

HANDBOOK BETALAND

SCENARIO

1 The exercise scenario of the Nordic Peace 98 takes place on the island of Gotland, which for the exercise purposes represents the island of Betaland. Betaland represents the territory of **the Federation of Betaland**, consisting of the **State of North Betaland** and the **State of South Betaland**.

2 The scenario describes a fictitious political, military and humanitarian situation, which has divided the above mentioned island into two belligerent parts and the State of South Betaland has unilaterally broken away from the Federation of Betaland, under the self-assumed name of the **Republic of Free South Beets**. The Government of the Federation maintains control only over the area of the State of North Betaland. **A Cease Fire Line (CFL)** is drawn along the internal border line between the two states of "the former federation". The two parties have become belligerents after a dispute over economic, ethnic and political problems.

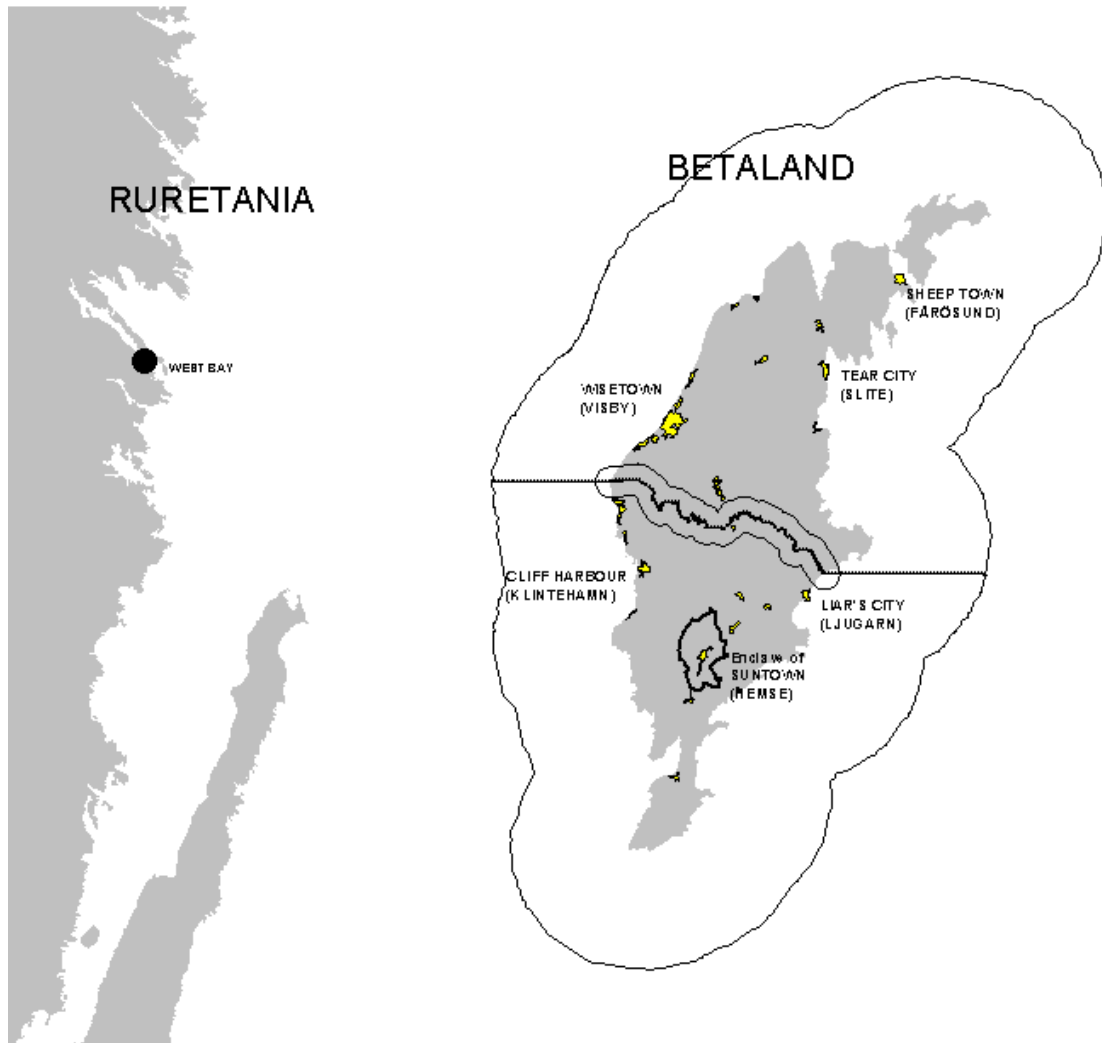
3 An outline of the fictitious nations forming the basis of exercise Nordic Peace 98 is given in the appendices to this annex.

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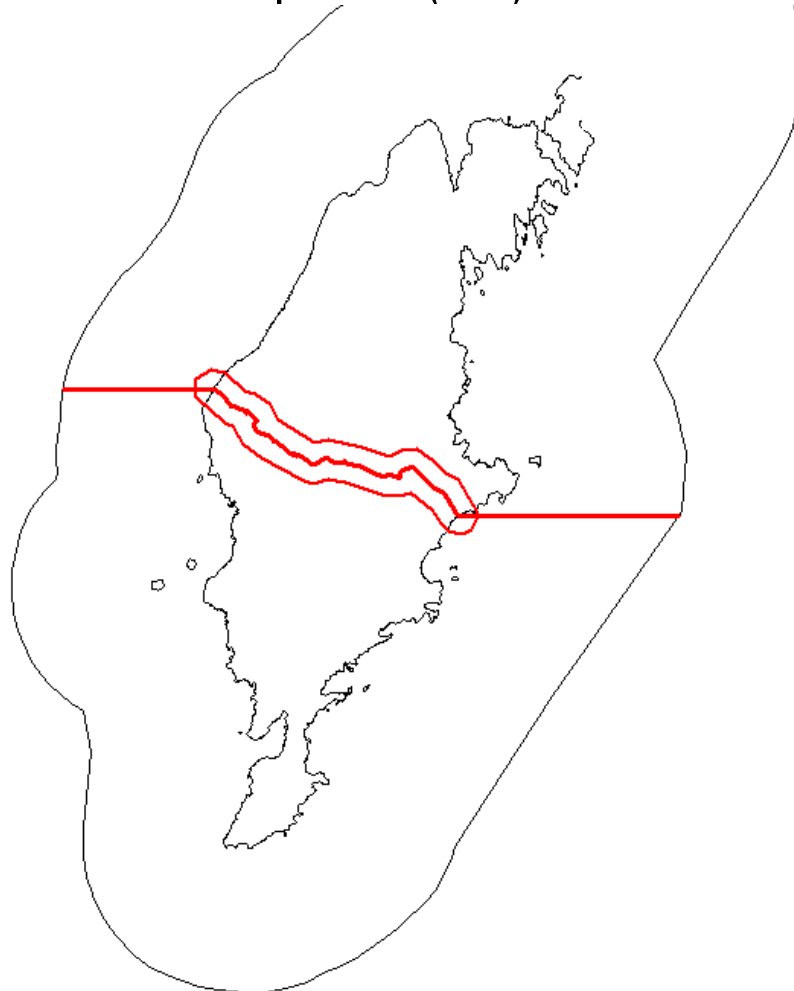
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THE MAP OF BETALAND

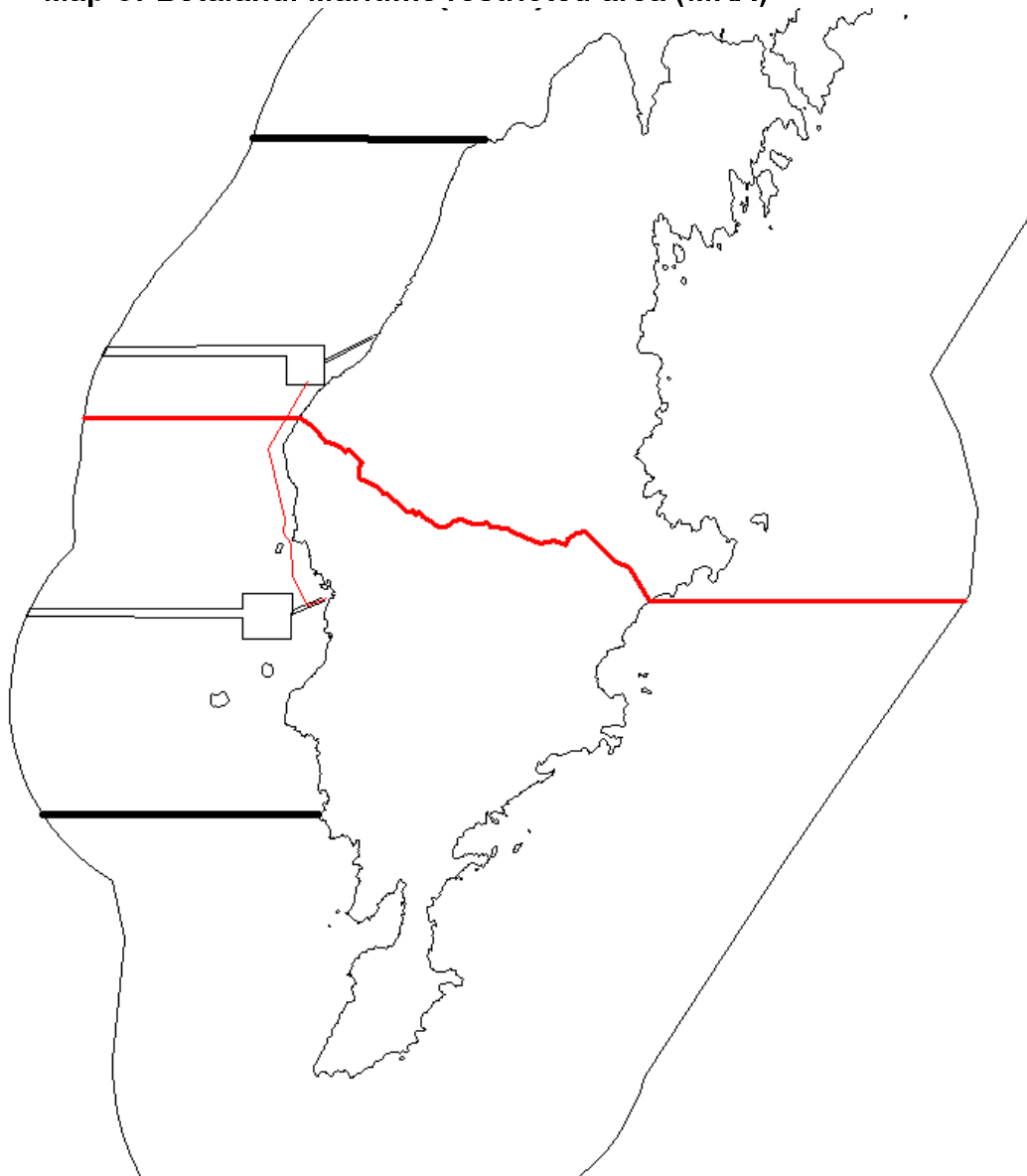
1. Map of Betaland including the Eastern part of Ruretania



2. Map of Betaland. Area of operations (AOO)



3. Map of Betaland. Maritime restricted area (MRA)



The Federation of Betaland

Official name:	The Federation of Betaland
Member of:	United Nations
Area:	3 140 km ² (2 000 km ² controlled by the government as of September 1998)
Population:	2 000 000 (1 200 000 in areas controlled by the government as of September 1998)
<u>Capital</u> and major cities:	<u>Wisetown</u> (Visby), Sheeptown (Fårösund) and Tear City (Slite) in areas controlled by the government
Language:	Beetish
Constitution:	Federation and Parliamentary democracy
Head of State:	"Mr Big Beet"
Major political parties:	Betalefts, Betarights and the Centerparty
Prime Minister:	"Mr Tall Beet"
Armed Forces:	
<u>Army</u> (Betaland Army - BA)	100 000 (mobilised strength) 1 mechanised brigade 2 light infantry brigades Militia forces (platoons and companies)
<u>Navy</u> (Betaland Navy - BN)	2 000 (mobilised strength) 2 patrol boats 4 mine sweepers (fishing boat origin) A small amount of fast patrol crafts Naval base: Sheeptown
<u>Air Force</u> (Betaland Air Force - BAF)	1 multipurpose squadron, light aircraft (14 aircrafts) 1 light helicopter and 1 SAR helicopter
<u>Police force</u> (Betaland Police force - BPF)	1000 regular police officers 200 men in special police units (SPU)
Mobilisation level:	De-mobilisation took place in August 1998. Actual mobilisation level 40 – 50% of full strength.

Area controlled by the Opposition of Free South Beets

Unofficial name:	The Republic of Free South Beets
Member of:	Applied for membership in the UN August 1998
Area:	1 140 km ² of Betaland in the area controlled by the South Beets
Population:	800 000 in areas controlled by the South Beets
Major cities:	Cliff Harbour (Klintehamn), Suntown (Hemse) and Liars City (Ljugarn) in the area controlled by the South Beets
Language:	Beetish
Constitution:	None. (War conditions)
Self proclaimed Head of State:	"Mr Rauk"
Major political parties:	Nationalist party (NAP) and the South Beet Traditionalist party (SBT)
"Prime Minister":	Mr Boss South
Armed forces:	
<u>Army</u> (South Beet Army - SBA)	Mobilised strength 60 000? 1 light infantry brigade
<u>Navy</u> (South Beet Navy - SBN)	No regular navy Armed civilian and fishing boats (10-15?)
<u>Air Force</u>	-
<u>Home guard</u> (South Beet Home Guard - SBHG)	Recently organised 10 000-20 000 men No common uniform. Armed with miscellaneous weapons
<u>Police force:</u>	No regular police force 1 500-2 000 men in the Civil Police Corps (CPC) Miscellaneous weapons
Mobilisation level:	Armed forces mobilisation level: 80 - 90% of full strength.

Scenario Summary

1250	The Kingdom of Betaland is established. Suntown becomes capital
1850	Betaland is absorbed by the Kingdom of Ruretania
1992	Betaland gains independence from Ruretania
July 1992	UNHCR opens Branch Office in Betaland
February 1995	ICRC establishes in Betaland
November 1997	Open armed conflict between the North and South Beets
March 1998	The south Beet offensive to the North
May-July 1998	Wisetown under siege from the South Beet army
July 10, 1998	UN Security Council demands an immediate cessation of hostilities (Resolution 997 Cease-Fire)
July 25, 1998	UN Security Council imposes a complete arms export to Betaland embargo (Resolution 1001)
August 12, 1998	The Stockholm Agreement Cease Fire Line, peacekeeping forces Access to all in need by humanitarian organisations
August 20, 1998	UN Security Council decides to send a peacekeeping force (Resolution 1111)
End of August 1998	UNMIB Mission and Mandate are decided and SOMA (Status Of Mission Agreement) is signed
September 10, 1998	UNHCHR opens office in Betaland
End of September	UNMIB forces deploy in the ZOS (Zone of Separation)

COMMON HISTORY OF BETALAND AND LEAD-IN SCENARIO**The Population of Betaland**

The population of Betaland, situated in the South Friendly Ocean, 150 km East from the coast of Ruretania, consists of three main ethnicities: North Beets, South Beets and Ruretanians. According to the last census carried out in 1990, the population of Betaland totalled 2 000 000, of whom 1 200 000 resided in the Northern provinces (corresponding to the State of North Betaland) and 800 000 in the Southern provinces.

The same census showed the following ethnic breakdown:

Others*	South Beets	North Beets	Rureta- nians	
Northern Provinces	15%	65%	19%	1%
Southern Provinces	60%	20%	17%	3%
Total	33%	47%	18%	2%

*Main landers, aboriginals and some 1 000 guest workers and refugees (367) of different nationalities.

The South Beets have traditionally been cattle owners while the North Beets have been farmers. Before the independence the administration and commerce were in the hands of Ruretanians and other minorities. Many Ruretanians moved to Ruretania after the independence in 1992.

The North and the South Beets are of the same ethnic origin, Beets, and they speak the same language, the Beetish, with regional variations/dialects. The two parties are of different religious beliefs.

Brief historical background on Betaland before its Independence 1992

1 The North Beets arrived on the Island of Betaland from Ruretanian during the 12th and early 13th centuries. They gradually gained control of the island and in 1250 they established the Kingdom of Betaland with its main town, Suntown, in the southern part of the island, the site of the main holy shrine. The original inhabitants of the island, the aborigines, had by then lost the right to own land and had been reduced to small communities of artisans.

2 The South Beets started moving from the mainland of Ruretanian with their cattle in the early years of the 19th century and with the help of Ruretanians gained control of the land and administration by the year 1850 when the island was absorbed by the Kingdom of Ruretanian. The Ruretanian administration, set in Wisetown, favoured the land needs of the cattle owning South Beets. The living conditions of the North Beets deteriorated gradually

3 During the latter part of the Ruretanian administration (1945-1992) the government policy had been that of assimilation, 'Ruretanisation', and the key government functions were in the hands of mainlander Ruretanians. This policy was phased out during the last years in order to ease the political pressures for self-determination by the main local political actors.

Development since the Independence 1992

4 The Federation of Betaland gained its independence in June 1992 with the dissolution of the Kingdom of Ruretanian. The previous provincial capital, Wisetown, in the northern part of the island, became the capital of the independent Federation of Betaland. The Federation consisted of the States of North Betaland and South Betaland. Democratic elections, both on national and local levels, took place in December 1992. In general, the elections were dominated by parties with agendas focusing on regional and ethnic interests. The results of the elections, carried out under international monitoring, were contested by many parties.

5 The first Federal government installed was a coalition of parties representing North Beet interests. All the 15 ministers were ethnic North Beets, with the exception of one South Beet and one minority representative without party affiliation. Of the 101 parliamentary seats, 57% went to North Beet interest parties, 36% to the parties affiliated with the Southern interests, 3% other minority political groups and 4% to parties without any ethnic/ regional platform.

6 The elections practically divided the country into two, separated by economic (ethnic) interests and historical claims to the land between the cattle owners and farmers. Strong South Beet protests against the government perceived as favouring the North Beets gradually developed into violent demonstrations and terrorist actions. An open armed conflict broke out between the North and South in November 1997 when the southern part of the island broke away from the Federation and declared itself unilaterally an independent state, the Republic of Free South Beets, (RFSB) under the leadership of Minister Boss South, leader of the Southern Opposition Coalition.

7 The Federal Army reacted with a major attack on the South. Fierce fighting between the two armed forces, including the militia and police, destroyed villages and houses in the countryside and resulted in large numbers of both civilian and military casualties, in population displacement, detention of civilian and military prisoners. The southern rebels gained strength by March 1998 through large scale desertion of South Beets from the Federal Army. The South Beets pushed back the Federal Army and reached the outskirts of Wisetown in May holding the capital under siege and heavy shelling until the end of July.

8 The Strait of Betaland, between the Island of Betaland and Ruretanian, has historically been the main gateway for trade and other traffic between the states of North and South Friendly Sea. The conflict on Betaland has seriously jeopardised this traditional trade link having a direct impact on the economy and development of the surrounding states. Numerous incidents at sea involving human and material casualties due to mines, hijacking and piracy have been reported. Tens of thousands of refugees went by sea to Ruretanian during the civil war.

9 Condemning the ongoing violence leading to the deaths, detention and forced displacement of numerous civilians and particularly the human suffering caused by the siege and the destruction of the old town of Wisetown, recognised by UNESCO as a world cultural heritage site, the UN Security Council in its resolution 997 on 10 July 1998, demanded that the two parties declare an immediate cessation of hostilities. As the hostilities continued, the Security Council, under its resolution 1001 on 25 July 1998, called upon the international community to implement a total embargo on the export of arms to the island of Betaland.

10 Under pressure by the international community and more particularly by the neighbouring states, the two conflicting parties agreed to negotiate a cease-fire, and a cease-fire agreement was signed in Stockholm 12 August 1998. The agreement fixed the cease-fire line, called for UN facilitated normalisation, negotiations and the deployment of peacekeeping

forces. The signatory parties also agreed on the unconditional release of all military and civilian prisoners detained in relation with the hostilities and on the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin. The parties agreed to provide unhindered access to all populations in need by humanitarian organisations. The parties also agreed on disarmament, de-mining and UN monitored elections to take place before the end of 1998.

11 Following the Stockholm Peace Agreement, the Secretary General appointed his Special Representative to Betaland to lead the political, civilian, military and humanitarian components of the normalisation process. He also requested UNHCR to be the lead agency for the coordination of humanitarian assistance and the return to their homes of refugees and displaced persons.

12 The sending of peacekeeping forces to maintain the cease-fire and to provide protection and support to the civilian and humanitarian components of the plan was decided by the Security Council under its Resolution 1111 of 20 August 1998.

Situation as of September 15, 1998

Presence of international organisations and Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's) on the island

The presence of international organisations is limited to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The Office of the SRSG was opened on September 12 1998 in Wisetown to monitor the implementation of the Stockholm Peace Agreement and to coordinate the political, military, civilian and humanitarian aspects of the implementation of the UN Mission in Betaland (UNMIB).

UNHCR opened its Branch Office in Wisetown in July 1992 to assist the Government of Betaland in developing its refugee legislation and to provide protection and assistance to asylum seekers and refugees in Betaland. Since the beginning of the conflict, UNHCR has been providing limited humanitarian assistance to populations displaced by the conflict or by forced population movements. It has intervened with the authorities in cases of gross violations of human rights regarding forced displacements and displaced persons. UNHCR has a Field Office in Cliff Harbour since

February 1998. UNHCR, as the lead agency for humanitarian aid on Betaland, co-ordinates all humanitarian assistance and repatriation of refugees and IDP's to their places of origin.

UNHCHR opened their main Office in Wisetown on September 10 1998. The Office monitors and reports on human rights violations and assists the government in the re-establishment of the justice system.

ICRC established its presence in February 1995 focusing on its mandated activities with military prisoners, detained civilians, assistance to vulnerable groups, tracing and disseminating humanitarian law to the warring parties. ICRC has offices in Wisetown and in Cliff Harbour.

A number of international and national NGO's are involved in the delivery of humanitarian aid. Some of them work under the auspices of UN or other international organisations, others have established programmes directly with the authorities. Some NGO's deliver aid on ad hoc basis and not always within the co-ordinated humanitarian aid umbrella.

Two NGO's work under UNHCR auspices in Betaland. The Save the Children Fund (SCF) has seconded a staff to UNHCR responsible for the social services for the IDP'S with particular focus on vulnerable groups, children and women. The Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) provides transportation of humanitarian assistance. The Friendly Sea Refugee Council (FSRC) has projects on rehabilitation and reconstruction aiming at the areas of return of refugees and IDP'S.

The Betaland Red Cross, being a recognised Red Cross Society since 1993, provides humanitarian assistance to IDP'S and manages IDP'S camps.

Since autumn 1997 the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society (SPAS) is active on the island and support local groups and their peace initiatives on both sides in the conflict. The SPAS main support goes to an activity centre in Wisetown and a similar centre in Cliff Harbour

Betaland Fellowship of Reconciliation (BFOR) is a local NGO with the general aim to promote a culture of non violence. It was established in 1925 and constitutes a branch of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR). During the war, BFOR focused on keeping a dialogue open with people on both sides. BFOR has, since before the war, offices in Wisetown, Cliff Harbour and Suntown.

IFOR established its presence in August 1998 with the aim to support the local branch in their effort to strengthen the role of the so called "civil

society" in the peace process. This work is based on the assumption that peace is a process that has to involve the entire society if peace is to be implemented. IFOR has an office in Wisetown.

World Doctors (WD) provide medical support to the local hospitals and health centres and the South Sea Humanitarian Aid assists local needy populations and IDP'S.

Security situation

The security situation on the ground has improved but continues to be precarious. Following the signing of the Stockholm Agreement, UN peacekeeping forces have initially been deployed to establish the Cease Fire Line and the Zone of Separation and there have been no reports of armed confrontation between the two parties. The authorities continue, however, to turn a blind eye on uncontrolled armed groups terrorising the civilian population. Sporadic armed attacks on civilians and civilian targets continue in all parts of the island. Certain areas continue to be inaccessible for humanitarian aid purposes.

The staff of international humanitarian organisations have received threats to their lives from extremist elements and have been subject to armed robberies. The UNHCR office in Cliff Harbour and the Red Cross Office of the IDP Camp 1 in the South were subject to armed attacks and robberies in the beginning of September. Some parts of the local population express their hostility to the presence of UN and other international organisations in Betaland, perceiving them as siding with the opposite party and interfering in the internal affairs of Betaland.

Heavy mining, particularly in the central regions and in the Strait of Betaland remains a serious obstacle to the resuming of normal economic activities and to the freedom of movement and the return of displaced populations.

The two parties estimate the numbers of civilian casualties in the North to amount to over 18 000 and in the South to over 22 000. Numbers of military casualties are not known. Over 15 000 persons are unaccounted for.

Infrastructure and economy

The infrastructure on the island is in a shambles. The Federal Government and the southern de facto government lack the resources, if not will, to restore civilian authority and the actual power remains in the hands of various armed forces and factions as well as local armed gangs.

In North Betaland the police force is well organised and equipped and more used for "special operations" instead of providing law and order. There is no regular police force existing in South Betaland, and the de facto police is involved in the political struggle.

The airport of Wisetown is repaired and a limited number of international flights are being operated to and from the airport as of September 14.

The harbour of Wisetown was for a long time blocked by mines. A small passage was cleared, by the Betaland Navy, in the beginning of September. During the conflict the Betaland Navy blocked all ports in the South Beets area, with a limited amount of mines. One of the first tasks for the UN maritime component was to clear a small route to Cliff Harbour and special control/anchorage area. The route and control area were declared minefree September 28. All other ports in South Betaland are still blocked by mines, although the local population often take high risks when they go to sea in small boats through these dangerous areas.

Smuggling, mostly from Ruretanian to South Betaland, is frequent. With the exception of Wisetown the other ports in North Betaland were not mined during the conflict. But since the ports often were run by South Beets and sabotaged in the war, they have limited capacity. Due to the shortage of lots of merchandises the smuggling to North Betaland is also very frequent.

Inland communications remain difficult. Many roads and bridges have been destroyed. Electricity and water supplies are sporadic and available in bigger towns only. Telephone lines are cut with the exception of Wisetown and Cliff Harbour.

Severe fuel shortages have affected all aspects of the economy: transportation and all sectors depending on electricity supply such as the industry, water supply and hospitals.

Most public services, including schools and postal services, have been closed since January 1998. A number of hospitals and health centres have been destroyed, equipment and medical supplies vandalised and large numbers of medical staff have fled to safer areas or left the country.

The food security situation is increasingly worrying. The conflict has badly affected the local basic food production. The crops of beet and corn have not been harvested, large numbers of cattle have been killed. Mining and piracy have forced the closure of the fishing industry. The lack of access to raw material (along with lack of electricity) for industry, through importation or local sources, has forced a number of factories to close. Civil servants, police and military have not been paid for several months.

Unemployment is high and feeds recruitment into armed forces and paramilitary groups. Inflation is rampant and the black market flourishes. Human trafficking by assisting persons who seek safety in other parts of the island or by sea to Ruretania is increasing and numerous incidents of persons perishing at sea in non seaworthy boats or when crossing frontlines are reported.

The public is informed by very few local mass media. There are two newspapers in the north and one in the south. They are sporadically issued and now and then printed in just a small number of pages. One radio station in the north (Wisetown) is often silent due to lack of electricity. Each party has a TV station, both with very little daily broadcasting. All these media are controlled by the authorities. Propaganda is spread through all channels. Furthermore there are some small and free radio stations on each side. Satellite TV reception is possible.

Human Rights situation

Allegations of massacres, killings, infringements of personal freedom and security, forced displacements and arbitrary detentions continue to be received by the human rights monitors. They have also received allegations of the existence of secret detention centres, some of them holding only women. There is evidence on the forcible recruitment of minors and the detention of civilians and their use for demining.

Humanitarian situation

Malnutrition and illnesses related to the lack of clean water are reported in many parts of the country. The vaccination chain has been broken, and poliomyelitis and tuberculosis may become serious public health risks.

The local authorities report 52 600 internally displaced persons (IDP) of whom 21 500 in the northern parts and 31 100 in the southern part of the island. Most of them are accommodated in camps managed by the local authorities and the local Red Cross. Some are accommodated with family and friends, while others occupy empty houses belonging to displaced persons. The vast majority of the displaced are women and children. Small numbers of the displaced populations have started returning back to their homes. ICRC has registered 6 000 civilian detainees, including women and children, and 1 190 military prisoners.

UNHCR has initiated negotiations with representatives of the two parties on the safe and voluntary return of refugees and IDP's. First returns are planned for the first week of October.

The humanitarian situation of the besieged town of Suntown in the South remains most alarming. Its civilian population of 50 000, consisting of a large North Beet majority, and some 300 armed men of North Beet forces have been blocked in the town since August 15 by the South Beet military. No supplies, be it food, medicine or fuel, have reached the town despite several efforts by UNHCR. Telephone lines and electricity supplies have been cut. Radio amateur contacts confirm that the population lacks food and clean water, and the hospitals have run out of basic medicine. Negotiations with the South Beet authorities to allow humanitarian assistance to the civilian population are blocked due to the South Beet authorities demanding that any assistance to enter Suntown be dependent on the surrender of the North Beet armed group. Suntown is the largest concentration of North Beets in the Southern part of the island and the site of the Northerners holy shrine.

Refugees

Since the beginning of the armed conflict an estimated 57 000 persons have left Betaland and sought safety in other countries. Some countries have granted them temporary protection while others have included them in the refugee status determination procedures, while ensuring that no person will be returned by force to Betaland until the situation has normalised. The large majority, 42 000, of the refugees are in Ruretania.

Displaced and other vulnerable populations

The numbers of populations of humanitarian concern as reported here below, are estimates as the situation remains fluid and new arrivals continue seeking protection in camps while others depart seeking to join their families and friends in other areas. No formal registration of IDP's has yet been carried out. A preliminary assessment concludes that the vast majority of IDP's are female headed families, single women, children and elderly. Many families have been separated by the conflict.

	In Federation controlled area (North)	In Opposition controlled area (South)
IDP's		
Total	21 500	31 100
In camps*)	15 200	24 800
	(3 camps)	(2 camps)
Originating from North	12 300	17 600
Originating from South	2 900	7 200
Accommodated in private housing**)	6 300	6 300
Civilian detainees Total	1 500	4 500
Military prisoners Total	450	740

*) Children separated from parents/families in camps: 200 in the North and 100 in the South.

**) Children accommodated in private housing: 800 in the North and 400 in the South.

Besieged population in Suntown: 50 000, of which 28 000 are children.
No presence of or access to international humanitarian agencies.

RESOLUTION 997 (1998)
Adopted by the Security Council at its 3075th meeting,
on 10 July 1998

The Security Council,

Expressing its appreciation for the reports of the Secretary-General of 2 July 1998 (S/23836),

Expressing grave alarm at the continuing reports of wide spread violations of international humanitarian law, including reports of mass forcible expulsion of civilians, imprisonment and abuse of civilians in detention centres and deliberate attacks on non-combatants and hospitals, impeding the delivery of food and medical supplies to the civilian population as well as wanton devastation and destruction of property.

Strongly condemning the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing", which constitutes a grave and serious violation of international humanitarian law.

Appalled by the continuing reports of widespread, massive and grave violations of human rights perpetrated by the conflicting parties, including reports of summary and arbitrary executions, forced disappearances, torture, rape and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Expressing grave concern on the human suffering of the population of the besieged town of Wisetown and the systematic destruction by armed fire of its old, recognised as world cultural heritage site.

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Betaland and by the serious violations of earlier cease-fire agreements, which have caused heavy loss of human life and widespread material damage.

Considering the request by the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets for the establishment of a peace-keeping operation in Betaland, as conveyed in the reports of the Secretary-General.

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Deeply concerned about the safety of United Nations personnel in the area,

Underlining the imperative need for an urgent peaceful solution to the situation in Betaland, in conformity with the Charter and the principles of international law, in particular the principles of respect of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of

States, non-recognition of the fruits of aggression and non-recognition of the acquisition of territory by force.

Acting under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations,

1 Demands that all parties and others concerned in the conflict of Betaland stop the fighting immediately, and fully respect the cease-fire agreement signed on 5 July 1998, and co-operate with the efforts of the United Nations to bring about urgently a negotiated political solution.

2 Approves the effort of the Secretary General and his Personal Envoy and expresses the hope that they will pursue their contacts with the Betaland Parties, as rapidly as possible, so that the Secretary General can present early recommendations to the Security Council including for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Betaland.

3 Affirms that all authorities are to be held accountable for violations of human rights which their agents have committed.

4 Calls upon states and international organisations not to recognise the consequences of the acquisition of territory by force and the abhorrent practice of "ethnic cleansing".

5 Urges all parties and others concerned to ensure the safety of the United Nations personnel and to guarantee an unhindered access of humanitarian organisations to all populations in need.

6 Undertakes to examine and take appropriate action without delay upon the recommendations of the Secretary General mentioned above, including in particular any recommendation for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Betaland;

7 Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 1001 (1998)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3079th meeting, on 25 July 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling the Resolution 997 (1998) Adopted by the Security Council on 10 July 1998,

Deeply Concerned by the continuous fighting in Betaland which is causing a heavy loss of human life and material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region,

Considering that the continuation of this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1 Appeals urgently to and encourages all Parties to settle their disputes peacefully and through negotiation at the Conference on Betaland , including through the mechanism set forth within it,

2 Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Betaland, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Betaland until the Security Council decides otherwise following consultation between the Secretary General and the Parties to the conflict,

3 Requests the Secretary General to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce the embargo,

4 Calls on all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delay a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Betaland, which would permit all Beets to decide upon and to construct their future in peace,

5 Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**General Framework Agreement For Peace Settlement on the Island of Betaland
made in
Stockholm 12 August 1998**

The agreement concerning the Framework for peace settlement in Betaland between The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets (The "Parties").

Recognising the need for a comprehensive settlement to bring an end to the tragic conflict in the region.

Desiring to contribute toward that end and to promote an enduring peace and stability

Affirming their commitment to the provisional Cease-Fire agreement of 4 August 1998.

Noting the agreement which authorises the delegations of the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets, the parts of the peace plan concerning it, with the obligation to implement the agreement that is reached strictly and consistently.

The two parties have agreed as follows:

Article I: The Parties shall conduct their relations in accordance with the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter. The Parties shall settle disputes by peaceful means, and shall refrain from any action, by threat or use of force or otherwise.

Article II: The Parties agree upon a Cease-Fire Agreement to take effect on 14 August 1998 at 2400 Hrs GMT.

Article III: The Parties welcome and endorse the arrangements that have been made concerning the military aspects of the peace settlement and aspects of stabilisation and freedom of movement for UN organisations and all civilians including humanitarian organisations in Betaland.

Article IV: The Parties welcome and endorse the arrangements that have been made in Annex 1 concerning an establishment of a Cease-Fire Line (CFL) and a Zone of Separation (ZOS) between the two Parties, the Federation Of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets. The Parties shall fully respect and promote the fulfilment of the commitments made therein.

Article V: The Parties welcome and endorse the arrangements that have been made concerning the establishment of an Arbitration Tribunal, a Commission on Human Rights, a Commission on Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and a Commission to Preserve National Monuments in Betaland as set forth in the agreements in Annex II - V. The Parties shall fully respect and promote fulfilment of the commitments made therein.

Article VI: Recognising that the observance of Human Rights and the protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons are of vital importance in achieving a lasting peace, the Parties agree to and shall comply fully with the provisions concerning Human Rights set forth in Annex III as well as the provisions concerning Refugees and IDPs set forth in Annex IV.

Article VII: The Parties shall co-operate fully with all entities involved in implementation of this peace settlement, as described in Annex VII to this agreement, or which are otherwise authorised by the United Nations Security Council pursuant to the obligation of all Parties to co-operate in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law.

Article VIII: The Parties welcome and endorse the arrangements that have been made concerning the implementation of this peace settlement. Including in particular those pertaining to the civilian (non-military) implementation as set forth in the agreement in Annex VIII and the International Police Force as set forth in the agreement in Annex IX. The Parties shall fully respect and promote fulfilment of the commitments made therein.

Article IX: This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature

For the Federation of Betaland

For the Opposition of Free South Beets

United Nations Special Negotiator

Annex I: Cease-Fire Agreement.**Establishment of a Cease-Fire Line (CFL), Zone of Separation (ZOS) and related issues between The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets .**

The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Cease-Fire Line between The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets shall be as delineated on the map in the Appendix.

ARTICLE II

The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets may adjust the Cease-Fire Line only by mutual consent. During the period in which the UN Forces are deployed pursuant to the General Framework Agreement, the Parties shall consult with the Force Commander prior to making any agreed adjustment and shall provide notification of such adjustment to the Force Commander.

ARTICLE III

The line on the 1:50,000 scale map to be provided in the Appendix delineating the Cease-Fire Line (CFL), and the lines on the 1:50,000 scale map to be provided in the Appendix delineating the CFL and the agreed Zone of Separation (ZOS), are accepted by The Parties, as controlling and definitive. The Zone of Separation shall have a minimum breadth of 100 meters and a maximum breadth of 1 000 meters depending on terrain and observation possibilities. During the period in which the UN Forces are deployed, the Force Commander shall have the right to determine, after consultation with The Parties, to adjust the Zone of Separation. The Parties agree to establish a Light Forces Area (LFA), 3 km + 3 km on both sides of the CFL. The Parties also agree, after 3 months, to transform the LFA to a demilitarised zone under the supervision of the UN Forces.

ARTICLE IV

The Parties agree that no more than 3 000 lightly armed forces each from both Parties, will be in the Light Forces Area at the same time. The Parties also agree that only small arms are allowed in the LFA.

ARTICLE V

The Lines and Zones described as above may be marked by representatives of The Parties in co-ordination with and under the supervision of the UN Forces. Final authority for placement of such markers shall rest with the UN Forces. These lines and Zones are defined by the maps and documents agreed to, by The Parties, and not by the physical location of markers.

ARTICLE VI

Outside the main harbours of Betaland, Cliff Harbour and Wisetown, a restricted area has been proclaimed so that the maintaining of the embargo can be supervised. The restricted area is limited by Betalands coastline -lat N 57° 10' - the territorial border - lat N 57° 50'. Entrance to the restricted area is allowed only for ships through special corridors and routes to and between the harbours. Outside the harbours there are special control areas, where the ships will wait until they have been controlled and are permitted to continue. Maps showing the corridors, routes and control areas are enclosed to this appendix. Ships and vessels have to report their arrival/departure when passing the territorial border/leaving the harbour to the MCC (Maritime Component Commander). Only vessels with a max length of 20 meters may use the near-coastal route between Cliff Harbour and Wisetown. Larger ships/vessels must use the corridors and the open sea.

ARTICLE VII

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

ARTICLE VIII

Following entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties shall form a joint commission, comprised of equal number of representatives from each Party, to prepare an agreed technical document containing a precise description of the Cease-Fire Line. Any such document prepared during the period in which the UN Forces are deployed shall be subject of the approval of the Force Commander.

For the Federation of Betaland

For the Opposition of Free South Beets

United Nation Special Negotiator

Annex II: Concerning agreement on establishment of a Commission on Human Rights, Commission on Refugees and Internally Displaced persons (IDPs) and the establishment of a Commission to Preserve National Monuments.

ARTICLE I

The establishment of a Commission on Human Rights, Commission on Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the establishment of a Commission to Preserve National Monuments, as set forth in the agreement in Annex III- V. The Parties shall fully respect and promote fulfilment of the commitments made therein.

For the Federation of Betaland

For the Opposition of Free South Beets

United Nations Special Negotiator

Annex III: Concerning agreement on Human Rights.

The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1:
Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

The Parties shall secure to all persons within their jurisdiction the highest level of internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights and freedoms in conformity with the relevant international agreements listed in Tab A to this Appendix.

ARTICLE II
Commission on Human Rights

1 To assist in honouring their obligations under this Agreement, the Parties hereby establish a Commission on Human Rights. The commission shall consist of two parts: the office of the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Chamber.

2 The office of the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Chamber shall consider, as subsequently described:

a) alleged or apparent violations of human rights as provided in the relevant international agreements for the protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms and Protocols, including ICRC.

b) alleged or apparent discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status arising in the enjoyment of any of the rights and freedoms provided for in the international agreements listed in this Annex, where such violation is alleged or appears to have been committed by the Parties, including by any official or organ of the two Parties, or any individual acting under the authority of such official or organ.

3 The Parties recognise the right of all persons to submit to the Commission and to other human rights bodies applications concerning alleged violations of human rights, in accordance with the procedures of this Annex and such bodies. The Parties shall not undertake any punitive action directed against persons who intend to submit, or have submitted, such allegations.

ARTICLE III**Human Rights Ombudsman**

1 The Parties hereby establish the office of the Human Rights Ombudsman.

2 The Ombudsman shall be appointed for a non-renewable term of tree years by the Secretary General of the United Nations, after consultation with the Parties. He or she shall be independently responsible for choosing his or her own staff.

3 Members of the Office of the Ombudsman must be of recognised high moral standing and have competence in the field of international human rights.

4 The Office of the Ombudsman shall be an independent agency. In carrying out its mandate, no person or organ of the Parties may interfere with its functions.

ARTICLE IV**Human Rights Chamber**

1 The Human rights Chamber shall be composed of fourteen members.

2 Within 90 days after this agreement enters into force the Federation of Betaland shall appoint four members and The Opposition of Free South Beets shall appoint two members. The United Nations, after consultation with the Parties, shall appoint the remaining members, who shall not be "citizens" of The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets or any neighbouring state, and shall designate one such member as the president of the Chamber.

3 All members of the Chamber shall possess the qualifications required for appointment to high judicial office or be jurists of recognised competence. The members of the Chamber shall be appointed for a term of three years and can not be re-appointed.

ARTICLE V

General Provisions

- 1 The Parties shall promote and encourage the activities of non-governmental and international organisations for the protection and promotion of human rights.
- 2 The Parties join in inviting the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other intergovernmental or regional human rights missions or organisations to monitor closely the human rights situation on the island of Betaland, including through the establishment of local officers and the assignment of observers, rapporteurs, or other relevant persons on a permanent or mission-by-mission basis and to provide them with full and effective facilitation, assistance and access.
- 3 The Parties shall allow full and effective access to United Nations organisations for purposes of investigating and monitoring human rights conditions in Betaland and shall refrain from hindering or impeding them in the exercise of these functions.
- 4 All competent authorities in The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets shall co-operate with and provide unrestricted access to the bodies established in this Agreement; any international human rights monitoring mechanisms established for Betaland, the supervisory bodies established by any of the of the international agreements: The International Tribunal for Betaland; and any other organisation authorised by the UN Security Council with a mandate concerning human rights or international humanitarian law.

ARTICLE VI

Prisoner Release

- 1 The Parties shall release and transfer without delay all combatants and civilians held in relation to the conflict (hereinafter "prisoners"), in conformity with international humanitarian law and the provisions of this Article.
 - a) The Parties shall be bound by and implement such plan for release and transfer of all prisoners as may be developed by the ICRC, after consultation with the Parties.
 - (b) The Parties shall cooperate fully with the ICRC and facilitate its work in implementing and monitoring the plan for release and transfer of prisoners.
 - (c) No later than thirty (30 days) after the Transfer of Authority, the Parties shall release and transfer all prisoners held by them.

(d) In order to expedite this process, no later than twentyone (21) days after this Annex enters into force, the Parties shall draw up comprehensive lists of prisoners and shall provide such lists to the ICRC, to the other Parties, and to the Joint Military Commission and the High Representative. These lists shall identify prisoners by nationality, name, rank (if any) and internment or military serial number, to the extent applicable.

(e) The Parties shall ensure that the ICRC enjoys full and unimpeded access to all places where prisoners are kept and to all prisoners. The Parties shall permit the ICRC to privately interview each prisoner at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to his or her release for the purpose of implementing and monitoring the plan, including determination of the onward destination of each prisoner.

(f) The Parties shall take no reprisals against any prisoner or his/her family in the event that a prisoner refuses to be transferred.

(g) Notwithstanding the above provisions, each Party shall comply with any order or request of the International Tribunal for the Betaland for the arrest, detention, surrender of or access to persons who would otherwise be released and transferred under this Article but who are accused of violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. Each Party must detain persons reasonably suspected of such violations for a period of time sufficient to permit appropriate consultation with Tribunal authorities.

2 In those cases where places of burial, whether individual or mass, are known as a matter of record, and graves are actually found to exist, each Party shall permit graves registration personnel of the other Parties to enter, within a mutually agreed period of time, for the limited purpose of proceeding to such graves, to recover and evacuate the bodies of deceased military and civilian personnel of that side, including deceased prisoners.

For the Federation of Betaland

For the Opposition of Free South Beets

United Nations Special Negotiator

Annex IV: Concerning agreement on Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)

The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets have agreed as follows:

Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons**ARTICLE I**

1 All refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP's) have the right freely to return to their home of origin. They shall have the right to have restored to them the property of which they were deprived in the course of hostilities since 1997 and to be compensated for any property that cannot be restored to them. The early return of refugees and IDPs is an important objective for the settlement of the conflict in Betaland.

2 The Parties shall ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons are permitted to return on their own will in safety, without risk of harassment, intimidation, persecution, or discrimination, particularly on account of their ethnic origin, religious belief, or political opinion.

3 The Parties shall take all necessary steps to prevent activities within their territories which would hinder or impede the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons. To demonstrate their commitment to securing full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within their jurisdiction and creating without delay conditions suitable for return of refugees and internally displaced persons, the Parties shall take immediately the following confidence building measures:

- a) the repeal of domestic legislation and administrative practices with discriminatory intent or effect;
- b) the prevention and prompt suppression of any written or verbal incitement, through media or otherwise, ethnic or religious hostility or hatred;
- c) the protection of ethnic and/or minority populations, elderly people and children wherever they are found and the provision of immediate access to these populations by international humanitarian organisations and monitors;
- d) the protection, dismissal or transfer, as appropriate, of persons in military, paramilitary, and police forces, and other public servants, responsible for serious violations of the basic rights of persons belonging to ethnic or minority groups.

4 Choice of destination shall be up to the individual or family, and the principle of the unity of the family shall be preserved. The Parties shall not interfere with the returnees choice of destination, nor shall they compel them to remain in or

move to situations of serious danger or insecurity, or to areas lacking in the basic infrastructure necessary to resume a normal life. The Parties shall facilitate the flow of information necessary for refugees and internally displaced persons to make informed judgements about local conditions for return.

5 The Parties invite/request The Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to develop in close consultation with asylum countries and Parties a repatriation plan that will allow for an early, voluntary and peaceful, orderly and phased return of refugees and internally displaced persons, which may include priorities for certain areas and certain categories of returnees. The Parties agree to implement such a plan and to conform their international agreements and internal laws to it. They accordingly call upon States that have accepted refugees to promote the early return of refugees consistent with international law.

ARTICLE II

Creation of Suitable Conditions for Return

1 The Parties undertake to create in their territories the political, economic, and social conditions conducive to the voluntary return and harmonious reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, without preference for any particular group. The Parties shall provide all possible assistance to refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons and work to facilitate their voluntary return in a peaceful, orderly and phased manner, in accordance with the UNHCR repatriation and return plan.

ARTICLE III

Co-operation with International Organisations and International Monitoring

1 The Parties note with satisfaction the leading humanitarian role of UNHCR, which has been entrusted by the Secretary General of the United Nations with the role of co-ordinating among all agencies assisting with the repatriation and relief of refugees and internally displaced persons.

2 The Parties shall give full and unrestricted access to UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and other relevant international, domestic and non governmental organisations to all refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons and other vulnerable persons, with a view to facilitating the work of those organisations in tracing persons, family reunions and the provision of medical assistance, food distribution, reintegration assistance, the provision of temporary and permanent housing, and other activities vital to the discharge of their mandates and operational responsibilities without administrative impediments. These activities shall include traditional protection functions including elderly people and children, monitoring of basic human rights and humanitarian conditions, as well as the implementation of the provisions of this Annex.

3 The Parties shall provide for the security of all personnel of such organisations.

ARTICLE IV

Repatriation and return Assistance

The Parties shall facilitate the provision of adequately monitored, short-term repatriation assistance on a non-discriminatory basis to all returning refugees and internally displaced persons who are in need, in accordance with a plan developed by UNHCR in co-operation with other relevant organisations, to enable the families and individuals returning to re-establish their lives and livelihoods in local communities.

ARTICLE V

Tracing persons unaccounted for

The Parties shall provide information through the tracing mechanisms of the ICRC on all persons unaccounted for. The Parties shall also co-operate fully with the ICRC in its efforts to determine the identities, whereabouts and fate of the unaccounted for.

ARTICLE VI

Amnesty

Any returning refugee or internally displaced person charged with a crime, other than a serious violation of international humanitarian law as defined in the statute of the international Tribunal for Betaland since January 1, 1998 or a common crime unrelated to the conflict, shall upon return enjoy amnesty. In no case shall charges for crimes be imposed for political or other inappropriate reasons or to circumvent the application of the amnesty.

ARTICLE VII

Commission for Refugees and IDP's

1 The Parties hereby establish an independent commission for internally displaced persons and refugees (The Commission). The Commission shall have its headquarters in Wisetown and may have offices other locations as it deems appropriate.

2 The Parties shall co-operate with the work of the Commission and shall respect and implement its decision expeditiously and in good faith, in co-operation with relevant international and non governmental organisations having responsibility for the return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons.

For the Federation of Betaland

For the Opposition of Free South Beets

United Nations Special Negotiator

Annex V: Concerning agreement on Commissions to Preserve National Monuments.

ARTICLE I

The Parties hereby establish an independent Commission to preserve national monuments the (Commission). The Commission shall have its headquarters in Wisetown and may have offices at other locations as it deems appropriate.

ARTICLE II

The Commission shall receive and decide on petitions for the designation of property having cultural, historic, religious or ethnic importance as National Monuments.

For the Federation of Betaland

For the Opposition of Free South Beets

United Nations Special Negotiator

Annex VI Concerning the International Police Force Assistance Programme

The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Parties shall provide a safe and secure environment for all persons in their respective jurisdictions, by maintaining civilian law enforcement agencies operating in accordance with internationally recognised standards and with respect for internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms, and by taking such other measures as appropriate.

ARTICLE II

The International Police Force (IPF) assistance includes the following elements, to be provided in a program designed and implemented by the IPF Commissioner in accordance with the United Nations Security Council decision as follows:

- a) monitoring, observing, and inspecting law enforcement activities and facilities, including associated judicial organisations, structures and proceedings:
- b) advising law enforcement personnel and forces,
- c) training law enforcement personnel,
- d) facilitating, within the IPF's mission of assistance, the Parties law enforcement activities,
- e) assessing threats to public order and advising on the capability of law enforcement agencies to deal with such threats.
- f) advising authorities in the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets on the organisation of effective civilian law enforcement agencies, and:
- g) assisting by accompanying the Parties law enforcement personnel as they carry out their responsibilities, as the IPF deems appropriate.

ARTICLE III

- a) the Parties shall fully co-operate with the IPF and shall so instruct all their law enforcement agencies.
- b) the Parties shall not impede the movement of IPF personnel or in any way hinder, obstruct, or delay them in the performance of their responsibilities. They shall allow IPF personnel immediate and complete access to any site, person, activity, proceeding, record, other item or event in Betaland as requested by the IPF in carrying out its responsibilities under this Agreement. This shall include the right to

monitor, observe, and inspect any site or facility at which it believes that police, law enforcement, detention, or judicial activities are taking place.

ARTICLE IV

Any obstruction of or interference with IPF activities, failure or refusal to comply with an IPF request, or other failure to meet the Parties' responsibilities or other obligations in this Agreement, shall constitute a failure to co-operate with IPF

For the Federation of Betaland

For the Opposition of Free South Beets

The United Nation Special Negotiator

RESOLUTION 1111 (1998)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 3089th meeting
on 20 August 1998**

The Security Council,

Recalling its Resolution 997 (1998) adopted on 10 July 1998 and its Resolution 1001 (1998) adopted on 25 July 1998,

Concerned about the tense military situation in Betaland and the grave humanitarian situation in the area and the possible impact this might have on regional stability,

Welcoming the initiatives of the Secretary General in the pursuance of a comprehensive political settlement and the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition of Free South Beets (the Parties) acceptance of his good offices.

Noting the expressed will of the Parties to settle the dispute by peaceful means by referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice and by agreeing on a comprehensive cease-fire agreement signed of 12 August 1998.

Having considered the report of the Secretary General of 2 July 1998 (S/23836) on the proposed establishment of a peace keeping mission in Betaland,

Recognising the cease-fire agreements call for an international peace-keeping presence to facilitate the implementation,

Underlining the vital importance of the full co-operation of the Parties to the conflict for the operational success of the United Nations efforts outlined in this resolution and the success for the overall political settlement.

1 Requests the Secretary General urgently to appoint a Special Representative to facilitate the continued dialogue between the parties and to direct the United Nations activities in Betaland in order to provide the best possible co-ordinated approach;

2 Calls upon the relevant United Nations agencies, to continue to support the relief and protection efforts of the exposed population in Betaland.;

3 Decides to establish a peace-keeping force, United Nations Mission In Betaland Military Force (UNMIBMF), for an initial period of 6 months to implement the relevant aspects of the cease-fire agreement, including

a) Facilitate the establishment of a cease-fire, including a demilitarised buffer zone (Zone Of Separation) along the confrontation line as outlined in the Stockholm Peace Agreement of 12 August 1998.

b) Monitor that the Parties comply with the Stockholm Peace Agreement.

c) Provide security for the population and international relief efforts in Betaland.

d) Provide assistance to the humanitarian organisations operating in Betaland.

4 Recalls that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, the UNMIB should be an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiations of an over all settlement of the Betaland crisis;

5 Underlines the importance of a rapid deployment of the UNMIB Military Force.

6 Welcomes Denmark's, Estonia's Finland's, Latvia's, Lithuania's, Norway's, and Sweden's contribution to provide the necessary troops for the UNMIB military mission;

7 Requests the Secretary General to submit progress reports to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

8 Decides that the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1001 of 25 July 1998 shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the UNMIB Military and Police Forces.

9 Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Human Rights Agreements ratified by the Federation of Betaland

- 1 Convention on the Prevention and punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
- 2 Geneva Conventions I-IV on the Protection of the Victims of War, and the 1977 Geneva Protocols I-II thereto.
- 3 Convention Related to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocols thereto.
- 4 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- 5 International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination.
- 6 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the 1966 and 1989 Protocols thereto.
- 7 1966 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- 8 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- 9 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- 10 Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 11 Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

**UNMIB and SOMA
UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN BETALAND**

BACKGROUND

UNMIB was established pursuant to SC resolution No. 1111 of 20 August 1998 to verify compliance with the cease-fire agreement of 5 July 1998, to establish a peace keeping force, United Nations Mission in Betaland (UNMIB), for an initial period of 6 months to implement the relevant aspects of the Stockholm Peace Agreement.

<u>Duration:</u>	September 1998 - February 1999
<u>Mandate expires:</u>	February 1999
<u>Location:</u>	Betaland
<u>Headquarters:</u>	Wisetown
<u>SRSG:</u>	AMB Henrik Amnéus
<u>Force Commander:</u>	Commodore Stefan Engdahl
<u>Authorised strength:</u>	Land component 1200, Maritime component 400, Air component 100, Police force 50
<u>Contributors:</u>	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden
<u>Mandate:</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To support the implementation of the Stockholm Peace Agreement.2. To establish and maintain a Zone of Separation (100-1 000 m) on both sides of the Cease-Fire Line.3. To establish and supervise a Light Forces Area (3 km + 3 km) on both sides of CFL.4. To establish and supervise a No Fly Zone (3 km + 3 km) on both sides of CFL.5. To establish and supervise a Maritime Restricted Area around Betaland.6. To establish a demilitarised zone.

7. To support the humanitarian organisations and their work in Betaland.
8. To provide security to UN personnel and property.
9. To support and assist the IPF in their work.
10. To facilitate the implementation of human rights in the area.

Resolutions of importance: 997 (10 July 1998), 1001 (25 July 1998), 1111 (2204 August 1998).

Rough annual costs: 10 million SEK.

Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA)

Agreement between the Federation of Betaland, the Opposition of Free South Beets and the United Nations concerning the Status of United Nations Mission in Betaland (UNMIB) and its Personnel, the Federation of Betaland, the Opposition and the United Nations have agreed as follows:

1 For the purpose of the present Agreement, the following expressions shall have the meanings here under assigned to them:

- "the Operation" means the support, implementation, preparation and participation by UNMIB and UNMIB personnel in a peace plan on the island of Betaland and connecting territorial waters;

"UNMIB personnel" means the civilian and military personnel of the United Nations with the exception of personnel locally hired;

- "UNMIB" means the United Nations, the UN Agencies, its military Headquarters and all its constituent national elements/units acting in support of, preparing and participating in the Operation,

- "facilities" means all premises and land required for conducting the operational, training and administrative activities by UNMIB for the Operation as well as for accommodation of UNMIB personnel.

2 The provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 concerning experts on mission shall apply mutatis mutandis to UNMIB personnel involved in the Operation, except as otherwise provided for in the present Agreement. Moreover UNMIB, its property and assets shall enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in that Convention and as stated in the present Agreement.

3 All personnel enjoying privileges and immunities under the Agreement shall respect the laws of the Federation of Betaland, insofar as it is compatible with the entrusted tasks/mandate and shall refrain from activities not compatible with the nature of the Operation.

4 The Government of the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition recognise the need for expeditious departure and entry procedures for UNMIB personnel. They shall be exempt from passport and visa regulations and the registration requirements applicable to aliens. UNMIB personnel shall carry identification which they may be required to produce for the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition authorities but operations, training and movement shall not be allowed to be impeded or delayed by such requests.

5 UNMIB military personnel shall normally wear uniforms, and UNMIB personnel may possess and carry arms if authorised to do so by their orders. The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition authorities shall accept as valid, without tax or fee, drivers' licenses and permits issued to UNMIB personnel by their respective national authorities.

6 UNMIB shall be permitted to display the UNMIB flag and/or national flags of its constituent national elements/units on any UNMIB uniform, means of transport or facility.

7 UNMIB military personnel under all circumstances and at all times shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective national elements in respect of any criminal or disciplinary offences which may be committed by them on the island of Betaland and connecting territorial waters. UNMIB and the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition authorities shall assist each other in the exercise of their respective jurisdictions.

8 As experts on mission, UNMIB personnel shall be immune from personal arrest or detention. UNMIB personnel mistakenly arrested or detained shall immediately be turned over to UNMIB authorities.

9 UNMIB personnel shall enjoy, together with their vehicles, vessels, aircraft and equipment, free and unrestricted passage and unimpeded access throughout the Federation of Betaland and areas controlled by the Opposition including airspace and territorial waters. This shall include, but not be limited to, the right of bivouac, manoeuvre, billet and utilisation of any areas or facilities as required for support, training, and operations. UNMIB shall be exempt from providing inventories or other routine customs, documentation on personnel, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, equipment, supplies and provisions entering, exiting or transiting territory of the Federation of Betaland and areas controlled by the Opposition in support of the Operation. The Federation of Betaland and the Opposition authorities shall facilitate with all appropriate means all movements of personnel, vehicles, vessels, aircraft or supplies through ports, airports or roads used. Vehicles, vessels and aircraft used in support of the Operation shall not be subject to licensing or registration requirements, nor commercial insurance. UNMIB will use airports, roads and ports without payment of duties, dues, tolls or charges. However, UNMIB shall not claim exemption from reasonable charges for service requested and received, but operations/movement and access shall not be allowed to be impeded pending payment for such services.

10 UNMIB personnel shall be exempt from taxation by the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition on the salaries and emoluments received from UNMIB and on any income received from outside.

11 UNMIB personnel and their tangible movable property imported into or acquired in the Federation of Betaland and areas controlled by the Opposition shall also be exempt from all identifiable taxes by the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition, except municipal rates for services enjoyed, and from all registration fees and related charges.

12 UNMIB shall be allowed to import and export free of duty or other restriction equipment, provisions, and supplies, necessary for the Operation, provided such goods are for the official use of UNMIB or for sale via commissaries or canteens provided for UNMIB personnel. Goods sold shall be solely for the use of UNMIB personnel and not transferable to other parties.

13 UNMIB shall be allowed to operate its own internal mail and telecommunications services, including broadcast services. Telecommunications channels and other communications needs which may interfere with the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition telecommunications services shall be co-ordinated with appropriate authorities free of cost. It is recognised by the Government of the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition that the use of communications channels shall be necessary for the Operation.

14 The Government of the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition shall provide free of cost, such facilities UNMIB needs for the preparation for and execution of the Operation. The Government of the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition shall assist UNMIB in obtaining at the lowest rate the necessary utilities such as electricity, water and other resources necessary for the Operation.

15 Claims for damage or injury to the Federation of Betaland government and the Opposition authority personnel or property, or to private personnel or property shall be submitted through the Federation of Betaland government or the Opposition authorities to the designated UNMIB Representatives.

16 UNMIB shall be allowed to contract direct with supplies for services and supplies in the Federation of Betaland and in areas controlled by the Opposition without payment of tax or duties. Such services and supplies shall not be subject to sales or other taxes. UNMIB may hire local personnel who shall remain subject to local laws and regulations. However, local personnel hired by UNMIB shall:

(a) be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity;

(b) be immune from national services and/or national military service obligations;

(c) be exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by UNMIB.

17 UNMIB may in the conduct of the Operation have need to make improvements or modifications to certain infrastructure such as roads, utility systems, bridges, tunnels, buildings, etc. in the Federation of Betaland and in areas controlled by the Opposition. Any such improvements or modifications of a non-temporary nature shall become part of and in the same ownership as that infrastructure. Temporary improvements or modifications may be removed at the discretion of the UNMIB Military Commander and the facility returned to as near its original condition as possible.

18 Failing any prior settlement, disputes with regard to the interpretation or application of the present Agreement shall be settled between Representatives of the Federation of Betaland, the Opposition and UNMIB by diplomatic means.

19 The provisions of the Agreement shall also apply to the civilian and military personnel, property and assets of national elements/units of UNMIB states, acting in connection to the Operation or the relief for the civilian population which however remains under national command and control.

20 Supplemental arrangements may be concluded to work out details for the Operation also taking into account its further development.

21 The Government of the Federation of Betaland and the Opposition shall accord non-UN organisations and their personnel participating in the Operation the same privileges and immunities as those accorded under this Agreement to UNMIB personnel.

22 The provisions of this Agreement shall remain in force until completion of the Operation or as the Parties otherwise agree.

23 The Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

Done at1998

For the Federation of Betaland

For the United Nations

For the Opposition of Free South Beets