



Resolution 1004 (1993)¹

United Nations embargo against Serbia and Montenegro

Parliamentary Assembly

1. The Assembly notes that, following the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of [Resolution 757 \(1992\)](#) instituting an economic embargo against the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro and of [Resolution 787 \(1992\)](#) strengthening the embargo, governments of Council of Europe member states have adopted a series of administrative - and sometimes even legislative - measures to implement these resolutions.
2. The United Nations Security Council, in its [Resolution 820 \(1993\)](#), adopted on 17 April 1993, forcefully condemned the violations of the embargo and adopted a whole range of measures intended to strengthen the embargo further. For example, transshipments of commodities and products by Serbia and Montenegro on the Danube are permitted only with the advance authorisation of the United Nations Sanctions Committee. Furthermore, the neighbouring states are to prevent the passage of vehicles into or out of Serbia and Montenegro, except at a strictly limited number of border crossing points.
3. The judicial and customs authorities of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Malta and Turkey have carried out inquiries into alleged violations of the embargo. The United Nations Sanctions Committee has been advised of the results of these inquiries.
4. The application of the embargo against Serbia and Montenegro has posed many practical problems for the neighbouring states. In order to help them, the CSCE decided in September 1992, on a proposal made by the United Kingdom in close co-operation with the Commission of the European Communities and the United States of America, to deploy Sanctions Assistance Missions (SAMs) and to set up a communications centre (SAMCOMM) to facilitate communications and co-ordination between the SAMs and the authorities of the countries concerned.
5. The Assembly welcomes the deployment of SAMs in Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is gratified to note that the staff of the SAMs and SAMCOMM, who are mainly customs officers, have been provided by thirteen Council of Europe member states plus Canada, the United States and the Commission of the European Communities.
6. The main problems encountered by the Sanctions Assistance Missions are the inspection and monitoring of traffic, particularly on the Danube, the diversion to Serbia and Montenegro of vessels carrying mainly oil products and the use of false documents by carriers to circumvent frontier checks. Furthermore, the lack of technical resources and staff prevents the SAMs from inspecting every goods consignment.
7. The Assembly welcomes the appointment by the European Community and the CSCE of a sanctions co-ordinator, who co-operates closely with the SAMs and SAMCOMM.
8. The Assembly applauds the decision taken by the Council of Western European Union on 20 May 1993 to deploy naval units on the Danube to monitor compliance with the embargo.
9. The Assembly notes with concern that the application of the embargo against Serbia and Montenegro is causing considerable economic losses to the neighbouring states.

1. Assembly debate on 1 July 1993 (43rd Sitting) (see [Doc. 6863](#), report of the Political Affairs Committee, Rapporteur: Mr Fabra). Text adopted by the Assembly on 1 July 1993 (43rd Sitting).



10. It wishes to point out that, in pursuance of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, "If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems".

11. The Assembly calls upon the governments of Council of Europe member states and of states whose parliaments enjoy special guest status:

11.1. to adopt, should they not have done so already, the administrative and legislative provisions needed to apply the measures set out in United Nations Security Council [Resolution 820 \(1993\)](#) and intended to strengthen the embargo against Serbia and Montenegro;

11.2. to publish the names of any firms and companies established on their territory which have been found guilty of violating the embargo, and to impose on them the penalties for which their national legislation provides;

11.3. to co-operate closely with the sanctions co-ordinator of the European Community and the CSCE;

11.4. to provide the SAMs and SAMCOMM with the necessary technical resources and staff needed to carry out their tasks efficiently;

11.5. to ask the United Nations Security Council to adopt measures, in the light of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, to enable the countries bordering on Serbia and Montenegro to overcome the economic difficulties ensuing from the application of the embargo;

11.6. to show solidarity with the states neighbouring Serbia and Montenegro by giving them financial assistance in order to help them to solve the economic problems ensuing from compliance with the embargo.