



Security Council

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Provisional

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| President: | Mr. Gambari | (Nigeria) |
| Members: | Argentina | Mr. Cardenas |
| | Brazil | Mr. Valle |
| | China | Mr. Li Zhaoxing |
| | X Czech Republic | Mr. Kovanda |
| | Djibouti | Mr. Olhaye |
| | France | Mr. Mérimée |
| | X New Zealand | Mr. Keating |
| | Oman | Mr. Al-Khussaiby |
| | Pakistan | Mr. Niaz |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Vorontsov |
| | X Rwanda | Mr. Bicomupaka |
| | Spain | Mr. Yañez Barnuevo |
| | X United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir David Hannay |
| | X United States of America | Mr. Inderfurth |

Agenda

The situation concerning Rwanda
Report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/565)

94-85651 (E)

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True, there are some very important and positive elements in this resolution. It contains a commitment to go back to Rwanda with a new mandate to protect civilians at risk and to provide security for humanitarian relief operations. It also signals quite clearly that the United Nations presence should be sufficiently robust and that force will be used if necessary against those who threaten protected sites and populations. It imposes a mandatory arms embargo on Rwanda, and it requests a report as soon as possible from the Secretary-General on the investigation of war crimes and genocide committed in Rwanda over the past four weeks. But the resolution stops short of what is really necessary.

Ten days ago my delegation proposed a draft resolution which envisaged all of the elements in this text, but which contained, in addition, one further key element: the commitment of the Council to an operation that would make a start on the task of protecting civilians at risk in various locations in the interior of Rwanda. No one can seriously expect the United Nations to provide support for every civilian at risk in Rwanda. Even if the force were fully deployed as we would like, it will take time and it will be difficult to cover all of the country. We all know that any operation can only do what is possible within available resources.

But, in our view, there is no need for the Council to condition its agreement by a requirement for further reports and further review. New Zealand would be the first to agree that there needs to be a detailed, hands-on process of interaction between the Council and the Secretariat to update and fine-tune the operational concept as planning is finalized in the period prior to deployment. Indeed, we would like to see institutional arrangements within the Council for a more hands-on approach to all of the complex operations supervised by the Council. But there was no need in this case to condition the deployment as has been done in operative paragraph 6.

We urge that the Secretary-General's report, under operative paragraph 6, be submitted as soon as possible and we also urge that the second phase deployment of the expanded UNAMIR be undertaken quickly. The burden now falls on the Council to make this work, and we will be looking to all members of the Council to live up to the expectations that have been created.

Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom): I would like to say that my delegation, too, regrets the tone and the content of the first statement that was made to the Council this evening in the name of the Government of Rwanda.

We would have wished to see a condemnation of the atrocities that have taken place, many of them in parts of the country controlled by that Government, in a less perfunctory manner than was done.

The world has been appalled by the scale of the tragedy which has occurred in Rwanda. It is not a tragedy to which there is any easy international response. The United Nations cannot impose an end to the bloodshed. But neither can it stand idly by. The Force Commander of UNAMIR and its personnel have been doing a tremendous job in the most difficult of circumstances. It is right that new tasks should now be added to UNAMIR's mandate to help the civilian population. The priority now must be to ensure the early deployment of the troops needed for these tasks.

The focus of this expanded United Nations operation will rightly be humanitarian. It is essential to ensure the rapid and effective delivery of sufficient humanitarian aid both to those displaced within Rwanda and to the refugees in the neighbouring countries. We hope that all donors will contribute generously to this programme. My own Government has given some \$5 million since the beginning of last month to humanitarian relief in and around Rwanda.

We must not lose sight of the need to achieve a cease-fire between the parties and to get the peace process back on track. The Arusha Agreement remains the only viable basis for national reconciliation in Rwanda. We welcome in this context the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative and of the OAU and neighbouring States, and encourage them to continue to work constructively towards this goal.

In the meantime, both sides to the dispute must cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of the mandate which this Council has just given to UNAMIR. The parties cannot escape their responsibility for events in the areas which they control. Those controlling the areas in which the massacres have occurred must act, and act now, to stop the bloodshed. The Council's message on this, in its statement of 30th April and in the present resolution, has been absolutely clear cut and it needs to be heeded.

Mr. Inderfurth (United States): The cries of the victims in Rwanda have been heard calling upon the Security Council to act. The sheer magnitude of the humanitarian disaster in that tragic country demands action. This Council has struggled to formulate a

response that is both appropriate and effective. To do so we went to extraordinary lengths today for two reasons.

First, the United States wants the United Nations to succeed in Rwanda, and in all its peace-keeping operations. To ensure its success, we want to bring the ends and means of the Council's resolutions into balance.

Secondly, we believe that the guidelines outlined in this Council's presidential statement of 3 May are the right way to evaluate the viability of a mission, and we want to make sure that, to the extent possible, we follow that process in our deliberations.

That is why, in the next report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda, I would expect the following factors to be closely examined: a well defined concept of operations; availability of resources; consent of the parties; progress towards a cease-fire; and the duration of the mandate.

With this resolution, my Government believes the Council has taken the right steps to begin to bring aid and hope to the innocent victims. But whatever efforts the United Nations may undertake, the true key to the problems in Rwanda is in the hands of the Rwandese people. In Rwanda, this means that the killing - by all parties - must stop. The killing must stop, not only between armed combatants, but especially the massacres of unarmed civilians in which tens of thousands have already been killed. Further, the parties must consent to unimpeded United Nations operations providing humanitarian assistance to and protection for displaced persons, and refugees. In this regard, it is critical that all parties respect absolutely the inviolability of United Nations personnel and peacekeepers. If the parties can demonstrate their willingness and ability to meet these simple but vital requirements for an effective United Nations peacekeeping operation, then the international community will be willing and able to help.

The situation in Rwanda is horrifying, difficult and very much in flux. The resolution we have adopted today recognizes the necessity for both a rapid and continually refined response to best deal with the situation in the country. We hope the Council's action will be the impetus to convince the parties to end the bloodshed immediately. If not, we will look to further reports of the Secretary-General on how best to carry out today's decision. In this spirit of hope measured with concern, the United States supports today's actions of the Council.

Mr. Valle (Brazil): Since the beginning of April, events in Rwanda have been evolving tragically. Thousands of innocent civilians have been killed, and more than a million people have been displaced by the ensuing violence. We are witnessing an appalling humanitarian crisis of gigantic proportions. The Security Council has been seized of the matter since the resumption of the conflict, and has been continuously addressing the situation in order to be able to respond through concrete action.

Unfortunately, the commendable efforts undertaken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the UNAMIR Force Commander, as well as those by the Organization of African Unity, to bring about a cease-fire agreement between the parties have yet to bear fruit.

In view of the prevailing conditions, we agree with the Secretary-General's view that it is essential that the United Nations consider what measures it can adopt even before a cease-fire is achieved. For this reason, my Government has voted in favour of resolution 918 (1994) to expand UNAMIR's mandate so that it can contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda.

Furthermore, UNAMIR will be mandated to provide security to and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations. It is clear that UNAMIR will be dedicated to ensuring means for the provision of emergency relief aid to those in need in Rwanda as a priority task. This, however, should not be the sole objective of its presence in that beleaguered country. UNAMIR should also continue to act as an intermediary between the parties, so that not only can an immediate cease-fire be reached, but also the peace process under the Arusha Peace Agreement can be promptly resumed.

My delegation supports the expeditious deployment of the expanded force of UNAMIR as essential for the successful implementation of its mandate, which has been broadened by the resolution this Council has just adopted. Brazil has supported the adoption of resolution 918 (1994), inspired by the expectation that renewed UNAMIR efforts will be able to relieve the plight of millions in Rwanda and to respond to the urgent need to restore conditions for the resumption of the peace process.