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Commission of Experts Meeting Minutes Session 10

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Commission of Experts

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Commission of Experts Established Pursuant
to Security Council resolution 780 (1992)

Tenth Session
(12 January 1994)¹

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Minutes of the Ninth Session
(File to item 2)
3. Status of the Commission
(Report by the Chairman)
(File to item 3)
4. Status of contributions to the Trust Fund
(Report by the Secretary)
5. Security and confidentiality procedures
(Report by the Secretary)
(File to item 5)
6. Report by the Chairman on the database and data-gathering
7. Formal submission of written reports on Sectors East and West, Medak and Nuclear Waste investigations
(October/November 1993)
(Mr. Fenrick)
(File to item 7)
8. Progress reports on upcoming investigations:
 - a) Mass graves in Sectors East and West - morgue facility, PHR
(Mr. Fenrick)
Dutch Unit
(Ms. Cleiren)
 - b) Destruction of cultural property
(Mr. Mbaye)
(File to item 8 b), Report by Mr. Kaiser)
 - c) Prijedor
(Ms. Greve)
 - d) Sexual assault, torture and detention camps
(The Chairman)

¹ 11 January: Informal consultation at the office of the Chairman

9. Progress report on the integrated draft studies on the battle of Vukovar and Ovcara
(Mr. Fenrick)
10. Other business
11. Future sessions ²
12. Adoption of a Press Release

² As decided at the Ninth Session:

~~15~~ 16 February 1994:

11th (15 February: Informal consultations at the office of the Chairman)
Tentative meeting (to be confirmed)

~~15~~ 17 March 1994

12th (18 March: Informal consultations at the office of the Chairman)

13th 11-12-13-14 April meeting

APPROVED

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

TENTH SESSION (GENEVA, 12 JANUARY 1994)

First meeting

Wednesday, 12 January 1994, 10.00 a.m.

Members present:

Mr. M. Cherif Bassiouni (Chairman)
Ms. Christine Cleiren
Mr. William J. Fenrick
Ms. Hanne Sophie Greve
Mr. Keba Mbaye

Secretariat staff present:

Mr. Vladimir S. Kotliar, Secretary
Mrs. Bruna Molina-Abram, Legal Officer/Deputy Secretary
Mr. Julio A. Baez, Legal Officer/Assistant Secretary

Others present:

Mr. Morten Bergsmo, Assistant to the Commission
Lt.-Col. Antonius Kempenaars, Assistant to the Commission

The Chairman opened the meeting.

1. The Provisional Agenda was adopted. A copy of the said agenda is attached herewith.
2. Minutes of the Ninth Session

The Chairman noted that Ms. Greve and Mr. Fenrick had indicated certain minor changes to the minutes which had been communicated to the Secretariat.

Ms. Cleiren stated that the second page of the minutes of the Fourth Meeting should reflect that she is to provide a legal analysis, instead of a new project, to be used in the final report.

3. Status of the Commission

The Chairman stated that there were several questions related to this item. He mentioned that the record should reflect that the members held an informal executive session on 11 January for the whole day in the Chairman's office. The Commission reviewed the exchange of correspondence with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) concerning the termination of the Commission's work, its plan of action and the outline of the final report. He further stated that the Commission unanimously agreed that it should end its activities by 30 April in view of the exchange of correspondence with OLA as well as owing to lack of resources. Accordingly, the Commission would amend its plan of action. Thus the mass graves investigations are dropped from the Commission's plan of action unless there are any changes of circumstances permitting their reinstatement. The Commission expressed a desire to meet with the International Tribunal's Prosecutor to ensure a smooth transition. The Chairman informed the Commission that he had been in contact with the Prosecutor, Mr. Escovar-Salom, who promised to come to Geneva and meet with the Chairman during the last two weeks of January 1994. The Chairman will invite the Prosecutor to attend the Eleventh Session of the Commission on 17 February and to meet the Commissioners informally to discuss transitional matters.

As regards the date of 31 July, which was initially envisaged for the termination of the Commission's activities, the Chairman stated that the record should show that it was not an arbitrary date. He recalled that the date was contained in the "Non-paper", dated 29 August, which had been forwarded to the Secretary-General by the Acting Chairman, the late Mr. Opsahl. The assumption was that the 31 July date had been accepted by the Secretary-General since the Commission had been restructured by the appointment of 2 new members and a new Chairman. On that basis, the Commission prepared a budget in October 1993 for its activities until 31 July and submitted it to OLA for approval. The proposed budget included the request for an Administrative Officer and an additional secretary. On 2 November, the Chairman discussed the budget and personnel matters with Messrs. Zacklin and Fleischhauer at United Nations Headquarters in New York. At that time, he had not been given any indication that the 31 July date might be too long or impossible. In fact, Mr. Fleischhauer stated that both the Commission's proposed budget and the 31 July date were realistic. The Chairman mentioned this to the Secretary-General with whom he met on 2 November as well. However, on 16 December, OLA changed the Commission's proposed budget and the termination date from 31 July to 30 April without any consultations. The Chairman felt that these changes were an affront to the dignity of the Commission, which had been placed in an administrative and financial impossibility of planning and carrying out its work. The Commission had no budget, some staff have no contracts and there was no money to ensure the travel of the members. Further, the plan of action and budget for the

sexual assault investigation submitted in November had not been approved even though there was money in the Voluntary Trust Fund.

The Chairman was concerned in the main with the possibility of the Commission being accused of not having done its work.

4. Status of contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund

The Secretary stated that as of 10 January the balance available in the Trust Fund was about USD \$ 900,000.00. For the coming four months, up to 30 April, OLA had planned to redeploy 3 posts for the professional staff of the Commission. For the rest, the Commission will depend on the Trust Fund, i.e. USD \$ 252,000.00 for contracts for the Chairman and Commissioners, their travel and subsistence, travel and subsistence of Secretariat staff, general and temporary assistance, translation of documents, contractual interpretation, data processing services and rental and maintenance of office equipment. Also, USD \$ 45,000.00 will have to be debited from the Trust Fund for 1993. He mentioned that the budget for Phase I of the Sexual Assault Investigation was being processed. Thus, only USD \$ 600,000.00 would remain in the Trust Fund for the rape investigation and the mass graves investigations, if they are re-instituted.

The Chairman stated that what the Secretary reported was based on a letter from OLA and that it did not constitute an approval of the budget nor an authorization to spend. For the time-being, the Commission had no budget whatsoever. He felt that it was an unconscionable way of dealing with a Commission established by the Security Council.

Mr. Mbaye said that he was in agreement with the Chairman's report on item 3 of the Agenda (Status of the Commission). He inquired if it was feasible to charge indefinitely the costs of the Commission's functioning to the Trust Fund.

The Secretary first stated that he was unhappy with the state of affairs. But that there was an explanation: It was the end of the financial biennium and delays during that particular period are normal; also, the UN is in a very bad financial situation. In reply to Mr. Mbaye's question, he stated that the Commission was only limited to using the monies in the Trust Fund by the conditions imposed by the Governments upon making their contributions and only the Dutch contribution to the Trust Fund has been earmarked for the rape investigation. But, the Commission's Voluntary Trust Fund is managed by the Controller of the United Nations, and not by the Commission, in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the Organization.

Mr. Mbaye took due note of Mr. Kotliar's reply to his question. Nevertheless, he thought that it was morally incorrect to use the Commission's Voluntary Trust Fund to fund the Commission.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Mbaye since he remembered that the purpose of having established the Trust Fund was to cover the costs of the Commission's plan of action, as had been set out by the Commission. He did not think that states had contributed to the Trust Fund to cover the administrative costs of the Commission. However, he did conceive that administrative costs of certain investigations were to be covered by the Trust Fund.

5. Security and Confidentiality Procedures

The Secretary stated that the procedures set out in the paper before the Commissioners had been worked out by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision taken by the Commission and adopted at the Ninth Session.

Mr. Fenrick enquired if all documents went directly to the Commission Secretariat at Geneva or whether some documents went directly to Chicago for database entry and analysis.

The Chairman in reply said that all documents submitted to the Commission or received by a Commission member in that capacity are considered as "Commission documents" and have normally been transmitted to the Commission Secretariat. The Commission Secretariat keeps the original document and may make copies for the individual members, as required. As regards investigations, all documents received by a Commissioner during an investigation are also "Commission documents" and are submitted to the Commission Secretariat with the report on the particular investigation. Thus all documents are centralized at the Commission Secretariat.

Ms. Greve, with reference to paragraph 9 of the Security Procedures, enquired whether a Commissioner while working on a particular project could have "confidential" documents sent to him/her for the purpose of finalizing the project. If that was not the case, she suggested that the said paragraph be modified to provide for that.

The Chairman stated that each member of the Commission is bound by confidentiality to the Commission. Therefore, he did not believe there should be any restriction on members of the Commission. However, certain "confidential documents", for security reasons, should not be released from the premises of the Commission Secretariat, depending on the nature of the document.

The Draft Security Procedures in respect of Documentation in Force at the Commission Secretariat at UNOG were accepted.

6. Report by the Chairman on the database and data-gathering

The Chairman said that since the Ninth Session there was

little documentation which had been received. The process of data in-put is still on-going. The budget for the database operation expires on 31 July. Additional funds after that date may not be available in view of the Commission's termination date of 30 April. There will be a number of reports prepared by the database team, as discussed with the Commissioners at the meeting on 11 January. He also mentioned that the entire database was with the Commission Secretariat. Further, he stated that he awaited a letter from the Secretary-General, if he so wished, directing him, as Chairman, to transfer the database to the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

Mr. Fenrick asked if (i) there was a direct usable computer connection between the database in Chicago and the Commission Secretariat in Geneva; and (ii) if there were reports being prepared from the database that could be of assistance to the Commission, eg. military command structure and a legal study.

The Chairman stated that several reports were on-going, such as the Sarajevo study, the Sexual Assault study and the study on Camps. He would try to submit some of those reports at the next session. He would give Ms. Greve a copy of the study on Camps in view of her work on Prijedor. The mass grave list is also being updated. Commissioner Fenrick is in possession of a copy of the Vukovar Report and is to expand on it. Lastly, he stated that he was working on a legal study which contained a portion on the military structure. Commissioner Fenrick would be given a copy of that portion.

Mr. Fenrick said that he would be very grateful if he could receive a copy of the legal study prepared by the Chairman.

7. Submission of written reports on Sectors East and West, Medak and Nuclear Waste Investigations

Mr. Fenrick apologized because he had been unable to finish all the reports as he had intended to do during the Christmas holidays. However, he submitted the Dubrovnik report, the Dutch Nuclear Waste Investigation as well as the Medak report (not yet in full final form). As regards, Sectors East and West reports, he said that he was awaiting for a final report from PHR and the Assistant Secretary of the Commission. He emphasized that the Medak report was particularly interesting and easy reading.

The Chairman enquired, in connexion with Medak, if the photographs and reports that Major Holland had received from UNPROFOR would be submitted to the Commission.

Mr. Fenrick replied that he would submit all supporting documents with the report.

The Chairman requested Mr. Fenrick to commend Major Holland, on behalf of the Commission, on his role in the Medak Investigation.

8. Progress reports on up-coming Investigations

a) Mass Graves in Sectors East and West

Mr. Fenrick stated that, as discussed on 11 January by the Commissioners, the project could not commence before early April and could not be finished before the middle of May, from a technical point of view. Also, the completion of the report on the results will take some time after the completion of the project. Thus the project could no longer be feasible in the light of the Commission's 30 April termination date. He nonetheless stressed the need for, if the Sector East project were to be continued, an authorization for the exhumation and removal of the corpses from all concerned parties, a proper morgue facility agreeable to all concerned and a military engineering unit similar to the Dutch one. With respect to the Sector West project, he said that there were still 19 bodies reburied in a specific location. It would be desirable to conduct a detailed post-mortem investigation for which ante-mortem data was necessary. He continued by saying that a criminal investigation of the area would be desirable. Lastly, he stated that since there had been a suspension of the project in Sector East, a similar suspension of the Sector West project would also be appropriate.

The Chairman asked for some details on the fate of the 19 bodies found in Sector West since he thought, the Commission had a moral responsibility to identify the bodies and return them to the families.

Mr. Fenrick in reply said that he had not envisaged doing the Sector West project separately, if Sector East project is to be cancelled. The 19 bodies have been reburied in body bags with some preservative material in the body bags in a secure location adjacent to a Jordanian UNPROFOR post (Sector West). It is unlikely that the bodies would deteriorate more. The bodies could conceivably be brought out of the area without too much difficulty. However, the Commission has not yet explored the possibility of doing the post-mortem investigation and obtaining ante-mortem data for the 19 bodies or doing a criminal investigation in the area. It should be borne in mind that the

"Knin administration" do not want the post-mortem investigation

to be done in Croatia. It is theoretically possible to design a project for Sector West, ignoring Sector East. He did not explore with PHR the possibility of doing the post-mortem investigation of 19 bodies in the Sector West (Pakracka Poljana).

The Chairman stated that he would like to have Mr. Fenrick determine the feasibility of the post-mortem investigation.

Mr. Fenrick reiterated that the "Knin administration" is not agreeable to having the post-mortem work of the 19 Serb bodies found in Sector West done in Croatia. Perhaps, the "Knin administration" could appoint an observer for the operation as a way to get around this problem. He said that the two substantial difficulties are (i) where would the post-mortem examination be done; and (ii) should the Commission be concerned about the "Knin administration's" former condition that the morgue facility not be in Croatia. He expressed his worries about not being able of just simply doing a post-mortem investigation of the 19 bodies since the "Knin administration" would probably request that the Commission also investigate the alleged mass grave site(s) at Marino Selo nearby the Pakracka Poljana site at Sector West.

The Chairman enquired if Mr. Fenrick could explore with PHR the various possibilities for doing a field morgue preliminary post-mortem at Sector West if the Krajina-Serbs did not authorize the 19 corpses to be transported to a Zagreb Hospital.

Mr. Fenrick mentioned that from a technical point of view the Dutch Military Engineering Unit would be required to conduct the field morgue preliminary post-mortem. Otherwise, subject to confirmation from PHR, a medical facility would be required, not necessarily a hospital in Zagreb.

It was decided that Mr. Fenrick would explore all the possibilities related to a post-mortem of the 19 bodies in Sector West.

Dutch Unit

Ms. Cleiren stated that the Commission's efforts to have the Dutch Military Engineering Unit of 30 people available for the April/May investigation in Sector East had resulted in a disappointment. The Dutch Government is willing to offer the Commission only 5 military specialists owing to changed circumstances i.e. financial problems in the Ministry of Defence, military personnel, including volunteers, already in the former Yugoslavia and the fact that UNPROFOR has enough personnel to

assist the Commission. In addition, she asked the Chairman or Secretary if they could elaborate, for her benefit as well as for the other Commission Members, on the Secretary's proposal to the Dutch Permanent Mission to UNOG to the effect that the Dutch Unit of 30 persons could be paid by the Commission from the Trust Fund for the Sector East exhumation. She added that the Secretary's proposal might be used instead in connection with the Sector West project in view of Mr. Fenrick's upcoming Sector West project assessment.

The Chairman thanked Ms. Cleiren for her help and apologized to her for not informing her about the Secretary's proposal to the Dutch Permanent Mission to UNOG. However, he did not believe it would be a good idea to contact the Dutch authorities until the Commission had a clear idea of what it could do at Sector West following Mr. Fenrick's assessment.

Ms. Cleiren thought that the Chairman or the Secretary should inform the Dutch Permanent Mission that the proposed Trust Fund payment to the Dutch Unit for the Sector East exhumation would no longer be possible since the Commission will have no time to conduct it in view of its termination on 30 April. Nonetheless she thought that at this stage it would be useful if the Dutch Permanent Mission could be kept informed of what the Commission intended to do in Sector West so that the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs was kept abreast of these plans.

The Chairman said that he would write to the Dutch Ambassador if the mass grave investigation is reinstated in the Commission's plan of action.

Mr. Fenrick wished to know, if it were determined that it would be feasible to conduct a post-mortem and a criminal investigation in February/March in Sector West, what would be the financial resources available for such a project.

The Chairman answered by saying that he planned to hold in reserve, for the Sectors East/West operations, as initially planned, US \$150,000.00 in case they are reinstated. However, the availability of the entire sum for those projects would depend on PHR and the Dutch Military Engineering Unit being able to fund themselves entirely.

Mr. Fenrick said that his assessment would only focus on the feasibility of a small scale Sector West project for the month of March primarily concerned with getting the 19 bodies out of the ground and conducting the related post-mortem and criminal investigations.

b) Destruction of Cultural Property

Mr. Mbaye said that on 6 January he had several appointments at UNESCO, prepared by Mrs. Molina-Abram. He met with Messrs. Carnez and Kaiser, who were also involved with the Commission's Dubrovnik project. Mr. Carnez would provide to the Commission

all types of documents relating to the bombardment of Dubrovnik of 6 December 1991. Mr. Carnez also gave to Mr. Mbaye an article illustrating the idea of "historical cleansing" which appeared in the French newspaper "Liberation". The article recounts the fact that certain cities and villages are being rebaptized to take away their "Bosnian" ties and to renew them as Serbian, such is the case of Foca. Mr. Kaiser has also done a study for the Council of Europe in which he touches upon the destruction of the Mostar bridge, which was about to be added to the list of protected cultural monuments for mankind. He also met with Mr. Wogriech, in the office of the Director-General of UNESCO. Mr. Wogriech, a Slovenian-born French citizen, mentioned the need for UNESCO to collaborate with the Commission. He also met with the Chief of the International Standards Section and several of his collaborators.

Mr. Mbaye was also informed of an up-coming inter-sectorial mission by UNESCO in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. He promised to have someone from the Commission join that mission if it were possible. In addition, 2 members of the International Standards Section (a cultural property specialist and a lawyer from the culture division) would welcome the opportunity to come to one of the Commission's future sessions. He was advised also that UNESCO had asked its States Members to provide information on the application of The Hague Convention on Cultural Property. Such information would be passed on to the Commission. He also tried to contact Mr. Kunjelsik, Director of the Sarajevo Library, who was passing through Paris. He also spoke to Mr. Lopes, Under-Secretary-General for Cultural Questions, who asked to convey to the Commission the great interest that UNESCO has in collaborating with the Commission. Mr. Mbaye also mentioned that Lt.-Col. Kempenaars suggested to him that contacts could be established with authorities in Belgrade, Sarajevo and Zagreb to obtain documents and information on the destruction of cultural property. Thus, it would be helpful if at the time of the mission on sexual assault, Lt.-Col. Kempenaars could undertake to contact those authorities.

It was decided that Lt. Col. Kempenaars would pursue the matter.

Mr. Fenrick said that photographs had been taken by Mr. Baez, Lt.-Col. Kempenaars and himself at the time of the Sarajevo III Mission. Mr. Baez has been heavily overtasked so he has not had time to prepare a report, which would include the bombardment of the Library of Sarajevo. All pictures taken by Lt.-Col. Kempenaars and Mr. Fenrick will be given to Mr. Baez for the completion of the report, which could address some of the concerns Mr. Mbaye has expressed.

The chairman said that the Assistant Secretary was formally requested to coordinate the question to see if Mr. Fenrick and Lt.-Col. Kempenaars have any photographs on the Sarajevo III

mission, to draft the report, submit it to the Commission and make it available to Mr. Mbaye.

Mr. Mbaye mentioned that he would appreciate if whenever anyone on the Commission had information on destruction to cultural property it could be copied to him.

c) Prijedor

Ms. Greve stated that the project was going faster and better than she had expected. She had seen much goodwill and expectations towards the project from many different Governments as well as victims and witnesses.

She visited recently Germany as a follow-up to Ms. Cleiren's visit to Berlin earlier. On that occasion she met, inter alia, with rape and torture victims from Omarska. These rape victims are considering whether or not to give formal witness statements. They are willing, however, to help with background information. The German authorities do not wish to have formal witness statements taken in Germany and have them handed over to the Commission. Thus, it is envisaged to organize semi-official witness information-gathering through one of the human rights law institutes in Germany. She was trying to contact Professor Münzel of the Max Planck Institute in this regard. Lastly, she stated that she would work on the German part of the project with Ms. Cleiren, who will be responsible for it.

In Norway the briefing session of the interviews was due to begin on 14 January. One of the participants will be someone from a human rights institute in Finland. The same system of gathering information being implemented in Norway would possibly be set up in Finland (Finland has received victims of torture) and possibly in Germany as well as in The Netherlands, on a more formal basis. She had knowledge that victims and witnesses from the Prijedor area were to be found in Spain, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, The United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, Turkey, Malaysia and possibly Pakistan. From a prosecutorial point of view, it was good to have witnesses so far from one another geographically. As there are some important witnesses in Malaysia she would try to contact the authorities as well as human right institutes there.

She has proceeded on the understanding that she has no financial resources available, although it might be helpful. Thus far she has received great cooperation from everywhere. She will contact Austria and Switzerland during her stay in Geneva and will keep abreast of what was done in the United Kingdom. In addition, she would be in touch with Danish authorities and human rights lawyers and institutes. When in Zagreb, she would try to get precise information on a group of Croats expelled from the Prijedor area, such as statistical and background information. She has asked the Norwegian military for information on the military chain of command and order of battle as well as on the

political situation in Prijedor during the period in question. She has made a historical record on the basis of witness statements.

The Chairman asked if Ms. Greve, on the basis of the witness statements and other reports, would write an overall report describing the situation so that the witness statements could serve as corroborating documents.

Ms. Greve replied in the affirmative and stated that she would have a 1-page executive summary, but she is open to suggestions.

The Chairman said that it would be extremely useful if the report would, after the facts are stated, set out the evidence. The evidence would thus be used in support of the applicable law being presented, viz., crimes against humanity, which does not exclude that the violations also constitute grave breaches, war crimes or other violations of international humanitarian law. Further, he thought that an introductory narrative describing the region, population, geography and the mix of ethnic groups, different cities or towns that are involved, the period of time being covered and its significance, the modus operandi of what happened, the interaction between military, militia, police and armed civilians as well as command and control. This would be extremely important as crimes against humanity look at a policy of criminal activity unlike the grave breaches violation.

Ms. Greve said that she would have all that he had described as well as the 1991 census for the area or at least for the villages completely destroyed.

The Chairman added that a log book should be kept, in a chronological order, perhaps by Mr. Bergsmo, containing the various contacts and the materials or documents given to Ms. Greve.

Ms. Greve stated that all documents are being sent to the Secretariat of the Commission directly instead of being given to her so that they can be properly logged and made available to all. Further, she has come across a half of a page in the Swedish documents concerning the destruction of cultural property that she will translate and forward to Mr. Mbaye.

The Chairman asked Mr. Bergsmo to develop a log for the purpose of facilitating the retrieval of documents on the Prijedor project only.

d) Sexual Assault, Torture and Detention Camps

The Chairman stated that the subject had been discussed with the Commissioners the day before, the plan of action had been

briefly summarized and that Governmental authorities, NGOs and others were being contacted. However, he mentioned for the record that budgetary matters for the project had to be settled.

9. Progress report on the integrated draft studies on the battle of Vukovar and Ovchara

Mr. Fenrick stated that it was very difficult to get usable information on the battle of Vukovar, which took place at the end of 1991 when UNPROFOR did not yet exist, although ECMM was present in the area. There is no objective picture available. Lt.-Col. Kempenaars is helping out to try to determine where the people and information are to be found. The studies from the database, based on the information available, do not provide the basis to make a detailed analysis so that it was going to be very difficult to do an integrated study.

The meeting rose at 1:00 p.m.

TENTH SESSION (GENEVA, 12 JANUARY 1994)

APPROVED

Second meeting

Wednesday, 12 January 1994, 3.05 p.m.

Members present:

Mr. M. Cherif Bassiouni (Chairman)
Ms. Christine Cleiren
Mr. William J. Fenrick
Ms. Hanne Sophie Greve
Mr. Keba Mbaye

Secretariat staff present:

Mr. Vladimir S. Kotliar, Secretary
Ms. Bruna Molina-Abram, Legal Officer/Deputy Secretary
Mr. Julio A. Baez, Legal Officer/Assistant Secretary

Others present:

Mr. Morten Bergsmo, Assistant to the Commission
Lt.-Col. Antonius Kempnaars, Assistant to the
Commission

11. Future sessions:

The Chairman informed the meeting that the dates of the upcoming sessions of the Commission are 15-16 February 1994, with an informal meeting starting at 3 p.m. on 15 February; 16-17 March 1994, with an informal meeting starting at 3 p.m. on 16 March; and 11-14 April 1994.

10. Other business:

The Chairman suggested that the observations of the commissioners on the outline of the final report prepared by the Chairman need not be recorded, but that he would take note of them, make the changes and send the revised outline to the commissioners as soon as possible.

There were no objections to this suggestion.

It was agreed that by the March session the commissioners will have submitted their parts of the final report.

Mr. Fenrick said that he as well as, presumably, other members of the Commission, would like to be briefed on the results of the coming meetings of the Chairman with the Prosecutor.

The Chairman promised to do this.

12. Adoption of the press release:

The press release was adopted based on a draft by the Chairman which was amended through informal discussion.

The Chairman said that he would avoid having a press conference as the press release did not answer many of the questions that would arise, and at this time he had no answer to these questions either.

The meeting rose at 4.15 p.m.