, was conscripted by the government army authorities on 27 January 1988 for compulsory military service, in spite of his holding a valid exemption card. Despite the démarches by the UNDP Office at Kabul seeking exemption from such military service on behalf of Mr. Hairan, the latter has still not resumed his duties with the organization.

Information provided by staff representatives

21. The staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat presented information on the independence of the international civil service to the Assembly in the above-mentioned note (A/C.5/43/27). That information included a list of 119 staff members currently detained, missing, imprisoned or executed by States Members of the United Nations over the past 12 years (A/C.5/43/27, appendix). The list included cases which had not yet been fully resolved or which, for technical reasons, fell outside the scope of the report of the Secretary-General. The staff representatives stated that in the overwhelming majority of the cases listed there had been no due process, no access by the United Nations, no opportunity for the staff member to choose legal representation and no public trial. Those staff listed as "detained" had been imprisoned without having had any form of trial or even a sentence. As was apparent from the dates of arrest, some had spent more than five years in gaol which was in direct contravention of internationally accepted legal norms.

22. Concern was expressed by the staff representatives over cases in which imprisoned or detained staff members were reported to be experiencing serious medical problems (A/C.5/43/27, para. 30). In that respect, they reiterated their request that, in such cases, medical teams or officers be granted immediate access to the staff members concerned in order to ascertain their well-being. They also expressed concern over cases in which staff members had been released from detention but were not yet fully reintegrated in service. Attention was also drawn to the hardships suffered by the families of those staff members and it was stated that a list of such cases was being compiled and would be distributed in due course.

23. The staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat reported that nine staff members from the United Nations common system had been unaccounted for in Somalia since June 1988. The list submitted to the Assembly by the staff representatives also included the case of Mr. Ju Wang Zhu. The Secretary-General had reported to the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/17, para. 15) that Mr. Ju Wang Zhu, a Chinese staff member of the United Nations Office at Geneva, had returned to his country on home leave at the beginning of 1988 and had not been able to return to Geneva to resume his duties.

III. CASES RECENTLY CLARIFIED

24. Several positive developments have taken place regarding cases of arrest, detention or abduction of United Nations staff. Five staff members whose detention was reported to the General Assembly at its forty-second session were released during the present reporting period: Mr. Salim Hout, held by militia or unknown elements in Lebanon, was released on 14 August 1987; Mr. Mufid Muhyeddin Sadeq and Mr. Mahmoud Ghanem Assad, detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 1985 and 1986, respectively, were released on 16 June and 11 April 1988, respectively; Mr. Issa Awawdeh, arrested by Israeli authorities in the occupied Gaza Strip on 25 June 1987, was released on 11 August 1987; another UNRWA staff member, Mr. Majed Mohammad Makmoud Abu Arab, arrested in the occupied West Bank on 31 May 1987, was released on 29 November 1987 (A/C.5/43/18, para. 14).

25. The wife and daughter of a staff member of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Mr. Eugene Soloviev, who had not been able to leave the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for eight years (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/17, para. 28, and A/C.5/43/27, p. 16), were authorized to leave and joined him at his duty station in Paris on 16 December 1988.

26. Mr. Reverien Ngiwe, a staff member of the World Food Programme (WFP), whose arrest on 18 June 1988 and detention in Rwanda were reported earlier (A/C.5/43/18, annex I, p. 14 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/17, para. 11), was released in August 1988.

IV. TYPES OF VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS

A. Arbitrary arrest and detention

27. Most of the cases reported to the Secretary-General concern violations of human rights caused by the arrest and detention of staff members (A/C.5/43/18 and A/C.5/43/27 and Corr.1).

1. Legal aspects

28. When a staff member of the United Nations - whether internationally or locally recruited - is arrested or detained by government authorities, the Secretary-General has the right and the duty to find out the reasons for the arrest. Under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations (Art. 105), and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (arts. V and VI), all staff members are immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity. As the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination pointed out in its report on international co-operation and co-ordination in the United Nations system (E/1980/34, annex I, para. 2), "international organizations, which are the instrument of international co-operation, cannot fully discharge their duties unless they can count on a completely independent international civil service".

29. It follows that the United Nations is entitled to functional protection of its staff members employed under the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, regardless of their nationality, place of recruitment, category or grade. It is for the Secretary-General alone, and not for Member States, to determine whether or not an act by a staff member has been performed in his official capacity. To that end, he needs to learn the facts. He must be in a position to visit the staff member under arrest, to converse with him, to be apprised of the grounds for the arrest and the formal charges. He is entitled to assist the staff member in arranging legal counsel for his or her defence and to appear in legal proceedings to defend any United Nations interest affected by the arrest or detention. All these provisions are contained in a memorandum on the United Nations legal rights when a staff member or other agent of the United Nations, or a member of their family, is arrested or detained (ST/AI/299, annex).

30. If it is established that the arrest or detention of a staff member is connected with his official duties, his right to immunity is invoked. If, on the other hand, it is found that the case is not connected with the person's official duties, the Secretary-General can and should waive immunity so that justice may take its course. In that case, the Secretary-General, none the less, ensures that the staff member under arrest and in detention is equitably treated and that due and proper procedures are followed.

2. Number of detained staff

31. In his report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General stated that he had not been able fully to exercise his right of protection in approximately 65 cases of arrest and detention (A/C.5/43/18, para. 10). In that regard, the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat included 119 staff members in its list of staff members whose basic rights had not been observed by the respective Member States; a large number were listed as imprisoned, detained or disappeared (A/C.5/43/27, appendix).

3. Conditions of detention

32. The previous report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/14) describes the ill-treatment inflicted on some staff members in the course of detention and the fact that, despite the Secretary-General's appeals, the authorities in the countries concerned have refused to allow the staff members to receive the necessary care. All too often, visiting rights, both of representatives of the Secretary-General and of the families, are refused, trials, if any, are held in camera and counsel appointed by the United Nations cannot take part in them. The report in question also states that in "many of the cases reported by UNRWA and UNIFIL ... the staff members concerned are being detained not for the alleged commission of any offence, but merely as part of large groups of persons who happen to live in a particular locality or village" (para. 10).

33. As stated earlier, the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat expressed concern over serious medical problems reportedly suffered by staff members in detention. In this regard, they reiterated their request that medical teams or officers be granted immediate access in such cases (A/C.5/43/27, para. 30).

B. Killings, executions, deaths in detention

34. According to the report submitted by the staff representatives to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly in 1988 (A/C.5/43/27 and Corr.1), over the past 12 years, 12 staff members have been killed, executed, assassinated, have died, or are presumed to have died, in detention in conditions that have never been clarified.

C. Disappearances

35. According to the report by the staff representatives (A/C.5/43/27 and Corr.1), 20 staff members are still reported missing. The oldest cases dated back to 1976.

D. Ban on leaving a country

36. Sometimes, an official on mission or on home leave is not authorized to return to his or her duty station. In most cases, after some time a letter of resignation - signed or unsigned by the staff member - reaches the Secretary-General, who has no assurance that the resignation is an act freely decided on by the staff member, since he cannot talk openly and directly with the staff member.

E. Violation of the rights of the families

37. The arbitrary arrest, death or disappearance of a staff member, in itself, means that the human rights of that person's family are violated. Moreover, the person in question is often the one who supports the family and therefore the family may experience serious financial difficulties. In cases of arbitrary arrest, the United Nations generally continues to pay the staff member's salary.

38. In a communication dated 22 July 1988, UNTSO reported that three children of a local staff member had been arrested by the Israeli authorities. One of them was released after 25 days without any charge being brought against him. The other two have been charged.

V. ACTION AND PROPOSALS TO FURTHER RESPECT FOR THE
HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS

39. In his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations security committee had met to review and follow up cases involving breaches of respect for the privileges and immunities of officials. The Secretary-General has intervened personally in a number of cases. In addition, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations has been actively involved in the maintenance of the legal status of officials (A/C.5/43/18, para. 30). The Secretary-General further indicated in that report that, regarding arrest and detention, the common system had adopted the uniform practice of preserving the contractual rights of staff members who have been arrested or detained until the rights of the United Nations were observed (para. 31).

40. The report also drew attention to the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (1987/20) that:

"In the event that a case of arrest or detention of an official of an organization of the United Nations system constitutes a clear violation of the privileges and immunities of the official concerned and, at the same time, the employing organization has not been able to fulfil its obligations towards the official, the heads of organizations with programmes in the country concerned shall be requested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to suspend all operations, other than those of a purely humanitarian nature, and to cancel future missions until the situation is resolved." (see A/C.5/43/18, para. 32).

The report indicated that, while it had not been appropriate to invoke that decision within the present reporting period, it would be the Secretary-General's intention to do so were the situation to warrant it.

41. Attention was also drawn in that report to a proposal put forward by UNDP that Member States should agree that access by the designated official or his representative to detained United Nations staff should be granted within 24 hours of their arrest and that a formal explanation for the arrest and detention should be furnished through the designated official to the Secretary-General within 48 hours (A/C.5/43/18, para. 34).

42. The report of the Secretary-General to the forty-third session of the General Assembly stated, in conclusion, that during that reporting period, there had been a disturbing overall increase in the number of cases involving the arrest and detention of officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations. The Secretary-General viewed that situation with alarm and deep concern. Each of those cases received the attention of the Secretary-General or the competent executive head. As in the past, the Secretary-General had continued his efforts to secure full compliance with the relevant international legal instruments. While most of the cases reported were concentrated in a highly vulnerable and sensitive region - the Middle East - where large numbers of locally recruited officials were employed by several United Nations organs and other affiliated organizations, at the same time, as indicated above, other instances involving

breaches of respect for the privileges and immunities of officials continued to occur in other regions. The Secretary-General firmly believed that ending such instances of violations of the privileges and immunities of officials would be possible only when all Member States concerned scrupulously and unequivocally observed their obligations under the existing international legal instruments. To that end, the Secretary-General, therefore, expressed his determination to continue to work with the authorities and Governments concerned in a constructive spirit.

Annex */

CONSOLIDATED LIST **/ OF STAFF MEMBERS UNDER ARREST AND DETENTION
OR MISSING AND WITH RESPECT TO WHOM THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN UNABLE
TO EXERCISE FULLY THEIR RIGHT TO PROTECTION

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place and date of incident</u>
Mr. Abdala Daker Hayatli	UNRWA	Missing in the Syrian Arab Republic since 20 April 1980
Mr. Izzedine Hussein Abu Kreish	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 11 September 1980
Mr. Tesfamariam Zeggae	ECA	Detained in Ethiopia since 2 March 1982
Mr. Ali Said Shihabi	UNRWA	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 31 March 1982
Mrs. T. Jawabri	FAO	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 29 December 1982
Mr. Mahmoud Hussein Ahmad	UNRWA	Missing in Lebanon since 22 March 1983. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Mohammad Ali Sabbah	"	Missing in Lebanon since 22 March 1983. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Shimelis Teklu	UNHCR	Detained in Ethiopia since 2 January 1984
Mr. Alec Collett	UNRWA	Detained in Lebanon by militias or unknown elements since 25 March 1985 (feared to have been killed)
Mr. Sami Izza	UNDOF	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 6 October 1985
Mr. Abdalla Issa	UNRWA	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 6 October 1985
Mr. Zaki Hamadeh	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 18 March 1986

*/ Taken from A/C.5/43/18, annex.

**/ The list was compiled on the basis of chronological order.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place and date of incident</u>
Mr. Mohammad Kteileh	UNRWA	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 24 March 1986
Mr. Fadel Mohammad Kheir Salman	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 1 April 1986
Mr. Yaser Hassan Jalbout	"	Detained in the Syrian Arab Republic since 5 April 1986
Mr. Fayez Freiji	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 27 November 1986
Mr. Fayyad Mohammad Freiji	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 27 November 1986
Mr. Mohammad Mustafa El-Hajj Ali	"	Missing in Lebanon since 28 November 1986. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Miri	"	Missing in Lebanon since 10 February 1987. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Samir Ishkuntana	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 7 April 1987
Mr. Omar Mustafa Hussein	"	Missing in Lebanon since 15 April 1987. Reportedly detained by militias or unknown elements
Mr. Zeidan Yassin	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 27 May 1987
Mr. Mahmoud Hasan Ismail Zaqqout	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 30 September 1987
Mr. Ahmad Hasan Ismail Zaqqout	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 7 September 1987
Mr. Omar Yusuf Ahmad Ilayyan	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25/26 October 1987
Mr. Said Abdala Abu Qamar	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 November 1987
Mr. Mohammad Imad Abdallah Abdul Rahman Jabr	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 27 November 1987
Mr. Khalil Ibrahim El Quoqa	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 30 December 1987; deported to Lebanon on 11 April 1988

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place and date of incident</u>
Mr. Jibril Taher Mohammad Jibril	UNRWA	Detained in Jordan since 31 December 1987
Mr. Rifa'at Ayoub	"	Detained in Lebanon by Syrian armed forces since 14 January 1988
Mr. Marwan Izzat Qassem Ali	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25 January 1988
Lt.-Col. William Richard Higgins	UNTSO	Abducted in Lebanon by unknown elements on 17 February 1988
Mr. Abdalla Yusuf Dawwas	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25 February 1988
Mr. Ali Saleh Darwish	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 4 March 1988
Mr. Ahmad Masoud Khaled	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 6 March 1988
Mr. Mohammad Suleiman Aweidah	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 15 March 1988
Mr. Mohammad Tayseer Irsan Twair	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 15 March 1988
Mr. Ideis Mustafa Hammash	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 17 March 1988
Mr. Nafez Mahmoud El Sharif	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 18 March 1988
Mr. Ziyad Ibrahim Abu Rokba	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 18 March 1988
Mr. Sabri Mahmoud Abu Taqieh	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 20 March 1988
Mr. Mazen Salim El Arabid	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 20 March 1988
Mr. Khalid Abdul Rahman Matar	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 March 1988
Mr. Ahmed Harb El-Kurd	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 March 1988
Mr. Hassan Mahmoud Zakout Al Badawi	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 21 March 1988

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place and date of incident</u>
Mr. Basem Abdul Latif Suleiman Jawabreh	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 21 March 1988
Mr. Ibrahim Mohammad Ali Abu Arqoub	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 23 March 1988
Mr. Wejih Hilal Mohammad Othman	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 24 March 1988
Mr. Mohammad Lutfi Abu Saqr	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 24 March 1988
Mr. Muhammad Salim El Zatma	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 24 March 1988
Mr. Samir Sadi Abdul Hamid Saadeh	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 25 March 1988
Mr. Harb Muhammad Abed	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 25 March 1988
Mr. Ibrahim Yousef Idris Sulqan	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 27 March 1988
Mr. Ibrahim Yousef Abdedin	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 28 March 1988
Mr. Hasan Abdul Latif Said Kamal	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 29 March 1988
Mr. Rafat Abdul Rahim Abu Hashim	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 31 March 1988
Mr. Fares Umar Abu Shawish	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 April 1988
Mr. Fadel Mahmoud El Jadili	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 3 April 1988
Mr. Jabr Abdulla Nijim	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 6 April 1988
Mr. Ali Mahmoud El-Herbawi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 10 April 1988
Mr. Ahmed Sulaimen Musa Sheikh	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 12/13 April 1988
Mr. Rashad Ahmad Abdul Rahman Abu Joudeh	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 14 April 1988

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place and date of incident</u>
Mr. Salah Ibrahim Shaker Titi	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 14 April 1988
Mr. Mahmoud Hasan Ahmad Adawi	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 14 April 1988
Mr. Ibrahim Fawzi El-Kurd	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 17 April 1988
Mr. Abed Rabbo Husein Abu Aun	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 4 May 1988
Mr. Mohammad Najib Abu Nahla	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 4 May 1988
Mrs. Ahmed Taitu	UNDP	Detained in Ethiopia since 5 May 1988
Mr. Samir Darwish Al Ghani El Hans	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 7 May 1988
Mr. Shehda M. Mahmoud Abu Tayeh	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 8 May 1988
Mr. Mohammad Salama Mohammad El Habeel	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 11 May 1988
Mr. Abdalla Mohammad Ihmaid Ayyash	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 12 May 1988
Mr. Fuad Salman Suleiman El Faqawi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 12 May 1988
Mr. Khaled Mahmoud Zaqout Badawi	"	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 19 May 1988
Mr. Mohammad Ayyoub Abu Hadrous	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 28 May 1988
Dr. Jamil Ahmad Mahmoud	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 28 May 1988
Mrs. Zainab Aw Jama Adan	WFP	Missing in Somalia since 4 June 1988
Mr. Mohammad Mahmoud Diyab	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 10 June 1988
Mr. Ali Abdul Majid Abu Shawish	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 10 June 1988

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place and date of incident</u>
Mr. Musa Mahmoud Abdul Latif Qannam	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied West Bank since 13 June 1988
Mr. Reverien Mqwise	WFP	Arrested in Rwanda on 18 June 1988
Mr. Makkin Abdulla Abu Fannunah	UNRWA	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 21 June 1988
Mr. Hasan Mohammad El Rafati	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 22 June 1988
Mr. Samir Ibrahim El Absi	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 23 June 1988
Mr. Ata Mohammad Abu Ajram	"	Detained in the occupied Gaza Strip since 26 June 1988
