

## AIDE MEMOIRE

The Friends of the United Nations Secretary General (Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela) wish to advise the leadership of the Armed Forces of Haiti of the following:

The Friends of the Secretary General remain committed to the Governors Island process for bringing about the goals we seek of the return of Constitutional government and of President Aristide to Haiti.

The Friends hold the Armed Forces leadership primarily responsible for the delays that have occurred in the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. The military leadership has violated its obligations in a number of respects. Especially egregious have been (a) its arming of civilian groups, which constitute a security threat to members of the military as well as to the human rights of the civilian population; (b) its connivance in creating conditions that made impossible the landing of the military and police mission that the Haitian military leadership had itself requested and helped plan; (c) the failure of the Commander-in-Chief to carry out his commitment to take advantage of early retirement by October 15, 1993, and (d) its dissemination of false and misleading information to the members of the Armed Forces as well as to the civilian population.

The Friends will support the maintenance of the existing international sanctions until the Haitian military has taken all necessary action within its capacities to bring about the fulfillment of the Governors Island Agreement. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council, they consider that the sanctions should be suspended only when the military authorities in Haiti have:

- 1) Created the proper environment in which legislative actions called for in the Governors Island Agreement can be taken. The military authorities should, for example, (a) support the pending legislation to create a new civilian police force as well as for legislation concerning amnesty and for the ratification of the new Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and the new chief of the civilian police, (b) guarantee the security of all the parliamentarians in order that they may consider such legislative action in a secure environment, (c) permit and facilitate the presence of international observers to provide further confidence to the parliamentarians; and (d) unconditionally cease all acts of bribery and intimidation, direct or indirect, aimed at influencing the parliamentarians.

- 2) Facilitated the changes in the leadership of the police and military called for in the Governors Island Agreement. The Commander-in-Chief must carry out his engagement to retire. The military authorities must take steps to facilitate the nomination by the President and the confirmation by the Parliament of a new Commander-in-Chief. All members of the General Staff should make clear their willingness to accept reassignment to such positions commensurate with their rank as the new Commander-in-Chief may select, and must accept such new assignments when they are made. Similarly, the current Chief of Police should publicly affirm his willingness to be reassigned to another position in the military once the legislation creating a new civilian police force is enacted, and must accept such reassignment when it is made.