

The status-of-forces agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina, concluded by an exchange of letters on 15 May 1993, regulated UNPROFOR's presence in that country, although it could not be said that UNPROFOR had been provided free of cost with the various premises it required, as called for by the agreement. Recent government demands that UNPROFOR surrender certain facilities it occupied and pay rent on others were inconsistent with the agreement. The Government had moreover indicated its desire to reopen negotiations on certain aspects of the agreement, in particular those relating to the terms and conditions for locally employed staff members. UNPROFOR had expressed its concern to the Government over the increasing incidents of taxation of such staff who failed to comply with mobilization orders.

Composition

As at 31 December 1994, UNPROFOR had a strength of 38,332 troops, 693 United Nations military observers and 764 civilian police all ranks from 36 countries.

As at the same date, UNPROFOR had a total of 2,980 civilian staff, composed of 483 international staff and 2,497 local staff. In addition, there were 1,496 international contractual staff.

Communications. With respect to the Security Council's call on States, in its **resolution 900(1994)**, to assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of its relevant resolutions, particularly by contributing personnel and equipment to UNPROFOR, Bulgaria, on 15 and 23 March,⁽²⁴⁾ restated that it would not participate, directly or indirectly, in military operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, explaining that to do so would arouse old suspicions and feuds. For the same reason, it drew attention to its call on the Balkan States not to participate with armed forces.

Greece, on 22 March,⁽²⁵⁾ confirmed its opposition in principle to troop contributions by the Balkan States, adding that the insistent demand of some countries to be allowed to participate in UNPROFOR reinforced its concern that the underlying motives might be other than purely humanitarian.

The Secretary-General, on 22 March,⁽²⁶⁾ proposed, and obtained the Council's agreement,⁽²⁷⁾ that Turkey be added to the Member States authorized to contribute military personnel to UNPROFOR. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in a statement of 25 March,⁽²⁸⁾ registered its concern over that decision, citing historical facts and Turkey's attitude towards the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina as sufficient reasons not to deploy Turkish troops in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on any grounds whatsoever.

Financing

In March 1994, during the resumed forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) considered a 3 December 1993 report of the Secretary-General⁽²⁹⁾ providing cost estimates associated with the three enlargements of the UNPROFOR mandate authorized by the Security Council in June 1993⁽³⁰⁾ and describing the corresponding operational plans. The resultant actions to be taken by the General Assembly, as proposed in that report, were revised on 19 January 1994.⁽³¹⁾ The cost estimates, resources, expenditures and periods indicated were substantially revised on 25 February,⁽³²⁾ altering the figures indicated in the proposed Assembly actions, as already revised.

According to the 25 February revisions, the cost of maintaining UNPROFOR for the nine-month period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994 was estimated at \$873,893,000 gross (\$869,110,600 net). Since \$778,408,000 gross (\$771,515,650 net) had already been authorized for the period 1 July 1993 to 28 February 1994, an additional \$95,485,000 gross (\$97,594,900 net) would be required for the three enlargements of the UNPROFOR mandate.

Should the Council decide to extend the current UNPROFOR mandate beyond 31 March 1994, the monthly maintenance cost for the period 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995 would be an estimated \$104,238,200 gross (\$103,240,675 net), based on a total estimated 12-month cost of \$1,250,858,400 gross (\$1,238,888,100 net).

In the interest of administrative efficiency, the Secretary-General proposed that the special financial period of UNPROFOR be for a period of 12 calendar months, from 1 April of one year to 31 March of the next, effective 1 April 1993. Accordingly, the Assembly's concurrence was sought to extend the second financial period by nine months up to and including 31 March 1994 and to consolidate and administer as a whole the resources provided for the period 1 April 1993 to 31 March 1994.

ACABQ, on 2 March,⁽³³⁾ reported receiving additional information (representing a further revision to the Secretary-General's report) that, as of 26 January 1994, assessments totalling \$1,416,418,063 had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNPROFOR for the period 12 January 1992 to 28 February 1994, including \$166,479,800 gross assessed pursuant to a 1993 Assembly decision.⁽³⁴⁾ Contributions received in respect of the total assessments amounted to \$1,040,579,729, resulting in a shortfall of \$375,838,334.

ACABQ pointed out that its review was complicated by the many revisions in data, as well as by the highly complex nature of the UNPROFOR operation. Noting that the revised budget estimate for