



Resolution 984 (1992)¹

Crisis in the former Yugoslavia

Parliamentary Assembly

1. The Assembly refers to its Recommendations 1175 (1992) on the situation in Yugoslavia and 1176 (1992) on the crisis in Yugoslavia : displaced populations.
2. It recalls that on 29 January 1992 an application for membership of the Council of Europe was submitted by the Republic of Slovenia, whose parliament, together with that of the Republic of Croatia, has been granted special guest status with the Assembly.
3. It notes with satisfaction that since the adoption of the above-mentioned texts on 5 February 1992, the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia were admitted to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) on 24 March 1992 and to the United Nations on 6 April 1992.
4. On 3 March 1992, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina proclaimed its independence and was admitted to the CSCE on 30 April 1992 and to the United Nations on 22 May 1992.
5. The Assembly is deeply concerned by the fighting which erupted in Bosnia-Herzegovina soon after its proclamation of independence, between the Muslim and Croatian communities on the one hand and the Serb community and the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) on the other. All the parties involved bear responsibility for the resulting destruction, human suffering and violations of the Geneva conventions of 1949.
6. The Assembly strongly condemns any form of aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina and recalls that its borders are inviolable.
7. It also condemns the continued violations of CSCE commitments by the authorities of Serbia and the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms to ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, and to Hungarian, Muslim and other minorities on the territory of Serbia, especially in Vojvodina, and Montenegro.
8. It furthermore strongly condemns the attacks on convoys and personnel of international humanitarian organisations trying to bring relief to the afflicted population in Sarajevo and other places in Bosnia-Herzegovina and demands that violators of humanitarian law are held personally accountable for these violations.
9. It condemns repeated shellings of Dubrovnik and other Croatian cities by the JNA, and also the authorities of Belgrade, which control the armed forces and support the Serbian irregulars.
10. The elections organised by the authorities of Belgrade in Serbia and Montenegro on 31 May 1992 did not fulfil the preconditions of freedom and fairness defined by CSCE provisions. Their legal and constitutional basis was challenged by opposition parties, which boycotted the elections.
11. The Assembly reaffirms that the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in other parts of the former Yugoslavia constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in Europe.

1. Assembly debate on 30 June 1992 (9th Sitting) (see [Doc. 6639](#), report of the Political Affairs Committee, Rapporteur :Mr Reddemann). Text adopted by the Assembly on 30 June 1992 (9th Sitting).



12. It fully endorses the [Resolution 757 \(1992\)](#) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 30 May 1992 imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and welcomes the adoption by the Assembly of the Western European Union [Recommendation 519](#) on the application of the United Nations [Resolution 757](#).

13. In the light of the above, the Assembly invites the governments of member states :

13.1. to adopt immediately and fully the measures set out in [Resolution 757 \(1992\)](#) of the United Nations Security Council ;

13.2. to give their full support to the United Nations Secretary General in his efforts to put an end to the armed conflict ;

13.3. to launch an appeal to the conflicting parties to respect the four Geneva conventions of 1949 which provide protection to wounded military personnel, to prisoners of war and to civilian persons in time of war ;

13.4. to continue to encourage the efforts of the CSCE and the European Community to achieve a peaceful and lasting solution to the crisis ;

13.5. to show solidarity with the populations displaced by the Yugoslav crisis by increasing rapidly their financial support to the humanitarian international organisations assisting these persons ;

13.6. to give full support to the United Nations Security Council [Resolution 761](#) authorising the deployment of peace-keeping forces to ensure the functioning of Sarajevo airport and the distribution of humanitarian aid ;

13.7. to make available to the United Nations Security Council all necessary means to carry out the above tasks, and any other measures that may become necessary, should the parties concerned fail to co-operate ;

13.8. to make use of the Social Development Fund, as proposed in Assembly [Recommendation 1176](#) on the populations displaced by the crisis in Yugoslavia, to improve the situation of the displaced population, to facilitate their voluntary repatriation and to reconstruct the areas ravaged by the war.