

another, the individual had been arrested in 1976 on charges of attempts against state security, was released in 1978, and subsequently died in 1982 in a traffic accident.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Reports of the Secretary-General

Under Security Council resolutions, the Secretary-General was requested to prepare monthly reports on the plan and timetable for the holding of the referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the previously agreed settlement plan. The following reports are representative of the issues addressed (S/1998/35, January 1998; S/1998/316, April 1998; S/1998/404, May 1998; S/1998/534, June 1998; S/1998/634, July 1998; S/1998/775, August 1998; S/1998/849, September 1998). The reports provide updates on: the identification process related to individuals in advance of the referendum to establish eligibility to vote; civilian police and military aspects of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) — including provision of 24-hour security for the identification process, monitoring the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO forces, and demining activities; and, repatriation of Saharan refugees and preparations for their return.

Resolutions of the Security Council

The Security Council adopted a series of resolutions related to the plans and timetable for the referendum, the Settlement Plan and the mandate of the MINURSO (S/RES/1148, January 1998; S/RES/1163, April 1998; S/RES/1185, July 1998; S/RES/1198, September 1998). The Council, *inter alia*: approved the deployment of the engineering unit required for demining activities; reiterated its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just and lasting solution to the question of the Western Sahara and its commitment to the holding without further delay of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara in accordance with the Settlement Plan; maintained the mandate of MINURSO so that the Mission could proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; called upon the parties to cooperate constructively with the UN in order to complete the identification of voters phase of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached for its implementation; and, noted the expressed readiness of the Moroccan government to cooperate with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in order to formalize the presence of UNHCR in the Western Sahara and enable the Office to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families.



MOZAMBIQUE

Date of admission to UN: 16 September 1975.

TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

Land and People: Mozambique has not submitted a core document for use by the treaty bodies.

Civil and Political Rights

Acceded: 21 July 1993.

Mozambique's initial report was due 20 October 1994.

Second Optional Protocol: Acceded: 21 July 1993.

Racial Discrimination

Acceded: 18 April 1983.

Mozambique has not submitted the second through eighth periodic reports (covering the period 1986-1998); the eighth periodic report was due 18 May 1998.

Reservations and Declarations: Article 22.

Discrimination against Women

Acceded: 21 April 1997.

Mozambique's initial report was due 16 May 1998.

Rights of the Child

Signed: 30 September 1990; ratified: 26 April 1994.

Mozambique's initial report was due 25 May 1996.

THEMATIC REPORTS

Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights

Disappearances, Working Group on enforced or involuntary: (E/CN.4/1998/43, paras. 279-281, 417)

No new cases of disappearance were transmitted to the government. The two previously reported cases both occurred in 1974. One case concerned a doctor, who was said to have been arrested in 1974 in a hotel in Blantyre, Malawi, and to have been taken first to Mozambique and then to the southern part of Tanzania. It was believed that he was then transferred to Niassa province, Mozambique. The other case concerned a doctor who was said to have been arrested at his home in Matola and imprisoned at the headquarters of Frelimo troops in Boane, and later in Maputo. The report notes that although a number of reminders have been sent, no information has ever been received from the government with regard to these cases. The Working Group was, therefore, unable to report on the whereabouts of the disappeared persons.

Religious intolerance, Special Rapporteur on:

(E/CN.4/1998/6, paras. 48, 50, 63)

The report refers to violations of freedom of religion or belief against Christianity. The report notes information