

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1063

BOX 22

FILE 8

ACC. 1998/0278

12 AUG 1995  
OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNONTGONG CODE CABLE

CNR 220 P1/7

copy

ED  
FC  
SPA  
SA/SRSG  
12-8-95

95 AUG 12 00 :7

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
DATE: 11 AUGUST 1995  
NUMBER: 2676

*[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Security Council consultations

UNITED NATIONS  
CABLE OPERATIONS  
12-8-95

1. During informal consultations held this morning, the Security Council began consideration of the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR (copy of which has been sent to you under separate cover) and of the attached draft resolution. We are also attaching, for your information, copy of a self-explanatory letter sent to the President of the Security Council by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zaire.
2. Council members made positive comments on the report, but expressed their concern about the fragile security situation in the region.
3. As regards the draft resolution, most Council members were in favour of the proposal for lifting the arms embargo. However, France, Germany, U.K. and Italy (which mentioned the recent killings of six Italians in Zaire) stressed that lifting the arms embargo may create further instability in the region. They indicated that they favoured a temporary "suspension" of the embargo.
4. The Council is expected to resume its consideration of the draft resolution during informal consultations on Monday. We will keep you informed. Regards.

*[Handwritten: SRSG]*

2/7 . \*

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

Emphasizing that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes sub-region,

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan Government forces,

Recognizing that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

Taking note of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and material to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandese population and to re-establish its full sovereignty,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and material to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 to reduce the force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges,

Underlining the need for increased efforts by the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwanda refugees in neighbouring countries,

A

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

1. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces to be used in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, whether or not originating in their territory, to Rwanda or to persons in States neighbouring Rwanda if such arms and related matériel are for use in Rwanda, other than the Government of Rwanda;

2. Requests the Government of Rwanda to supply a list of designated points of entry for the delivery of arms and related matériel to the Secretary-General who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;

3. Affirms that arms or related matériel supplied to the Government of Rwanda are to be used only for legitimate purposes in accordance with international law;

4. Decides also, that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any state neighbouring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

5. Decides further that all weapons transferred to the Government of Rwanda from the date of this resolution, shall be marked and registered for public record.

B

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

6. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages him to continue his consultations in this regard;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a Commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council;

8. Calls upon the Governments of Rwanda and neighbouring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighbouring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around borders crossing points, to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

/...

10. Encourages also the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

-----

95.23745  
jif

-1-

5/7

Translated from French

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS

13261/MPZ/A2/EMBRWO2.8/95

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zaire to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council and has the honour to transmit the following position of Zaire on the draft resolution under discussion in the Security Council concerning the lifting of the arms embargo imposed by the Council.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zaire has taken note of the draft resolution under discussion in the Security Council concerning the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda, a draft that was sponsored by the United States of America, a permanent member of the Council.

"This draft resolution calls for the following observations on the part of the Government of the Republic of Zaire:

"1. The philosophy that emerges from a close scrutiny of this draft resolution is that, in reality, it is aimed at:

"(a) Lifting the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda; and

"(b) Decreeing or imposing an embargo on Zaire and countries adjoining Rwanda.

"In the view of the Government of the Republic of Zaire, this approach is unacceptable, because:

"1. Today, owing to the turmoil created by the massive influx of Rwandan refugees into its territory, it is the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Zaire, not of Rwanda, that are being threatened.

"2. Rwanda lies at the origin of the heightened tension prevailing in the Great Lakes region, which could erupt at any moment, because that country is encouraging a new flow of refugees towards Zaire while at the same time obstructing the return of the refugees to Rwanda in dignity and security.

"3. In general, Rwanda has not shown evidence of good faith in fulfilling its obligations under the Tripartite Agreement on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees signed at Kinshasa on 24 October 1994 by Zaire, Rwanda and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and in particular, in fulfilling the obligation relating to the creation of security or reception zones within Rwanda in order to receive refugees from

/...

95.23745  
jtf

-2-

6/7

the camps set up in Zaire and to ensure their resettlement in security and dignity.

"4. Rwanda is manifestly seeking to resolve its problems of scarcity of territory and overpopulation of arable lands as well as its inter-ethnic conflicts, to the detriment of its neighbours, through violence and methods that run counter to the rules of domestic and international law, including the expulsion of its nationals for political or ethno-tribal reasons.

"II. In order to attain the objectives of security and peace in the Great Lakes region, the Security Council should deplore the proliferation of weapons currently in circulation in a region that is also sensitive and in a state of heightened tension, and it should take vigorous measures to put an end to it, rather than lifting the embargo on the supply of arms and other matériel to Rwanda.

"The Security Council should give priority to the question of disarming the militias and other armed bands that are circulating in the countries of the Great Lakes region and sowing destruction, as they did recently in Virunga park, where a group of Italians working for the non-governmental organization Mundo Justo were killed by elements of the former Rwandan armed forces.

"III. The proposed lifting of the embargo may well contribute to igniting the Great Lakes region and East Africa.

"It is manifestly contrary to the objectives of peace and security sought by the United Nations Security Council.

"IV. For all these reasons, the Government of the Republic of Zaire:

"1. Opposes the lifting of the embargo on the supply of arms to Rwanda, since that would aggravate the insecurity in the region and bears with it the seeds of war;

"2. Rejects the idea of redeploying military observers to Zaire;

"3. Reiterates its support for the setting up of an international commission of inquiry under United Nations auspices with a view to conducting investigations into the supply of weapons to the former Rwandan armed forces and to verifying the truth of the allegation of destabilization activities. This international commission of inquiry would be able to supervise the disarming of the armed bands by the regular armed forces of the country in Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi, Uganda, and elsewhere;

"4. Undertakes to give its assistance to the United Nations international commission of inquiry;

/...

95.23748  
j#

-3-

CNR 220 P 7/7

"5. Reassures the entire international community and the Security Council that no State in Central Africa in general and in the Great Lakes region in particular will be destabilized by Zaire or from Zaire, and above all, not with its assistance.

"Kinshasa, 9 August 1995

"(Signed) KAMANDA wa KAMANDA  
Deputy Prime Minister  
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zaire would be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

-----

1995-08-11

22:16

TOTAL P.07  
PAGE = 07



*File Security Council*

CNR 216 P1/4

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

95 AUG 10 03 40

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
DATE: 9 AUGUST 1995  
NUMBER: 2638

SUBJECT: Draft resolution

UNAMIR  
OPERATIONS  
95 AUG -9 P 4 00

ED  
SA/SRS  
8/8/95

1. Re our UNAMIR-2610 and 2612 of 8 August, please find attached copy of a draft resolution which was introduced by Honduras (on behalf of the non-aligned caucus), following informal consultations of the Security Council on Croatia yesterday.
2. The representative of Honduras informed the Council that the non-aligned caucus had met to consider the request by Rwanda for a lifting of the arms embargo and had decided to support this request. We have been informed that this draft has been prepared in close consultation with the US, which will of course support its adoption by the Council. We expect that the Council will begin consideration of the draft once the Secretary-General's progress report on UNAMIR is issued.
3. As you will see, operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution would request the Secretary-General "to establish a commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council". We therefore look forward to your views in the possible composition, terms of reference and modus operandi of the proposed commission. We are inclined to agree with the approach taken in paragraph 7 of the draft, namely that the commission should have a fairly broad mandate. The commission would, however, begin its investigation in Zaire, since that country has repeatedly called for such an investigation under UN auspices. Regards

**The Security Council**

**Recalling** all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

**Having considered** the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

**Emphasizing** that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes sub-region,

**Welcoming** the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan Government forces,

**Recognizing** that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

**Noting with great concern** reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and **underlining** the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighboring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

**Taking note of** the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and material to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandese population and to re-establish its full sovereignty,

**Recalling** that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and material to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in Resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 to reduce the force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges,

Underlining the need for increased efforts by the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwanda refugees in neighboring countries,

A

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

1. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces to be used in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, whether or not originating in their territory, to Rwanda or to persons in States neighboring Rwanda if such arms and related matériel are for use in Rwanda, other than the Government of Rwanda;
  2. Requests the Government of Rwanda to supply a list of designated points of entry for the delivery of arms and related matériel to the Secretary-General who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;
  3. Affirms that arms or related matériel supplied to the Government of Rwanda are to be used only for legitimate purposes in accordance with international law;
-

4. Decides also, that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any state neighboring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

5. Decides further that all weapons transferred to the Government of Rwanda from the date of this resolution, shall be marked and registered for public record.

**B**

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

6. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages him to continue his consultations in this regard;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a Commission to conduct a full investigation of arms flows in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa and to report to the Security Council;

8. Calls upon the governments of Rwanda and neighboring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighboring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around borders crossing points, to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

10. Encourages also the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

GESANT 5.04

1995-08-10

01:04

PAGE = 04

1995-08-04 22:54

5601

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

0

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

CNR 209 P 1/3

UNAMIR  
195 AUG -5 01/19

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 4 August 1995

NUMBER: ~~2565~~ 2565

SUBJECT: Security Council consultations on Rwanda

UNITED NATIONS  
CABLE OPERATIONS  
195 AUG -4 P 6:38

Attached please find a note, prepared by the Security Council Affairs Division, on the proceedings of the Security Council on Rwanda which took place on 2 August.

Regards.

*File Security Council*

SRSG

2/3

## Rwanda

The Ambassador of Rwanda stated that the process of national reconciliation, integration within the army, the return of refugees, and measures to facilitate their return were underway in his country. One of the major problems encountered by the Government in the process was the absence of a functioning judicial system.

Rwanda indicated that his delegation had asked the Secretariat to remove UNAMIR's "Phase 3" security alert status which was not only no longer necessary but was penalizing the country. He stressed the need to secure the country internally so as to prevent acts of vengeance following the genocide and to prevent external threats. One way to strengthen security would be to reexamine the UN arms embargo on Rwanda. The former Government of Rwanda was rearming itself in neighboring countries, thereby posing a threat. He asked that the arms embargo be lifted at the opportune time.

Most Council members urged caution in lifting the embargo, citing the regional situation and the potential for further armed conflict. They also noted the need for the Government of Rwanda to continue its work on reestablishing the justice system and addressing the issue of prison overcrowding. At the same time, the United States and Nigeria cited the Rwandan Government's legitimate right to self-defence. The United States stressed that any lifting of the UN arms embargo should be conditioned on preventing any arms transfers as well as maintaining the embargo on the former Government forces along the borders of neighbouring countries. The Secretary-General should continue his efforts to have UN observers report on the flow of arms in the region. The concept of a commission, as proposed by Zaire, to observe the arms trade in the region, was worthy of consideration.

The United States further expressed satisfaction with the improving relations between the Rwandan Government and UNAMIR, commenting that the presence of UNAMIR was essential for promoting national reconciliation and increasing international support. Argentina noted that this issue, to be discussed by the Council on 9 August, was a matter of urgency and not of lesser importance than the question of lifting the embargo. On the lifting of the arms embargo, Argentina said this was an exceptional measure, which should be done with all due caution, taking into account internal security and defensive requirements.

CNR 209 P3/3

Italy, the Russian Federation and France expressed concern about any unconditional and total lifting of the arms embargo; Italy recommended "caution and graduality" in this process as the region was still inflamed, while France cautioned that arming the Government may impede the return of refugees. France and the Russian Federation stressed that lifting the embargo could revive tensions in the region and should be considered with a degree of caution. The United Kingdom welcomed the readiness of the Rwandan Government to pursue the path of reconciliation which was vital to any long-term intention to facilitate the return of refugees. His delegation wished to avoid any steps that would increase tension or arms flows to the militia in the camps or increase the number of weapons in the region. He indicated that his authorities would be awaiting the briefing of Baroness Chalker, who recently visited the area.

Germany highlighted the recent visit of Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Kinkel to the region, pointed to the difficult conditions of some 50,000 prisoners in Rwandan jails. The Foreign Minister had also encountered representatives of various German NGOs working in Rwanda who had asserted that there was a certain amount of mistrust by the Government regarding their activities. Some NGO staff actually had felt threatened. However, Germany encouraged other Council members to make official visits, which his delegation termed instrumental to stabilizing the process of national reconciliation. He also invited other politicians from Member States and inter-governmental organizations to visit the region as had been suggested by the Secretary-General.

China stated that his delegation was ready to examine any proposal conducive to peace, stability and national reconciliation.

Rwanda stressed that his Government was not seeking an unconditional lifting of the arms embargo and was willing to listen to advice from Council members. The issue was not just a problem concerning Rwanda, but also a decision of the Security Council.

In summarizing, the President noted that none of the members had strong objections to lifting the embargo; rather, that caution would have to be exercised. Further, the willingness of the Rwandan Ambassador to enter into dialogue was a positive signal. The President took it that further consultations would occur and that certain delegations would take the lead in these discussions.

*File  
Security Council*

CNR 198 P 1/5

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

*FC 21.7-25  
ED 12  
SPA  
SA/SRSG*

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
DATE: 20 July 1995  
NUMBER: 2409

*J. I. Rize*

RECEIVED  
UNATIONS  
20 P 5 13

Attached please find, for your information, a note on the  
proceedings of the Security Council on Rwanda on Friday 14 July  
1995.

Best regards.

*SRSG*



CNR 198 P 2/5

### Rwanda

The President recalled that in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 997 (1995), the Secretary-General had been requested to report to the Council on the result of his consultations with the Zairian authorities on the deployment of observers in Zaire with a view to monitoring the sale or supply of arms to Rwanda. The President therefore requested comments on the report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/552).

In general, Council members (1) thanked the Secretary-General for his report and Special Envoy Ajello for his trip to the region, (2) expressed concern with the responses given by Uganda, Zaire and Tanzania on the question of deploying UN observers in those countries, (3) noted that while the UN arms embargo against Rwanda should not be lifted outright, adjustments could be made to assist the Kigali authorities in maintaining security, (4) underlined the urgency of the Tribunal beginning its work and bringing those guilty of promoting the genocide in Rwanda to justice, and (5) supported the US initiative to provide an exception to the arms embargo to allow for the importation of explosives into Rwanda for demining purposes.

The United Kingdom, supported by the United States, Argentina, Oman, and Nigeria, suggested that the Council take no formal action on the report until the Secretary-General returned to New York from his trip to the region and was able to provide members with his views on the situation. Regarding the "not so cooperative" responses to Special Representative Ajello on the deployment of UN observers, the United Kingdom hoped that the Secretary-General would raise this issue with the relevant countries, including Burundi. Uganda had given a not entirely negative response, Tanzania a "close to negative" response, while Zaire had offered possibilities for further dialogue with the UN.

On the impact of the UN arms embargo on Rwanda, the United Kingdom expressed willingness to look at a wider approach, but

CNR 198 P 3/5

2

cautioned against a straightforward lifting of the embargo, which would lift the basis for preventing arms shipments from entering Rwanda. On the deployment of UN observers to the region to monitor arms flows, the United States supported an international presence in the region and was willing to see "alternative proposals" such as the commission of inquiry recommended by the Government of Zaire. The United States also underlined the importance of relocating the refugee camps away from the border and for "those behind the genocide" to be brought to justice. His delegation was also disturbed about the administrative delays that might take 8-9 months to be resolved in establishing the International Tribunal in Arusha; in the interim, he expected the Prosecutor to proceed in Kigali and the Hague.

Indonesia reiterated the Secretary-General's observation that an uncontrolled circulation of arms could easily lead to a destabilization of the region, a situation which clearly must be avoided. His delegation was therefore heartened by the fact that Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire had conducted joint border patrols in their efforts to maintain stability. These patrols, which his delegation hoped were a harbinger of forthcoming cooperation of all the countries involved, would help enhance confidence and cooperation between and among the Great Lake countries. The involvement and participation of Rwanda in this regard was essential. The more stable and secure the Great Lake region was, the easier the repatriation of refugees would be; in this context, the international community should provide the resources to "simultaneously reward the region for its initiative toward stability...".

On the joint patrols, Argentina asked whether this action was being applied today and whether there were any results. On the deployment of UN observers, his delegation was sympathetic to the idea of airport monitoring and hoped this would be possible. Botswana, commenting on the response of the neighboring countries to the proposal to deploy UN observers, found Tanzania's proposals "very interesting". The militarization of the border refugee camps and cross-border raids into Rwanda were posing a serious threat to Rwanda and an explosive problem for the whole sub-region.

On the deployment of UN observers, Italy noted that while the Ajello mission had found a "disappointing aversion" to the idea of deploying observers by regional countries, their response was not "cut and dried". They appeared to want a regional framework aimed at lowering tensions. He suggested that a regional conference must be convened at the earliest date in this context.

CNR 198 P 4/5

3

France, noting that the situation in the border refugee camps was deteriorating, hoped that action could be taken in two areas: (1) closing some of the camps, moving others away from the border, and providing confidence-building measures to encourage the return of refugees, and (2) supporting the Zairian proposal for a commission of inquiry, in order to obtain reliable information on the former Rwandan government forces. On the latter area, his delegation called on the Secretariat to make suggestions on the establishment of such a commission. On the prospect of lifting of the UN arms embargo on Rwanda, France maintained that it was "high time" to change the embargo regime - not completely, but in a "phase-by-phase approach -- the first stage of which would lift the embargo on non-lethal equipment.

The Czech Republic, echoing other members' disappointment with the response of neighbouring countries on the deployment of UN observers, stressed that the consent of the Zairian authorities was imperative. The Secretary-General should "not give up" on this issue and should continue to persuade these governments. Oman was "very disappointed" by certain countries who "willingly or not" allowed the flow of weapons to reach Rwanda. The ideas of Tanzania should be examined by the Council in this regard. Nigeria felt that it was Rwanda's right, not its privilege, to defend Rwandan territory; the Council should respond in a helpful manner, even a phased manner.

Rwanda took the view that the joint patrols were "in the right direction" but not a sufficient step. His delegation found the Tanzanian proposals deceptive. Most of the proposals had already been carried out. It was also disappointing that Council members were aware of arms suppliers but no member had condemned them publicly. He tended not to agree with the UK's suggestion that no action be taken on the report of the Secretary-General until he returned from the region. The embargo had made Rwanda appear weak, while strengthening the former government forces to "finish the job".

Germany also supported the Zairian proposal for a commission which, while not as effective as UN observers, would possibly allow for observers to be deployed at a later stage. The President, taking into account the UK's suggestion that no action be taken on the report for now, suggested that the Council return to the issue following the Secretary-General's return from the region on 25 or 26 July.

Turning to his Government's demining initiative, the United States introduced a "draft technical resolution" (attachment 2) that would inter alia allow the supply to Rwanda of appropriate

CNR 198 P 5/5

4

amounts of explosives intended exclusively for use in humanitarian demining programmes, through authorization by the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 918 (1994).

Asked by Oman on whether the sponsor needed to consult with the Legal Department of the Secretariat, on whether the draft would be technical or simply approved by the Sanctions Committee on Rwanda, the United States responded that the Legal Department had felt that the draft resolution should come first to the Council. Oman cautioned that if this were the case, there may be problems with similar issues; he asked whether the draft could be discussed in the Sanctions Committee for one day before its adoption. Indonesia took the view that the draft should be seen as an initial step towards the general review of resolution 918 (1994).

The United Kingdom maintained that the issue should be processed through the Sanctions Committee and then unanimously recommended to the Council itself; the Sanctions Committee should not be "cut out of it".

The President proposed that further consideration be given to the draft so that consultations could be held on Monday, 17 July.