

UNPMDR

INCOMING CORE CABLES

4 APR - 9 AUG 1995

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

CONFIDENTIAL
RHWG APR 1009

UN ARCHIVES
SERIES 51002
BOX 1
FILE 4
ACC. 1918/052

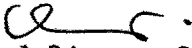
2612

NOTE

①

FC
ED

1. Attached please find code cable from Riza on the creation of a Commission of Enquiry on arms deliveries.
2. A draft containing terms of reference for the Commission as well as proposals on its composition is being requested by Monday, 14 August.
3. Since the SRSG is only returning on Saturday, 12 August, it might be advisable to have a brain storming meeting on this subject in order for us to put something on paper for his review upon return.
4. Peculiarly, paragraph 4 directs that "while the commission should be given a broad mandate to investigate the flow of arms across all of Rwanda's borders, it should begin with Zaire, since that country has already called for such an investigation". It had been understood that the problem was not implicitly a flow of arms across all of Rwanda's borders, rather, flow of arms into neighboring countries and into refugee camps. Supposedly, Rwanda is under an arms embargo!
5. I stand ready to assist you in whichever way you deem appropriate.


Isel Rivero, SA/SRSG
9 August 1995
9:10 am.

② NTF
*Discussion paper
under circulation.
Please file*

11 Aug 95

UNAMIR
95 AUG -9 05 38 OUTGOING CODE CABLE

CNR 214 P1/4

Attn:
FL
ED
see note attached
9/8/95

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 8 AUGUST 1995
NUMBER: 2612

UNATIONS
OPERATIONS
8 P 3-30

SUBJECT: Commission of Enquiry on arms deliveries

1. As you are aware, the upcoming progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR (copy of which has been sent to you under separate cover) will mention the possibility of establishing, under UN auspices, an International Commission of Enquiry to investigate allegations of arms deliveries to members of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF). The report will also indicate that the Secretary-General intends to submit shortly to the Security Council recommendations in this regard.

2. Some members of the Security Council, especially the United States, have expressed support for the establishment of such a commission, as an alternative to the deployment of military observers which, as you know, has been rejected by the main countries concerned. Indeed, it is felt that, since Zaire has itself proposed the establishment of a Commission of Enquiry, the idea should be actively pursued and some Council members are likely to request the Secretary-General to submit specific recommendations when they take up his progress report on UNAMIR next week. You will recall that the Prime Minister of Zaire reiterated the proposal for a Commission of Enquiry in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 23 June. A copy of that letter is attached for your ease of reference.

2/4

3 In this connection, the Secretary-General has asked that detailed suggestions regarding the establishment of the proposed commission be elaborated. We would therefore be grateful if you could prepare an initial draft regarding the composition, terms of reference and modus operandi of such a commission.

4 It has been suggested that, in order to do a credible job, the commission should be established to a period of up to six months and that, while it may be composed of civilian personnel, it should be able to call on experts (with military or police background), as was the case for the Commission of Enquiry into the Kibeho incident. It has also been suggested that, while the commission should be given a broad mandate to investigate the flow of arms across all of Rwanda's borders, it should begin with Zaire, since that country has already called for such an investigation. We do not believe that Zaire should be consulted at this time, since Security Council members are likely to have their own views on the terms of reference and modus operandi of the commission and may not wish to enter into negotiations with Zaire on these issues.

5 We would be grateful if your proposals could reach us by start of business our time on Monday 14 August. Many thanks and regards.



Le Premier Ministre

Kinshasa, le 23 JUIN 1995

N° FM/C1/MNT/ 0603 /95.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Le 9 juin dernier, le Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies a adopté la résolution 997 (1995). Cette résolution appelle des commentaires de la part de mon gouvernement.

Le gouvernement de mon pays se conforte en effet de plus en plus dans l'idée que la communauté internationale penche à rechercher sur le territoire zaïrois et non à partir du Rwanda les solutions à la question des réfugiés rwandais.

Si l'on considère que le déploiement du contingent zaïrois de surveillance des camps de réfugiés a contribué à atténuer fortement les tensions et l'insécurité qui régnaient autour de ces camps, il n'en demeure pas moins que la confiscation par le gouvernement rwandais en février et mars derniers des convois alimentaires destinés aux camps de réfugiés situés au Zaïre, les massacres de KIBEHO et le surpeuplement des prisons rwandaises ont gravement ravivé les tensions et l'insécurité au Rwanda.

C'est pourquoi mon gouvernement est d'avis que la mission de la MINUAR devrait être prolongée afin de permettre que soient créées en territoire rwandais les conditions propices au retour volontaire des réfugiés. De cette manière, tout risque de reprise du climat d'insécurité consécutif à la présence massive de ces réfugiés au Zaïre pourrait être progressivement écarté et un arrêt mis à la dévastation écologique, sociale, sanitaire et économique occasionnée par cette présence.

Sur ce dernier aspect, le Zaïre estime que la communauté internationale devrait se préoccuper plus activement du sort des populations zaïroises concernées par la présence persistante de réfugiés sur son sol. Elle devrait aider ces populations à reconstituer leur environnement et leur venir en aide en application de la résolution 49/24 du 2 décembre 1994 qui traite de l'assistance spéciale aux pays d'accueil des réfugiés.

CMR 214 P4/4

3/3

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Considérant en outre que les conventions internationales sur les réfugiés doivent être respectées par tous ceux qui y ont adhéré, le gouvernement prie instamment la communauté internationale et spécialement l'Organisation des Nations Unies d'inciter le gouvernement rwandais à faciliter la réconciliation nationale dans le cadre des accords d'Arusha et à réunir les garanties de sécurité nécessaires au retour immédiat et volontaire des réfugiés avant que les conditions sociales des populations locales ne deviennent plus précaires que celles des réfugiés eux-mêmes.

D'un autre côté, le Zaïre affirme qu'il ne peut et n'entend se substituer d'aucune manière au tribunal international institué à l'effet de rechercher et de poursuivre les auteurs de génocide au Rwanda. Afin de couper court aux attentes exprimées par le gouvernement rwandais dans ce sens, l'Organisation des Nations Unies devrait expliciter au gouvernement rwandais que ce mandat est de la seule prérogative du tribunal mis en place par la communauté internationale, étant entendu qu'à l'instar de tous les pays d'accueil des réfugiés rwandais, le Zaïre apportera son concours à ce tribunal dans la mesure de ses moyens.

Enfin, le gouvernement du Zaïre tient à vous informer qu'il rejette catégoriquement toutes les accusations d'encouragement d'entraînement militaire sur son territoire d'opposants hutu aux régimes politiques burundais et rwandais, portées à son endroit.

Pour établir la vérité à ce sujet, mon gouvernement recommande qu'il soit créé sous les auspices des Nations Unies une commission d'enquête dont les termes de référence seraient convenus avec le représentant dont vous m'annoncez la désignation au Zaïre par votre lettre du 8 mai 1995, et à qui vous avez confié la charge de maintenir le contact entre la MINUAR et mon gouvernement. Cette formule est à préférer à celle recommandée par la résolution du Conseil de sécurité qui préconise le déploiement d'observateurs militaires dans le Nord et le Sud Kivu. Un tel déploiement pourrait en effet laisser supposer que le Zaïre aurait effectivement violé les conventions internationales sur les réfugiés, et que la communauté internationale serait, de ce fait, fondée à prévenir de nouvelles violations.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'expression de ma parfaite considération.

KENGO wa DONBO.

A Son Excellence Monsieur
BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI,
Secrétaire Général des Nations
Unies
à NEW-YORK.

CNR 210 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE UNAMIR

195 AUG -5 04 51

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 4 August 1995
NUMBER: 2567
SUBJECT: Request for UNAMIR aircraft

UNITED NATIONS
CABLE OPERATIONS
195 AUG -4 P 8 33

1. UNAMIR 2301 has been reviewed here, and we are in broad agreement with you that, for budgetary and other reasons, it would be very difficult to make aircraft available to UNAMIR as requested.

2. We also concur that in the circumstances, the best option for UNHCR would be to arrange for a charter flight(s), or request a Member State to provide military aircraft. Colleagues in the logistic and communication service of FALD would be ready if needed, to assist UNHCR in selecting a company. They estimate however, that it might take up to 2 - 3 weeks to finalize a contract.

3. UNHCR representatives in New York have been informed of our limitations and of our readiness to assist with the above.

Best regards.

② NTF

UNHCR advised by letter
on 7 Aug 95

For Filing please

SRSG

STH

8 Aug 95

OUT GOING CODE CABLEIMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
INFO VAN KAPPEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FROM: - TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI *[Signature]*
DATE: 3 AUGUST 1995
NO: MIR 2801
NO OF PAGES: 2

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR THE USE OF TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT FOR THE
RETURN OF RWANDESE REFUGEES

1. UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES MR URUSA AND MR FAUBERT MET WITH THE FC. THEY INFORMED HIM THAT THERE ARE APPROX 2,000 RWANDESE REFUGEES IN BURUNDI FROM THE 1959 CASE LOAD THAT ARE NOW AVAILABLE TO RETURN TO RWANDA COMMENCING NEXT WEEK. BASED ON A SECURITY ASSESSMENT BY UNHCR, THEY REQUEST A TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, RATHER THAN BUSES, TO MOVE THESE PEOPLE FROM BUJUMBURA TO KIGALI. UNHCR WILL MOVE THEM TO RESPECTIVE COMMUNES AND SITES UPON ARRIVAL IN KIGALI.
2. UNHQ NY SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL AREAS OF CONCERN IN SUCH A TASK; PARTICULARLY, AC AVAILABILITY AND FINANCING. UNAMIR DOES NOT HAVE THE BUDGET TO FINANCE THIS TASK AND IT IS PRESUMED THAT UNHCR WOULD FUND THE TASK. REGARDLESS, UNAMIR AC ARE UNAVAILABLE DUE TO THE COMMITMENT OF CURRENT REPATRIATION OF TROOPS. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE A BACKLOAD OF PERSONNEL THAT ARE PLANNED FOR MOVEMENT TO/FROM KIGALI/NAIROBI.
3. OPTIONS ARE TO ARRANGE A CHARTER AT UNHCR COST; ASK COUNTRY TO DONATE THE CHARTER; OR, HAVE DONOR COUNTRY PROVIDE MILITARY TRANSPORT AC. THIS HUMANITARIAN GESTURE WOULD BE AN EVENT THAT WOULD NOT GO UNNOTICED BY THE RWANDAN GOVT, NOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.
4. IF UN C130 AC WAS TO BE UTILIZED ON A COST RECOVERY BASIS, PENDING MAX LOAD, TURNAROUND TIME, SCHEDULING AND AC POSITIONING, THE ESTIMATED COST OF UNHCR'S REQUEST IS \$60, 000 TO \$100, 000.
5. UNAMIR CANNOT AT THIS TIME PROVIDE THE AC REQUESTED BY UNHCR. THE INTENT OF THIS MESSAGE IS TO INFORM YOU OF THE REQUEST.

P2/2
CPN26

THIS APPEARS AN APPROPRIATE TASK IN LIGHT OF THE ITEM IN UNAMIR
MANDATE TO ASSIST IN THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES. YOUR ADVICE IS
REQUESTED BY END OF YOUR WORKING DAY FRIDAY 04 AUG 1995.

6. BEST REGARDS.

CC:

ED
CAO
DCOS OPS
MOVCON

CNR 208 P 1/7

CODE CABLE

TO: SRSG KHAN/KIGALI
 INFO: KENT/UNREO
 RESCOORD/KIGALI
 FROM: HANSEN/UNATIONS
 SUB: PRISONS CONDITIONS IN RWANDA
 DATE: 3 August 1995

UNITED NATIONS
 CIVIL OPERATIONS
 1705 AUG -3 P 9 54

2556

1. Following his visit to Rwanda, Minister Kinkel of Germany called the Secretary-General and also sent the attached letter today, requesting him to consider taking immediate measures to alleviate the appalling prison conditions in Rwanda. He affirmed Germany's full support for United Nations efforts in this regard.

2. I subsequently received Mr. Antonius Eitel, Permanent Representative of Germany, as well as Ambassador Gerhard Walter Henze who had accompanied the last Security Council mission to Rwanda. Both reinforced the message from Minister Kinkel and offered Germany's assistance. A similar offer was also made to me today by Commissioner Emma Bonino of the European Union.

3. The Secretary-General has himself been very concerned over the prison conditions in Rwanda and wants to seize this opportunity to take immediate action on improving conditions and accelerate assistance for the Rwandese justice system. Activities carried out so far, while useful, have not been able to make a real impact on the overall prison situation. I have therefore called an urgent meeting of the members of the Rwanda

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operational support group tomorrow August 4 to review the situation and decide on further action.

4. In this context, and with a view to moving quickly, I plan to explore using Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) to rehabilitate/repair present prisons as well as to construct further accommodation to provide temporary shelter for the detainees to lessen the overcrowding of the prisons. DHA has an agreement with a number of countries whereby they would provide their military and civil defence assets for such programmes to DHA. In the past, DHA had used MCDA to assist in relief activities following natural disasters. Given the scale of the problem, only MCDA is likely to be able to provide sufficient capacity to accomplish the task quickly.

5. At the same time, parallel progress must be made on the reconstitution of the judicial system. As a part of a comprehensive approach the GOR would need to agree on receiving support for strengthening its capacity to process cases and prepare dossiers for quick disposal by Rwandese judges.

6. Considering the urgency of the issue and the sensitivities involved, it goes without saying that GOR should be receptive to such an approach. I would therefore request that you approach GOR immediately to obtain its initial reaction. It is important to emphasize that the facilities that MCDA make available for the detainees could eventually be put to civilian use thereby contributing to the overall rehabilitation efforts in Rwanda. At the same time, it should be made clear to GOR that enlarging

3/7

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the prison capacity is to improve the inhumane prison conditions only.

7. Depending on the outcome of our discussions here and the reactions of the GOR, a final meeting could be organized in Kigali to agree on the implementation of the project.

8. Kindly let me have urgently your own views and the reactions of the GOR. Ambassador Manzi is aware of these discussions and has promised to take up this matter with Vice President Kagame.

Regards.

DR. KLAUS KINKEL
BUNDNISMINISTER DES AUßENWESENS

4/7

Bonn, den 2. August 1995

An den
Generalsekretär
der Vereinten Nationen
Herrn Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

New York

Sehr geehrter Herr Generalsekretär,
Höher Herr Boutros-Ghali!

Ich war in der vergangenen Woche in Tansania, Ruanda und Burundi und habe, wie Sie in London angeregt haben, das Gefängnis in Kigali besucht. Ich habe in meinem ganzen Leben so etwas noch nicht erlebt.

Im Gefängnis in Kigali, das für 2000 Gefangene ausgelegt ist, sind im Augenblick über 10000 Inhaftierte. Die Gefangenen sind gezwungen, bei Tag und Nacht zu stehen; die sanitären Verhältnisse sind absolut katastrophal.

Noch schlimmer soll die Situation in Gharama sein, wo in einem Gefängnis mit einer Kapazität von 400 3500 Inhaftierte untergebracht sind.

14 dieser Gefängnisse gibt es wohl in Ruanda, unabhängig von den anderen kleinen Gefängnissen, wo die Haftbedingungen noch schrecklicher als in den großen Gefängnissen sein sollen.

In Ruanda werden im Augenblick noch wöchentlich etwa 600 Personen verhaftet. Fazit: Die Weltgemeinschaft kann - unabhängig von allem, was vorher geschehen ist - nicht eine so eindeutig inhumane Situation hinnehmen.

Wir müssen zu einer koordinierten Hilfsaktion kommen, und zwar schnell. Ich glaube, daß das Internationale Rote Kreuz, die UNO und auch die Europäer zusammenwirken sollten.

Es geht meines Erachtens zunächst um folgende Maßnahmen:

- Ausbau der Gefängnisse, bzw. Schaffung neuer vorläufiger Gefängnisse.
- Hilfe für die ruandische Junte (die praktisch nicht mehr existiert) beim Trennen der Schuldigen von den Nichtschuldigen am Genozid. Faehlente glauben, daß etwa 20 % der Inhaftierten unschuldig seien.
- Aufbau eines neuen Justizsystems in Ruanda.
- Es muß darauf hingewirkt werden, daß - wenn irgendwie möglich - neue Verhaftungen im bisherigen Umfang unterbleiben.

Ich vermute, daß die neue ruandische Regierung Gerechtigkeit und Versöhnung wünscht. Dies kann aber nicht dadurch geschehen, daß auf altes Unrecht neues Unrecht gesetzt wird.

Ich appelliere an Sie, alles in Ihrer Kraft Stehende zu tun, um an der Beseitigung dieser katastrophalen Situation mitzuwirken.

Ich werde mir erlauben, Sie in den nächsten Tagen anzurufen.

Einen gleichen Appell habe ich an das Internationale Rote Kreuz gerichtet (das nach seinen Möglichkeiten vor Ort vorbildlich hilft) ebenso an die zuständige Kommissarin bei der Europäischen Union in Brüssel, Frau Romano.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr



Translation

Bonn, 2 August 1995

Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali,
Secretary-General of the United Nations

New York

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,
Dear Dr. Boutros-Ghali,

Last week I was in Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi and, as you suggested in London, I visited the prison in Kigali. I have never seen such a sight in my whole life.

At the moment there are over 10,000 prisoners in the Kigali prison which was built for 2,000 prisoners. These prisoners are forced to stand day and night, the sanitary conditions are absolutely catastrophic.

The situation is said to be even worse in Gitarama, where 3,500 men are living in a prison built for 400.

There are said to be 14 of these prisons in Rwanda; in the other small jails, I am told, conditions are even worse than in the larger prisons.

Around 600 people are presently being imprisoned each week in Rwanda. To sum up, the international community cannot accept such a deeply inhumane situation, in spite of everything which has occurred in the past.

We must agree on concerted assistance quickly. I believe that the International Red Cross, the UNO and also the Europeans should act together.

In my opinion the following initial measures take priority.

- Extension of the prisons and/ or building of new temporary prisons.
- Assistance for the Rwandan judiciary (which to all extents and purposes no longer exists) in separating those guilty of the genocide from the innocent. Experts believe that about 20 % of the prisoners are innocent.
- Creation of a new system of justice in Rwanda.
- We must ensure that, if at all possible, new arrests on the present scale do not continue.

I understand that the new Rwandan government wants justice and reconciliation. This cannot, however, mean adding new injustice to old.

I urge you to do everything in your power to help put an end to this catastrophic situation.

I will call you during the next few days.

I have sent a similar appeal to the International Red Cross (which is performing exemplary aid work on the ground to the best of its abilities!) as well as to Mrs. Bonino, the Humanitarian Aid Commissioner at the European Union in Brussels.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) Klaus Kinkel

NA bFC / File copy
CNR 205 P 1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

INCIDENTS / RPA

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 2 August 1995
NUMBER: 2526
SUBJECT: SOMA Violation of 1 August

REC'D Hqs
FILED
1995 AUG -2 P 8 38

1. Your MIR 27604 of 1 August, of course, has caused strong concern at Headquarters. We expect that you will make a strong protest to the Government and demand that such actions are not repeated. We also expect that UNAMIR would undertake a detailed investigation of the incident and report to Headquarters. In the meantime, we shall call in the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to convey a protest at this level.

2. We are surprised, however, that UNAMIR personnel have, in the past, overtaken or have not given passage to Government motorcades. This appears to have been not infrequent. We would be grateful for your clarification of this aspect. As you are aware, UNAMIR personnel are expected to respect local driving regulations and should be given strict instruction not to cause offense where avoidable.

Regards

UNAMIR
1995 AUG -3 05 011

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

CNR 203 P 1/1

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 1 August 1995
NUMBER: 2521
SUBJECT: Appointment of a new Legal Adviser to UNAMIR

UNAMIR
25 AUG -2 03 09
OPERATIONS
12 08 42

Re your MIR 2745 of 29 July, we are consulting OLA with the view to identifying suitable candidates for the post of Legal Adviser. We expect to be in a position to send you some additional cv's by 3 August.

Regards

FC

FC R

CNR 199 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 24 July 1995
NUMBER: 2439
SUBJECT: Security Council report

Copy
ED
FC 25.7.95
2439
INFO JUL 24 P 6:40
OPERATIONS

Further to our UNAVEM 2392 of 19 July, we would be grateful to receive the draft report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the situation in Rwanda no later than 0900 hours New York time on 25 July.

Many thanks and regards.

Done
25 Jul 95

UNAMIR
95 JUL 25 00 54

CNR 196 CY2 607 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE
UNAMIR MOST IMMEDIATE

95 JUL 14 04 08

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI ✓
COPY: KENT, UNREO, KIGALI -
INFO: HANSEN, UNATIONS, GENEVA
FROM: *for Ol Ind.*
HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 13 July 1995

NUMBER: 2317

SUBJECT: New Zealand Contribution to the Trust Fund

HAC

1. You have a good appreciation of our present needs.
2. Perhaps a letter with my signature could release funds.

[Signature]
20 Jul 95

1. Reference correspondence on the utilization of the contribution of the Government of New Zealand to the Trust Fund, I should like to inform you of the following:

a) As requested by you, US\$30,000 for the Rwandese Ministry of the Family and the Promotion of Women are being transferred directly to the GOR. We are making every effort to ensure that the funds are in the account of the Ministry next week.

b) Action is also underway to transfer US\$110,000 for a telecommunication project, which was endorsed by General Tousignant in your absence.

2. After allocating resources for these two projects, we have a balance of US\$174,000 in the Trust Fund account: US\$34,000 of the New Zealand contribution and additional US\$140,000, the current balance. These resources are available for immediate utilization. Please let me have your proposals in this regard as soon as possible.

Best regards.

Bridge? Road? Prison?

CNR 198 P 1/5

95 JUL 20 20:15
OUTGOING CODE CABLE

FC 21.7-95
ED 12
SPA
SA/SRSG

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

J. I. Rize

20 P 5:13
RECEIVED
UNATIONS
20 P 5:13

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

Best regards.

② COS

For your information

J. I. Rize
21 Jul 95



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21/7

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

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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.

Copy FC
ED
SPA

CNR 197 P 1/1

UNAMIR
95 JUL 20 02 OUTGOING CODE CABLE

20.7.95

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 July 1995
NUMBER: 2392

[Signature]

UNITED NATIONS
CABLE OPERATIONS
1995 JUL 19 P 1:03

1. As you know, in its resolution S/RES/997 (1995), the SecCo requested the SecGen to report to the Council by 9 August 1995 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate. As already discussed, I should therefore be most grateful if we could receive your draft report on 24 July latest. In this connection you will recall that the SecGen now wishes all reports to the SecCo on peace-keeping and peace-making activities also to include a brief description of the economic and social activities undertaken by the UNations system in the country concerned. We would therefore suggest that you obtain the necessary information from the Resident Co-ordinator in Kigali and include it in your draft.

Many thanks and best regards.

*Noted
JL FC
21 Jul 95*

CNR 196 CYZ 607 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE
MOST IMMEDIATE

UNAMIR

95 JUL 14 04 08

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

COPY: KENT, UNREO, KIGALI

INFO: HANSEN, UNATIONS, GENEVA

FROM: *for Del Ind.*
HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 13 July 1995

NUMBER: 2317

SUBJECT: New Zealand Contribution to the Trust Fund

HAC
1. You have a good appreciation of our present needs.
2. Perhaps a letter with my signature could release funds.
[Signature]
20 Jul 95

1. Reference correspondence on the utilization of the contribution of the Government of New Zealand to the Trust Fund, I should like to inform you of the following:

a) As requested by you, US\$30,000 for the Rwandese Ministry of the Family and the Promotion of Women are being transferred directly to the GOR. We are making every effort to ensure that the funds are in the account of the Ministry next week.

b) Action is also underway to transfer US\$110,000 for a telecommunication project, which was endorsed by General Tousignant in your absence.

2. After allocating resources for these two projects, we have a balance of US\$174,000 in the Trust Fund account: US\$34,000 of the New Zealand contribution and additional US\$140,000, the current balance. These resources are available for immediate utilization. Please let me have your proposals in this regard as soon as possible.

Best regards,

Bridge? Road? Prison?

CNR 196 CYZ 607 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABI -
MOST IMMEDIATE

UNAMIR

95 JUL 14 04 08

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

COPY: KENT, UNREO, KIGALI

INFO: HANSEN, UNATIONS, GENEVA

FROM: *for Del Ind.* HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

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Best regards.

Bridges? Road? Prison?

CNR-189 P1/1

UNAMIR
95 JUL 13 20 10
OUTGOING CODE CABLE
TO: KHAN / TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 12 JULY 1995
NUMBER: 2300
SUBJECT: UNAMIR-Rules of Engagement

UNITED NATIONS
PEACE KEEPING
OPERATIONS
1995 JUL 13 P 2:10

1. Reference to your fax dated 4 July 1995, the UNAMIR revised Rules of Engagement have been approved.
2. All new changes to these Rules of Engagement need to be submitted to the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations for future approval.

Best regards.

[Signature]
12/7

FC briefed
Hb
MA
17/07

CNR 188 P1/1

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO : TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE : 12 JULY 1995
NUMBER: 2283

1995 JUL 12 P 5:23
UNATIONS
OPERATIONS

SUBJECT: UNAMIR FORCE STRUCTURE FOR THE REVISED MANDATE

1. The composition of UNAMIR formed contingents for the revised mandate has been reviewed with reference to the desirability of including an Ethiopian component. Informal consultations have been carried out with Ghana and Ethiopia. Ghana has confirmed that they will continue in the mission with two independent infantry company groups. Ethiopia has reiterated its position that its contingent be withdrawn completely in case it was required to downsize to an independent infantry company group.

2. In view of the above, no changes are being made to the composition of UNAMIR formed contingents. You may proceed with the necessary actions required for the downsizing of the force according to current plans.

Best Regards

95 JUL 13 03:29
UNAMIR
Seen by KC
12/07

CNR 183 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 6 JULY 1995
NUMBER: 2221
SUBJECT:

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
1995 JUL -6 P 9 30

1. Please find attached copy of a letter from the Minister Counsellor for Political Affairs of the US mission on the subject of the forthcoming visit to Angola and Rwanda by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Michael C. Lemmon.
2. Please let us know whether the proposed date of the visit to Rwanda is convenient to you and if so, indicate a tentative programme for Mr. Lemmon.
3. We assume that you will be in touch on this subject with the American Embassy in Kigali.

Many thanks and best regards.

*No problem
give him
FC/ED call
a brief - M. reply
Sweeney-J.C.
717
FC
ED*

*②
cos
Phase note
W.H.
7 Jul 95*
A 10/12
JUL -7 04 03
UNAMIR
C.G. TOUSIGNANT, P.C.
UNAMIR

07.08.85 05:22 PM *US MISSION *POLSEC* P02

CNR 183 P2/2



UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

July 6, 1995

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Riza:

I am writing to request your assistance in coordinating a visit by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs Michael C. Lemmon to the UNAVEM operation in Angola and the UNAMIR operation in Rwanda.

Mr. Lemmon, who is relatively new to his position, will be in Johannesburg (July 13-14) attending the South African Institute for Defence Policy's International Conference on South Africa and Peacekeeping, and he would like to use the opportunity of this trip to conduct orientation travel to Angola, Kenya, and possibly Rwanda.

Mr. Lemmon will likely arrive in Angola mid-day July 17 and is planning to depart early morning on July 19. He requests a meeting with UNAVEM personnel, particularly Generals Garuba and Saksana, if possible.

If his schedule permits, Mr. Lemmon will be in Rwanda on Saturday, July 22, and would like to visit UNAMIR personnel.

The US Mission's point of contact for Mr. Lemmon's travel is Laurie Shestack (415-4360). Any assistance DPKO could provide in arranging appropriate meetings for Mr. Lemmon would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


Cameron R. Hume
Minister Counselor
for Political Affairs

His Excellency
Mr. Iqbal Riza,
Assistant Secretary General
for Peacekeeping Operations,
United Nations
Room E-1630
New York, New York

(C)

in code cable

P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: ABAZA, UNMOT, DUSHANBE CYT 085
AKASHI, UNPROFOR, ZAGREB CNZ 538
BEYE, UNAVEM III, LUANDA CYL 168
BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT AU PRINCE CYH 092
BUJOLD, UNTSO, JERUSALEM CYN 017
FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA CYS 065
FRANCO, MINUGUA, GUATEMALA CNG 031
FURUHOVDE, UNIFIL, NAQOURA CYQ 044
EVIDEGAARD, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI CYG 087
JENSEN, MINURSO, LAYOUNNE CNW 062
KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI CNR 179
KOSTERS, UNDOF, DAMASCUS CYD 017
NYAKYI, UNOMIL, MONROVIA CNL 079
PESSOLANO, UNMOGIP, RAWALPINDI CNX 024
TEAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR CYW 028

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 27 June 1995
NUMBER: 2096
SUBJECT: Appointment of new Military Adviser
to the Secretary-General

1. After a remarkable period of service of three years as Military Adviser to the Secretary-General, Major General Baril has completed his assignment at the United Nations.
2. As of 26 June, Major General Frank E. Van Kappen from the Netherlands is the new Military Adviser to the Secretary-General.
3. Please find attached curriculum vitae of Major General Van Kappen.

Regards,

FC
ED

28675

1995 JUN 27 P 9 30

UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF
OPERATIONS

(2) Noted
JTT
20 June 95

2 0 9 6 2/2

CURRICULUM VITAE BRIGADIER-GENERAL F.E. VAN KAPPEN

Brigadier-general Frank E. van Kappen was born in 1941 in Semarang in the former Dutch East Indies, now the Republic of Indonesia. After completing his training at the Naval Academy in Den Helder, he was commissioned in 1964 as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Netherlands Marine Corps. He has successfully served in several operational billets.

Brigadier-general van Kappen attended several weapon specialist courses, as well as Special Forces (commando) training with the Green Berets in Roosendaal. He is a qualified Communications Officer and has attended several courses in Electronic Warfare (EW) in the Netherlands as well as in Italy (Anzio) and Germany (Oberammergau).

From 1969 to 1972 he was stationed for the first time in the Netherlands Antilles and served as Communications Officer at Suffisant. Returning to the Netherlands, he joined the 11th Infantry and the Whisky Company. During this period he was trained as a Mountain and Arctic Warfare specialist and an Arctic-Survival instructor in the United Kingdom and in Northern Norway.

During his next posting he was Officer in Charge, Chief Petty Officers school of the Royal Netherlands Marine Corps at the Van Braam Houckgeest barracks in Doorn, followed by billets as Staff Communications Officer at Marine Corps Headquarters in Rotterdam and assistant G-3 with the 4th Marine Amphibious Brigade (United States Marine Corps).

In 1979 he returned to the Netherlands Antilles, where he served as the Director, Personnel Department, Flag Officer Netherlands Forces Caribbean Staff. He was awarded the Knights Cross in the Order of Orange and Nassau by HMS The Queen for his services during this posting. Following this tour he was stationed from 1982 to 1985 at the NATO Headquarters CINCHAN/ CINCEASTLANT in Northwood (United Kingdom). He worked in the Plans department and was responsible for the NATO Reinforcement, Amphibious and Strike Fleet Plans).

From 1985 until 1987 he served as the Director, Personnel Department, Marine Corps Headquarters in Rotterdam. Next, he attended the Naval War College in Newport Rhode-Island (USA). On his return to the Netherlands he served as Director, Personnel Planning Department, Royal Netherlands Navy.

In August 1991 he was stationed for the third time in the Netherlands Antilles as Chief of Staff to the Flag Officer Netherlands Forces Caribbean.

Promoted to Brigadier-general on July 27th 1992, he assumed command of the Netherlands Forces in the Caribbean on July 31st 1992.

Brigadier-general van Kappen is married and has two sons.

CNR 178 P1/1

*Will FC
Pl. 9.10 (K. saw
urgent tonight)
FC 28.5*

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI.
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 27 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 2091
SUBJECT: Concept of operation for deployment of MILOBS in
neighbouring countries

[Signature]

UNITED NATIONS
FIELD OPERATIONS
JUN 27 P 9 20

*FC
28-1-55*

1. Reference your MIR-2365 transmitting Mr. Ajello's first draft report on his mission in pursuance of SecCo resolution 997.

2. In light of para. 12 of Mr. Ajello's report, we need to take urgent steps to prepare a preliminary concept of operation and a "concrete, workable and effective plan of action" for the proposed deployment of MILOBS to neighbouring countries. The plan should propose measures for the deployment of MILOBS wherever you think they may be feasible to deter the sale or supply of arms, including airfields and military camps. We should therefore be most grateful if UNAMIR could prepare such a plan, taking into account Mr. Ajello's consultations in Uganda and Tanzania. Since the report to the SecCo should be circulated by 9 July, we would very much appreciate receiving your input by Friday morning on the assumption that Mr. Ajello will have completed his consultations by then and bearing in mind that the proposed plan will be reviewed here in New York for decision whether it would be included in the draft report of the Secretary-General in the SecCo.

Best regards,

*FC briefed.
DCMO + DCOs ops has
copy for action. LCol Blanchette
to be briefed upon Rtn.
9/9.
28.6*

IN code cable

5-06-28 01:23 5601

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

001 P1

② DCMO

1. FC has seen

CNR 178 P1/1

2. For your action. I've
given a copy to Col Blanchette. ①

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: ^{FC} KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI.

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 27 JUNE 1995

NUMBER: 2091

SUBJECT: Concept of operation for deployment of MILOBS in
neighbouring countries

REC'D NATIONS
SEC OPERATIONS
JUN 27 10 42 20

FC

28-6-95

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Best regards,

CNR 176 P1/3

①

UNAMIR OUTGOING CODE CABLE
95 JUN 23 03 10

② *[Signature]*
IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 22 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 2062

SUBJECT: Status of Mission Agreement



1. Re your UNAMIR-2024 of 8 June and 2175 of 10 June on the above and, more specifically, on the imposition of custom duties on UN contractors serving UNAMIR, please find attached a self-explanatory memorandum received from the Office of Legal Affairs yesterday. We fully share the views expressed in this memorandum and hope that it will assist you in convincing the Government to cooperate in resolving the problems raised in your cables. Please keep us informed of any progress achieved in this regard and, in particular, whether the situation has improved since the adoption of the new UNAMIR mandate. We would, of course, be prepared to raise these issues with the Permanent Representative of Rwanda or to bring them to the attention of the Security Council, should you consider it necessary.

2. As regards the issue of a possible revision of the SOMA, we recognize that the language of paragraph 7 of resolution 997 (1995) is not ideal. It does make it clear, however, as OLA points out, that in the absence of any agreed amendment, the existing SOMA continues to apply and to regulate the status of UNAMIR in Rwanda. You should remain very firm on this point and insist that it be recognized as the starting point of any discussions which the Government may wish to have on the revision of the SOMA. Regards.

SRSg *[Signature]*

CNR 176 P2/3

United Nations Nations Unies
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Hédi Annabi, Director
Africa Division, DPKO

DATE: 21 June 1995

REFERENCE

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM:
DE

SUBJECT:
OBJET

Ralph Zacklin, Director and Deputy
to the Under-Secretary-General
Office of Legal Affairs

**UNAMIR - Custom duties on goods and supplies imported to Rwanda
by UN contractors**

1. This is with reference to your note and memorandum (with attachments) dated 8 and 14 June 1995 respectively, concerning the difficulties encountered by UN contractors serving UNAMIR. You particularly requested our views regarding the position taken by the Government of Rwanda that UN contractors engaged in importing goods and services for the official use of UNAMIR must pay customs duties. Our views on this matter are as follows.

2. The equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods which are imported into Rwanda by UN contractors for the official and exclusive use of UNAMIR are purchased with United Nations funds and are therefore, the property of the United Nations. As such, they should be treated as imports of the United Nations of which UNAMIR is a subsidiary organ and should, therefore, be exempt from custom duties. The status of United Nations property is provided for under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the Convention) to which Rwanda is a Party and is further specified in the relevant provisions of the Agreement concluded on 5 November 1993 between the UN and Rwanda on the status of UNAMIR (the SOFA). Specifically, pursuant to Section 7 (b) of Article II of the Convention, "the United Nations, its assets, income and other property shall be exempt from custom duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the United Nations for its official use." Pursuant to paragraph 15 of the SOFA, UNAMIR, as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities of the United Nations in accordance with the Convention. Moreover, paragraph 15 specifically provides that Article II of the Convention applies to UNAMIR, in particular, the right to import free of all customs duties, excise taxes, clearance fees, levies and any other charges or restrictions on equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods which are for the exclusive and official use of UNAMIR.

3. As regards the more general question of a possible revision of the UNAMIR SOFA, we note that by its resolution 995 (1995) of 9 June, the Security Council inter alia, modified the mandate of UNAMIR and urged the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR "to continue to implement the agreements made between them, in particular the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement concluded to replace that Agreement on order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate." Thus, while the Security Council appears to have contemplated the possibility of a further agreement to reflect the change in the mandate of UNAMIR, it made clear that the existing SOFA continues to apply.

4. Any amendment to the SOFA which the Government of Rwanda may propose, as you indicate in your memorandum dated 14 June 1995, will have to be considered in light of the fundamental principles of the Convention and the customary principles and practices of UN peace-keeping or similar operations reflected in the model SOFA. In the absence of any agreed amendment, the existing SOFA will continue to regulate the status of UNAMIR. This Office is willing to examine seriously any proposals that the Government wishes to make in this regard within the framework outlined above.

5. For your information, I would like to indicate that certain difficulties encountered by UN contractors in servicing peace-keeping operations, such as those described in the attachments to your note and memorandum on the above subject, are being addressed by this Office with a view to inserting in future SOFAs provisions on facilities which may be necessary for UN contractors in the performance of their duties.

cc: Mr. H. Medili
Mr. F. Ssekandi

CNR 171 P1/6

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

95 JUN 21 04 12

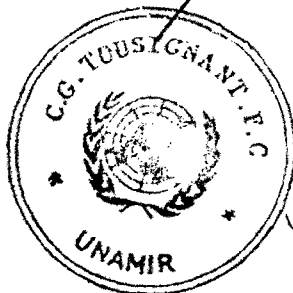
TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 20 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 2033

UNATIONS
OPERATIONS
95 JUN 20 P 4 22

SUBJECT: Meeting of Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire Burundi

Please find attached, for your information, the communiqué of the meeting held in Bujumbura on 10 June, by the Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, as well as a covering letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of Burundi on 15 June. Regards.

③ Noted
26 June 95



SRSG

FC

- ② FC
1. I am surprised to the # of agreements which were reached at that meeting, taking into account that Zaire is one of the signatories.
  2. Maybe is it a case of "il y a loin de la coupe aux lèvres".

LT-Col
MA to FC
21.6.95

P ENR 171 P2/6

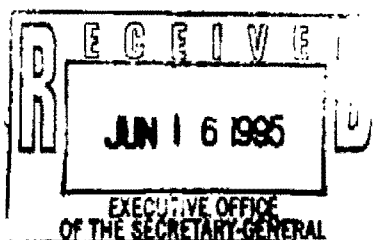
HA

*Communication au
dir. des affaires*

REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



REPUBLIKA YUBURUNDI



MISSION PERMANENTE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES
336 EAST 43rd STREET
12th FLOOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
Tel: (212) 687-1180

New York, le 15 Juin 1995

Notre Réf: 204.09.15/385/RE/NY/95

A Son Excellence Monsieur
Boutros Boutros-GHALI
Secrétaire Général de
l'Organisation des Nations
Unies

à NEW YORK

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que dans le cadre de la concertation permanente entre les autorités de la Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL), Leurs Excellences le Général Paul KAGAME, Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise et Ministre de la Défense, l'Amiral MAVULA, Ministre de la Défense de la République du Zaïre, et le Lieutenant-Colonel Firmin SINZOVIHEBA, Ministre de la Défense Nationale de la République du Burundi ont tenu leur 2ème Réunion à Bujumbura (Burundi) le 10 Juin 1995.

Vous voudrez trouver ci-après le Communiqué Final sanctionnant leurs travaux.

Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir faire distribuer le contenu de la présente, et son annexe, comme document de l'Assemblée Générale au titre du point 26 de l'ordre du jour provisoire de la 50ème Session, et du Conseil de Sécurité.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

*cc SG
orig GAA
cc Bali
Goulding
Amman
Hansen
CG/IK/JCA/RG
JS/EH*

Tharcisse NTAKIBIRORA

[Signature]
Ambassadeur
Représentant Permanent

CNR 171 P3/6

REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



REPUBLIKA YUBURUNDI

MISSION PERMANENTE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES
336 EAST 45TH STREET
12TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
Tel: (212) 687-1100

Notre Réf:

**COMMUNIQUE FINAL DE LA 2EME REUNION DES MINISTRES DE LA
DEFENSE NATIONALE ET DE LA SECURITE DES PAYS MEMBRES
DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS (CEPGL)
TENU A BUJUMBURA, LE 10 JUIN 1995**

AU COURS DE LEURS TRAVAUX, LES TROIS MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ONT PASSE EN REVUE LA SITUATION GENERALE QUI PREVAIL DANS LA SOUS-REGION EN MATIERE DE SECURITE ET AU SEIN DES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS, EN PARTICULIER.

ILS ONT EXPRIME LEUR PROFONDE PREOCCUPATION AU SUJET DE LA DEGRADATION DES CONDITIONS DE SECURITE, CONSECUTIVE A LA PROLIFERATION D'ARMES DANS LA SOUS-REGION ET ILS ONT ARTICULE LEUR DISCUSSION AUTOUR DES POINTS SUIVANTS:

A. FORMALISER LE CADRE DE CONCERTATION PERMANENTE ENTRE LES RESPONSABLES MILITAIRES DES ZONES FRONTALIERES.

B. EXAMINER ET PROPOSER LES SOLUTIONS AU PROBLEME DE LA PRESENCE DANS LA SOUS-REGION DES ELEMENTS ARMES ET DESTABILISATEURS TANT INTERNES QU'EXTERNES.

C. RECHERCHER LES VOIES ET MOYENS DE METTRE FIN A L'EXISTENCE INQUIETANTE DES INSTRUMENTS DE GUERRE ET DE PROPAGANDE NUISIBLES POUR LA PAIX, LA SECURITE ET LA CONFIANCE DES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA CEPGL ET DE LA SOUS-REGION EN GENERAL.

D. METTRE EN PLACE DES MECANISMES PERMANENTS DE CONTROLE
CONJOINT DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES.

E. DETERMINER LES TERMES DE REFERENCE D'UNE ETUDE SUR LA
PROMOTION DE LA COOPERATION MILITAIRE AU NIVEAU DE LA CEPGL.

A L'ISSUE DE LEURS DELIBERATIONS, LES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ET DE
LA SECURITE ONT PRIS LES DECISIONS SUIVANTES:

1. CREATION DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION TRIPARTITE DE SECURITE AYANT LES
MISSIONS SUIVANTES:

I. EFFECTUER LES ACTIVITES DE RECONNAISSANCE, DE VERIFICATION, DE
CONTROLE ET AUTRES EN VUE DE LUTTER CONTRE LA CIRCULATION DES
INSTRUMENTS DE GUERRE ET DE SUBVERSION AINSI QUE LES ELEMENTS
INCONTROLES DE PART ET D'AUTRE DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES.

II. RECEVOIR ET GERER LES DOLEANCES EVENTUELLES DES PARTENAIRES EN
MATIERE DE SECURITE.

III. METTRE EN APPLICATION LES DECISIONS DE LA REUNION DES MINISTRES
DE LA DEFENSE OU DU SOMMET DES CHEFS D'ETAT DE LA CEPGL RELATIVES A
LA SECURITE.

IV. RENDRE COMPTE A LA REUNION DES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE DE SES
ACTIVITES SUR LE TERRAIN.

V. PROPOSER A LA REUNION DES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE DES MESURES
TENDANT A RENFORCER LE CLIMAT DE PAIX ET DE SECURITE LE LONG DES
FRONTIERES COMMUNES QUI SURGIRAIENT DU NON-RESPECT DES DECISIONS
PRISES.

2. LES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ET DE LA SECURITE ONT RECONNU QUE LA
PROLIFERATION DES ARMES DANS LA SOUS-REGION, LA PRESENCE D'ELEMENTS

CNR 171 P5/6

ARMES ET LES DESTABILISATEURS TANT INTERNES QU'EXTERNES, DES INSTRUMENTS DE GUERRE ET DE PROPAGANDE NUISIBLE A LA PAIX ET A LA SECURITE CONSTITUENT LES ELEMENTS ESSENTIELS DE LA SITUATION SECURITAIRE DANS LES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA CEPGL. ILS ONT CONVENU QU'EN DEFINITIVE, LA SOLUTION DURABLE A LA PAIX DANS LA SOUS-REGION DOIT PASSER PAR LE RETOUR VOLONTAIRE, RAPIDE ET ORGANISE DES REFUGIES DANS LEUR PAYS D'ORIGINE CONFORMEMENT AUX DISPOSITIONS DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL ET A LA CONVENTION DE L'OUA SUR LES REFUGIES AFRICAINS, AINSI QUE LES ACCORDS TRIPARTITES SUR LE RAPATRIEMENT DES REFUGIES. A CET EFFET, LES PARTIES SE SONT ENGAGEES A PRENDRE LES MESURES SUIVANTES:

- L'IDENTIFICATION DES ACTIVISTES ET LEUR INTERNEMENT,
- L'INTERDICTION D'EXERCER LEURS ACTIVITES SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE L'AUTRE PAYS,
- LEUR EXPULSION DU TERRITOIRE NATIONAL,
- LE REFUS DE LEUR ACCORDER LE VISA D'ENTREE,
- LE RETRAIT DE LEUR STATUT DE REFUGIE POLITIQUE, CONFORMEMENT AU DROIT INTERNATIONAL,
- LE CONTROLE DES POPULATIONS DANS LES SITES DE REFUGIES DE FACON A EMPECHER LEUR RECRUTEMENT ET LEUR PARTICIPATION AUX ACTIONS CONTRE LA SECURITE ET LA SOUVERAINETE DANS LES TROIS ETATS.

3. CONVAINCU QUE LE CONTROLE CONJOINT DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES RASSURE ET APPUIE EN MEME TEMPS LA CONCERTATION PERMANENTE AU NIVEAU DES AUTORITES ADMINISTRATIVES ET DES POLICES DES FRONTIERES, LES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ET DE LA SECURITE ONT SIGNE UN ARRANGEMENT SUR LA CREATION DE L'ORGANISATION ET LE FONCTIONNEMENT DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION TRIPARTITE DE SECURITE. ELLE DEVRA, DANS CE CADRE, METTRE EN PLACE DES MESURES CONCRETES TENDANT A RESOUDRE LES QUESTIONS CI-APRES:

- LA PERMEABILITE AUX FRONTIERES,
- L'ORGANISATION DES PATROUILLES CONJOINTES LE LONG DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES,
- L'USAGE ABUSIF DES CARTES DE CIRCULATION DE LA CEPGL,
- LA LUTTE CONTRE LES ACTES SUBVERSIFS POUVANT SURVENIR LE LONG DES FRONTIERES COMMUNES AINSI QUE D'AUTRES ACTES D'INSECURITE.

4. AFIN DE CONSOLIDER ET AMELIORER LES PERFORMANCES DE LEURS REUNIONS, LES MINISTRES DE LA DEFENSE ONT INSTRUIT LES SERVICES CONCERNES DE PREPARER DES PROPOSITIONS CONCRETES A SOUMETTRE A LA PROCHAINE REUNION DANS LES DOMAINES SUIVANTS:

- ECHANGES SPORTIFS ENTRE LES ARMEES DES TROIS PAYS,
- EXPLORATION DE TOUTES LES POSSIBILITES DE COOPERATION MILITAIRE TECHNIQUE ENTRE LES TROIS PAYS,
- POSSIBILITE D'ECHANGE D'ATTACHES MILITAIRES.

ILS ONT PAR AILLEURS DECIDE DE MOBILISER TOUS LES MOYENS PROPRES NECESSAIRES AU FONCTIONNEMENT OPTIMAL DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION TRIPARTITE DE SECURITE. IL EST DEMANDE AU SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF PERMANENT DE LA CEPGL DE FAIRE APPEL A LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE EN VUE D'OBTENIR DES MOYENS SUPPLEMENTAIRES.

*****

CNR 177 P1/1

UNAMIR
95 JUN 23 03 24

UNITED NATIONS



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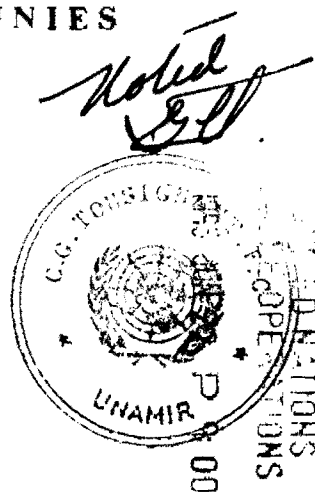
OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 22 JUNE 1995

NUMBER: 2063



SUBJECT: UNAMIR FORCE STRUCTURE FOR THE REVISED MANDATE

1. Please refer to your MIR 2299 of 21 June 1995.
2. We have considered the recommendations made by you and the telephonic discussion of date. The composition of the restructured force has been finalized as under:
  - a. Sector 1. Indian Battalion reorganized on the lines suggested and reinforced with a Ghanaian Infantry Company.
  - b. Sector 2. Ghanaian Infantry Company Group.
  - c. Sector 3. Mali Infantry Company Group.
  - d. Sector 4. Malawi Infantry Company Group.
  - e. Sector 5. Nigerian Infantry Company Group.
3. All the countries contributing troop contingents have been briefed about the plan at a working level meeting. The initial reaction from those being asked to continue as part of the restructured force has been positive and we do not expect that any major changes will need to be made subsequently.
4. During the meeting most countries expressed the desire to be apprised of the detailed plan for repatriation/rotation of their respective contingents. We have advised them that such a plan is likely to be finalized by the end of the month. You may now proceed with the detailed planning for the drawdown based on premise that the current plan will be formally accepted by the troop contributors.

Best Regards.

SRSG (FC)

CNR 169 P1/6

UNAMIR OUTGOING CODE CABLE
95 JUN 20 . 00 50

UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
95 JUN 19 P 6 45

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 2012

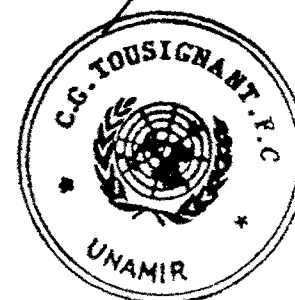
SUBJECT: Meeting of Follow-up Committee of the Bujumbura Conference

Please find attached, for your information, copy of a report prepared by UNHCR on the meeting of the follow-up committee to the Bujumbura Conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region. The meeting was held in Addis Ababa on 26 May. Regards.

NTF
Mr. Ajello should
see this.

WJLFC
20 June 95

SRSG FC



REPORT OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE MEETING ON THE BUJUMBURA
CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES RETURNEES AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES
• ADDIS ABABA, 26 MAY 1995

A. Introduction

1. The first follow-up meeting of the Bujumbura Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 26 May 1995. It was co-chaired by Ambassador Mamadou Mbah, Director of Political Affairs of the OAU and Mr Carol Faubert, Special Envoy of United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Representation of the members of the follow-up committee (Paragraph 35 of the Plan of Action) was at Ambassadorial level by envoys based in Addis Ababa.

2. Mr Faubert presented the Joint OAU/UNHCR Report to the meeting. In his open remarks he summarized the Joint Report. He noted that little progress had been made in the implementation in the Plan of Action, but some achievements have been realized in the following areas:

- An increase in the number of OAU Military Observers in Burundi from 47 to 67 to cover all Provinces;
- Completion in the deployment in the security agents and liaison officers for security in the refugee camps in Eastern Zaire;
- Signing of a Tripartite Agreement on Repatriation on 12 April 1995 by Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and UNHCR.

Do we have
a copy? <

- Consultations on convening a Round Table of donors by UNDP to assist countries of asylum adversely affected by hosting a large number of refugees.
- 3. Mr Faubert pointed out the following development in the region since the Mufumbura Conference:
  - The closure of the border by the United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi asylum seekers and Rwandese refugees from Burundi.
  - The refoulement of asylum seekers from United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi and from Burundi to Rwanda
  - The denial of the right to asylum in the first country of refuge
  - Attack on refugee camp on Eastern Zaire and in Burundi
  - The sharp decline in the number of returnees and the virtual stop of new case-load repatriation to Rwanda
  - Increase in the number of armed incursions and attacks against Rwanda
  - Restrictions on transit facilities for humanitarian assistance to refugees
  - The Kibaho incident and its negative consequences on repatriation

B. Deliberations

4. The report was generally well received, with minor comments and clarifications from the countries of the region. Burundi refuted that the Burundi army was arming Tutsi extremists and Zaire pointed out that Zairian citizens were also killed the day Birava camp was attacked on 11 April 1995. Referring to the relocation of camps, the Rwandese delegation pointed out that relocation must be accompanied by the separation of criminal elements, former militias and soldiers. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania reiterated reasons for closing the border. It also suggested that the

report of the next follow-up meeting should include inputs from members of the follow-up committee especially from the countries of the region on the implementation on the Plan of Action.

5. Almost all delegations which spoke at the meeting expressed concern over the negative trends in the region in respect to the Plan of Action. Rwanda alone claimed to have made progress in implementing the Plan. The Rwandese delegation cited the inauguration in Kigali of the Joint Commission for Repatriation and Reintegration of Rwandese refugees on 22 May 1995 and the seminar on tolerance which had taken place in Kigali in April as measures to promote confidence and to encourage repatriation. The Ambassador of Rwanda referred to the Kibeho incident as an unfortunate occurrence, but claimed that now the problem of internal displacement in Rwanda has been solved. He pointed out that a major outstanding issue in the plan of action is the commencement of International Tribunal on genocide in Rwanda.

5. There was a unanimous reaffirmation of the validity of the Plan of Action as a framework for humanitarian action in favor of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the region. The delegations of Cameroon, Belgium, Canada, France and Sweden stressed the need for promoting conditions to expedite repatriation movements in the region. The delegation of Cameroon suggested that the High Commissioner should write to the various Governments to remind them of their obligations in implementing the Plan of Action. There was a consensus that political initiatives are required to provide a fresh dynamism in order to reverse the current negative trend and to accelerate the implementation of the Arusha Plan of Action.

The following approaches were agreed upon:

- a) The follow-up process of the Bujumbura Conference should continue. It was agreed that the inputs to the reports of the follow-up meetings should reflect the respective responsibilities of the various parties as stipulated in the Plan of Action. It was proposed that the next follow-up meeting should be held by the end of September 1995.
- b) Informal political discussions by all parties should be embarked upon in an effort to seek political accommodation. This proposal was put forward by the delegate of the United States. He also proposed that in view of the slim prospects for repatriation, some camps especially those in Eastern Zaire should be relocated. He pointed out that relocation would enhance security for refugees, for Rwanda and would be in keeping with the OAU norms which require refugee camps to be located at least 50 kilometers from the borders. He also called for the extension and redefinition of the mandate of UNAMIR to include the protection in the field of the investigators of the International Tribunal on genocide in Rwanda.
- c) The delegation of France and Sweden reiterated the need for convening a regional conference on peace, security and development as proposed by the UN General Assembly last year and endorsed by the Security Council. The Ambassador of France stressed on a global approach to the issues of the region especially now when it was evident that humanitarian initiatives had stalled. The Ambassador of Sweden expressed concern on the security and instability in the region in view of reports of increasing arms flows in the region.

6/6

Page 5

6. The delegate of Canada pointed out that lack of progress on repatriation meant that the International Community has to divert development funds for the region to the care and maintenance of the nearly 2 million refugees in the region. He remarked that this situation cannot be sustained. The Ambassadors of Japan and Sweden also urged for the implementation of the Plan of Action; they gave details of their countries' humanitarian assistance to the region. They also outlined projected assistance to Rwanda for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The ICRC reported on its ongoing humanitarian activities in the region including seminars on humanitarian norms. It also reported on the increasing arbitrary arrests in Rwanda and the appalling prison conditions in the country.

C. Conclusion

The meeting was serious and non-controversial. The countries of the region were apologetic on their negative actions since the Kujumbura Conference and avoided discussion that would expose them to further criticism. The call and support for another follow-up meeting is to some extent meant to buy time and save face. The donor countries are not very keen on another follow-up meeting if in the interim there is no significant progress on the political front and some tangible progress on the implementation of the Plan of Action. All participants were looking forward to the outcome of the forthcoming OAU Summit in June on issues related to the crisis in the countries of the Great Lakes region.

A.P. Mahiga
A.P. Mahiga
Coordinator
SURB

7 June 1995

6/6

Page 5

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A.P. Mahiga
A.P. Mahiga
Coordinator
SURB

7 June 1995

Keep for SRSG
RETURN

CNR 167 CND 039 P1/2

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IMMEDIATE

INFO: FC
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SPA

UNAMIR Spokesman
Radio

1995 JUN 17
1995 JUN 16 P 9 40
UNAMIR
OPERATIONS
UNITED NATIONS

15/6/95

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
OULD-ABDALLAH, BUJUMBURA

FROM: HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 16 MAY 1995

NUMBER: 2002

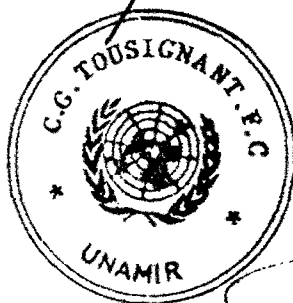
SUBJECT: IASC Statement on the Situation in the Great Lakes Regions

1. Attached, is a copy of the IASC Statement on the Situation in the Great Lakes Region which has been conveyed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council. As you can see, this is the outcome of your suggestion at the IASC Meeting on 2 June.

2. I take this opportunity to thank you both for your participation in the IASC discussions which was greatly appreciated by all participants.

Regards

② Noted
17 June 95



SRSG

**STATEMENT OF THE INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE
ON THE SITUATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION**

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), comprising the Executive Heads of principal programmes and organizations of the United Nations systems as well as coalitions of non-governmental organizations in the humanitarian field, met in New York on 2 June 1995. It raised a number of immediate and serious concerns relating to the situation in the Great Lakes Region and requested its Chairman, Peter Hansen, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, to convey these to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council.

The members of the IASC expressed concern over the lack of progress in nearly all matters concerning restoration of stability in the region. They were particularly concerned over the possibility of further deterioration of the situation in the Great Lakes Region and recommend that the regional political processes be moved forward with all speed. Only within such a political context could the humanitarian work be advanced. In this context, they wished to draw particular attention to:

- the threat posed by the militarization of the former Rwandese military and other elements in countries neighbouring Rwanda which could lead to renewed conflict;
- the urgent need for the donor community to significantly accelerate the disbursement of the contributions pledged at the Round-Table Conference of 24 January 1995, and
- the highest priority that they attach to the provision of assistance for the judicial system in Rwanda.

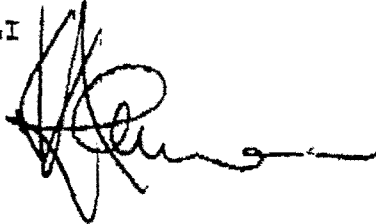
The IASC calls upon the Security Council and the international community to give urgent attention to address the problems of the Great Lakes Region in order to avert another humanitarian tragedy.

CNR1166 P1/1

UNAMIR
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15 JUN 17 08 24

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 16 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 2000



ED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
16 JUN 16 P 6 21

SUBJECT: Use of UNAMIR helicopters during President Nyerere's visit

Re your MIR-2254 on the above, your recommendation is hereby approved, subject to the modalities discussed with De Souza.
Regards.

*Noted
- Original to go back to
SRSG's office
[Signature]
17 June 95*

SRSG

FC

CRN-207



UNAMIR
195 JUN 16 18 36

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE - MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: ANNABI UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: For TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 16 JUNE 1995

MIR-2254

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1

SUBJECT: USE OF UNAMIR HELICOPTER FOR TRANSPORTATION OF
FORMER PRESIDENT NYERERE OF TANZANIA

1. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION MR. DE SOUZA HAD WITH MR. ANNABI EARLIER TODAY ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT.

2. THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA HAS REQUESTED UNAMIR TO MAKE AVAILABLE TWO UNAMIR HELICOPTERS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF FORMER PRESIDENT NYERERE OF TANZANIA TO THE RWANDESE CITIES OF NYARUBUYE AND BUTARE ON 18 AND 19 JUNE 1995 RESPECTIVELY. PRESIDENT NYERERE ARRIVED KIGALI TODAY FOR A THREE-DAY VISIT.

3. I BELIEVE THAT ACCEDING TO THAT REQUEST CAN ONLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND UNAMIR AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROCESS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE FORMER PRESIDENT IS SCHEDULED TO MEET AND ADDRESS VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF RWANDESE SOCIETY. I THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT IT BE GRANTED.

4. BEST REGARDS.

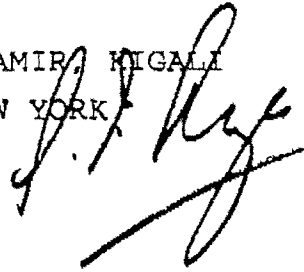
CNR 162 P1/18

01

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IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 12 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 1943



FOR THOUS
OPERATIONS
12 JUN 12 P 8:30

SUBJECT: Record of Security Council meeting of 9 June

Please find attached copy of the verbatim record of the meeting of the Security Council of 9 June, during which resolution 997 (1995) was adopted. We wish to draw your attention to the statement made by the Permanent Representative of Rwanda and in particular to the following passage:

"My delegation is convinced that, now that UNAMIR has a clear, realistic and feasible mandate, cooperation between the Government and UNAMIR will be both total and stronger."

Best regards.

SRSG FC

CNR 162 02

United Nations

S/PV.3542



Security Council

Fiftieth Year

3542nd Meeting

Friday, 9 June 1995, 11.45 a.m.
New York

Provisional

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Graf zu Rantzau	(Germany)
<i>Members:</i>	Argentina	Ms. Cañas
	Botswana	Mr. Nkgowe
	China	Mr. Qin Huasun
	Czech Republic	Mr. Rovinsky
	France	Mr. Mérimée
	Honduras	Mr. Rendón Barnica
	Indonesia	Mr. Wisnumurti
	Italy	Mr. Fulci
	Nigeria	Mr. Ayewah
	Oman	Mr. Al-Sameen
	Russian Federation	Mr. Lavrov
	Rwanda	Mr. Bakuramutsa
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Gomersall
	United States of America	Mrs. Albright

Agenda

The situation concerning Rwanda

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/457)

95-85531 (E)



This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned within one week of the date of publication, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Section, room C-178.

03

Security Council
Fiftieth year

3542nd meeting
9 June 1995

The meeting was called to order at 11.45 a.m.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President: As this is the first meeting of the Security Council for the month of June, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to His Excellency Mr. Jean-Bernard Mérimée, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of May. I am sure I speak for all members of the Security Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Mérimée for the great diplomatic skill with which he conducted the Council's business last month.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning Rwanda

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (S/1995/457)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Zaïre in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire) took the place reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, document S/1995/457.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/1995/465, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following revisions to be made to the text of the draft resolution contained in document S/1995/465 in its provisional form:

in subparagraph (d) of operative paragraph 3, all the words following the words "police force" should be deleted so that subparagraph (d) will read as follows:

"Assist in the training of a national police force;"

in operative paragraph 5 the word "such" should be inserted between the word "that" and the word "arms" in the penultimate line of the English version of the draft resolution;

in operative paragraph 6 the word "related" at the end of the third line from the bottom in the English version of the draft resolution should be deleted, and the words "to Rwanda" in the penultimate line of the English version of the text should be replaced by the words "referred to above";

in operative paragraph 7 the word "or" in the penultimate line of the English version of the draft resolution should be replaced by the word "and", and the following words should be added at the end of the paragraph:

"concluded to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;"

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/1995/411, which contains the text of a letter dated 19 May 1995 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

The first speaker is the representative of Zaïre. I invite him to take a place at the Council table and to make his statement.

04

Security Council
Fiftieth year

3542nd meeting
9 June 1995

Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire) (*interpretation from French*): It is an honour for my delegation to be the first to address the Security Council under your presidency, Sir. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of June and also to congratulate the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of France on his outstanding presidency last month.

Zaire welcomes the draft resolution the Council is considering for adoption and believes that the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) is a positive step that will contribute to helping Rwanda emerge from the quagmire in which it is sunk. Zaire welcomes the adjustment of UNAMIR's mandate and hopes that UNAMIR will bring all its weight to bear so that the objectives enumerated in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution are accomplished.

My country fervently hopes that the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph 3, which calls on UNAMIR to

"Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement",

will be speedily implemented.

Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Zaire hopes the objective outlined in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 3 will be met. That subparagraph states that UNAMIR will

"Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their home communities, and, to that end, ... support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers".

These measures should be accompanied by a specific timetable for the speedy repatriation of those refugees still in camps in Zaire. My country, which has borne the greatest burden of the Rwandan crisis can do no more. My Government appeals to the international community to help Rwanda to take back the half of its population now in our territory. It is not normal for any Government to claim the participation of all its people when half its population is living in confinement in camps. The Kigali authorities must

get down to creating conditions that will make possible the speedy return of refugees to their homes.

Paragraph 6 of the draft resolution

"Requests the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers ... in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel referred to above"

On behalf of the Government of Zaire, I wish to inform the Council that Zaire is not an arms producer, much less an arms merchant.

Explicit reference is made to my Government. We thank the Council for its acknowledgement of the burden the Rwandan tragedy has placed on my country.

In order to put an end to the fantastic accusations often levelled at my country, I should like to reiterate publicly the request made by the Republic of Zaire's Foreign Minister at the Bujumbura meeting for the creation of an independent commission of inquiry to establish the truth about alleged arms transfers across Zaire's borders. Zaire is astounded at the Council's short-sightedness and wishes to remind it that the international community would benefit if it were provided with all the information relating to the countries from which those weapons — if any — come. The Government of the Republic of Zaire commits itself to participating actively in the consultations that are to be conducted with the Secretary-General and in due time will state its views on how the observers should be deployed along the border.

I should like to conclude by appealing for the question of a specific timetable for the repatriation of the refugees to be discussed by the Council when the question of Rwanda is next studied, i.e., one month from now, as stipulated in the draft resolution before the Council now.

The President: I thank the representative of Zaire for the kind words he addressed to me.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it, as orally revised in its provisional form. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

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I shall first call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Ayewah (Nigeria): Mr. President, permit me at the outset to congratulate you on your assumption of the presidency for this month. We are already witness to the efficient and competent manner in which you are directing the affairs of our Council. Let me also seize this opportunity to express my delegation's appreciation to Ambassador Jean-Bernard Méréme, the Permanent Representative of France, for the able manner in which he presided over the Council's affairs in the month of May.

My delegation wishes to thank the Secretary-General for a very comprehensive report on the situation in Rwanda, on the efforts of the international community and, in particular, on those of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) in assisting the Government and people of Rwanda in the task of national reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation with which they have been faced since the tragic events of last year.

In the political field, one must commend the efforts of the Government in restoring a climate of relative stability in the country. The commitment of the Government to national reconciliation is demonstrated, in our view, by its continued adherence to the relevant elements of the Arusha Accord. It is our duty as members of the international community to assist in this process. My delegation, however, notes with concern the observations made by the Secretary-General in his report about some negative developments that have stalled the process of national reconciliation. These include grossly overcrowded prisons, the lack of an effective judicial system, arbitrary arrests and tension over property rights. There has also been a virtual halt to the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their home communities. The most acute problem, however, is the militarization of certain camps outside Rwanda and the arms build-up within them, coupled with the related phenomenon of cross-border armed infiltration from those camps into Rwanda. These have all combined to make a tenuous security situation even more grim.

Unfortunately, there has also been increasing agitation against the international community in general and the United Nations in particular for what is perceived by some in Rwanda — perhaps with some justification — as the abandonment of Rwanda in its time of greatest need during the genocide of last year and the subsequent inability of the international community to deliver on its promises to help the Government stand on its feet.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the presence of UNAMIR has helped contribute to an atmosphere of security and confidence throughout the country. The efforts of the international community continue to be crucial in the process of rebuilding Rwanda. That is why my delegation has expressed its disquiet about the reported open hostility that has been shown to UNAMIR's personnel in recent months. We believe that it is the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda to address this problem effectively.

The Security Council must in turn address the serious issues of the militarization of the camps, the arms build-up and cross-border infiltration.

I believe that the urgency of the problem was well emphasized by the Secretary-General's Special Representative in his briefing to the Security Council. In this context, we view the measures spelled out in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the draft resolution as a first step. After we have received the report of the Secretary-General, within the next 30 days, we believe that we may have to come back to the matter and proffer more drastic measures for solving the problem — a problem which, if not seriously and promptly addressed, could soon lead to an explosive situation that could engulf not only Rwanda but also some of the neighbouring countries.

In the area of reconstruction and rehabilitation, one cannot fail to note how the lack of resources and the absence of the requisite infrastructure have hampered the efforts of the Government. If we are to secure the peace in Rwanda — which at the moment is tenuous — we have to find ways and means of addressing this problem. As my delegation has stated on a number of occasions, it is no use asking the Government to create favourable conditions for the return of refugees if it does not have the means to do so. In this context, we repeat our appeal to members of the international community to assist the Government with financial resources. This is a situation where we feel some conditionalities may have to be waived, at least temporarily, to enable the Government to obtain this financial assistance in a timely fashion. We therefore welcome the call in the seventh preambular paragraph of the draft resolution for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance.

National reconciliation, as my delegation has stressed on several occasions, remains essential to the process of national healing in Rwanda. In this context, justice is a key element, and the International Tribunal — which has already begun to investigate cases — needs all

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the support it can get from the international community to achieve its goal. The national justice system also needs to be revived, urgently.

With regard to the mandate of UNAMIR, we agree with the recommendation that there is a need for an adjustment in the mandate to take into account the changed circumstances on the ground. There appears to be agreement by all concerned that, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, the assistance of the United Nations through UNAMIR should be focused on activities aimed at building and consolidating an atmosphere of confidence and trust among all Rwandese. In this regard, we note with satisfaction that an understanding has been reached between the Government of Rwanda and the United Nations on the appropriate force level that could carry out these tasks. The new force level, in our view, responds to the legitimate concern of a sovereign State to take charge of its own destiny, while taking cognizance of the imperatives of effective implementation of an agreed mandate. Recent experience has shown that providing our men in the field with less than adequate resources would be counterproductive with regard to attaining our desired objectives.

In view of what I have said, my delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution and support the extension of UNAMIR's mandate to 8 December 1995.

Finally, let me express our appreciation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the excellent work he is doing in Rwanda and to all UNAMIR personnel for their service to the cause of peace and national reconciliation in Rwanda.

The President: I thank the representative of Nigeria for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Wisnumurti (Indonesia): It is with great pleasure that my delegation expresses its congratulations to you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for the month of June. Allow me also to express our appreciation to Ambassador Mérémeé of France for his skilful leadership during the month of May, when he presided over the Council's activities.

Regarding the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), my delegation is cognizant of the significant role UNAMIR has played in contributing to the prevailing stable condition in Rwanda, which I believe will substantially contribute to the process of national reconciliation, rehabilitation and

economic reconstruction. It is therefore imperative for the Government of Rwanda to maintain such favourable conditions in order for a just and durable peace to be achieved.

My delegation is particularly encouraged that the Government of Rwanda is taking the primary responsibility in providing security to its citizens, which is a fundamental task for a sovereign State. It was in this connection that my delegation fully supported the request made by the Government of Rwanda substantially to reduce the military component of UNAMIR. This reduction not only symbolizes the restoration of the sovereignty and dignity of the Government of Rwanda, but also reflects the reality in the field. My delegation therefore welcomes the agreement reached by the Government of Rwanda and the United Nations to reduce the force level to 2,330 troops within three months of the adoption of this draft resolution and to 1,800 troops within four months.

It is the considered view of my delegation that efforts to enhance the security situation in Rwanda are indeed indispensable for a climate of stability and trust to prevail, which would positively affect the flow of returning refugees. We are, however, aware that all these undertakings should be based on genuine national reconciliation among the various elements of Rwandan society.

Nevertheless, these efforts will not bring about the desired results if the supply of arms and matériel to elements of the previous Government continue unabated, with the ensuing consequence of cross-border militarization. In our view, addressing in a comprehensive manner this particular problem, which is one of the major concerns of the Government of Rwanda, would require cooperation not only between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR, but also with the neighbouring countries. A regional approach towards resolving the matter would therefore be most welcome.

Despite the fact that some progress has been achieved, there are still some difficulties faced by the Government of Rwanda that have created tensions and frustrations, which my delegation fully appreciates and sympathizes with. In this context, I would like to point out that delay in bringing the perpetrators of genocide to justice, through both the national judicial system and the International Tribunal, is one of the underlying causes. This delay is mainly due to the acute shortage of personnel and resources. My delegation therefore would

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like to call upon the international community to be more forthcoming in providing the necessary assistance to Rwanda in this respect in order to restore the functions of the judicial system.

In the light of these considerations, my delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution now before us.

The President: I thank the representative of Indonesia for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Nkgowe (Botswana): Let me first of all convey our congratulations to you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council this month. We also wish to express our appreciation to Ambassador Mérémeé, Permanent Representative of France, for the exemplary manner in which he conducted the business of the Council last month.

Botswana follows the developments in Rwanda with keen interest. We are encouraged by the determination and commitment of the Government and people of Rwanda to the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation of their country. The provision of water and electricity, the reopening of primary and secondary schools and the resumption of economic and agricultural activities, as outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/1995/457), bear testimony to the efforts being made by the *Banyarwanda* to build a better future with very limited resources at their disposal.

There are obviously still many challenges ahead and hurdles to be overcome. One of them is the need to create an effective judiciary. We are encouraged that this is being given urgent attention. We commend the decision of the Government of Rwanda to submit, in accordance with the Arusha Peace Agreement, a list of candidates from which the National Assembly will elect six high-ranking judges. We believe that this is an important step in rebuilding Rwanda's judicial system, which is vital to the process of national healing and reconciliation. The return of the rule of law would have a positive psychological effect on the people of Rwanda, and on genuine refugees in the neighbouring countries, with the knowledge that their civic liberties and fundamental human rights would be protected against the rule of men. The speedy rebuilding of the justice system would also ensure that suspects in the over-crowded prisons, which have attracted considerable media attention in the recent past, are tried expeditiously.

My delegation has no reason to doubt the authority of the Government of Rwanda or that it is capable of

providing security and protection to its own citizens. No one, as far as we know, has ever questioned the credentials of the Government in maintaining relative peace and stability in the country following the defeat of the perpetrators of genocide.

In the light of what I have said, we believe it is appropriate that the Security Council should review the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR). My delegation therefore supports the new mandate, with a reduced force level in accordance with the wishes of the Government of Rwanda. We know that the Government of Rwanda did not get everything it had hoped for, but this can be expected in any negotiation process.

UNAMIR has made a significant contribution to the creation of a climate of peace, stability and national reconciliation in Rwanda. It will continue to play an important role as the embodiment of the readiness of the international community to cooperate with Rwanda in the difficult task of rebuilding a war-ravaged country. The adjustment of the mandate is, in our view, not a reflection of UNAMIR's failure, but, rather, an admission on our part that qualitative changes have occurred which require a quantitative change in UNAMIR personnel to take account of the changed circumstances on the ground.

National reconciliation is the biggest challenge facing the Government and the people of Rwanda. There are 2 million Rwandan refugees in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire. We believe that it will not be possible to create durable peace when such a large number of people remain in refugee camps outside the country. While the responsibility for creating a climate conducive to the voluntary return of the refugees lies with the Government of Rwanda, we believe that the international community has a moral obligation to help, materially or otherwise, in this process. The resettlement and reintegration of the returnees will require substantial resources, which cannot be provided by the Government of Rwanda alone. We believe such resources would be less than what is currently being spent on refugees in camps, who are unable to engage in any meaningful productive activity.

The supplies of arms and the military training in refugee camps in neighbouring countries and the cross-border incursions into the territory of Rwanda by elements of the former Government are a matter of serious concern to my delegation. They are a threat to the atmosphere of relative peace and stability that currently

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prevails in the country. They are also a threat to efforts which are being made for the voluntary and safe return of the refugees. They poison the atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust that is being engendered, and they place serious obstacles on the road to rehabilitation and reconstruction in the country. Moreover, they create tensions along the borders of Rwanda, and therefore pose a threat to regional peace and security. It is our hope that every effort will be made to ensure that the perpetrators of genocide do not return to Rwanda through the barrel of a gun.

The President: I thank the representative of Botswana for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Rendón Barnica (Honduras) (interpretation from Spanish): Let me begin, Sir, by congratulating you on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. Your great experience and personal qualities will guarantee the success of the Council's deliberations. I wish also to express my delegation's thanks to the Permanent Representative of France, Ambassador Méric, for the able way in which he guided the work of the Council in May.

My delegation thanks the Secretary-General for his report dated 4 June 1995 on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), in which he concludes that the situation in Rwanda has changed radically and that the changes call for adjustments in the mandate of UNAMIR. The situation in Rwanda has indeed changed; the current circumstances there are not those of a year ago, which saw the end of the war and the genocide that caused the most unspeakable suffering. But the situation remains complex. Behind the apparent stability and normality in the country, problems persist, giving rise to tension and uncertainty for the people and the Government of Rwanda, and to justifiable concern for the international community. In our view, these problems must be rapidly resolved in order to create a climate of security and confidence conducive to the return of the refugees, to peace and to national reconciliation.

First and foremost, the people of Rwanda must have justice. A year ago nearly a million persons were massacred in that country, and the victims and their families are still waiting for the perpetrators to be tried. Thousands are now in Rwandan gaols without indictment or trial because the national judicial system is paralysed by lack of personnel and resources. Unless the judicial system is quickly rebuilt, with the assistance of the international community, many will long languish in prison, some

guilty, others innocent. The cycle of violence threatens to continue in Rwanda if the victims of genocide and other serious violations of international law do not see justice done.

The decisions on the establishment of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and on the appointment of a Deputy Prosecutor were important for bringing to trial suspected perpetrators of genocide and for beginning the investigation of such acts. But we consider that as a priority matter Rwanda's national judicial system should simultaneously be reconstituted through the optimal use of all the urgently needed resources and experts pledged by the international community. In that connection, we must be aware that the great majority of cases will have to be investigated and tried by Rwandan courts.

We also believe that neighbouring countries have an important role to play in achieving justice in Rwanda. In that connection, my delegation encourages the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Rwanda to remind the Governments of Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire of their responsibility to bring to justice those responsible for violations of human rights, and to cooperate with the International Tribunal for Rwanda by facilitating investigations on their respective territories.

The Government and the people of Rwanda are also concerned about continued military activities in the border areas and by the provision of weapons and training to elements of the forces of the former Government. These activities exacerbate tension, inspire fear and are a destabilizing factor. My Government urges the countries neighbouring Rwanda to take measures to prevent these activities, and to comply scrupulously with the restrictions set out in resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to Rwanda.

A third element noted in the report of the Secretary-General is the slow delivery of the economic assistance pledged at the round table held by the United Nations Development Programme in Geneva in January this year. In this connection, we must recall that the disastrous events of spring 1994 largely destroyed Rwanda's economic and social infrastructure and diminished its administrative capacities. The country must be enabled to recover its national production capacity, to promote national reconciliation and to create the climate of confidence that is needed for the return of the refugees. Rwanda does not need a trickle of international assistance; it needs a sustained contribution that will

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enable the Government quickly to meet its budgetary requirements and carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

UNAMIR, United Nations agencies, human rights observers, the International Tribunal and non-governmental organizations have an essential role to play in the joint effort to help the people of Rwanda achieve peace, stability and reconstruction in accordance with the principles of the Arusha Peace Agreement. We consider that UNAMIR's presence in Rwanda has made and is making a great contribution to engendering the stability, security and confidence the country needs so badly. My delegation therefore agrees that the Mission's mandate should be adjusted in favour of functions aimed principally at confidence-building in the areas of national reconciliation, the voluntary and safe return of refugees, humanitarian assistance and the training of a national police force. Active cooperation from the Government of Rwanda is critical if UNAMIR is to carry out these new functions. We therefore urge that Government to continue its full cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda.

My delegation supports the Secretary-General's initiative on convening a regional conference on security, stability and development in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, for, as the report says, the return of Rwandan refugees depends not only on improved conditions inside the country but also on better relations between the countries of the Great Lakes region.

Having said that, my delegation supports the Secretary-General's proposal for the extension of the mandate of UNAMIR, and will vote in favour of the draft resolution. We hope that its adoption will contribute to the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to achieve justice, national reconciliation and reconstruction.

The President: I thank the representative of Honduras for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Qin Huasun (China) (interpretation from Chinese): Mr. President, allow me at the outset to congratulate you on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. The Chinese delegation pledges you its full cooperation. We are confident that, given your wisdom and extensive diplomatic experience, you will guide the Council's work this month towards success.

I also wish to take this opportunity to thank your predecessor, Ambassador Méricée of France, for his outstanding contribution to the complete success of the Council's work last month.

This is the first time since I took up my functions here that I have made a statement at a formal meeting of the Security Council. As the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, I can say that I should like to establish a good working relationship with members to help fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter and bring peace and development to the world.

The practice of United Nations peace-keeping operations over the years has shown that such operations can succeed only when they adhere strictly to the purposes and principles of the Charter and to principles that history has proved effective. In our view, such principles include, primarily, respect for the sovereignty of the countries concerned; non-interference in their internal affairs; the non-use of force except in self-defence; observance of strict neutrality by refraining from involvement in internal disputes and conflicts; and obtaining the countries' consent and cooperation. Furthermore, United Nations peace-keeping operations should be carried out in light of the current realities and the actual capabilities of the United Nations. Any operation that deviates from these principles will suffer setbacks or failures.

There have already been many examples, both positive and negative, in this connection. At present, United Nations peace-keeping operations are going through a critical period of reflection and transition. It is therefore all the more imperative for the Security Council to draw the lessons of past experience and consider each operation carefully, in the light of these principles, so as to make decisions that are practical and feasible.

Since its establishment, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has made some contributions to the stability of Rwanda and to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The situation in Rwanda is now moving towards normalcy. That this is so is inseparable from the positive efforts of the Rwandese Government, particularly the tremendous work it has done in promoting national reconciliation and healing the wounds of war; gratifying progress has been achieved here.

Schools have been reopened. Water and power supplies have been partly restored. Rwanda is already on

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the road towards rebuilding and reconstruction. However, it still faces difficulties: the security problem remains grim; the repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons have again come to a halt; and the flow of weapons into Rwanda has yet to be controlled. The task facing the Rwandese Government and people therefore remains a very arduous one: they must rely mainly on their own efforts to facilitate, through national reconciliation, a smooth repatriation and return.

The actions of the international community, including the actions of the Security Council, should aim first of all to meet the priority needs of the Rwandese people; in this way, they can be of genuine help to the Rwandese Government and people in achieving political and social stability. In this connection, the will of the Rwandese Government and people must be respected.

The Security Council proposes, in light of the changed situation in Rwanda, to modify UNAMIR's mandate and reduce the scope of its activities; UNAMIR will mainly play a good-offices role in future to help achieve national reconciliation within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement. We are of the view that this change is in the interests of the Rwandese people.

The draft resolution before us basically reflects this spirit. The Chinese delegation will vote in favour, a decision based on our consistent support for the Rwandese peace process. We hope that the adoption of the draft resolution will further promote peace and stability in Rwanda and help the Rwandese people achieve national reconciliation so that soon they will be able to live and work in peace and contentment.

The President: I thank the Permanent Representative of China for his kind words addressed to me.

The Council will now proceed to the vote on the draft resolution contained in document S/1995/465, as orally revised in its provisional form.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Botswana, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution, as orally revised in its provisional form, has been adopted unanimously as resolution 997 (1995).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. Gomersall (United Kingdom): Mr. President, allow me first of all to congratulate you, on behalf of my delegation, on your assumption of the presidency this month, and to thank Ambassador Mémée of France for his distinguished and efficient conduct of the Council's work last month.

We welcome the adoption of the resolution extending the peace-keeping work of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a further six months and redefining its mandate to reflect the considerable changes in circumstances and in the needs of the people of Rwanda. Their overriding requirement is now for the development of a climate of stability and confidence, which will encourage further efforts and progress towards national reconciliation. My Government is satisfied that, with this resolution, UNAMIR now has the mandate to offer effective assistance with this process.

We also welcome the outcome of discussions between the Government of Rwanda and the United Nations which should ensure that UNAMIR will have at its disposal the military assets that the Force Commander believes are necessary to carry out the mandate. We look to the Government of Rwanda to continue to work with UNAMIR to ensure the safety of the personnel of all international agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to maintain full cooperation to enable them to carry out their essential humanitarian tasks. We particularly look to the Government of Rwanda to fulfil its commitments under the Status of Mission Agreement and other relevant agreements.

We hope that the Government of Rwanda will draw confidence from the restatement of the arms embargo in this resolution to make clear to neighbouring countries that the embargo applies if the arms are for use in Rwanda. We welcome the readiness just expressed by the Permanent Representative of Zaire to cooperate in this area, and we hope that the consultations with Zaire and other neighbouring countries will lead to early steps to tighten the noose on the illicit traffic in arms to elements opposed to national reconciliation in Rwanda. All countries in the region must continue their efforts to

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ensure that the embargo is enforced effectively within their jurisdictions, and to prevent activities aimed at the destabilization of Rwanda from taking place within their borders.

The presence of UNAMIR provides an essential element of the framework for cooperation between the Government of Rwanda and the international community to assist the development of the country and to develop a climate in which refugees and internally displaced people can return home in safety. We wish to see the international community increase its effort towards rehabilitation and reunification inside Rwanda, in particular through the rapid delivery of the substantial commitment of aid already entered into by the international community.

Finally, we pay a particular tribute to the work of the Secretary General's Special Representative in helping secure a lasting peace in Rwanda. We also welcome the Secretary General's efforts to develop a wider political dialogue in the region as a whole. We hope that all neighbouring countries will join with the international community in support of this process.

The President: I thank the representative of the United Kingdom for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Fulci (Italy): Allow me at the outset, Sir, to offer my sincere congratulations on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. Having been privileged to serve with you for many years in another forum, I knew from the first moment that you began to exercise this function that you would be very successful.

Your predecessor, Ambassador Jean-Bernard Mérimée, the Permanent Representative of France, with his brilliant presidency of the Council last month, once more confirmed the high professionalism that has won him universal admiration and respect.

Italy welcomes the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) until 8 December 1995. The resolution marks the beginning of a new phase of cooperation between the United Nations and Rwanda — a phase which, we are convinced, will be characterized by unity of intent and of objectives.

I wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere satisfaction at the spirit of compromise and flexibility that has prevailed during the course of the consultations held over the last few days. This spirit has made possible the

launching of a new, significant phase in the operation in Rwanda, one that shifts the focus from peace-keeping to confidence-building. All the conditions seem to be set now for the Rwandese operation to become another United Nations success story like those in Cambodia, El Salvador, Haiti and Mozambique.

In this respect, let me pay homage to the diplomatic skill and balance shown by our colleague Ambassador Manzi Bakuramutsa, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda. In our opinion, that skill and balance were instrumental in reaching an agreement that satisfied all concerned.

The resolution realistically adjusts the mandate of UNAMIR to the conditions prevailing in the country today, which are characterized by renewed stability. There are numerous signs that testify to the gradual return to normality in Rwanda. To complete this positive overall picture, it will now be necessary for the national judicial system to be reactivated and for the International Tribunal to begin operating without delay. This would also help reinforce the climate of confidence, and thus help towards a definitive solution to the refugee problem, a solution which we hope will come soon. In this respect, I should like to express our deep appreciation to Zaire and to other neighbouring countries for carrying a substantial part of the burden of the refugee flow and for managing it effectively.

We consider it significant that the subject of the rearming militias and the supply of arms at refugee camps are also dealt with in the resolution. We consider of equal significance the clarification of certain aspects of the arms embargo in order to give the international community more effective means against those who would act to destabilize Rwanda. We support, without reservation, the measures adopted today in this regard.

Italy also wishes to emphasize particularly the resolution's call for the convening of a regional conference on security and stability in the Great Lakes area. We are convinced that the recent developments in the region should now lead to the adoption of broader confidence-building measures. These would greatly help to restore stability in the entire region and set in motion the necessary work for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In conclusion, Italy believes that the Security Council has today adopted an effective instrument in support of the efforts of the Rwandese authorities and of

the international community towards long-term solutions to the problems of the area.

The President: I thank the representative of Italy for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mrs. Albright (United States of America): Let me begin by congratulating you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month and by saying that we look forward to working with you productively and closely.

I should also like to thank Ambassador Mémée of France for the outstanding leadership he provided to us last month.

The United States strongly supports Rwanda's efforts to become a peaceful, just and open society. Rwanda's tragic history cannot be undone, so our goal today is to open a new chapter for this troubled land — a chapter in which the Rwandan Government and the international community work together to reconcile former combatants, promote justice for the victims of genocide and set the Rwandan people on a path to a better future.

Our joint effort to achieve these goals remains a work in progress, one that can be accomplished only through unique cooperation between the international community and the Government of Rwanda. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) continues to have a critical role to play in this effort. One of its main functions will be to assist the Rwandan Government in its daunting tasks of readying the country for the voluntary and safe repatriation of refugees. The tens of thousands of refugees and displaced persons represent not only a human tragedy for those in the camps, but also contribute to the tensions in the region.

We are all aware of reports that bases and camps separate from those under the supervision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, are being used for military training, recruitment and incursions into Rwanda. This is a danger that we must address. That is why the resolution also asks the Secretary-General to work with the Government of Rwanda and other Governments in the region to investigate and curb the flow of arms to those who seek to destabilize Rwanda.

My Government is particularly pleased that, under this mandate, UNAMIR will contribute to the security of the personnel of the International Tribunal. The Tribunal's success is crucial for the future of Rwanda. Those who

planned and led the genocide in 1994 must be brought to justice. Justice is an essential element of reconciliation; we are all in full agreement with the Rwandan Government in this regard. To carry out their duties, the investigators, prosecutors and judges of the International Tribunal require impartial international military protection. We express our gratitude to the Special Representative, Ambassador Khan, for his effective work and to the personnel of UNAMIR for their tireless efforts.

My Government also believes that UNAMIR can address only part of the challenge that faces Rwanda. We are acutely aware that development assistance is required to achieve stability. As the Ambassador of Rwanda has stated, doctors, agronomists and development experts must work alongside the peace-keepers to achieve our shared goals for Rwanda.

Finally, as a member of the Security Council, Rwanda has an important responsibility to promote the inviolability of international law around the world. We welcome the Government of Rwanda's cooperation and expect it to meet its obligations under this mandate as we work together towards building peace and stability for all the people of the region.

The President: I thank the representative of the United States for the kind words she addressed to me.

Mr. Al-Sameen (Oman) (*interpretation from Arabic*): At the outset, Sir, I should like, on behalf of my delegation, to extend to you our congratulations on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. We are convinced that your diplomatic experience and skills augur well for the success of the work of the Council. I should like also to pay a tribute to your predecessor, Ambassador Jean-Bernard Mémée, the Permanent Representative of France, and to the members of his delegation for the exemplary and wise manner in which they guided the proceedings of the Council last month.

A full year has elapsed since the humanitarian catastrophe in Rwanda, in all its violence, genocide and horror. My delegation is pleased to note the return of relative security and stability to Rwanda and that there are indications that life is beginning to resume its normal course. This is reflected in the fact that the Rwandese have resumed various day-to-day activities such as farming, trade and so on, children are returning to school, basic services are being restored and

reconstruction is beginning. These are all reasons for some degree of optimism.

However, many challenges remain which the Government of Rwanda, with the support of the international community, must deal with effectively. The most dangerous of these are the military raids carried out by elements from the armed forces and militias of the former regime. Their military activities and the fact that they still have weapons cause us deep concern. We believe that the international community must continue to give assistance to the Rwandese Government to help it deal with the danger posed by these elements and prevent the outbreak of a new wave of violence and genocide in Rwanda.

My delegation believes that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has played an extremely important role, in circumstances that were often difficult, in alleviating suffering in this humanitarian crisis and in encouraging national reconciliation. My delegation shares the view that UNAMIR is still a necessary tool for restoring confidence and that its presence in Rwanda adds an important dimension to the efforts under way to create a climate of stability, confidence and security. Similarly, UNAMIR's presence helps create favourable conditions for the return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons, and for guaranteeing assistance for reconstruction.

Accordingly, my delegation welcomes the resolution just adopted by the Security Council in which it extends UNAMIR's mandate for a six-month period, until next December. We are particularly pleased to note the changes that have been made to UNAMIR's mandate, as set out in operative paragraph 2 of the resolution, and we believe that the Mission's mandate should reflect developments in the field.

My delegation, in the firm belief that the United Nations is following the proper course of action in Rwanda and that the Government of Rwanda still intends to cooperate with UNAMIR's efforts, supports the resolution, and indeed voted in favour. We hope that the resolution will play an effective part in the restoration of peace and national reconciliation in Rwanda.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize the constructive role that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General has played in favour of the restoration of peace and stability in Rwanda and in the reconstruction of the country.

The President: I thank the representative of Oman for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Lavrov (Russian Federation) (*interpretation from Russian*): First of all, allow me to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month, and also to express our gratitude to the Permanent Representative of France, Ambassador Mériemée, for his skilled guidance of our work in May.

I should like also to welcome to our ranks the new Permanent Representative of China, Ambassador Qin Huasun, at this, the first official meeting of the Security Council in which he has participated.

Russia, with unflagging attention, continues to follow the development of the situation in and around Rwanda: we note with satisfaction the indications of a gradual normalization of the situation. We hope that the Rwandese authorities, in conjunction with the country's various political forces and with the assistance of the international community, will succeed in fully stabilizing the situation and in creating the necessary conditions for solving the problems spawned by the civil war, dealing with the aftermath and, above all, for the refugees to return to their homes.

In the context of the new situation, we agree with the need to make certain adjustments to the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and believe that the Mission's new mandate, which was drafted taking the wishes of the Rwandese leadership into account and which the members of the Council have just adopted unanimously, retains an adequate United Nations presence and an active United Nations role in Rwanda. We expect that further constructive cooperation by the Government of Rwanda with UNAMIR and the Secretary-General's Special Representative will assist in the speediest possible achievement of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

Russia, like a number of other States, is actively participating in international emergency assistance to Rwanda, and has been involved since the early stages of the crisis in rendering humanitarian assistance. In addition, there are Russian military observers in UNAMIR.

On the political level, we continue to believe that the Arusha Agreement continues to define the framework for a peaceful settlement. We note the special role that the

Organization of African Unity (OAU) and Rwanda's neighbouring countries are called upon to play.

We cannot fail to be concerned by the situation resulting from the continuing militarization of certain camps located in adjacent countries. We note with satisfaction the useful activity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which, through constructive contacts with the Zairian authorities, was able to establish order in refugee camps under UNHCR's control. We hope that Rwanda's neighbouring countries, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution just adopted, will take all necessary measures to put an end to the illegal delivery of weapons to extremists from the Rwandan opposition. This will be an important contribution to the maintenance of stability both in Rwanda and in the region as a whole.

The President: I thank the representative of the Russian Federation for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Mérimée (France) (interpretation from French): Before turning to the main subject of my statement, I should like to offer you, Sir, the congratulations of the French delegation on your assumption of the presidency and to say that we take great pleasure at seeing the representative of Germany guiding the work of the Council.

My delegation voted in favour of resolution 997 (1995), which extends the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for six months, until 8 December 1995, and maintains a United Nations presence in Rwanda. The situation in that country has changed considerably since this operation was established. There is no longer a civil war. The camps for displaced persons have been dismantled. The Rwandan Government has requested that the United Nations draw the relevant conclusions from these changes and that the United Nations operation in Rwanda no longer be entrusted with peace-keeping tasks *per se*.

That is what the Security Council has just done in giving UNAMIR a new mandate. It is also envisaged that the troop strength will be reduced by more than half. We hope the Government of Rwanda will cooperate fully with the United Nations operation and that it will continue to respect the Status of Mission Agreement. We attach particular importance to this last point.

Thus reconfigured, UNAMIR will have the primary task of providing assistance to the Rwandan Government,

particularly with regard to what we see as the essential, priority question: the return of refugees and their reintegration into their communities. We hope the Rwandan Government will continue to make every possible effort to promote the continuation of this process. We are certain that on the basis of such efforts the international community will continue to render assistance to the Rwandan people.

We also believe that the refugee question cannot be resolved solely in a national framework. France therefore continues to hope that a conference on peace, security and stability will be organized so that the problems facing the countries of the Great Lakes Region can be resolved in a regional framework.

In conclusion, my country believes that confidence can be re-established in Rwanda only if there is a halt to the arms smuggling that fuels tensions in the region. Measures to that end include the clarification of the embargo regime imposed under resolution 918 (1994) and the possible deployment in neighbouring countries of military observers whose task it will be to monitor the implementation of the embargo.

We regard the restoration of stability and confidence, the return of refugees and national reconciliation as the only ways in which the countries of the region, and Rwanda in particular, will be able to return to the path of peace and progress.

The President: I thank the representative of France for the kind words he addressed to me.

Ms. Cañas (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): At the outset, I wish to express my delegation's pleasure at seeing you, Sir, presiding over the work of the Council and to offer you our fullest cooperation in the discharge of your tasks, in which, given your great abilities, we are sure you will be successful.

We would also like to congratulate Ambassador Mérimée of France and his entire delegation for their harmonious and skilful guidance of the work of the Council in the month of May.

My Government wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Rwanda for its achievements and its efforts to normalize life in that country, despite the difficult situation it faces. As we have said before, the safe and voluntary return of Rwandan refugees to their communities is essential for the rehabilitation and

reconstruction of Rwanda. For this reason, the lack of a judicial system, the militarization of the Rwandan refugee camps in neighbouring countries — which results directly in destabilizing incursions into Rwanda — and the need to speed up the establishment of conditions favouring the return and reintegration of the refugees are priority issues that must be dealt with swiftly in order to head off the possibility of another massacre in the region.

In the resolution just adopted, the Security Council specifically focuses on those aspects. On the one hand, taking into account the new circumstances in Rwanda, the Council has adjusted the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and its force level. My delegation fully supports UNAMIR's reorientation, which was worked out in close consultation with the Rwandan delegation and is described in operative paragraph 3 of the resolution. We believe the task can be successfully performed with a reduction in UNAMIR's personnel, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; maintenance of the current number of military observers and civilian police; and, most especially, the full cooperation of the Rwandan Government.

On the other hand, under paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the resolution, the Council, concerned about reports on military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the old regime, is taking measures in that regard. It states clearly that the restrictions imposed by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel specified in that resolution to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel in Rwanda. It also calls upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, and requests the Secretary-General to consult with those countries' Governments on the possibility of the deployment of military observers in their territories in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms.

We believe that all of these measures should be accompanied by increased assistance to Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts. Making resources available to Rwanda will make it possible to speed up the establishment of the climate of confidence necessary for national reconciliation and the return of refugees. In this connection, we urge donor States and organizations to fulfil their commitments, and in particular to support the early and effective operation of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of Rwanda's judicial system.

We also believe that the regional perspective of the problem of Rwanda should be borne in mind. We think it advisable to reactivate and implement the Bujumbura agreement, since it provides the host countries, the countries of origin and the international community with the proper framework for action on the refugee question.

Similarly, we believe that the global approach to the problems of the Great Lakes Region is appropriate, and in that connection support the speedy convening of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development.

At this new juncture for Rwanda, we believe that the presence of the United Nations, in close cooperation with its Government, has an important role to play in rehabilitating the country and in enhancing confidence in the international community at a time when Rwanda is in great need of it.

The President: I thank the representative of Argentina for her kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Rovinsky (Czech Republic): Mr. President, first allow me to congratulate you on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. I should also like to take this opportunity to thank Ambassador Méricq of France and his delegation for the excellent way in which the affairs of the Council were guided last month.

Resolution 997 (1995), which the Council has just unanimously adopted, marks the beginning of a new stage of United Nations involvement in Rwanda.

At this juncture, therefore, it would be fitting to consider how successful the efforts to bring peace and stability to that long-suffering African country have been.

The Secretary-General in his report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) indicates that a climate of relative stability has prevailed in Rwanda and that the country, which last year was stricken by genocide, is now largely at peace. The long and arduous process of recovery has begun.

It is clear from the report that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda has so far been a success. Over the past year UNAMIR has assisted the Rwandan people in achieving and maintaining peace, and it has also made a significant contribution to the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. It is also clear that the

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continuing presence of UNAMIR in Rwanda is essential if the process of stabilization and confidence-building in the country is to continue.

Resolution 997 (1995) adjusts the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda so that it reflects in a better way the present situation prevailing in that country, especially the improved security environment.

On the basis of this adjusted mandate, UNAMIR will concentrate on a confidence-building role rather than on peace-keeping. It will assist the Rwandese Government with the process of confidence-building, with the reintegration of the returning refugees into their home communities and with the distribution of humanitarian aid.

Furthermore, UNAMIR will be entrusted with the task of protecting the personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the various non-governmental organizations performing humanitarian activities in Rwanda. Another important task will be the provision of assistance in the training of the Rwandan national police force. UNAMIR, which will be substantially reduced in strength, will carry out its mandate with full respect for the Rwandan Government's sovereign authority.

The improvement in the overall situation in Rwanda is the result of great efforts exerted by the Government of Rwanda, with the assistance of other member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the international community in general.

However, despite all the positive achievements, a lot still needs to be done before Rwanda returns to normal and before there is true national reconciliation, which is a crucial prerequisite for the long-term stability and prosperity of the country.

Obviously, there can be no genuine national reconciliation unless a climate of stability, tolerance and trust is created which will encourage the 2 million refugees and displaced persons to return home. To create a climate conducive to the return of the refugees is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda. It has to do its utmost to prevent abuse of the returning refugees, and if such abuse does take place it must punish those responsible according to the law.

It is clear that the success of national reconciliation is directly linked to the process of bringing to justice the people responsible for the genocide and other criminal acts which were committed during last year's civil war. The

longer it takes, the longer and less successful will the process of national reconciliation be. This is why it is imperative to set up as soon as possible with international assistance an effective national judicial system and to get the International Tribunal for Rwanda fully operational.

Another important element of stability is the economic situation of the country. Rwanda's economy and infrastructure have been devastated by the vicious civil war. Rwanda cannot by itself cope with this huge problem, which, *inter alia*, further complicates the speedy return and reintegration of refugees. Not enough has been done by the international community so far to improve the situation. It is therefore imperative to accelerate the disbursement of international economic assistance pledged to Rwanda, which will help it in its short-term economic recovery.

With respect to the long-term solution of the various problems which Rwanda is currently facing, it is clear that a regional approach is needed here. My delegation therefore welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of convening the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region.

Although the security environment in Rwanda has improved over the past year, thanks to the efforts of the Rwandese security forces and of UNAMIR, the overall security situation is clearly still far from ideal. There are persistent reports of the rearming of elements of the former Rwandan regime and of an increase in cross-border armed incursions by these elements into Rwanda. This is a very disturbing development, which, if unchecked, could very seriously threaten the still fragile stability of the country and could create a new crisis.

We therefore welcome the fact that resolution 997 (1995) calls on States neighbouring Rwanda to ensure that arms and other military matériel which might be used in Rwanda do not fall into the wrong hands. In this context, we also welcome the proposal to station United Nations military observers in the countries neighbouring Rwanda, and we strongly urge their respective Governments to cooperate fully with the United Nations in this matter.

Finally, my delegation would like to pay special tribute to the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Rwanda, the Force Commander and the personnel of UNAMIR for their outstanding and tireless work, which

greatly contributes to the cause of peace and stability in Rwanda

The President: I thank the representative of the Czech Republic for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Bakuramutsa (Rwanda) (*interpretation from French*): Mr. President, my delegation would like to extend its congratulations to you and your delegation on your accession to the presidency of the Security Council for the month of June. We are sure that your wisdom and competence will allow the Council successfully to complete its work during this month. My delegation's full support is at your disposal should you require it.

I should also like to take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate Ambassador Jean-Bernard Mérimée on his effectiveness and the competence with which he guided the work of the Council during the month of May.

My delegation would also like to take this opportunity to welcome the Permanent Representative of China. My delegation also promises him its full cooperation.

My delegation would like to thank the Secretary-General for his interim report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). My delegation would also like to thank in particular Mr. Shaharyar Khan, his Special Representative, as well as the UNAMIR Force Commander, General Guy Toussignant. Thanks to their personal qualities and their competence, UNAMIR has been able to complete its mandate. This is also thanks to the good cooperation and regular consultations which they have had with the Rwandan Government.

As the Council is aware, 10 months ago Rwanda was a country in ruins, with one eighth of its population decimated by blind genocide, advocated and planned by the then Government.

My Government recognizes, with the Secretary-General, the need to review UNAMIR's mandate. The situation has changed, and the current mandate had already been overtaken by events. I should point out that my Government, like any responsible Government, wishes to exercise its sovereignty in the security field throughout Rwanda.

The Government of Rwanda would also like to ensure peace and build confidence between the Rwandese without any go-betweens. So long as there is a go-between that confidence can never be fully established. There is a need

to promote direct contacts between the people and its Government.

My delegation is convinced that, now that UNAMIR has a clear, realistic and feasible mandate, cooperation between the Government and UNAMIR will be both total and stronger.

My delegation would like to take this opportunity to raise two points that deserve serious consideration. The first is the insecurity arising from the refugee camps, which are a danger to peace in Rwanda and its neighbouring countries. My delegation would request the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the situation in the camps rather than allowing the situation to deteriorate and leaving it to the non-governmental organizations and journalists to assess the situation. If the countries that are affected by these refugee camps wish to demonstrate transparency, we would ask them to form an international commission to consider this question.

My second point concerns the arms embargo imposed on the current Rwandese Government, which in fact helps the criminals of the former Government who planned last year's genocide in Rwanda. It is unfortunate that the new Government of National Unity is now the sole victim of this embargo, which is technically difficult to implement in the refugee camps, since the group there is not a political entity.

My delegation appeals urgently to the Security Council to review its resolution 918 (1994), which was designed to address a particular situation; that situation and the government to which that resolution applied no longer exist, and the resolution therefore penalizes a government that is struggling to ensure security for its people while the real criminals for whom it was designed are arming themselves with impunity so that they can finish off the crimes they started last year. We therefore request a review of resolution 918 (1994), because the Rwandese people not only need it, they have a right to it.

The President (*interpretation from French*): I thank the representative of Rwanda for his kind words addressed to me.

(*spoke in English*)

I shall now make a statement in my capacity as representative of Germany.

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Security Council
Fiftieth year

My Government was pleased to support the resolution, just adopted, extending the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a further six months. UNAMIR can thus continue to play its crucial role in Rwanda's reconciliation and rehabilitation process.

Since we last decided on the mandate of UNAMIR, the situation in Rwanda has changed considerably. Given these changed circumstances, the Council has decided to adjust both the mandate and the size of UNAMIR. UNAMIR needs a solid basis for its work; this basis will be provided by the mandate and by force level which we have agreed upon. UNAMIR will conduct its work in close cooperation with the Government of Rwanda. Likewise, we expect the Rwandan authorities to give their full support to UNAMIR.

Stability, genuine national reconciliation and reconstruction remain the ultimate goals for Rwanda. UNAMIR will help achieve national reconciliation between all Rwandans by continuing to exercise its good offices. However, without the return of the refugees, there will be no lasting stability in the country. In this context, UNAMIR will assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees to their home communities.

Another precondition for genuine national reconciliation is the attainment of justice. Those who are guilty of genocide must be brought to trial. We therefore strongly support the emphasis that the resolution places on supporting an early and effective functioning of the

International Tribunal and on rehabilitating the Rwandan judicial system. Rwanda still needs urgent and substantial assistance for its rehabilitation efforts in this area.

In his report, the Secretary-General called for action to prevent military activities by Rwandan nationals in neighbouring countries aimed at destabilizing Rwanda. The Security Council has now requested the Secretary-General to consult the neighbouring countries on the possible deployment of United Nations military observers in order to monitor the arms embargo directed against these individuals, and we look forward to his report.

The scars of the horrible tragedy which afflicted Rwanda last year are still visible. But, slowly, Rwanda is returning to the stability and normalcy it seeks. The international community is called upon to continue to help the Rwandan people on their way. My Government will do its part and will further support Rwanda's rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

There are no further speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.

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Roth

[Handwritten signature]

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 9 JUNE 1995

NUMBER: 1937

SUBJECT: Security Council consultations

UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
1995 JUN -9 P 10-26

Further to my cable 1925 of earlier today, please find attached final text of Security Council resolution on UNAMIR, will send to you the official document as soon as available.
Best regards.

② FC
Copies have been dist, Sir.

[Handwritten signature]
Mato
12.6.95

UNAMIR
195 JUN 10 11 04 55

CNR 161 P2/4

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, and 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

● Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 4 June 1995 (S/1995/457),

Recalling also its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of certain offenses in Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation among all members of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

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,

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

Emphasizing the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

Calling again upon all States to act in accordance with recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in Bujumbura in February 1995,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation,

Acknowledging the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

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CNR 161 P3/4

-2-

Reaffirming the need for a long-term solution to the refugee and related problems in the Great Lakes States, and welcoming, therefore, the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy to carry out consultations on the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 8 December 1995 and authorizes a reduction of the force level to 2,330 troops within three months of the adoption of this resolution and to 1,800 troops within four months;

2. Decides to maintain the current level of military observers and civilian police personnel;

3. Decides, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

(a) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their home communities, and, to that end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers;

(c) Support the provision of humanitarian aid, and of assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining;

(d) Assist in the training of a national police force;

(e) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of human rights officers, and to contribute also to the security of humanitarian agencies in case of need;

4. Affirms that the restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel specified therein to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda;

5. Calls upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps, with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers, and to consult, as a matter of priority, the Government of Zaire on the deployment of observers including in the airfields located in Eastern Zaire, in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel referred to above; and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the matter within one month of the adoption of this resolution; (9)

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CNR 161 P4/4

-3-

7. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the agreements made between them, in particular the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement concluded to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

8. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

9. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan judicial system;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 August 1995 and 9 October 1995 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees; (2)

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNAMIR

MOST IMMEDIATE

1995 JUN -9 16 1401

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: W. ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 9 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 1925

SUBJECT: Draft resolutionUNATIONS
DEPT. OF
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JUN 9 1995
A 10 21

Re our 1917 of 8 June, please find attached the text of the draft resolution as it now stands. The Security Council will resume its consideration of the draft this morning and it is expected that minor adjustments will be made to it, in particular paragraph 6. These adjustments, however, are not expected to affect operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 which define the future mandate and troop level of UNAMIR. It is anticipated that the Security Council will hold a formal meeting late this morning or early afternoon to adopt the draft resolution. We will advise you as soon as the Council has acted. Regards,

FC



UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/1995/465
8 June 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council.

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 3 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, and 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 4 June 1995 (S/1995/457),

Recalling also its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of certain offenses in Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation among all members of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

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,

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

Emphasizing the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

8/1995/465

English

Page 2

Calling again upon all States to act in accordance with recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in Bujumbura in February 1995,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation,

Acknowledging the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

Reaffirming the need for a long-term solution to the refugee and related problems in the Great Lakes States, and welcoming, therefore, the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy to carry out consultations on the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 8 December 1995 and authorizes a reduction of the force level to 2,330 troops within three months of the adoption of this resolution and to 1,800 troops within four months;

2. Decides to maintain the current level of military observers and civilian police personnel;

3. Decides, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

(a) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their home communities, and, to that end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers;

(c) Support the provision of humanitarian aid, and of assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining;

(d) Assist in the training of a national police force until such time as the Government of Rwanda has entered into bilateral arrangements for the establishment of other training programmes;

(e) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of human rights officers, and to contribute also to the security of humanitarian agencies in case of need;

4. Affirms that the restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of

CNR-160 P4/4
S/1995/465
English
Page 3

arms and matériel specified therein to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda;

5. Calls upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps, with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, to ensure that arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers, and to consult, as a matter of priority, the Government of Zaire on the deployment of observers including in the airfields located in Eastern Zaire, in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to Rwanda; and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the matter within one month of the adoption of this resolution;

7. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the agreements made between them, in particular the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 or any subsequent agreement;

8. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

9. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan judicial system;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 August 1995 and 9 October 1995 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

935-06-09 01:27 5602

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

001 P03

CNR 159 P1/5

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 8 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 1918

SUBJECT: Security Council consultations

Please find attached for your information minutes of the Security Council consultations of 7 June. Best regards.

UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS
1995 JUN - 8 P 9 30

9.6.95

CNR 159 P2/5

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Wednesday, 7 June 1995

INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

Rwanda

Commenting on the report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/457), delegations acknowledged recent improvements in the situation on the ground and recognized the Rwandan Government's ability to control its territory; however, they highlighted a number of concerns raised in the report, such as little progress in national reconciliation, overcrowded prisons, lack of an effective judicial system, militarization of the border refugee camps and cross-border infiltration. Delegations agreed with the need to increase assistance to the Rwandan justice system and the International Tribunal, to promote the safe return of refugees and to encourage the international community to disburse funds for the rehabilitation of Rwanda's institutions.

In terms of specific issues, Nigeria, Czech Republic, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States expressed concern with the state of cooperation between UNAMIR and the Government. Indonesia and Botswana raised the prospect of reconsidering the UN arms embargo to enable the Rwandan Government to provide for the country's security. The United States underlined that the draft resolution should make clear that the arms embargo also applied to those Rwandese in neighbouring countries who were engaged in military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda.

Nigeria, Botswana, Honduras, Oman, Indonesia, Italy, Russian Federation and Argentina stressed the importance of regional efforts to promote security, particularly through the OAU; several of these delegations cited the importance of convening the Regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development. Argentina supported the need to reactivate the Bujumbura Declaration of February 1995.

On the restructured mandate, members supported the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding (1) tasks specifically required to sustain UNAMIR, including the protection of UN premises, the International Tribunal personnel and those of UN agencies, and (2) tasks aimed at assisting the Rwandan Government in confidence-building and in the promotion of a climate conducive to stability and to the return of refugees and IDPs. Supporting the report's recommendation to extend the mandate for six months, delegations noted the differences between the Government and the Secretary-General on the number of UNAMIR troops required to implement the mandate. They agreed to await the outcome of the Secretary-General's discussions with a delegation sent by the Government since UNAMIR's Chapter VI mandate necessitated the consent of the Government. In this

CNR 159 P3/5

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context, China and Germany underlined that the decision on the mandate would have to take into consideration the views of the Kigali authorities.

Responding to the SRSG's recommendations on the border camps, made during informal consultations of 5 June, the United States indicated that her Government had approached the Zairian authorities to propose that small teams of 3-4 observers be positioned at airfields in eastern Zaire; it would be useful to authorize UNAMIR to place observers in eastern Zaire to monitor possible arms shipments and military activities. She hoped that language could be found, in the draft resolution, to allow monitors into such airfields and other locations in eastern Zaire where military activities were alleged to occur "at the discretion of the force commander and with the consent" of the Government of Zaire. France suggested that "special measures" could be taken in this regard, such as the ad hoc deployment of civilian observers in sensitive border areas and airports in all countries bordering Rwanda. Nigeria supported the view of the SRSG that the refugee camps should be moved away from Rwanda's borders; this would still not separate the "killers" from the true refugees and would not change the situation on weapons in the camps. Indonesia considered it essential for the Council, in close cooperation with Rwanda's neighbours, to intensify its efforts in establishing a monitoring mechanism to avoid further violations of arms deliveries to elements of the former Government. The Czech Republic noted that it would be useful, in the draft resolution, to appeal to neighbouring countries to take steps to prevent incursions and the arming of the camps.

Rwanda, commenting on specific paragraphs in the report, noted that on political aspects, it did not indicate the Government's efforts to facilitate the return of refugees at a time when other countries were trying to arm those refugees. On the overcrowded jails, he maintained that one could not call for better conditions in prisons when the justice system needed to be developed. On security, he stated that undisciplined UNAMIR soldiers were involved in acts unacceptable to the Government; the Government had asked the Secretariat to work on ways to improve this situation, but there appeared to be a tendency to defend UNAMIR and its troops.

On para. 10 of the report regarding the Kibeho incident, Rwanda stated that if the last sentence could be relocated, the meaning of the entire paragraph would change. He reiterated that the Kibeho massacres had begun within the camp, leading the population to break through the line of RPA guards. On the Independent Commission of Inquiry, he pointed out that the Government had already set up its national commission and had "shouldered its responsibility". On para. 49 regarding financial aspects, he invited DPKO to analyze what would be the "impact on UNAMIR" if half of its budget were given to the Government. He

CNR 159 P4/5

3

also maintained that several points were unanswered in the report. Despite Ms. Ogata's explanations, he wished to have more information on the militarization of the refugee camps. The Government must shoulder its responsibilities throughout Rwandan territory, since confidence in the country would not exist as long as there was an "intermediary" or a "mentality of tutors". Concerning the situation within and outside Rwanda, he stated that NGOs and journalists should not take "initiatives" beyond the mandate of the Council.

After delegations had made their interventions, the President announced his intention to fax a draft resolution on the renewal of the UNAMIR mandate this afternoon to members. He hoped that on 8 June the draft could be discussed with a view to reaching agreement on 9 June, the expiration of the UNAMIR mandate. Responding to several points voiced by members, Special Representative Khan, referring to the militarization of the refugee camps, clarified that he did not feel that there was encouragement or acquiescence from the Zairian nor Tanzanian governments. On the contrary, both governments had indicated a need for assistance to ameliorate this problem. Turning to the camps themselves, Mr. Khan stated that arms sales and military training were occurring in primarily military camps not covered by UNHCR.

On the idea of deploying UN monitors to the camps as well as the airports of Zaire, Mr. Khan felt the Council should take such a step, although UNAMIR could probably not incorporate this endeavour into its activities. Perhaps the monitoring of the camps could occur within another UN operation, such as the UNAMUR operation on the Rwandan/Ugandan border, due to the sensitivities of the Zairian authorities. On the consultations to reach an agreement on the number of UNAMIR troops, Mr. Khan said that while he supported the Rwandan Government's proposal on the total number, he felt that the four support units -- medical, engineering, logistics and communications -- should be brought in because these were "part and parcel" of UN efforts to promote confidence-building in the country.

Rwanda, commenting on the border camps, maintained that UNHCR was not monitoring former Government soldiers in the UN camps; there were also close relations between former RGF soldiers in the UN camps and those in the other camps. He noted that despite its denials, the Zairian Government was hosting camps that were not allowed to be monitored by UNHCR; that was why his delegation had asked the Secretariat to provide information on these separate camps. He continued to hope that the Secretariat would take his request seriously, as to date only NGOs were providing information. The President, referring to his conversation with Ms. Ogata yesterday, recalled that the High Commissioner had stated that the rearming of refugees was not related to the UNHCR camps; the problem was with smaller camps

CNR 159 P5/5

4

outside of UNHCR's responsibility. The President recalled that Ms. Ogata had underlined the need for the reactivation of the Bujumbura Declaration in this context.

1995-06-09 01:26 5602

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

001 P01

CNR 158 P1/2

UNAMIR
1995 JUN -9 11 03 52

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: for ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 8 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 1917

SUBJECT: Security Council consultations

1995 JUN -8 P 9:30
UNITED NATIONS
FIELD OPERATIONS

Please find attached text of operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of draft resolution on Rwanda which reflects the understanding that we finally reached today, with Rwandese delegation, on UNAMIR's future force strength. This understanding was presented to the Security Council and approved, in principle, during informal consultations held late this afternoon. The final text of draft resolution is expected to be available morning of 9 June and will immediately be forwarded to you. It is expected that the Security Council will approve the draft resolution on same day. Will keep you informed. Regards.

A/MA
were copies distributed?
9.6.95

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 8 December 1995 and authorizes a reduction of the force level to 2,330 troops within three months and to 1,800 troops within four months,

2. Decides to maintain the current level of military observers and civilian police personnel.

CNR 156 P1/6

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

195 JUN -8 03-541

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 7 JUNE 1995
NUMBER: 1893

SUBJECT: Security Council consultations

1. The Security Council began discussions on the Secretary-General's report in informal consultations this morning. Discussions will resume tomorrow morning 8 June. There was general support for the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding a) six-month extension through 9 December 1995; b) shifting UNAMIR's forces from peace-keeping to confidence-building; c) tasks described in para. 53 of report. While there was general support for the Secretary-General's recommendations concerning the strength level of the Force, hope was expressed that the gap between these figures and those of the Rwandese Government could be narrowed during continuing consultations.

2. In this connection, we met again this morning with Rwandan delegation but elicited no flexibility on their part regarding numbers. The delegation left for Washington this afternoon and will meet again with us tomorrow morning, following which we will report on the outcome of consultations to the Council. Will keep you informed.

3. I attach for your information minutes of the Security Council consultations of 5 June, containing a summary of SRSG's remarks.

Best regards.

FC

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Monday, 5 June 1995

INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

Rwanda

Special Representative Shaharyar Khan stated that the situation in Rwanda contained a number of positive aspects that went largely unreported: the private sector was returning, markets were functioning, schools were open and electricity was back in the cities. On the negative side, Mr. Khan stressed that the prison situation was probably the worst in the world, with 42,000 detainees in a prison system that could accommodate 10% of that figure. The return of refugees was down to a trickle from a high of 40,000 in December and "aggravation" had been expressed from returning refugees against UNAMIR. Mr. Khan said that the Kibeho killings were the most dramatic example of this aggravation. What had occurred at the Kibeho camp had "gone wrong locally"; officers and soldiers had not carried out their orders. The incident at Kibeho, the largest camp for IDPs, had drawn the attention of the world, whereas the closure of the other seven camps without incident had gone by unnoticed. This showed due credence was not being given to positive aspects taking place in Rwanda.

Mr. Khan drew attention to three areas of frustration that reflected the great tensions simmering below the surface. First, there was the lack of justice apparent in the inoperability of the national justice system and the slow start to the International Tribunal. There was great frustration in the fact that many suspected perpetrators of genocide were known and living freely in neighbouring countries, with few signs of being brought to justice. Chief Prosecutor Judge Goldstone had said that the first trials would take place in the second half of 1995. Mr. Khan hoped that the International Tribunal and the national system of justice could be quickly activated as both would have an important psychological impact. He maintained that it was preferable to have an imperfect justice system functioning quickly than none at all.

The second problem-area related to financial issues. At the Geneva Round Table Conference in January 1995, donors had pledged \$714 million, yet to date only \$294 million had been contracted out. Of this figure, \$43 million had actually been disbursed because \$26 million had gone towards debt repayment. Mr. Khan said he sometimes felt "embarrassed" spending \$500,000 per day on UNAMIR when the Government did not have the means to do anything. That imbalance needed to be addressed; a catalyst was necessary

for disbursement to start. The third and perhaps most difficult area was "cross-border militarization". At the root of the tension were some 2 million refugees, located mainly in Zairian and Tanzanian border camps where military training was taking place. The Governments of those two countries had asked UNAMIR to help deter such cross-border infiltration, which was causing the Rwandan Government and Army to become tense, to suspect a great number of people as collaborators and carry out mass arrests. There were also reports of arms shipments coming into the camps; although there was no evidence that specific countries were involved in such shipments, Mr. Khan maintained that the weapons were probably coming from the "international arms bazaar". The Rwandan Government and people were frustrated, because the "world was doing nothing" while humanitarian aid was being given to those people responsible for the genocide in the border camps. At the same time, the UN arms embargo did not even permit the Government to provide the Army with non-lethal equipment such as uniforms. Mr. Khan stated that the question therefore arose on how long the Government would be able to sustain attacks from across the Great Lakes region without striking back.

As to the future mandate of UNAMIR, Mr. Khan said that discussions were being held in a cooperative manner between UNAMIR and the Government. However, a qualitative change was needed in the mandate to reflect that there was now a sovereign Rwandan Government in effective control of its territory. In this context, the Kigali authorities had made three points: (1) the Government, not the UN, was responsible for providing protection for its own citizens, (2) the UNAMIR mandate should move from peace-keeping to confidence-building so that national reconciliation could move forward, and (3) the Government did not share UNAMIR's views on the number of UN personnel required to implement the mandate. Mr. Khan had been advised that there needed to be a total of 1,800 UNAMIR troops augmented by engineering, communications, medical and logistics units to enable UNAMIR to operate in the provinces and channel back refugees from the Goma, Bukavu and other camps. Finally, Mr. Khan underlined that UNAMIR's presence should be a willing one, accepted with an "open heart" by the Government, unlike the conditions during the three previous months when UNAMIR had to operate in a difficult atmosphere. UNAMIR must help Rwanda to achieve national reconciliation.

The United States considered the UNAMIR mandate important; her delegation had taken account of the elements underlined by the SRSG to implement that mandate. Her Government would be "looking at the numbers" of UN troops to see whether they could fulfill the mandate. The United Kingdom was "a little alarmed" with the SRSG's comments regarding armed infiltration; the UK had

always believed the right approach was to restrict arms rather than to lift the UN arms embargo. Non-lethal equipment could be considered favourably, however. On the Zairian border camps, the United Kingdom also wished to know whether the SRSG believed the Zairian army could increase patrolling in the camps; in the UK's view, the SRSG's remarks "seemed to come close to cutting off" aid to the refugee camps outside Rwanda. On the UNAMIR mandate, the United Kingdom agreed on the need to reconfigure the mandate and expressed hope that it would be possible to reach agreement on the number of UNAMIR troops as outlined in para. 55 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/457). On the SRSG's focus on the need for confidence-building, his delegation maintained that the international community through UNAMIR played a role in providing these assurances. He recalled that it was not long since the events at Kibeho, when UNAMIR's presence had facilitated the right type of response. He underlined the vital role of UN human rights monitors and hoped the Kigali authorities would take this point into account.

On the militarization of the border camps, Nigeria underlined the need to identify those "faceless arms merchants" who were responsible for providing weapons to the former Government and asked how the arms embargo could be realistically tightened. He also agreed on the need for a "further adjustment" in the size of the UNAMIR force; the Rwandan Government should take into account, however, how long it took the international community to get back to previous levels after the troops were reduced in 1994. Italy underlined the need for renewed cooperation between UNAMIR and the Kigali authorities; a future decision on the size and mandate of UNAMIR should be taken in close cooperation with the Government. On the question of the weapons in the refugee camps, particularly those in Zaire, France cautioned that Ms. Ogata had indicated that it was UNHCR's responsibility to respond to the allegations made; in this regard, he asked whether the SRSG had discussed these matters with UNHCR. On the mandate, his delegation viewed two essential elements of importance: (1) the Rwandan Government was sovereign on its own territory, (2) the presence of UN troops was essential, and the UN should not try to go below a "minimum force presence".

Mr. Khan expressed the personal view that the two most important priorities were to (a) deploy UN monitors in the border refugee camps, and (b) move the camps away from the borders of Rwanda. On the former, he suggested that a number of UN monitors should be stationed at the border camps and the airports in Zaire to verify the Zairian Government's promise that it was not providing arms to former Rwandan Government soldiers in the camps. On the latter priority, he recalled that he had

negotiated with the Zairian and Tanzanian authorities on the prospect of moving the refugees deeper into those countries; the transfer never took place because it was too costly and this was also the case when a similar attempt was made in January 1995. He believed that a limited number of personnel could be supported with more funds so that such camps could be moved more than 100 kms. from the borders instead of 800 kms; if not, he feared a "conflagration". If the Council were to take action along these lines, it would be seen in Rwanda that the international community was bolstering UNHCR's efforts. He stressed in this context that the Bujumbura Accord needed to be reactivated; this agreement specified what needed to be done.

Rwanda stated that his delegation was in full agreement with the items mentioned by the SRSG except for several points. First, his Government might have difficulty accepting the troop levels recommended. Second, the Government felt that one could not speak of national reconciliation without speaking of justice. Mr. Khan maintained that national reconciliation was a "pyramid", and the focus should not be at the top but the grass-roots -- the people returning to their homes and being reassured by the Army and Government. On the issue of justice, he said that the Council should impress upon a number of countries to comply with resolution 978 (1995) and turn in former Government officials suspected of committing genocide. The International Tribunal needed to receive additional financial aid.

On the return of refugees, Rwanda wondered whether all refugees should be urged to return to Rwanda, given that some had committed acts of genocide. On the UN arms embargo, he lamented that the current Government was having to live with an embargo imposed on the former Government, which was being allowed to arm itself outside Rwanda; he wondered in this context whether the embargo could be extended to the refugee camps.

Indonesia maintained that national reconciliation should begin while the process of the administration of justice was being pursued. He noted that the question of finance would be the source of success -- or failure -- of both UNAMIR and the Government. Mr. Khan replied that the UN could act as a catalyst to encourage the Rwandan Government to submit more projects to be financed, while the donor community could eliminate bureaucratic delays. On the militarization of the border camps, Indonesia suggested that there be increased UN monitoring of the camps; arms suppliers in the camps must be found. On the arms embargo, as Chairman of the Security Council Committee on the Rwandan arms embargo, he stated that his delegation would have to look again at the embargo to determine whether it could cope with the present-day needs of the Kigali authorities.

CNR 156 P6/6

5

The Russian Federation underlined the militarization of the camps and the formation of armed groups crossing into Rwanda as several of the most serious problems; although there were no clear answers, there was a need to try to find solutions and to help the Government counteract this threat. China expressed hope that the Council would cooperate with the delegation of the Government scheduled to arrive in New York. The Czech Republic asked how UNAMIR Radio had performed and whether it would continue to broadcast after the changes in the mandate. Mr. Khan replied that it had been decided that UNAMIR Radio would remain very non-political and it was hoped that the number of programmes would be increased.

Argentina also remained concerned with the militarization of the camps, an issue which needed to be considered along with the question of the arms embargo. This created a special situation, to which her Government was committed to resolving. On the desired level of UNAMIR troops, her delegation underlined that it was essential that the number of troops be reduced in order to decrease local animosity towards UN forces.

Post-it routing request pad 7684

ROUTING - REQUEST

Please

☐ READ

☒ HANDLE

☐ APPROVE

and

☐ FORWARD

☐ RETURN

☐ KEEP OR DISCARD

☐ REVIEW WITH ME

Date 7 June 95 From [Signature]

To ED

- For you to read and

action please in

accordance with

guidelines from NY.

Thanks

CODE CABLE

Copy L.A.

26-95

bc

UNITED NATIONS
POLICE OPERATIONS
700 JUN - 6 P 8:00

GALI
ORK

NUMBER: 1000

SUBJECT: Vacation of some building currently occupied by UNAMIR

1. Reference your MIR-1989. We are very concerned by Government of Rwanda's request, without prior notice and in disregard of SOMA, that we vacate some UNAMIR accommodations. We are particularly disturbed by implicit threat of use of force to evict UNAMIR in case of non-compliance.
2. As you know, we are pursuing consultations on the future mandate with the Rwandan delegation here and raised the issue with them this morning. They minimized the significance of the Government's initiative in Kigali. We will of course pursue this matter vigorously, especially since the Security Council will start its consideration of the Secretary-General's report on 7 June.
3. In the meantime kindly send a reply to the Government at high level, expressing surprise at the tone of the letter and pointing out that:
  - Vice-President had assured SRSG that Ausmed could remain in their present accommodation until their rotation in August.
  - The other premises have been brought up for the first time and will require further discussion with Government in context of SOMA.

CNR 154 P2/2

You may also refer to the implied threat of force and request confirmation that this was not intent as position of Government, as this would have very serious implications. In conversation, you might mention that, if not confirmed, this would have to be brought to the attention of the Council.

4. Please inform us asap of how this issue develops.

Best regards.

UNAMIR
95 JUN -7 05 021

1995-06-07

01:08

PAGE = 03

1995-06-02 23:00

5602

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

040 P0

CNR 151 P1/1

UNAMIR

185 JUN -3 01:03

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO TOUSIGNANT FOR ANYIDHO, UNAMIR, KIGALI ✓
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 2 JUNE 1995
NUMBER 1854
SUBJECT: Brig Gen Anyidoho's visit at Headquarters

24 JUN 95
18:00
2 P 7:00

Would you please inform Brig Gen Anyidoho that his visit to HQ for de-briefing has been approved.

Thanks and regards.

② DFC — Copy Given BS

Yours to note

[Signature]

3 Jun 95

1995-06-02 23:07

CNR-150 P1/1

OUTGOING CABLE

15 JUN - 1 22 07

UNITED NATIONS
OPERATIONS

1995 JUN - 1 P 4:00

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
KHAN, SRSG, UNAMIR, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 1 June 1995

NUMBER: 1839

SUBJECT: VISIT OF BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER

Ref. your cable MIR 1912.

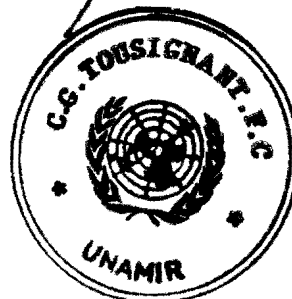
1. My direct telephone number is 963-1292.
2. I understand delegation led by Emmanuel Gasana is arriving in New York shortly.
3. I hope by next week helicopter situation will be resolved.
4. Secretary-General's Report is expected to be finalized by weekend. Will keep you informed.

Best regards.

② For Filing please

JTC

2 Jun 95



FC

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE 26 MAY 1995
NUMBER 1809
SUBJECT: Incident of 14-15 May 1995

REC'D MAY 26 P 9 40
UNAMIR
OPERATIONS

1. Thanks your MIR 185 of 25 May, which presents a factual account of the incident.
2. We had understood from SRSG that this incident was the result of poor judgment by UNAMIR officers who had failed to keep their seniors informed. He had indicated that disciplinary action was being considered, especially in view of the negative impact this incident had caused in relations with the Government. Kindly inform us of what action has been taken or is being considered.

Thank you. Regards.

UNAMIR
185 MAY 26 21 031

++ CYCY ++
195-05-17 20:48 5602

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

IN Code book
020 P01

CNR 144 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE UNAMIR

95 MAY 17 23 55

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 17 May 1995
NUMBER: 1737

UNAMIR
OPERATIONS
17 MAY 17 P 4 50

Reyour MIR-1722 of 16 May, we have no objection to Br.
Gen. Anyidoho accepting invitation from Ethiopian Government.

Best regards.

② FC

Your INFO AS REQUESTED.

JJD
CAPT.
18 May.

Noted
JJD
18 May 95

Se

~~FC~~

CNR 110 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

FLK

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 24 APRIL, 1995
NUMBER: 1320
SUBJECT: Informal Consultations on Rwanda

[Signature]

REC'D APR 26 P 10:30

①

C

1. In informal consultations on Rwanda on 24 April, the French Permanent Representative requested a report from the Secretary-General concerning the role played by UNAMIR in the recent events in Kibeho. The Ambassador expressed particular interest in whether the Government of Rwanda had taken action to prevent or impede UNAMIR carrying out its mandate.

*Mr. P. P. [unclear]
a reply
in consultation
with D. [unclear]*

2. We have detected some hints on this issue in your recent cables, but would find it helpful if you could elaborate on this matter, if possible by 0900 NY time on Tuesday.

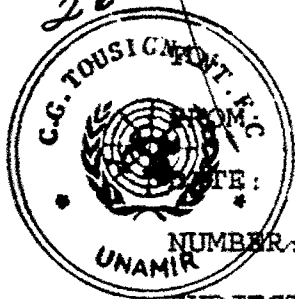
Bel

Best regards.

② *See [unclear]
26 Apr 95*

CNR 108 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

24 APRIL, 1995

NUMBER: 1318

SUBJECT: UNAMIR Mandate

1. Many thanks your MIR 1414 and MIR 1416, both of 22 April.
2. As regards your 1416 and as discussed on the phone, it is imperative that the Government not form the impression that the mandate is being "negotiated" with them (para 3 refers). Your effort will be to ascertain their views and proposals and to explain our views and perspectives. Decisions on the mandate will be taken by the Security Council in the context of the SG's report.
3. Reference your 1414, your questions and answers have thrown light on the many issues involved. ~~As agreed on the phone,~~ we would hope that, following your discussions with the Government and your review with Annabi, you would make specific recommendations regarding the mandate well in advance of the draft report being requested by separate cable by mid-May.

Many thanks. Best regards.

CNR-104 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 24 April 1995
NUMBER: 1295

[Handwritten signature]
①

UNAMIR
95 APR 24 19
23
95 APR 24 P 1:19

You will recall that Mr. Gaye has been designated Director of the new UNAMIR liaison office in Kinshasa. In this connection, we would very much appreciate receiving from you draft terms of reference for Mr. Gaye.

Many thanks and best regards.

File

*Pl. prepare.
25-4*

EJ

② *[Handwritten signature]*
WJ/FC
26 Apr 95

SRSG

1995-04-25 02:34

5601

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

012 P0

CNR 107 P1/1

254 OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 24 April 1995
NUMBER: 1317

1. As already discussed on the phone, we need to give urgent thought to the preparation of the SecGen's report to the SecCo in conjunction with the expiration of UNAMIR's mandate on 9 June.

2. Since Hedi Annabi will be in the mission area until the end of the week, and having in mind the recent trends and latest events in Kibeho, we suggest that you carry out together a thorough review of the mandate and force level of UNAMIR with a view to presenting specific recommendations for the SecGen's report.

3. In this connection, please bear in mind that we will need to circulate the SecGen's report by 31 May so as to allow enough time for a meaningful discussion in the Council. We would therefore appreciate it if you could let us have the draft report by 15 May at the latest.

Many thanks and best regards.

② Robert
26 APR 95

CNR 102 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 APRIL 1995
NUMBER: 1233

SUBJECT: Visit to UNAMIR

1. As discussed, I wish to confirm that Annabi will pay a working visit to UNAMIR next week. He is scheduled to arrive in Kigali at 6.05 p.m. on Monday 24 April by Sabena flight 565 and to depart for Nairobi on Saturday afternoon 29 April or on Sunday morning 30 April, depending on availability of UNAMIR flights. He is planning to leave Nairobi for Johannesburg on Sunday 30 April at 3.05 p.m. by South African Airlines flight 183 and to proceed to Angola on the following day.

2. We would be very grateful if UNAMIR could kindly prepare a programme for his visit, including discussions with the different components of the mission and other UN agencies concerned, meetings as appropriate with Government officials, as well as visits to one of the regional headquarters and, if possible, to an IDP camp and a refugee camp in the Goma area. We would also be grateful if UNAMIR could make appropriate arrangements for accommodation during his stay in Kigali and for travel to Nairobi on 29 or 30 April in the morning. Many thanks and regards.

② See
JLT
26 Apr 95

UNAMIR
95 APR 20 03 52

1995-04-20

01:40

PAGE = 01

CNR-98 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 13 APRIL 1995
NUMBER: 1187

SUBJECT: Meeting with the Ambassador of Rwanda

1. As agreed, Riza called in the Permanent Representative Rwanda this afternoon to discuss the latest turn of events in Kigali.

2. We conveyed in strong terms to the Ambassador the points mentioned in your MIR-1302 and he provided, with some emotion, the counter-arguments with which you are familiar, pointing out that the President had expressed his regrets to you. We made it clear, that while we understand the frustrations which led to the demonstrations in Kigali and elsewhere, we are most concerned by the fact that senior government officials also took part and, in some cases, made inflammatory statements directed against UNAMIR, leading to aggravation of harassment of UNAMIR personnel. We argued that such matters needed to be discussed rather than acted out in the streets. We were, of course, aware of your MIR-1323 of today, and mentioned to the Ambassador, that in his meeting with you the President had expressed his regrets and endeavoured to diffuse some of the tension that had been generated.

3. In this context, we reminded the Ambassador that the UNAMIR mandate had only one and a half months to run and that the government should convey to you their views on the mandate and size of the mission in the context of the changed situation,

CNR-98 P2/2

rather than exerting pressure in the streets. It was important to keep the relationship between the UN and the Government of Rwanda on an even keel and not allow the situation to deteriorate further. We asked him to send a strong message of our concern to his Government.

4. The Ambassador promised to convey our démarche to the authorities in Kigali and to revert to us next week. We will continue to give you all the support we can from New York. Please keep us informed. Best regards.



1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

copy 1/1

- IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
DATE: 12 April 1995
NO: MIR 1287
NO OF PAGES: 2
SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION AT UNAMIR HEADQUARTERS

(Shaharyar M. Khan)

1. As I informed you in my MIR 1287 of 11 April 1995, a demonstration planned by extremist elements against UNAMIR took place yesterday. Radio Rwanda reported this morning that 15,000 people took part in the demonstration. Although the crowd was large, we estimate the number of demonstrators who gathered in front of the entrance to our Headquarters building at around 3,000, many of whom were transported by buses. The demonstration which was peaceful, lasted about two hours.

2. The protestors were carrying placards and posters, mostly in English and French, bearing criticisms of UNAMIR in provocative and strong language. While there was no physical violence directed at UNAMIR personnel and property at the scene, the statements made over bullhorns by various people were not only hostile, but also inflammatory, some of them specifically inciting violence against UNAMIR personnel. A statement by the Mayor of Kigali, Major Rose Kabuye, specifically called for physical attacks against UNAMIR troops and other male personnel seen with Rwandese females in their vehicles.

.../...

(3)

(C)

3. It appeared without a doubt that the demonstration was organized, especially as some of the speakers, including Major Kabuye and Mr. Claude Dusaide, the former RPF Spokesman at UN Headquarters in New York, are influential members of the current regime. A colonel who was recently appointed as Director in the Foreign Ministry, also made a statement. Their statements clearly represented a distortion of the activities of UNAMIR both before, during and after the war, and demonstrated a deliberate or misinformed appreciation or understanding of the functioning of the UN system. They claimed that UNAMIR did not heed their warnings of the impending atrocities, that it abandoned Rwandese people during the genocide and that it was reluctant to use the term "genocide" to describe events at that time. They also accused the UN of electing Rwanda into the Security Council at a time when it was still a conflict-ridden country, thus providing an unfair advantage to the former Rwandese Government which used its privileged position in the Council to wage a diplomatic war against the RPF. Specific criticisms and attacks were directed against France, the Secretary-General and the former SRSG to Rwanda. They also accused Belgian troops of refusing to protect thousands of Rwandese citizens in the Kigali suburb of Kicukiro who were subsequently massacred by Interahamwe. They asked that the troops involved should be brought to justice. On the other hand, former UNAMIR Force Commander Maj. Gen. Romeo Dallaire who, they claimed, made recommendations to increase the number of UNAMIR troops when the atrocities began but was rebuffed by the Security Council, was roundly praised. They also lauded elements of the Ghanaian battalion who remained in Rwanda "to help save their fellow Africans".

4. The demonstrators stated that they did not perceive the need for a large UNAMIR presence in their country at this time, but would welcome a new, smaller mission to assist in resolving the "real problems", especially with regard to reconstruction. They also stated that the international community should pay more attention to the threat posed by armed elements in refugee communities in the neighbouring countries, rather than deploying military forces inside the country at a time when there was no security threat posed to the population.

5. The protest march was part of a campaign against UNAMIR, especially in the local media. We are concerned that such demonstrations and, in particular, the inflammatory rhetoric and explicit incitement to violence, especially by senior Government officials, could lead to increased acts of harassment and aggression against our personnel and installations. I intend to register my concern over the speeches with the authorities at the highest level. I would suggest that parallel action be taken at Headquarters to convey our concern at this disquieting turn of events. In addition to the statement that the Secretary-General's Spokesman has already issued in New York, Headquarters may wish to call in the Rwandese Ambassador to the UN to express our concern and to remind the Government that it is responsible for the security and safety of UNAMIR and other UN personnel in Rwanda. He should be informed that already several of our cars have been stoned and our officers insulted. We fear that worse incidents could follow.

6. Best regards.

UNAMIR

95 APR 12 04 52 OUTGOING CODE CABLE

CNR 092 P1/3

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 11 APRIL 1995
NUMBER: 1150

SUBJECT: RPF approval of SOMA

1. Re your MIR-1286 of 11 April on the above, please find attached copy of the letter of 11 November 1993 addressed by Riza to the Chairman of the RPF, as well as the latter's reply, dated 21 November 1993. As you will see, the RPF had "promised to cooperate fully" in the implementation of the provisions of the SOMA.

2. It is, of course, relevant that the RPF had agreed at the time to be bound by the provisions of the SOMA. It is important to remember however that, in accordance with well-established principles of international law, the applicability of the SOMA of 5 November 1993 is not repeat not in doubt. As you aware, this problem will be mentioned in the progress report of the Secretary-General. Please see para. 24 of the final draft, which is being sent to you unuer separate cover. The language of this paragraph has been finalized, in consultation with the Legal Office. We hope that this will assist you in your efforts to resolve this issue. Regards.

② Noted
SPT
26 Apr 95

++ CYCY ++
++ CYCY ++
-04-12 01:57 5602

UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

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CNR 092 P2/3

LA 28.22.1

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DEC 7 1993
INFO:

FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS
RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT

F
P
R

Avenue de l'Observatoire, Box B
1100 Bruxelles, BELGIUM
Tel. 32-2-376-2892
Fax 32-2-376-4484

Mulindi, 21 novembre 1993

Monsieur S. Iqbal Riza
Sous-Secrétaire Général aux
Opérations de Maintien de la Paix
NEW YORK 10017

Monsieur le Sous-Secrétaire Général,

Je vous remercie de votre correspondance du 11 novembre 1993 par laquelle vous nous transmettez le document de l'Accord du 5 novembre 1993 entre les Nations Unies et le Gouvernement Rwandais sur le statut de la MINUAR et de son personnel.

Nous accusons donc réception de votre lettre en promettant de coopérer pleinement à la mise en oeuvre des dispositions pertinentes de l'Accord.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Sous-Secrétaire Général, l'expression de ma haute considération.


Col. Alexis KANYAREMBWE
PRESIDENT DU FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS

CNR 092 P3/3

MINUAR -

AA 28.22.1

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

Le 11 novembre 1993

REFERENCE.

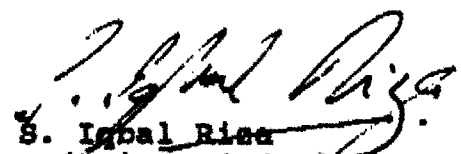
Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de me référer à la résolution 872 (1993) du 5 octobre 1993, par laquelle le Conseil de sécurité a décidé de créer sous son autorité la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (ci-après désignée sous le nom de "MINUAR"). Dans cette résolution, le Conseil a notamment demandé que les parties, c'est-à-dire le Gouvernement de la République rwandaise et le Front patriotique rwandais, prennent toutes les mesures voulues pour garantir la sécurité de la MINUAR et du personnel qui y participe.

Afin que la MINUAR puisse mener comme il convient les activités s'inscrivant dans le cadre du mandat qui lui a été assigné par la résolution 872 (1993), la Mission et son personnel jouiront des privilèges et immunités ainsi que des droits et facilités nécessaires, conformément au droit international et aux principes et pratiques ayant jusqu'à présent régi les opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies. Les privilèges et immunités et les droits et facilités visés sont ceux que prévoit l'Accord sur le statut de la MINUAR et de son personnel. Un exemplaire de cet Accord, qui a été conclu à New York le 5 novembre 1993, vous est adressé ci-joint.

Le texte de l'Accord est porté à votre attention afin que le Front patriotique rwandais puisse pleinement coopérer à la mise en œuvre des dispositions pertinentes qu'il contient. Je vous serais donc très obligé de bien vouloir accuser réception de cette lettre.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma très haute considération.


S. Iqbal Raza
Sous-Secrétaire Général aux
Opérations de Maintien de la Paix

Son Excellence
Le Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe
Président du Front Patriotique Rwandais

CNR 089 P1/3

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 7 APRIL 1995
NUMBER: 1122

SUBJECT: UNAMIR's future mandate

APR 7 1995 10 10

1. Many thanks for your MIR-1151 of 28 March regarding UNAMIR's mandate after 9 June 1995, for the detailed analysis contained therein and for the important insights you provided on the thinking of the Rwandese senior leadership. Your cable constitutes an extremely useful basis for the consideration of the future role which the United Nations could usefully play in Rwanda.

2. Security Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May which expanded UNAMIR and defined its current mandate, was adopted at the time when the war and the genocide were regrettably in full swing. Since then, conditions clearly have changed, and consequently the mandate of the operation needs to be carefully reviewed and adapted, as appropriate, to address the current situation and realities in the country.

3. It is also clear, that since UNAMIR is not a Chapter VII operation, implementation of a mandate against the wishes of the Government is not under consideration. The Government, however, should not delude itself into believing that it can dictate the terms of UNAMIR's future role to suit its own purposes. The decision regarding the future mandate can be taken only by the Security Council and it can only be the result of a mutually acceptable understandings. The Government should understand,

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ROUTING - REQUEST

Please

- ☐ READ
- ☐ HANDLE
- ☐ APPROVE
- and
- ☐ FORWARD
- ☐ RETURN
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- ☐ REVIEW WITH ME

To FC

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Date 204-95

From Jzel

- 2 -

before it starts actively calling for a "phase out", that the UN presence (or its withdrawal), will have, a direct impact on the level of sympathy, support and financial assistance from the international community.

4. As regards the issue of "negotiations" in the mandate, we believe that the Government should of course be consulted. We should not, however, enter into understandings with them since, as pointed out above, the final decision will be taken by the Security Council and we cannot enter into commitments on behalf of the Council. As you know, the UNAMIR progress report of 9 April will indicate that the Secretary-General expects to receive recommendations from you regarding the adjustments which may need to be made to the Mission's mandate. Once the report is issued, you could draw the attention of the Government to the relevant paragraph of the report and, on that basis, initiate consultations with them on the future of UNAMIR's mandate. This process would have to be completed by early May, so that the Secretary-General may be able to finalize his recommendations by mid-May and bring them to the attention of the Security Council by the end of that month.

5. We also would like to make some preliminary comments on your suggestions regarding the future mandate. We fully understand your concern that UNAMIR should be given a "post-conflict peace-building role". The problem, however, is that peace-building activities are generally undertaken by the specialized agencies of the UN system and not by peace-keeping operations. It is highly unlikely, for example, that the Security Council or the ACABQ would agree to fund through assessed contributions some of the activities foreseen in paragraph 10 of your cable.

6. There will be difficulties with the proposal for tasking UNAMIR to play a role in patrolling the borders with Zaire and Tanzania, even though such a role may of course make UNAMIR more

- 3 -

attractive to the Government. We think, however, that the main responsibility for ensuring security/patrolling along the borders should remain with the RPA. Our patrolling tasks should be limited to monitoring activities, more by military observers than by armed troops. Similarly, the Rwandese authorities should have primary responsibility for the protection of foreign magistrates that may be recruited by them to operate the national courts, although UNAMIR could also play a monitoring role in this regard.

7. We agree that, while the language regarding the protection of "civilians at risk" was probably justified at the time of the adoption of resolution 918 (1994), it now needs to be adapted to reflect the new circumstances on the ground. We also generally share your views regarding the continuation of UNAMIR's efforts to promote national reconciliation and assist in the training of the new gendarmerie and communal police.

8. Finally, we certainly take your point regarding the fact that the future configuration and troop strength of UNAMIR will flow from the revised mandate, once it has been determined. We believe, however, that it would be very helpful, in our further consideration of the possible future mandate, if UNAMIR could give us a preliminary estimate of the level of troops/military observers that may be required to perform the revised tasks outlined in your cable, in the context of our comments above. Many thanks and regards.

4 0 4 8 P 1/2

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UNAMIR

1994 DEC -5 P 11: 06 194 DEC 6 16 181
OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: AKASHI, UNPROFOR, ZAGREB CNZ 914
KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI ✓ CNR 685
GORDON-SOMERS, UNOMIL, MONROVIA CNL 175
AJELLO, ONUMOZ, MAPUTO CNO 241
BEYE, UNAVEM II, LUANDA CYL 200
GBEHO, UNOSOM II, MOGADISHU CNM 252
JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE CNW 081
HVIDEGAARD, UNOMIG, SUKUHUMI CYG 164
BUJOLD, UNTSO, JERUSALEM CYN 053
THAPA, UNIKOM, KUWAIT CYW 055
TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR CYU 180
FURUHOVDE, UNIFIL, NAQUORA CYQ 081
FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA CYS 163
BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT-AU-PRINCE CYH 057
GALARZA, UNMOGIP, RAWALPINDI CNX 039
MISZTAL, UNDOF, DAMASCUS CYD 059
FRANCO, MINUGUA, GUATEMALA CNG 002

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 2 December

NUMBER: 4048

SUBJECT: Arrival of Assistant Secretary-General for Planning and Support

I am pleased to inform you that, effective Monday, 5 December 1994, Lieutenant-General Manfred Eisele will assume the functions of Assistant Secretary-General for Planning and Support in DPKO. The Office of Planning and Support will, henceforth, be managed by the following senior staff:

Field Administration and Logistics Division:

Director: Mr. Hocine Medili
Deputy Director: Mr. Denis Beissel

Finance Management and Support Service:

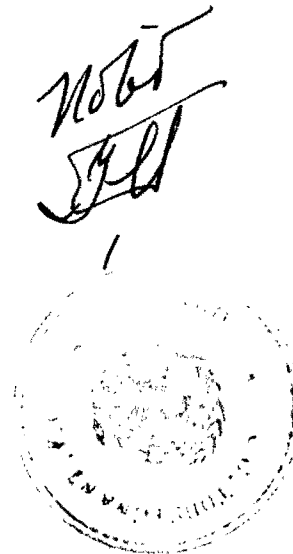
Chief: Mr. Amir Dossal

Personnel Management and Support Service:

Chief: Mr. Luiz Da Costa

Logistics and Communications Service:

Officer-in-Charge: Mr. Alexander Waldrum



See
6.12

UNAMIR

Planning Division:

Director:

Major General Maurice Baril¹

Deputy Director:

Brigadier General Abdul Ghani bin Yunus

Mission Planning Service:

Chief:

Colonel Cees van Egmond

Civilian Police Unit:

Officer-in-Charge:

Mr. Musa Abdulkadir

Demining Unit:

Officer-in-Charge:

Mr. Patrick Blagden

Training Unit:

Officer-in-Charge:

Mr. Christian Harleman

¹ In his capacity as Military Adviser, General Baril reports directly to me.

CNR 089 P1/3

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 7 APRIL 1995
NUMBER: 1122

SUBJECT: UNAMIR's future mandate

② *Genevieve*
An dossier P.V.P.
10 avril 95
1995 APR - 1 9-10-10

1. Many thanks for your MIR-1151 of 28 March regarding UNAMIR's mandate after 9 June 1995, for the detailed analysis contained therein and for the important insights you provided on the thinking of the Rwandese senior leadership. Your cable constitutes an extremely useful basis for the consideration of the future role which the United Nations could usefully play in Rwanda.
2. Security Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May which expanded UNAMIR and defined its current mandate, was adopted at the time when the war and the genocide were regrettably in full swing. Since then, conditions clearly have changed, and consequently the mandate of the operation needs to be carefully reviewed and adapted, as appropriate, to address the current situation and realities in the country.
3. It is also clear, that since UNAMIR is not a Chapter VII operation, implementation of a mandate against the wishes of the Government is not under consideration. The Government, however, should not delude itself into believing that it can dictate the terms of UNAMIR's future role to suit its own purposes. The decision regarding the future mandate can be taken only by the Security Council and it can only be the result of a mutually acceptable understandings. The Government should understand,

- 2 -

before it starts actively calling for a "phase out", that the UN presence (or its withdrawal), will have, a direct impact on the level of sympathy, support and financial assistance from the international community.

4. As regards the issue of "negotiations" in the mandate, we believe that the Government should of course be consulted. We should not, however, enter into understandings with them since, as pointed out above, the final decision will be taken by the Security Council and we cannot enter into commitments on behalf of the Council. As you know, the UNAMIR progress report of 9 April will indicate that the Secretary-General expects to receive recommendations from you regarding the adjustments which may need to be made to the Mission's mandate. Once the report is issued, you could draw the attention of the Government to the relevant paragraph of the report and, on that basis, initiate consultations with them on the future of UNAMIR's mandate. This process would have to be completed by early May, so that the Secretary-General may be able to finalize his recommendations by mid-May and bring them to the attention of the Security Council by the end of that month.

5. We also would like to make some preliminary comments on your suggestions regarding the future mandate. We fully understand your concern that UNAMIR should be given a "post-conflict peace-building role". The problem, however, is that peace-building activities are generally undertaken by the specialized agencies of the UN system and not by peace-keeping operations. It is highly unlikely, for example, that the Security Council or the ACABQ would agree to fund through assessed contributions some of the activities foreseen in paragraph 10 of your cable.

6. There will be difficulties with the proposal for tasking UNAMIR to play a role in patrolling the borders with Zaire and Tanzania, even though such a role may of course make UNAMIR more

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- 3 -

attractive to the Government. We think, however, that the main responsibility for ensuring security/patrolling along the borders should remain with the RPA. Our patrolling tasks should be limited to monitoring activities, more by military observers than by armed troops. Similarly, the Rwandese authorities should have primary responsibility for the protection of foreign magistrates that may be recruited by them to operate the national courts, although UNAMIR could also play a monitoring role in this regard.

7. We agree that, while the language regarding the protection of "civilians at risk" was probably justified at the time of the adoption of resolution 918 (1994), it now needs to be adapted to reflect the new circumstances on the ground. We also generally share your views regarding the continuation of UNAMIR's efforts to promote national reconciliation and assist in the training of the new gendarmerie and communal police.

8. Finally, we certainly take your point regarding the fact that the future configuration and troop strength of UNAMIR will flow from the revised mandate, once it has been determined. We believe, however, that it would be very helpful, in our further consideration of the possible future mandate, if UNAMIR could give us a preliminary estimate of the level of troops/military observers that may be required to perform the revised tasks outlined in your cable, in the context of our comments above. Many thanks and regards.

CNR 084 P1/4

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK *Hanna*

DATE: 5 April 1995

NUMBER: 1067SUBJECT: Letter from Tanzanian Mission

1995 APR -5 12 4 30

1. Please find attached a self-explanatory letter dated 4 April from the Permanent Representative of Tanzania to the United Nations.

Best regards.

*LD.
Sawmy
sel*

35 APR -5 02 30

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Date

6-4-85

From

ysel

CNR 084 P2/4

UNITED REPUBLIC OF



TANZANIA

APR - 4 1955

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

205 EAST 42ND STREET, ROOM 1300
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

Tel: (212) 972-9160

Fax: (212) 682-5232

HA

TZNY/D.60/14

4 April 1995

Mr. Secretary General,

I have the honor to enclose a Government statement on the current situation in Burundi issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation on 31 March 1995.

I would kindly request your assistance in circulating the statement as a document of the United Nations.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Daudi N. Mwakawago
Ambassador

H.E. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

[illegible]

**GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON THE CURRENT
SITUATION IN BURUNDI**

The latest reports on Burundi, particularly the capital of Bujumbura, are highly disturbing. The reports indicate a marked deterioration in the country's security with violence and politically motivated killings increasingly becoming the order of the day.

As a neighbour, Tanzania is deeply concerned about these tragic developments which could easily plunge Burundi into another bloodbath too ghastly to contemplate.

Tanzania, therefore, condemns in the strongest terms possible the continued ethnic killings of innocent people being perpetrated by armed extremists. The use of force, under whatever pretext, to suppress the democratic yearnings of the people of that country is totally unacceptable and cannot be tolerated.

In this regard, Tanzania strongly urges the extremists both within the Burundi Army and the civil society to immediately stop the killings and instead adhere to the Convention of Government of 10 September, 1994 which constitutes a firm framework for National Reconciliation.

Similarly, Tanzania calls on the international community to urgently take all appropriate measures to create the necessary conditions within that country for the effective and proper functioning of the Burundi government to allow it to restore peace and democracy. It also appeals to the Rwanda government to receive Rwandese refugees fleeing Burundi.

Due to the deterioration of the situation, over the past few weeks alone, more than 40,000 Burundi refugees have crossed the border into Tanzania. In addition over 100,000 Rwandese refugees who were in camps in Northern Burundi are fleeing towards Tanzania contrary to established international customary practice whereby refugees are not readily allowed to seek re migration to a country other than the first country of asylum..

FROM : P/B MIN Foreign Affairs

PHONE NO. : 225 51 45743

CNR 084 P4/4

- P83

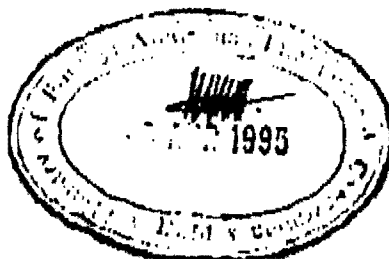
This has seriously increased the burden of caring for the big number of refugees currently in the country now numbering over 700,000, a situation which is gradually becoming unbearable especially bearing in mind the gradual depletion of UNHCR food stocks, destruction of environment, the deterioration of security situation between the refugee camps and the villagers in North-Western Tanzania and the overall costs of the whole refugee operations. In this context Tanzania appreciates the assistance so far provided by the donor countries, NGOs and the UN system.

In view of the gravity of the situation, Tanzania has decided to take appropriate security measures by closing its border with Burundi to deal with the influx of refugees into the country. The Tanzania Government has advised the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi and the relevant United Nations Agency about this action which has been taken to deal with the critical situation created by the large number of refugees living in huge camps in Ngara and Karagwe districts.

The government hopes that normal cross border activities will continue as usual.

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION, DAR ES SALAAM

31/3/95



ce IN

CNR 078 P1/2

95 APR -1 03 31

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 31 MARCH 1995
NUMBER: 1030

①



1995 MAR 31 P 10:20

SUBJECT: Cross border military activities

1. Thank you for your MIR-498 on the above, which Mr. Gharekhan used to brief the Security Council during informal consultations held today. A summary of the discussions, prepared by the Council Secretariat, is attached for your information.
2. We understand that it was agreed that the incoming President of the Security Council (Czech Republic) would call in the Representative of Zaire to request clarifications regarding the reports of increased cross border military activities. The President of the Council has requested talking points for this meeting. We would therefore be grateful if you could provide, by start of business our time on Monday 3 April, a short draft, as well as any further background information which you feel may be helpful for the meeting. Many thanks and regards.

② HA to FC
For immediate action
pl. AMH
GB 3/4

③ COS

I have attached
a list of known
infiltration compiled
by HR & MILOB sections.

for con
ms
10m 21

④ D cos Cops

1. Ref alt.
2. Check draft reply
(I have made certain
amendments), the
list of incidents to
refill.
3. A fresh draft is
required by them today

A
10/1/4

CNR 078 P2/2

Rwanda

In connection with the letter of 16 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, Mr. Gharekhan noted that UNAMIR had no mandate to patrol Rwanda's borders with Zaire or any of its other neighbours and did not monitor cross-border movements. Nor was it in a position to confirm or deny that the reported cross-border on transfers had taken place. If mandated by the Security Council, it could, however, do so. There had been an increase in cross-border raids in certain districts. Information received from the HCHR indicated that the security situation in the country had worsened over the last two weeks, and there were reports of increased arrests by the RPA of persons suspected of having committed atrocities. There were also reports of arbitrary arrests and detention, and some indication that torture and other inhumane treatment of prisoners was taking place.

The President expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would give close attention to the situation.

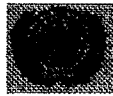
Rwanda said that its Government would reply formally to the grave allegations made in the reports referred to by Mr. Gharekhan.

Botswana, supported by Indonesia and Argentina, suggested that the Council should express to Zaire its concern about possible cross-border threats to Rwanda security.

Nigeria said that the establishment of border patrols by the United Nations might also be a useful step.

The United Kingdom said that it would be useful, as a first step, to discuss the question of cross-border raiding and infiltration as well as the possibility that its territory was being used to smuggle arms, despite the arms embargo, with the Zairean representative. It wished to add its own concern at the continued operation of Radio Milles Collines inside Zaire. The action referred to by Nigeria might be considered later.

Rwanda said it agreed to the proposals put forward by the United Kingdom, Botswana and Nigeria, but wished to be informed with regard to any direct or indirect complicity by Zaire with the ex-government of Rwanda, as that directly involved its own security.



From: DCOS Ops

To: COS

Date: 1 April 95

Subject: SRSG CODE CABLE (Attached)

1. Suggested amendments to the subject are as follows:

a. Paragraph 1 (1). Add: " and if provided with the means to achieve that new mandate." at the end of the sentence.

b. Paragraph 1 (3). Delete last sentence and add new sentences: "These violent raids, perpetrated by armed military personnel originating from Ijwe Island and the Bukavu Camps, are directed mainly towards local citizens to obtain cattle, food and money. Over 40 such raids have been conducted in 1995."

c. Paragraph 1 (4). Change first sentence to add "government forces," after "former" and before "militia".

A large handwritten checkmark is drawn in the lower right quadrant of the page.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING/HANSEN/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: KITTANI, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: *for* *R. Khan* SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 31 MARCH 1995

NO.: MIR _____

NO. OF PAGES: 2

SUBJECT: CROSS-BORDER MILITARY ACTIVITY FROM ZAIRE INTO RWANDA

1. Reference the Rwandese Permanent Representative's letter to the President of the Security Council, I give below some relevant points:

- (1) It must be recognized that UNAMIR has no mandate to patrol Rwanda's border with Zaire or with any of its neighbours. We, therefore, do not monitor border intrusions referred to by the Ambassador. UNAMIR could take on this responsibility only if mandated by the Security Council to do so. *and if provided with the means to achieve that ^{new} mandate.*
- (2) There have been reports in the media regarding deliveries of arms by aircraft to Goma. UNAMIR is not in a position to confirm or deny these reports.

UN

(3) Since the beginning of the year, UNAMIR Milobs and formed troops stationed in the region adjacent to the Zaire border (i.e. Cyangugu, Kibuye, Gisenyi sectors) have reported that armed infiltration appears to be on the increase and more organized than before. The ^{violent} ~~armed~~ ^{perpetrated by armed military} raids are directed mainly towards ~~returnees to Rwanda from~~ ^{local citizens to obtain} camps in Zaire, aiming to punish and intimidate. ~~cattle, food and money.~~

not correct!
These are directed
at rich people, to
take away their
belongings.

Not just MICH.
Also coming
back to get
their own
things left during
the retreat.

(4) There are indications from returnees that though intimidation in the Zairean camps has marginally declined since the UNHCR action, the administrative and political control of the camps remains in the hand of the former ^{government forces,} militia and interahamwe. So far, it appears that no action has been taken in Zaire on the Security Council resolution calling upon member States to arrest persons against whom there is sufficient evidence of genocide.

Best regards.

Recent reports indicate deployment of Zairean troops to prevent influence of ARO, interahamwe and militia in the camps. This has helped in

no change

See GC
comment
note

17

CNR 080 P1/2

IN cc

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

95 / 03 10

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
INFO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 4 APRIL 1995
NUMBER: 1053

SUBJECT: Incident regarding Nigerian contingent

1. Re your MIR-1218 of today, we find that your cable does not provide the information we need to be able to form an opinion regarding the responsibilities for this incident. We understand that 45 out of the 85 members of the Nigerian contingent who arrived in Kigali yesterday did not have passports. However, as indicated in previous correspondence on the subject, including the cables exchanged at the time of the arrival of the Senegalese contingent last February, passports are not repeat not required under the terms of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

2. The real issue, therefore, is whether the 45 Nigerians who did not have passports were in possession of other documents which are acceptable under paragraph 34 of the SOFA. In the event that the soldiers concerned did not have such documentation, the attitude of the Rwandese authorities can certainly be considered as unfriendly, but it is, at least in principle, understandable. However, if they did have the necessary documentation (i.e. properly issued personal ID cards and an individual or collective movement order), then the attitude of the Rwandese authorities is unacceptable and we should not have agreed to return them to Nigeria.

SRSS

CNR 080 P2/2

3. Grateful you provide us asap with the necessary clarifications and factual information, so that we may decide on the required follow up action.

4. In the meantime, we must point out that it cannot be concluded from this incident that all contingents should henceforth arrive with passports, since it is clear that passports are not required under the SOFA. It must therefore be made clear to the UNAMIR officials concerned and to the Rwandese authorities that all UN peace-keeping operations are governed by SOFAs which incorporate basic principles which are universally applied, and Rwanda cannot be an exception. We would also like to know, in this connection, whether other contingents, apart from the Senegalese contingent, have encountered similar difficulties in the past upon their arrival in Rwanda, clarifying whether they were travelling with passports or other documents.

5. This new incident underscores once again the need to obtain from the Government of Rwanda a clear and unequivocal statement that they agree, like every single host country to a peace-keeping operation, to be bound by the terms of the SOFA. It was precisely to avoid any ambiguity in this regard that, following the installation of the present Government, we had sent on 29 September 1994, after consultations with the Legal Office, a draft Exchange of Letters to be concluded between the UN and the Government. The purpose was both to reaffirm the applicability of the SOFA of 5 November 1993 and to update it, in order to reflect the changes in UNAMIR's mandate. You will also recall that, following the incident regarding the Senegalese contingent, we had stressed, in our UNAMIR-650 of 1 March 1995, that UNAMIR should impress upon the Government the need to finalize this Exchange of Letters without further delay. We trust this will now be done. Regards.

COF

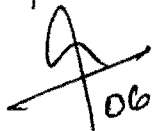
INCC

FILED

1. For immediate action
2. We must make reference to previous code cable on SOFA.
3. It should be pointed out that we have encountered similar difficulties ~~to~~ in the past and it was only as a result of personal interventions between FC and the Vice President that the matter was resolved. This was also documented to New York.
4. New York must understand that the ~~Vice President~~ Minister of Defense does not agree that it is bound by the terms of the SOFA and that I, as FC, is in a untenable situation under these terms. If we were not clear enough in describing the situation to New York before, let's do it now!


5 PM 85

Action Completed


106/4

CNR 080 P1/2

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

95 APR -5 '08 10

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: TOUSIGNANT, UNAMIR, KIGALI
INFO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 4 APRIL 1995
NUMBER: 1053

J. J. Hye

1995 APR -4 P 741

SUBJECT: Incident regarding Nigerian contingent

*Will use something new
The incident on passport*

1. Re your MIR-1218 of today, we find that your cable does not provide the information we need to be able to form an opinion regarding the responsibilities for this incident. We understand that 45 out of the 85 members of the Nigerian contingent who arrived in Kigali yesterday did not have passports. However, as indicated in previous correspondence on the subject, including the cables exchanged at the time of the arrival of the Senegalese contingent last February, passports are not repeat not required under the terms of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

2. The real issue, therefore, is whether the 45 Nigerians who did not have passports were in possession of other documents which are acceptable under paragraph 34 of the SOFA. In the event that the soldiers concerned did not have such documentation, the attitude of the Rwandese authorities can certainly be considered as unfriendly, but it is, at least in principle, understandable. However, if they did have the necessary documentation (i.e. properly issued personal ID cards and an individual or collective movement order), then the attitude of the Rwandese authorities is unacceptable and we should not have agreed to return them to Nigeria.

SRSS

FC

CNR 080 P2/2

3. Grateful you provide us asap with the necessary clarifications and factual information, so that we may decide on the required follow up action.

4. In the meantime, we must point out that it cannot be concluded from this incident that all contingents should henceforth arrive with passports, since it is clear that passports are not required under the SOFA. It must therefore be made clear to the UNAMIR officials concerned and to the Rwandese authorities that all UN peace-keeping operations are governed by SOFAs which incorporate basic principles which are universally applied, and Rwanda cannot be an exception. We would also like to know, in this connection, whether other contingents, apart from the Senegalese contingent, have encountered similar difficulties in the past upon their arrival in Rwanda, clarifying whether they were travelling with passports or other documents.

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