

- 3) Created the proper environment for the return of the democratically elected President and maintenance of constitutional order. The military authorities should, for example, (a) publicly reaffirm their acceptance of the return of the President, and (b) guarantee the security of the President, including the development of practical security arrangements to be established within the framework of the new civilian police. Finally, the military authorities should (a) take the necessary steps to revoke any outstanding authorization to carry weapons for persons who are not members of the duly constituted military or police forces of Haiti, or who are not employed by an authorized security guard company or by international or diplomatic missions, and (b) take all necessary measures to strictly enforce the laws prohibiting the unauthorized carrying of weapons or the possession of automatic weapons or other instruments of war.
- 4) Created the proper environment for the deployment of the United Nations police and military assistance mission as a part of a settlement and as conditions permit. The military authorities should, for example, (a) make a clear public statement endorsing the presence of this mission and (b) provide all necessary facilities for the mission, including security arrangements. Accordingly, the military authorities must fully control all groups opposing the presence of the mission.

The Friends recognize that the successful completion of some of the steps provided for in the Governors Island Agreement requires the active cooperation of parties other than the Haitian military authorities. The sanctions adopted by the Security Council are based solely on the failure of the Haitian military authorities thus far to fulfill their commitments. Accordingly, should the Haitian military in good faith take all necessary action within its capacities to bring about the fulfillment of the Governors Island Agreement, as outlined above, the sanctions should be suspended regardless of the actions of other parties. However, should the Haitian military fail to act in good faith to fulfill all its obligations, the sanctions should be maintained regardless of the compliance of the other parties.

If the military is failing to comply actively and comprehensively with the obligations stated above by January 15, 1994, the Security Council should meet to consider additional measures, including making the embargo already applied by the OAS universal and mandatory, applying further sanctions against main supporters of the military authorities or limiting non-commercial flights into and out of Haiti.

It is the task of the Haitian parties to work out the procedures and political arrangements required to bring about compliance by both sides with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement and the broader objective of national reconciliation it envisions. The Friends are committed to facilitate this task, and support a national conference of all Haitian parties having a role to play in bringing about the implementation of the Governors Island process. The Friends request that the Haitian military state whether it is prepared to attend such a conference as proposed by the acting Prime Minister and to participate actively and in good faith in it. It is to be emphasized that such participation would involve only those matters in which the military has a legitimate constitutional role to play, and that there will be no political role for the armed forces in the government or in the selection of a new government.