

8. THE SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Decision of 14 April 1993 (3198th meeting): resolution 818 (1993)

On 2 April 1993, pursuant to resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report¹ on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)² in which he reported on the operation's deployment and the progress made in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement ("the Agreement").³

The Secretary-General's assessment of the period under review included a number of positive developments. The cease-fire had largely held, both parties had continued to exercise restraint, and a need for peace was strongly felt among the Mozambicans. Arrangements had also been worked out to permit the Zimbabwean and Malawian troops to remain in the transport corridors which ran across Mozambique to neighbouring land-locked countries beyond the time specified in the Agreement. The Secretary-General noted, however, that there were several reasons for concern. Many of the timetables established in the Agreement had proved to be unrealistic. There had been little progress in implementing a crucial aspect of the Agreement, namely demobilization, which had affected the timetable of the whole peace process. Under the terms of the Agreement, the cease-fire was to be followed by the separation of the two sides' forces and their concentration in certain assembly areas. Demobilization of troops who would not serve in the Mozambican Defence Force (FADM) was to begin immediately thereafter. Continuing deep mistrust between the parties, however, had resulted in reluctance to begin assembly and demobilization of troops, and had contributed to the delay in the deployment of United Nations military observers. Another complication was the insistence by the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) that its troops

1 S/25518.

2 For the establishment and mandate of ONUMOZ, see S/24892 and resolution 797 (1992). See also Chapter V of the present *Supplement* for further details.

3 S/24635, annex.

would not assemble unless 65 per cent of the United Nations armed components were deployed and ensuring stability in areas under its control. That interpretation, he stated, went beyond the provisions of the Agreement and the operational plan of ONUMOZ. Delays had also accumulated in the implementation of another aspect of the Agreement. The timetable for holding the elections was seriously in question. Although a draft Electoral Law had been circulated, the delays in doing so required adjustment of the timetables, particularly the dates for the elections. He indicated that he would continue his discussions with the parties on the new dates and would keep the Council informed. He reiterated that the military situation must be brought fully under control for the election to be successful, and appealed to both parties, and to interested countries which had offered assistance, to complete as soon as possible the arrangements for the training of the FADM which remained a high priority.

The Secretary-General also reported delays relating to the full deployment of ONUMOZ. Reasons for that varied from a lack of quick responses by troop-contributing countries to United Nations requests for troops to the absence of a status-of-forces agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations, which was yet to be approved. He had received personal assurances from the Government that the agreement would be signed without further delay. Further, he had directed that every effort be made to complete the deployment of the ONUMOZ military component by May 1993.

At its 3198th meeting, on 14 April 1993, the Security Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representatives of Mozambique and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Pakistan) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution⁴ prepared in the course of its prior consultations, and read out a revision made to the draft. The President also drew their attention to a letter⁵ dated 30 December 1992 from the representative of Italy,

⁴ S/25591.

⁵ S/25044.

addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the summary of the conclusions of the Donors Conference for Mozambique, held in Rome on 15 and 16 December 1992.

The representative of Mozambique stated that six months had already elapsed since the signing of the Agreement and, despite the existence of numerous obstacles, peace, fragile as it might be, was a tangible reality in his country. A cease-fire was being observed by the parties, even in the absence of international supervision and monitoring. The fundamental issue, however, was that the Agreement had to be fully respected and faithfully implemented in letter and spirit. Recalling that the Agreement was made up of seven Protocols, he pointed out that Protocol III, which dealt with the cessation of the armed conflict, was one of its most fundamental and decisive components. The document established an operational timetable for the cease-fire, according to which the separation, concentration and demobilization of forces would take place within 180 days of the entry into force of the Agreement. Since none of the steps described above had been implemented, his Government was therefore concerned that that delay would impose a delay in the timetable for the electoral process. In addition, the electoral campaign could only begin after the formation of the FADM, a process that had not yet been started because of the failure of RENAMO to select its candidates for the training of the first group of instructors in Nyanga, Zimbabwe. Moreover, due to RENAMO's failure to appoint its representatives, it had not been possible to set up the National Police Affairs Commission and the Commission on Territorial Administration. Stating that as far as his Government was concerned, all efforts were being made to implement its share of responsibilities, he informed the Council that the Government had just handed over to the political parties a draft electoral law for their consideration and was hoping that their review would conclude in time to allow the Assembly to adopt it next June. The speaker emphasized that the peace process could not be sustained without international supervision and monitoring. The rapid deployment of the United Nations forces was therefore crucial. In that regard, he informed the Council that his Government had just submitted its view on the draft status-of-forces agreement and was looking forward to signing the agreement as soon as the negotiations were concluded. Turning to the issue of refugees and displaced persons, he said that an agreement had recently been concluded

in Geneva with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), for the repatriation of 1.5 million Mozambican citizens from neighbouring countries. He concluded by stating that his Government would continue to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative towards the establishment of a lasting peace and effective democracy in Mozambique, as called for in the Agreement.⁶

Many other speakers⁷ who participated in the debate expressed concern over the delays in implementing major aspects of the Agreement and urged the parties to comply fully with their commitments without further delays, and to work together to finalize the precise timetable for its full implementation. They also stressed the importance of an early deployment of ONUMOZ.

The draft resolution, as orally revised, was thereupon put to the vote, and was adopted unanimously as resolution 818 (1993), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1993,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement fully the mandate entrusted to the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Seriously concerned at delays in the implementation of major aspects of the Agreement,

Noting the efforts of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to maintain the cease-fire,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1993 and the recommendations contained therein;

⁶ S/PV. 3198, pp. 3-15.

⁷ *Ibid.*; Cape Verde, pp. 16-17; Brazil, pp. 18-22; Djibouti, pp. 22-25; Portugal, pp.26-27.

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in the full and timely implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;
3. *Stresses its concern* about the delays and difficulties which are seriously affecting the timetable for implementation of the peace process envisaged in the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 and 9 December 1992 containing the operational plan for the Operation;
4. *Urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to take urgent and determined steps to comply with the commitments they entered into within the framework of the above-mentioned Agreement, in particular with respect to the concentration, assembly and demobilization of their armed troops and the formation of the new unified armed forces;
5. *Also urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional, in this context, to initiate the training of the first elements of the new Mozambican Defence Forces as soon as possible, and calls upon the countries which have offered assistance to cooperate in this respect, with a view to the earliest possible completion of the arrangements for such training;
6. *Welcomes* the initiatives and readiness of both parties to convene as soon as possible a meeting between the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, in order to address major issues pertaining to peace in Mozambique;
7. *Strongly appeals* to the Resistência Nacional to ensure the effective and uninterrupted functioning of the joint commissions and monitoring mechanisms;
8. *Strongly appeals also* to both the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to allow timely investigation of all cease-fire violations and to ensure the freedom of movement of people and goods as foreseen in the General Peace Agreement;
9. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to ensure prompt deployment of military contingents of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, and calls upon troop-contributing countries to expedite the dispatch of their troops earmarked for service in the Operation;
10. *Strongly urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to finalize, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the precise timetable for the full implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, including the separation, concentration and demobilization of forces, as well as for the elections;
11. *Stresses* the importance it attaches to the early signature of the status-of-forces agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations to facilitate the free, efficient and effective operation of the Operation;
12. *Strongly urges* both sides to guarantee the Operation's freedom of movement and verification capabilities pursuant to the commitments made under the General Peace Agreement;
13. *Appreciates* the assistance and pledges made by Member States in support of the peace process, and encourages the donor community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of major aspects of the Agreement;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments regarding the full implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, including on progress in the consultations with the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional concerning the finalization of the precise timetable for separation, concentration and demobilization of forces, as well as for the elections, and to submit a further report to the Council by 30 June 1993;

15. *Expresses its confidence* in the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and its appreciation for the work he has done to date in coordinating all aspects of the Agreement;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Speaking after the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom hoped that with the arrival of the United Nations forces, the parties would select and send the first groups of trainees to the facility at Nyanga where his Government had provided training facilities. It was also very important that the Government of Mozambique should complete the negotiations with the United Nations on a status-of-forces agreement. He finally urged both parties to work together in a spirit of compromise so that the country could move forward to elections.⁸

Similar views were expressed by the representatives of France⁹, the Russian Federation, and the United States¹⁰.

The representative of the Russian Federation stated that his delegation had supported the draft resolution just adopted since it would lend additional momentum to the performance of the tasks facing the United Nations in conducting the operation in Mozambique. The resolution contained an important appeal to the Government of Mozambique and to RENAMO to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in the full and timely implementation of the mandate of ONUMOZ. He called on the Secretary-General to finalize the precise timetable for the full implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, in consultation with both parties.¹¹

⁸ *Ibid.*; pp. 29-31.

⁹ *Ibid.*; pp. 33-34

¹⁰ *Ibid.*; pp. 34-37

¹¹ *Ibid.*; pp. 44-45

Decision of 9 July 1993 (3253rd meeting): resolution 850 (1993)

On 30 June 1993, pursuant to resolution 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report¹² on ONUMOZ. The Secretary-General reported that despite earlier delays, the peace process in Mozambique had finally moved forward. Many positive developments had occurred, namely, the virtually full deployment of ONUMOZ in various regions of the country, the establishment of a trust fund¹³ for receiving voluntary contributions to assist RENAMO, as well as the resumption of the work of many of the joint commissions. In addition, a status-of-forces agreement had been signed between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations on 14 May 1993, and the withdrawal of foreign troops, provided for in the Agreement, had been successfully completed. While noting that a firm foundation existed for advancing the peace process, the Secretary-General observed that unless the major provisions of the Agreement were implemented, the future of the country would continue to remain uncertain. Delays were reported regarding demobilization of troops, the formation of the FADM and the establishment of two very important bodies, the National Elections Commission (NEC) and the Commission of State Administration. The latter was of particular significance, as the RENAMO leadership had publicly declared that it would not allow members of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) to conduct political, social or economic activities in RENAMO controlled territory. The Secretary-General noted that moves that obstructed the extension of government administration throughout the country would be in violation of the spirit and letter of the Agreement. A positive factor was that the President of Mozambique and the leader of RENAMO had agreed to meet in Maputo in July 1993. The Secretary-General also indicated that both parties had requested his Special Representative to assume chairmanship of the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambican Defence Force (CCFADM), in order to ensure impartiality in the Commission's work and to provide effective secretariat services. The Secretary-General was willing to accede to the request, with the consent of the Security Council, on the strict understanding that that

¹² S/26034.

¹³ Italy had contributed almost \$6 million to the fund, and a number of Members States had announced their intention to contribute.

would not entail any obligation on the part of the United Nations for training or establishing the new armed forces.

According to the Secretary-General, in order for the peace plan to succeed, the cantonment and demobilization of troops should start in the coming days and be completed early in 1994 and the training of the new army should be initiated as soon as possible. Elections could be held no later than October 1994. While the general parameters of the new timetable for the peace process had been thoroughly discussed, the Secretary-General was still awaiting final agreement from both parties.

At its 3253rd meeting, on 9 July 1993, the Security Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (United Kingdom) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution¹⁴ prepared in the course of prior consultations and read out a revision made to the draft thereto.

Speaking before the vote, the representative of the United States stated that her Government continued to support strongly the ONUMOZ mission but was concerned over delays in the implementation of the peace accord. Recalling that it was the slow pace of the ONUMOZ's deployment that had contributed to previous delays, she pointed out however that the United Nations had largely delivered on its commitments and that the peace-keeping forces were in place. It was up to the Mozambican Government and RENAMO to take advantage of ONUMOZ 's presence and move the peace process forward. The United States would find it difficult to support any postponement of the elections past October 1994. The speaker expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between the President of Mozambique and the RENAMO leader would serve as a catalyst for resolving outstanding differences and that it would accelerate the pace of the process.¹⁵

14 S/26055.

15 S/PV.3253, pp. 10-13.

The draft resolution, as orally revised, was thereupon put to the vote and was adopted unanimously as resolution 850 (1993), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992 and 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1993,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of obligations contained therein,

Seriously concerned that the delays in the implementation of major aspects of the Agreement have not been entirely overcome,

Encouraged by the efforts of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to maintain the cease-fire,

Noting with satisfaction the signature of the status-of-forces agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations, and the full deployment of all the main infantry battalions of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

Also noting with satisfaction the successful completion of the withdrawal of Zimbabwean and Malawian troops as provided for in the General Peace Agreement,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 1993;
2. *Pays tribute* to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to the Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and to the military and civilian personnel of the Operation who are tackling with determination and dedication the difficult task of helping the people of Mozambique to achieve lasting peace and democracy in their country;
3. *Welcomes* the progress made to date in the implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, but stresses its concern that the delays previously reported to the Security Council have not been entirely overcome, in particular with respect to the assembly and demobilization of forces, the formation of the new unified armed forces and finalizing the arrangements for the elections;
4. *Underlines* in this respect the importance it attaches to the holding of the elections no later than October 1994;
5. *Welcomes* the agreement of the parties to the convening of a meeting between the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana in Maputo on 17 July 1993 to address major issues pertaining to the implementation of the General Peace Agreement;

6. *Invites* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts to promote a resolution of these difficulties and to agree without delay to the revised timetable for the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on the basis of the general parameters described in paragraphs 21 to 23 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to begin, as a matter of urgency, the assembly and demobilization of their forces without waiting for all assembly areas to become operational;

8. *Urges* the Resistência Nacional to dispatch without further delay its military personnel to the military centre in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, for training, together with military personnel of the Government of Mozambique, as the first elements of the new Mozambican Defence Forces;

9. *Approves* the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the United Nations Operation in Mozambique should chair the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambican Defence Force, on the strict understanding that this would not entail any obligation on the part of the United Nations for training or establishing the new armed forces, and encourages the Resistência Nacional to participate fully in the work of the Joint Commission;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the early establishment of the Commission for State Administration and the application throughout the country of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement concerning public administration;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance and pledges made by Member States in support of the peace process, and encourages donors to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of major aspects of the Agreement;

12. *Also notes with appreciation* the contribution from the Government of Italy to the trust fund described in paragraph 12 of the report of the Secretary-General, and welcomes the intention of a number of other Member States to contribute;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments regarding the full implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement and to submit a report to the Council by 18 August 1993 on the outcome of the discussions on the revised timetable, including for the assembly and demobilization of forces and the formation of the new unified armed forces;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Decision of 13 September 1993 (3274th meeting): resolution 863 (1993)

On 30 August and 10 September 1993, pursuant to resolution 850 (1993) of 9 July 1993, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report¹⁶ on ONUMOZ

¹⁶ S/26385 and Add.1.

describing the activities of the Operation in implementing the military, humanitarian, electoral and political aspects of its mandate.

The Secretary-General stated that the most significant development since his last report to the Council had been the long overdue start of direct talks between the President of Mozambique and the leader of RENAMO in Maputo, on 21 August 1993, which had resulted in the signing of two major agreements on 3 September 1993. The Government of Mozambique and RENAMO had agreed, in particular, to integrate into the state administration all areas that had been under RENAMO control and to request the United Nations to monitor all police activities in the country, to monitor the rights and liberties of citizens in Mozambique and to provide technical support to the Police Commission (COMPOL). In that context, the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to send a survey team of experts to Mozambique. Based on their findings, he would then make his final recommendations about the size of the United Nations police component. Other important developments included the resumption of the dialogue on the draft electoral law, the decision by the Joint Commission for the Formation of the FADM to send officers to Nyanga for training as instructors, and the work of the four commissions provided for in the Agreement. Three of those commissions had been formally established: the Commission for State Administration, the National Information Commission and the Police Affairs Commission. The establishment of the fourth, the National Electoral Commission, would be determined after the adopting of the draft electoral law.

It was expected that the leader of RENAMO would visit Maputo in the beginning of October 1993. In that context, the Secretary-General emphasized the need for the two parties to formally approve the revised timetable for the implementation of the peace process and to immediately begin assembly and demobilization of troops, as well as to reach early agreement on the draft electoral law, in order for the elections to be held according to the new timetable.

At its 3274th meeting, on 13 September 1993, the Security Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. After the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Venezuela) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution¹⁷ prepared in the course of its consultations, and read out a revision made to the draft. He also drew the attention of the members of the Council to a letter¹⁸ dated 8 September 1993 from the representative of Mozambique, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final document of the meeting between the President of Mozambique and the President of RENAMO, dated 3 September 1993.

Speaking before the vote, the representative of China stated that the peace process in Mozambique was then at a crucial stage. In order to ensure that the general elections were held in October 1994, both parties had to adopt practical measures, fulfill their commitments, cooperate with ONUMOZ and act strictly in accordance with the new timetable. The priority was for the two parties to complete the assembly and demobilization of their troops as early as possible and form a new national defence force. The draft resolution exactly reflected that desire of the members of the Council.¹⁹

The draft resolution, as orally revised, was thereupon put to the vote and was adopted unanimously as resolution 863(1993), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993 and 850 1993 of 9 July 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August and 10 September 1993,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of the obligations contained therein,

¹⁷ S/26426.

¹⁸ S/26432.

¹⁹ S/PV.3274; p. 6

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique to implement fully the mandate entrusted to the Operation and to carry it to a successful conclusion,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity, through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General, in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Noting with satisfaction the recent positive developments in the Mozambican peace process, especially the direct talks in Maputo between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, which led to the agreements signed on 3 September 1993,

Also noting with satisfaction the full deployment of the military component of the Operation and the progress made in the establishment by the Operation of assembly areas,

Stressing the unacceptability of attempts to attach conditions to the peace process, in particular to the assembly and demobilization of troops, or to gain more time or further concessions,

Expressing concern at the continuing delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement as well as at cases of violations of the cease-fire,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August and 10 September 1993;
2. *Emphasizes* the need to respect fully all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops;
3. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the holding of elections no later than October 1994;
4. *Strongly urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to agree with, and to apply, without further postponement, the revised timetable for the implementation of all provisions of the General Peace Agreement as described in paragraphs 29 to 31 of the report of the Secretary-General, and appeals to the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in this regard;
5. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for the early initiation of the process of assembly and demobilization of troops, and its continuation, in accordance with the revised timetable without preconditions;
6. *Urges* the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to join the Government of Mozambique in authorizing immediate assembly of forces, and equally urges that both the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional immediately thereupon begin demobilization;
7. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Joint Commission for the new Mozambican Defence Force, in particular in relation to the training of instructors at Nyanga, and also the progress on mine-clearing;
8. *Deplores* the lack of progress in the multi-party consultative conference, and urges the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana and other political parties to join with the Government of Mozambique in quickly agreeing on an election law, which should include provision for an effective national election commission;

9. *Calls on* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to make operational without further delay the Commission for State Administration, the National Information Commission and the Police Affairs Commission;

10. *Commends* the agreements reached in the Maputo talks between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional on the reintegration into the state administration of all areas now under the control of the Resistência Nacional as well as on the request for monitoring by the United Nations of all police activities in Mozambique and on undertaking additional tasks, as set out in document S/26385/Add.1;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine expeditiously the proposal by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional for United Nations monitoring of police activities in the country, as set out in document S/26385/Add.1, and welcomes his intention to send a survey team of experts in connection with the proposed United Nations police contingent and to report thereon to the Council;

12. *Urges* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to ensure that the momentum towards implementing the General Peace Agreement in full is maintained so that a just and lasting peace in Mozambique can be established, and to this end encourages the President of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to continue their direct talks;

13. *Encourages* the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional to continue to facilitate unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of developments regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement and to submit a report on the matter to the Council in good time before 31 October 1993;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Speaking after the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom warned the parties that the resources of the international community were finite and under great strain at that moment. Therefore, if international commitment were to be sustained, it was essential that progress be continuous and visible. For his Government, the priorities were the following: Firstly, the assembly and demobilization of troops, which were crucial for the elections to be held according to the timetable. Secondly, the arrival of the remainder of the RENAMO trainees for the joint military training at Nyanga. And, thirdly, progress in the multi-party consultative conference on the electoral law. His Government looked

forward to the Secretary-General's report on the possibilities for responding to the parties' request for United Nations monitoring of police activities so that the Council could act on his recommendations without delay.²⁰

Decision of 29 October 1993 (3300th meeting): resolution 879 (1993)

At its 3300th meeting, on 29 October 1993, the Security Council included the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique" in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Brazil) drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution²¹ prepared in the course of its consultations.

The draft resolution was thereupon put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 879 (1993), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993, 850 (1993) of 9 July 1993 and 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of obligations contained therein,

1. *Decides*, pending examination of the report of the Secretary-General due under resolution 863 (1993), to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for an interim period terminating on 5 November 1993;
2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

²⁰ *Ibid.*; pp. 7-8.

²¹ S/26664.

Decision of 5 November 1993 (3305th meeting): resolution 882 (1993)

On 1 and 2 November 1993, pursuant to resolution 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report²² on ONUMOZ in which he described the progress made in the implementation of the Agreement and informed the Council about his visit to Maputo, Mozambique.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that during his visit to Maputo from 17 to 20 October 1993, he had held very positive and constructive meetings with the President of Mozambique and RENAMO's leader in which he had stressed that the United Nations could only facilitate the peace process and that it could not promote and establish peace without the cooperation of the parties. He had also stressed that the international community would not invest additional human and material resources and risk lives in peace-keeping operations where such political will did not make a substantive contribution to the peace process. Therefore, he had urged the two leaders to build on the progress made so that the elections could be held by October 1994, as scheduled. The Secretary-General noted that a number of agreements had been reached during his visit on outstanding issues. Those agreements covered, *inter alia*, the assembly and demobilization of RENAMO and Government troops, as well as the simultaneous disarmament of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops; the composition of the National Elections Commission and the system and timetable for finalizing the electoral law; and the creation of local National Police Affairs Commission subcommittees to monitor the activities of the Mozambican Police. Following those agreements, the revised timetable with the new dates for assembly and demobilization of troops was approved on 22 October 1993. All troops were to be demobilized by no later than May 1994.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the fulfilment of the terms of agreements between the Mozambican Government and RENAMO would impose a heavy burden on the financial resources of that Government. Therefore, and in order to absorb

²² S/26666 and Add.1.

RENAMO's representatives into the structures of the government and society, adequate support from the international community was needed to supplement the limited budgetary resources available. RENAMO's efforts to transform itself into a political party would be equally costly. In order to facilitate that process, the United Nations had established a trust fund to which some countries had already made contributions.

In view of those recent developments, the Secretary-General recommended the extension of ONUMOZ's mandate until the holding of elections in October 1994, subject to a review of its status every three months. As a contingency measure, he also intended, subject to the concurrence of the Council, to proceed with the selection and deployment of 128 police observers already authorized by the Security Council resolution 797 (1992).

At its 3305th meeting, on 5 November 1993, the Security Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Cape Verde) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution²³ prepared in the course of its prior consultations, and read out some revisions made to the draft.

Recalling resolution 782 (1992) which, *inter alia*, had approved the dispatch of military observers to his country, followed by the establishment of ONUMOZ, establishment, the representative of Mozambique stated that its adoption had marked the dawning of a new era towards the establishment of a lasting peace in Mozambique. The United Nations presence had been instrumental in encouraging a gradual but steady return of refugees and displaced persons, the normalization of lives throughout the country, the re-establishment of a productive base in the rural areas and the revitalization of the economy. The Secretary-General's visit had been timely and useful. As a result of his extensive talks with the Government, RENAMO and other political parties, a major breakthrough in the Mozambican peace process had been achieved. It was finally possible to achieve far-reaching, positive agreements on all major issues pertaining to full

²³ S/26694.

implementation of the Agreement. He noted that an agreement had been reached on the composition of the Electoral Commission which would permit the early and successful completion of the electoral law. Moreover, the Government, RENAMO and other political parties were considering the creation of an electoral tribunal, composed of two Mozambican and three international judges, to deal with, *inter alia*, cases of disagreement in the Electoral Commission. Underscoring the high importance attached to the issue of credibility of the institutions created to certify the legality and the validity of the electoral process and its outcome, he said that his Government would request the Secretary-General to consult with the Security Council on how best to assist in the selection and nomination of the international judges. He hoped that with political good will and determination by all parties, there would be sufficient time to prepare for and hold general elections no later than October 1994. In conclusion, he called on the Council to hold responsible all those who might wish to subvert the momentum which had been created by the understandings achieved during the Secretary-General's visit

Speaking before the vote, the representative of Brazil stressed that no further issues that could put in jeopardy the timely implementation of the Agreement should be raised at that point. The revised timetable must be complied with without "dragging of feet", so as to allow the successful holding of elections in October 1994. Brazil was committed to supporting the continuation of a strong United Nations presence in Mozambique and looked forward to receiving the Secretary-General's recommendations on the establishment of an ONUMOZ police contingent.²⁴

The representative of Djibouti stated his concern over the humanitarian assistance programme for Mozambique, given the "sheer magnitude of the calamity". There were some 1.5 million refugees, as a result of the conflict, and the job of reintegrating them back into society, along with that of integrating the troops of the combatants, was enormous. In addition, 4 to 5 million internally displaced persons must be returned to their home areas. Related to that problem was that of de-mining the country, where there were an estimated 2 million mines. He expressed the hope that, of everything proceeded

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 10-12.

as planned, Mozambique would assume that status of a United Nations success story in Africa.²⁵

The draft resolution was thereupon put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 882 (1993), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 and 2 November 1993 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of the obligations contained therein,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Operation to implement the mandate fully,

Reaffirming its conviction that the resolution of conflict in Mozambique would contribute to peace and stability in the region,

Emphasizing with satisfaction the recent positive developments in the Mozambican peace process, including the direct talks between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, and the agreements signed on 3 September 1993,

Stressing with mounting concern the continuing delays in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement which both parties signed,

Stressing once again the unacceptability of attempts to gain more time or further concessions or to attach new conditions to the peace process, and strongly urging the parties not to raise any further issues which might jeopardize the implementation of the Agreement, particularly in light of the commitments entered into during the Secretary-General's recent visit to Mozambique,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Commends* the agreements that were reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during the visit of the Secretary-General to Maputo on outstanding issues that were impeding the peace process;
3. *Reaffirms* the vital importance it attaches to the holding of elections no later than October 1994;

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 12-14.

4. *Welcomes* the approval by the Mozambican parties of the revised timetable for the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique and urges the parties to adhere to it without any delay;

5. *Urges* the Mozambican parties to commence assembly of troops in November 1993 and to initiate demobilization by January 1994 with a view to ensuring the completion of the demobilization process by May 1994 on the basis of the revised timetable;

6. *Notes* the progress made with regard to the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Forces, particularly the commencement of full-scale training in Nyanga, Zimbabwe, of troops from the Government and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana for the new national army;

7. *Welcomes* the approval of the guidelines for the Cease-fire Commission governing the movement of troops after signature of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the parties to adhere to the guidelines and to cooperate with the United Nations Operation in Mozambique in the efforts to enforce them;

8. *Underlines* the need to make immediately operational the National Commission for Administration, the National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information following the agreements reached recently on their chairmanship;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to proceed with the selection and deployment of the one hundred twenty-eight United Nations police observers approved in resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, with a view to deploying them as soon as possible;

10. *Underscores* the importance of the parties making progress on achieving agreed political goals, specifically, the approval of an electoral law and establishment of an electoral commission by 30 November 1993 and the beginning of the concentration of troops in the assembly areas, demobilization of 50 per cent of troops by 31 March 1994, sufficient progress to meet complete demobilization by 31 May 1994, and accelerated progress in training and integrating forces in the new Mozambican Defence Forces so that the process is complete by August 1994;

11. *Calls on* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to build on the progress which has been achieved and to respect fully all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops;

12. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique for a period of six months, subject to the proviso that the Security Council will review the status of the mandate within ninety days on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General as described in paragraph 13 below;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 31 January 1994 and every three months thereafter on whether the parties have made sufficient and tangible progress towards implementing the General Peace Agreement and meeting the timetable laid out in paragraphs 3 and 10 above, and also to report on the situation concerning the implementation of the mandate of the Operation, taking into consideration the need to achieve cost savings to the greatest extent possible, while remaining mindful of the importance of an effective discharge of its mandate;

14. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement;

15. *Also appeals* to the international community to make voluntary financial contributions to the trust fund to be set up to support electoral activities of the political parties upon the approval of the electoral law;

16. *Reiterates its encouragement* to the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to facilitate unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

17. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique to facilitate the speedy repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Speaking after the vote, the representative of China stated that his delegation maintained that whether the peace process in Mozambique would be completed successfully and whether Mozambique could genuinely enjoy lasting peace depended, in the final analysis, on the people of Mozambique themselves. At that time, the peace process had entered a crucial stage, and the two sides should therefore, in accordance with their commitments and in full cooperation with ONUMOZ, adopt practical measures to strictly follow the new timetable so as to ensure the holding of the general elections as scheduled.²⁶

The representative of France stated that his country had voted in favour of the resolution, which extended the mandate of ONUMOZ for a six - month period, it being understood that progress in the peace process would be subject to periodic review. His delegation called upon the parties to comply strictly with the revised timetable and to cooperate with ONUMOZ for the proper functioning of the electoral process. It emphasized in that respect that it was imperative that the elections be held as planned in October 1994 and that no further delay would be tolerated.

²⁶ *Ibid.*; pp.17-18

Decision of 23 February 1994 (3338th meeting): resolution 898 (1994)

On 28 January and 1 February 1994, pursuant to resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report²⁷ on ONUMOZ, in which he described progress made in the implementation of the Agreement, and made recommendations on the planned deployment of its police contingent.

The Secretary-General noted that a number of important developments had taken place since his last report to the Council. The long-awaited assembly of troops had begun on 30 November 1993, and the dismantling of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops was initiated on 12 January 1994. The Electoral Law had been approved on 9 December 1993, and the National Elections Commission had been appointed on 21 January 1994. He pointed out, however, that major problems still remained to be resolved in the immediate future. They included, *inter alia*, initiation and subsequent completion of the actual demobilization; transfer of weapons from assembly areas to regional warehouses; dismantling of the paramilitary forces; formation of a well-functioning national defence force; and provision of financial support for the transformation of RENAMO from a military movement to a political party. In that regard, the Secretary-General stated that he was exploring the possibility of setting up a more flexible funding mechanism than the existing United Nations-administered trust fund.

The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council authorize the establishment and progressive deployment of a United Nations police component (CIVPOL)²⁸ as an integral part of ONUMOZ. CIVPOL would, *inter alia*, monitor all police activities in the country and verify that their actions were consistent with the Agreement; monitor the respect of rights and civil liberties of Mozambican citizens throughout the country; provide technical support to the National Police Commission;

²⁷ S/1994/89 and Add. 1 and 2.

²⁸ For further details on CIVPOL deployment, see para. 18 of the report of the S.G (S/1994/89/Add.1)

verify the strength and location of the government police forces; and monitor and verify the process of reorganization and retraining of the "quick reaction" police, including its activities. In addition, it would monitor the electoral campaign, together with other ONUMOZ components, and verify that political rights of individuals, groups and political organizations were respected.

The Secretary-General further noted that it would be beneficial to maintain the Operation's forces at existing strength until the elections. However, in view of the additional costs associated with the establishment of its sizeable police contingent, as well as the evolution of political developments in the country, he intended to begin a gradual cut-back of its military elements in May 1994 when the demobilization of troops would be nearly completed. Moreover, the FADM was expected to become fully operational by September 1994, and by that time it would be expected to assume some of the major tasks then being performed by ONUMOZ .

At its 3338th meeting, on 23 February 1994, the Security Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Djibouti) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution²⁹ prepared in the course of its prior consultations.

Addressing the issue of the disengagement of UNOMOZ's military contingent from his country, the representative of Mozambique stated that its reduction should be undertaken in connection with developments in the demobilization of troops and in the training and coming into operation of the FADM. His Government was, however, aware that the financial resources of the Organization were limited, "if not already stretched beyond capacity". That is why his delegation had accepted the draft resolution and, in particular, its operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 19. Turning to the issue of assembly and demobilization of troops, he said that the Mozambican authorities had repeatedly

²⁹ S/1994/188.

explained that logistical and organizational difficulties did not affect the political will and good faith of the Government to honour fully its obligations under the Agreement. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, Government troops, fully equipped, had proceeded to the assembly areas in much larger numbers than the RENAMO forces. He stressed that the organizational and logistical problems faced by his Government in the assembly areas were similar to those in RENAMO's assembly areas, which were under the full responsibility of ONUMOZ. He noted in that respect that the tripartite mission³⁰ had visited some assembly areas in different parts of the country, from 25 January to 5 February 1994, to take an in-depth look at the problems in those areas. Overall, the mission had noted that the problems relating to logistical support and the provision of food and adequate conditions were common to both the Government and ONUMOZ, and that in a number of cases RENAMO areas were in a worse condition. The tripartite mission had also verified that another problem in the assembly areas was related to the inability of ONUMOZ military observers to register more than 50 combatants daily out of the thousands arriving in the assembly areas each day. Another matter of great concern to the Mozambican authorities was the issue of arms collection. Many RENAMO combatants still reported to the assembly areas without their weapons and the authorities had not been able to obtain any information concerning their remaining and most threatening weapons. Moreover, as noted by the mission, a significant portion of RENAMO personnel in the assembly areas was made up of aged people and youngsters. He hoped that the Council would put pressure on RENAMO to assemble all its combatants and surrender all its weapons.

For its part, his Government was determined to abide fully by its commitments and to respect the deadlines agreed to in the revised timetable. He also expressed concern at recent pronouncements by the RENAMO leadership, already anticipating that an eventual loss in the general elections could be possible only under conditions of fraud and unfair elections. Those threats, he said, were taking place at a time when all the

³⁰ Comprising representatives of the Government and RENAMO, the Special Representative, and representatives of the participants in the Monitoring and Supervisory Commission, namely France, Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

institutional mechanisms for the conduct of free and fair elections had been established and were fully operational. Moreover, the whole electoral process would be duly supervised by ONUMOZ and other international observers, with the possibility of appealing to the Electoral Tribunal, which would comprise, *inter alia*, three international judges to be proposed by the Security Council and appointed by the Secretary-General. He called on the Security Council and the Secretary-General to initiate consultations and mechanisms for the early appointment of the international judges in order to allow the establishment, as soon as possible, of the Electoral Tribunal. The Council should also seriously review how best to strengthen its authority among the parties, especially with regard to denouncing and acting upon systematic violations of the Agreement and the understandings reached thereafter.³¹

Speaking before the vote, the representative of Nigeria stated that the Mozambique operation stood out as one of the few peace-keeping missions where there were positive indications of an early and smooth conclusion. The assembly and cantonment of both Government and RENAMO troops had begun, preparations for the elections seemed to be on schedule, the Electoral Law had been approved by the Mozambican National Assembly on 9 December 1993, despite occasional incidents, the general cease-fire had been holding. However, great difficulties still lay ahead, particularly the outstanding task of setting up a well-functioning national defence force, which was critical to the survival of a post-ONUMOZ Mozambique. In that context, he stressed the need for a United Nations police force to monitor all police activities in the country and provide technical support for the National Police Affairs Commission.

Turning to the draft resolution, he stated that it represented a significant step forward in the collective effort to bring peace to Mozambique and to increase peace in the world. His delegation would support it for three reasons. Firstly, it urged both sides to continue to do all that was necessary to facilitate the full implementation of all commitments they had entered into, especially those relating to the assembly of troops and the formation of a national defence force. Secondly, it recognized the unassuaged

³¹ S/PV.3338, pp. 3-12.

humanitarian needs for increased international assistance, and thirdly, it underscored the time constraints in implementing the peace process.³²

The representative of China supported the dispatch of additional police monitors to Mozambique to assist in preparing for the general election and to enhance the peace process. He pointed out, however, that the successful implementation of the Agreement depended on the Mozambican people themselves and on a broadly-based national reconciliation.³³

The draft resolution was thereupon put to the vote and was adopted unanimously as resolution 898 (1994), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 January 1994 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, and having completed the review of the status of the Operation called for in its resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Operation in seeking to implement fully the mandate entrusted to it,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity, through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General, in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of their obligations under the Agreement,

Noting that the people of Mozambique bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Welcoming recent positive developments in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, but concerned none the less at delays in its full implementation,

Taking note of the request by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana concerning the monitoring of all police activities and additional tasks set out in the agreements of 3 September 1993, and of the agreement of both parties to the general concept for the police contingent of the Operation,

³² S/PV.3338, pp. 12-15.

³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

Stressing the necessity, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources, without jeopardizing their purposes,

Noting with appreciation in this context that the Secretary-General, in proposing the establishment of a police component as an integral part of the Operation, has at the same time stated his intention to present specific proposals for the phased reduction of the military component of the Operation, without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate, in particular the tasks of its military component,

Reaffirming its conviction that the resolution of the conflict in Mozambique will contribute to peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 January 1994;
2. *Authorizes* the establishment of a United Nations police component of up to 1,144 personnel as an integral part of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique with the mandate and deployment described in paragraphs 9 to 18 of the addendum of 28 January 1994 to the report of the Secretary-General;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as the police contingent is being deployed, to begin immediately preparing specific proposals for the drawdown of an appropriate number of military personnel with the objective of ensuring there is no increase in the cost of the Operation without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate;
4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a timetable for (a) the completion of the mandate of the Operation, withdrawal of its personnel and turnover of any remaining functions to United Nations agencies and programmes by the target date of the end of November 1994, by which time the elected government is expected to have assumed office and, in this context, (b) the phased drawdown of military forces in the transportation corridors, which should begin as soon as feasible and be completed when the new national defence force is operational and (c) the withdrawal of military observers after demobilization is completed;
5. *Welcomes* recent positive developments in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, including the commencement of the assembly of troops and the dismantling of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops, the approval of the electoral law and the appointment of the National Elections Commission and of its chairperson;
6. *Expresses its concern*, however, at the continuing delay in the implementation of some major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, including the commencement of demobilization and the formation of a national defence force, and calls upon the parties to work towards the elimination of further delays;
7. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to comply with all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the cantonment and demobilization of troops, and commends in this respect the commitments made by both President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama to implement the General Peace Agreement;

8. *Further calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to comply fully and promptly with the decisions of the Monitoring and Supervisory Commission;
9. *Encourages* the Government of Mozambique to continue to fulfil its commitments in respect of the provision of logistic support and adequate food, and making outstanding payments, to the troops in the assembly areas and the training centres;
10. *Notes* the recent acceleration in the assembly of the troops of the Government of Mozambique, and calls upon the Government to redouble its efforts to achieve balance between the parties in the cantonment of troops and an expeditious and timely conclusion of this process as called for in the revised timetable;
11. *Underlines* the need for the troops of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to hand over all weapons to the United Nations at the assembly areas and for the parties to come to an immediate agreement on the transfer of all weapons to regional depots so as to ensure security in the assembly areas;
12. *Reiterates* the vital importance it attaches to the holding of general elections no later than October 1994 and to the early commencement of electoral registration and other electoral preparations, and urges the parties to agree promptly on a specific election date;
13. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the General Peace Agreement and also to make voluntary financial contributions to the trust fund to be set up to support electoral activities of the political parties;
14. *Notes* the decision of the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of establishing a more effective mechanism for the provision of resources, disbursement under which is subject to the scrupulous and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement, as described in paragraph 35 of his report of 28 January 1994;
15. *Welcomes* the proposal to extend the present severance payment scheme to facilitate the reintegration of demobilizing soldiers into civil society, and encourages the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of this scheme as a complement to the existing efforts made in the framework of the humanitarian assistance programme;
16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Portugal and Italy for their offers of assistance in military training or in rehabilitating the training centres for the new army;
17. *Also notes with appreciation* the response of the international community to the humanitarian assistance needs of Mozambique, and encourages the international community to continue to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement;
18. *Urges* all parties to continue to facilitate unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance for the civilian population in need, and also to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique to facilitate the speedy repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure maximum economy in the operations of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, while remaining mindful of the importance of an effective discharge of its mandate;

20. *Looks forward* to the next report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 13 of resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993 on whether the parties have made sufficient and tangible progress towards implementing the General Peace Agreement and in meeting the timetable set out in paragraphs 3 and 10 of that resolution, on the basis of which it will consider the mandate of the Operation;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter

Speaking after the vote, the representative of France stated that his delegation had voted in favor of the resolution, which established a police contingent of more than a thousand observers, as it considered that it had an essential role in preparing for the electoral process and its successful progress. At the same time, France was pleased that, for reasons of economy, the Secretary-General had envisaged, in parallel with the deployment of the police force, a phased reduction of the ONUMOZ military component, while maintaining the efficiency and credibility of the Operation. Noting that the transformation of RENAMO into a true political party was one of the keys to the success of the peace process, he said that France was contributing to the funds created for that purpose. France was also assisting in establishing the new Mozambican army and was contributing to the financing of the electoral process.³⁴

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his delegation had voted for the resolution because it strongly supported the establishment of a United Nations police component. It was equally important that the Secretary-General present specific proposals to the Council for the phased reduction of the military component of ONUMOZ, starting at the earliest date consistent with not compromising the effective discharge of the Operation's mandate. ONUMOZ was one of the most costly United Nations peace-keeping operations. When its mandate became due for renewal at the beginning of May, the Council would need to consider the degree of progress it had made

³⁴ S/PV.3338, pp. 23-24.

towards the implementation of the Agreement. He contended that if the elections did not take place in October, then it would be doubtful whether the Operation could be maintained at its current strength. He therefore called on both parties to avoid becoming “bogged down in unnecessary wrangling”.³⁵

Referring to the provision in the resolution just adopted which called upon the parties to meet fully their commitments, the representative of the United States said that it reflected the Council’s determination that the October elections would be held as scheduled. He, therefore, urged the parties to set up soon a specific date for the elections. The speaker contended that the deployment of a sizeable police observer force in Mozambique would promote the stable security environment necessary for the holding of free and fair elections. Stressing the importance of taking advantage of conditions on the ground allowing for economies in the United Nations operation, he said that his Government strongly supported the Council’s decision to expand the police contingent in such a way as to avoid any increase in the Operation’s cost.³⁶

The representative of Brazil stated that his delegation had supported the resolution because it reiterated the international community’s commitment to helping Mozambique to achieve a peaceful and lasting internal settlement. The resolution also underlined the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully, a concept to which his Government was firmly attached. However, of far greater importance was the fact that the Council had made it clear that, whatever adjustments were to be introduced, the purpose of those operations could never be put in jeopardy. His delegation was not convinced that a withdrawal of military troops should occur merely to offset cost increases generated by the deployment of the police contingent. Moreover, a premature withdrawal could put the whole peace process at risk and was likely to create far greater difficulties than any savings generated from military cutbacks. The Council, he said, must take into account prevailing circumstances facing the Operation, and should not be lured by possible

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 24-26.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 26-27.

savings which, in the long run, might be self-defeating as stipulated in paragraph 3 of the resolution.³⁷

Decision of 21 April 1994: letter from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

In a letter³⁸ dated 21 April 1994, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I received earlier this month a letter from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique requesting the assistance of the Security Council in the appointment of the international members of the Mozambique Electoral Tribunal as provided for in the Mozambique Electoral Law. The letter advised that the Electoral Law provides that the international members of the tribunal shall be appointed by you on the recommendation of the Security Council.

Ambassador Afonso also called on me and explained that it was the view of his Government that the best assistance that the Security Council could provide on this matter would be for it to forward to you a list of potential candidates from which you could make your selection.

The members of the Council considered this request and agreed that they should facilitate the Mozambique electoral process to the extent they were able. Council members undertook to consider a number of potential candidates and to submit to you such names as they considered appropriate.

Following their consideration of the matter, the members of the Council have asked me to forward to you the attached list of names of persons from which you might wish to choose three persons who would be suitable for appointment as international members of the Mozambique Electoral Tribunal.”

“ANNEX

Possible candidates for appointment to the Mozambique Electoral Tribunal

Michel COAT (France)

Walter Ramos da COSTA PORTO (Brazil)

³⁷ S/PV.3338, pp. 27-31.

³⁸ S/1994/485.

Mariano FIALLOS OYANGUREN (Nicaragua)

Juan Ignacio GARCIA RODRIGUEZ (Chile)

João MOREIRA CAMILO (Portugal) ”.

Decision of 5 May 1994 (3375th meeting): resolution 916 (1994)

On 28 April 1994, pursuant to resolutions 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993 and 898 (1994) of 23 February 1994, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report³⁹ on ONUMOZ. The Secretary-General noted that despite a number of important advances made during the reporting period in the implementation of the peace process, including the beginning of demobilization on 10 March 1994 whereby fifty-five per cent of government and eight-one per cent of RENAMO soldiers had been cantoned, the swearing into office of the new army high commanders and the training of some 2,000 soldiers, the process had been marked by substantial delays. On 8 April 1994, however, both parties had met and had agreed that the Government would expedite the assembly of its troops and that RENAMO would accelerate the pace of demobilization. The announcement on 11 April 1994 by the President of Mozambique that the general elections would be held on 27 and 28 October 1994 constituted a significant step forward. It also signified the intention of the Mozambican parties to adhere to the time-frame set by the Security Council for the completion of the process. Despite some concerns relating to problems of logistics, finance, the identification of party representation and free access to all districts of Mozambique, the Secretary-General was confident that free and fair elections were possible, subject to a few minimal conditions, such as, *inter alia*, free access by the National Elections Commission and its subsidiary bodies to all areas in the country, the widest possible participation of political parties at all levels of the electoral process, and their total and unconditional commitment to accept the results of the elections.

³⁹ S/1994/511.

The Secretary-General reported that considerable progress had been made in resettling internally displaced persons and Mozambican refugees returning from neighbouring countries. He indicated in that regard that he would speed up the mine-clearance programme to ensure sufficient progress in the coming months in the movement of internally displaced persons and returnees, and to facilitate the election campaign. Continued assistance for those schemes and for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers into civil society was crucial in the overall efforts to achieve long-lasting peace in Mozambique.

Stressing the vital role played by ONUMOZ, he recommended the extension of its mandate, at a reduced strength⁴⁰, until 31 October 1994. He also proposed that all military, police and most of the support personnel of the Operation should begin repatriation immediately after the expiration of the mandate, and the liquidation of the mandate would be completed by 31 January 1995.

At its 3375th meeting, on 5 May 1994, the Security Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Nigeria) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution⁴¹ prepared in the course of its prior consultations. He also drew their attention to a letter⁴² dated 12 April 1994 from the representative of Mozambique, addressed to the Secretary-General informing him that the elections would be held in Mozambique on 27 and 28 October.

The representative of Mozambique said that as the target date approached, his Government's attention was focused on what remained to be done in order to eliminate all obstacles to the full implementation of the provisions of the Agreement. The cantonment of the forces had yet to be completed, and RENAMO had yet to provide the number of its

40 For further information see para. 22, 24 and 25 of the report of the Secretary-General.

41 S/1994/538.

42 S/1994/419.

combatants to be demobilized *in situ*. As regards the formation of the FADM, the Mozambican authorities were still far from overcoming the consequences arising from systematic delays, and achieving the troop strength provided for under the Agreement. He stressed that the issue was of critical importance for the creation of the appropriate environment for the holding of general elections. He further stated that even the 30,000 troops, called for in the Agreement, were insufficient to discharge fully their responsibilities in a country as big as Mozambique; any further reduction of that figure might seriously affect the ability of the country to defend itself. His Government, he added, fully agreed with the principle of setting a firm deadline for the cantonment and demobilization of forces, taking into account the realities in the field, the calendar for the formation of the new FADM, and the electoral campaign. That would require that both the Government and RENAMO work closely together with ONUMOZ to achieve consensus on those critical issues. He further said that his Government was particularly disturbed by the growing attempts by RENAMO to bring new and extraneous issues to the commitments under the Agreement which could undermine its implementation and lead to unforeseen consequences. In conclusion, he contended that despite all the challenging tasks ahead, the major political conditions for the timely completion of the Operation were in place. It was only necessary to assist and encourage the parties to translate their political will into practical steps.⁴³

Speaking before the vote, the representative of Brazil said that the role of ONUMOZ had been vital in the political and military areas, and expressed concern, about curtailing the Operation's military component, and thus jeopardizing a peace process which was very close to becoming a success story. His delegation shared the Secretary-General's assessment that the drawdown of the infantry component was also premature. Referring to resolution 898 (1994), which established that no reduction in the force total of ONUMOZ would be undertaken if that prevented its mandate from being effectively discharged, he said that his delegation would have preferred a course of action different from the one envisaged in the draft resolution. His delegation would, nonetheless, vote in favour for two basic reasons: on the one hand, because of the great interest in and

43 SPV.3375, pp. 2-4.

commitment of Brazil to the evolution of the political process in Mozambique and, on the other, because the draft resolution renewed the commitment of the international community to help Mozambique in its quest for peace and internal political stability.⁴⁴

The draft resolution was thereupon put to the vote and was adopted unanimously as resolution 916 (1994), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 April 1994 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, and the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of their obligations under the Agreement,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, his Special Adviser and the personnel of the Operation in seeking to implement fully the mandate entrusted to it,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Reaffirming that the people of Mozambique bear the ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Reaffirming also its conviction that the resolution of the conflict in Mozambique would contribute to peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, and in particular the announcement by the President of Mozambique that elections will take place on 27 and 28 October 1994,

Expressing concern none the less at delays in the full implementation of some major aspects of the General Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing the need for the fullest possible cooperation by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana with the Operation, including with its police component,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 April 1994;

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

2. *Welcomes also* the maintenance of the cease-fire, the commencement of demobilization of all forces and the transfer of weapons to regional arms depots, the swearing into office of the High Command and the beginning of the training programme for the new Mozambican Defence Force;

3. *Welcomes further* the commencement of the deployment of the United Nations police observers as authorized in paragraph 2 of resolution 898 (1994) of 23 February 1994, and stresses the importance it attaches to the fullest cooperation of the parties with the police observers of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;

4. *Urges* all the parties to respect fully their obligations under the General Peace Agreement, especially:

(a) To allow the Operation, including the police observers, unimpeded access to the areas under their control;

(b) To allow all political forces in the country unimpeded access to the areas under their control, in order to ensure free political activity in the whole territory of Mozambique;

5. *Notes* in particular the plan of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraphs 21 to 25 of his report, for the redeployment of Operation personnel without prejudice to the effective discharge of its mandate;

6. *Welcomes* the announcement by the President of Mozambique on 11 April 1994 that elections will take place on 27 and 28 October 1994, the inauguration of the National Elections Commission and the establishment of its provincial offices throughout the country, and reiterates the importance it attaches to the elections taking place on these dates, with electoral registration commencing on 1 June 1994;

7. *Calls upon* the Mozambican parties to support the electoral process, including the work of the National Elections Commission, as described in paragraph 51 of the report of the Secretary-General;

8. *Expresses its concern*, however, at continuing delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, in particular assembly and demobilization of troops, militia and paramilitary forces, and the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force in accordance with the revised timetable and in line with paragraph 10 of resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993, and calls upon the parties to comply fully with all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement;

9. *Commends* in this respect the agreement between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, on 8 April 1994, that the Government of Mozambique would expedite the assembly of its troops and that the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana would accelerate the pace of its demobilization;

10. *Urges* the parties to meet the targets of 1 June 1994 for the completion of the assembly of forces and 15 July 1994 for the completion of demobilization;

11. *Underlines* the need for the parties to ensure that the Operation is provided with accurate information on the numbers of troops which remain to be assembled, to allow the Operation access to all their military bases to verify military equipment as well as the number of combatants still outside the assembly areas, and to provide the Operation with complete lists of such equipment;

12. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure that the maximum possible number of soldiers is trained for the new Mozambican Defence Force before the elections take place, and also calls upon the Government of Mozambique to provide logistical and technical support for the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force, including regular remuneration for the troops, and to begin the transfer of central defence facilities to its command;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Portugal for their contribution to the establishment of the new Mozambican Defence Force and to Italy and Zimbabwe for their offers of additional assistance in this regard;

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of progress being made in the area of mine clearance and related training in Mozambique, welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations programme in this area, and expresses appreciation to those countries which have provided assistance in this regard;

15. *Appeals* to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the General Peace Agreement and also to make voluntary financial contributions to the technical assistance trust fund and the special trust fund for assistance to registered political parties;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the response of the international community to the humanitarian assistance needs of Mozambique, and appeals to the international community to continue to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programmes carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement;

17. *Reiterates its encouragement* to the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the demobilization scheme as a complement to the existing efforts being made in the framework of the humanitarian assistance programme;

18. *Commends* the efforts of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique, and urges all Mozambican parties to continue to facilitate their unimpeded access to the civilian population in need and to continue to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian agencies in pursuing ongoing programmes to assist the remaining displaced persons and refugees to be resettled;

19. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 15 November 1994 at the strength described in paragraphs 22, 24 and 25 of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 April 1994, subject to the proviso that the Security Council will review the status of the mandate of the Operation by 15 July 1994 based on a report by the Secretary-General, as described in paragraph 55 of his report of 28 April, and also by 5 September 1994 based on a further report by the Secretary-General;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Security Council is kept regularly informed about the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, in particular about assembly and demobilization;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Speaking after the vote, the representative of the United States stated that his Government expected both sides to cooperate with ONUMOZ in verifying the number of troops remaining to be processed both at the assembly areas and at the non-assembly sites and to do everything possible to hasten their demobilization. Also of concern were the difficulties being experienced with the formation of the new army. Since underdevelopment and a stagnant economy were the real threat to Mozambique's security, careful consideration should be given to creating a smaller new national army. Another matter of concern was the apparent lack of cooperation of the Mozambican police authorities with ONUMOZ civilian police observers. The United Nations police component, he said, had an essential role to play in assisting the Mozambican police to establish the conditions for free and fair elections, and therefore their deployment must be facilitated in every possible way.⁴⁵

The representative of the Russian Federation stated that the decision just taken by the Security Council clearly directed the Mozambican parties to expedite the full implementation of the Agreement. Of special significance were questions relating to the assembly and demobilization of troops and the creation of a new army. In that connection, he stressed the importance of the provisions of the resolution urging the parties effectively to correct the imbalances and disproportions and calling upon them to comply with the timetable to help strengthen the climate of trust and cooperation between them at that key stage in the settlement.⁴⁶

The President speaking in his capacity as the representative of Nigeria said that the resolution just adopted was not only timely but also very appropriate. First, it rightly extended the mandate of ONUMOZ beyond the election date, to allow sufficient time for

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*; p. 7.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*; p.13

the operations to wind down. Secondly, it called upon the parties, in particular RENAMO, to comply fully with all the provisions of the Agreement, expedite the assembly of troops and accelerate the pace of demobilization of troops. Thirdly, with regard to the FADM, the resolution called upon the parties to ensure that the maximum possible number of soldiers would be trained before the elections. Finally, the resolution welcomed the deployment of the United Nations police observers, as authorized in paragraph 2 of resolution 898 (1994) of 23 February 1994, and stressed the importance the Council attached to the fullest cooperation of the parties with the ONUMOZ police observers.⁴⁷

Decision of 19 July 1994 (3406th meeting): statement by the President

On 7 July 1994, pursuant to resolution 916 (1994) of 5 May 1994, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report⁴⁸ on ONUMOZ in which, *inter alia*, he elaborated upon the timetable for the closing of the Mission and the withdrawal of its military and civilian personnel.

The Secretary-General reported that significant progress had been made, especially in the electoral sphere where the preparations for the elections were generally proceeding in accordance with the established timetable. Registration of voters had begun on 1 June 1994 and was progressing satisfactorily. He was, however, concerned by the delays in the assembly and demobilization of troops and in the training and formation of the new army. He recalled that the Security Council in its resolution 916 (1994) had urged the parties to meet the target dates of 1 June and 15 July 1994, respectively, for the completion of the assembly of forces and demobilization. While RENAMO had accepted the deadlines, the Government had declared that it would not be able to meet the target dates set by the Council and that it would conclude the assembly of its troops by 1 July and their demobilization by 15 August 1994. The Secretary-General stated, in that regard, that it was imperative that the assembly and demobilization of troops on both sides be

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*; pp.13-14

⁴⁸ S/1994/803.

accelerated dramatically to meet the established deadline. He warned that if they were not completed by the agreed date, and if a large number of the soldiers selected for the formation of the FADM were left in the assembly areas, there was a danger of having three armies in the country during the election period. That in turn could pose a serious problem to stability and thus to the holding of free and fair elections and the peaceful formation of the new government.

The Secretary-General recalled that the withdrawal of ONUMOZ civilian and military personnel was scheduled to begin immediately after the October elections and to conclude before the end of January 1995. He noted, however, that the withdrawal plan was conditional upon: (a) the successful holding of peaceful, free and fair elections on 27 and 28 October 1994; (b) the announcement of the election results no later than 12 November 1994; and (c) the timely establishment of a new Government. Should a second ballot be required for the election of the President, the Council might need to adjust the timetable for the withdrawal of certain elements of the Operation.

At its 3406th meeting, on 19 July 1994, the Security Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Pakistan) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a letter⁴⁹ from the representative of Mozambique, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the Head of the Government Delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission on 4 July 1994, in Maputo, on the ongoing peace process in Mozambique. The President stated that after consultations among the members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement⁵⁰ on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 7 July 1994 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique. It commends the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the Operation for their efforts

⁴⁹ S/1994/806.

⁵⁰ S/PRST/1994/35.

in support of the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique. They continue to have the full backing of the Council.

"The Council welcomes the significant progress made in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, in particular in the electoral sphere, but remains concerned at continuing delays in the implementation of some major aspects of the Agreement. The Council is especially concerned at the delays which continue to occur in the demobilization of forces and in the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Force. In this context, the Council reiterates its call in resolution 916 (1994) of 5 May 1994 to the parties to comply fully with all the provisions of the Agreement.

"It is essential that the demobilization of all forces is completed by 15 August 1994, as agreed by the parties, and that the difficulties of forming, before the elections, the Mozambican Defence Force at the strength agreed in the General Peace Agreement are addressed quickly and with flexibility.

"The Council is encouraged by the recent announcement of the decision of the Mozambican Government to turn over the assets, including equipment and facilities, of the Mozambique Armed Forces to the Mozambican Defence Force by 15 August 1994, and reiterates the importance of the Government providing all necessary support to the establishment of the Mozambican Defence Force.

"The Council underlines the importance to the peace process of the rehabilitation of areas with a large returning population, including through an effective mine-clearance programme. In this regard, it urges that high priority be given to mine-clearance activities and related training.

"The Council, in its resolution 916 (1994), decided to renew the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 15 November 1994 and welcomed the announcement by the President of the Republic of Mozambique that elections would take place on 27 and 28 October 1994. It reaffirms the importance it attaches to the elections taking place on these dates and stresses the need for additional decisive steps to that end. In this context, the Council stresses that there is no margin for further delay in demobilization and in the formation of the Mozambican Defence Force. The Council expects the parties to continue to cooperate with the Operation and with each other to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement.

"The Council reiterates the importance of the extension of civil administration throughout Mozambique, which is essential for the holding of free and fair elections. In this context, it reaffirms its call to all parties, especially the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, to allow all political forces in the country unimpeded access to the areas under their control, in order to ensure free political activity throughout Mozambique.

"The Council expresses its intention to endorse the results of the elections provided the United Nations reports them as free and fair and reminds all the Mozambican parties of their obligation under the General Peace Agreement fully to respect the results.

"The Council will consider sending a mission, at an appropriate time, to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement and that the elections take place on the dates agreed and under the conditions set out in the Agreement.

"The Council will continue to monitor developments in Mozambique closely and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that it is kept informed on a regular basis."

Decision of 4 August 1994: note of the President

In a note⁵¹ dated 4 August 1994, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"1. The President of the Security Council has the honour to refer to the statement made by the President at the Council's 3406th meeting, on 19 July 1994, in connection with the item entitled 'The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique'.

"2. The statement indicated, in particular, that the Council would consider sending a mission, at an appropriate time, to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure fully and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique.

"3. In accordance with that decision, the President held consultations with the members of the Council. Following those consultations, the members agreed that the mission will depart for Mozambique on 6 August 1994, for a duration of approximately five days, and that it would be composed of the following nine members of the Council: Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation and the United States of America. The mission would, *inter alia* :

"(a) Convey to the leaderships of the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana the concern of the Council at the delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement ;

51 S/1994/931.

“(b) Underline the necessity of completing the demobilization of all forces by 15 August 1994, as agreed by the parties;

“(c) Underline the need for the parties to ensure that the elections take place on the dates agreed and under the conditions set out in the Agreement;

“(d) Stress the intention of the Council to endorse the results of the elections, provided that the United Nations reports them as free and fair;

“(e) Remind all the parties of their obligation under the Agreement fully to respect the results of the elections;

“(f) Stress the full support of the Council for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;

“(g) Submit to the Council a report of the mission's findings during the visit.”

Decision of 7 September 1994 (3422nd meeting): statement by the President

On 26 August 1994, pursuant to resolution 916 (1994) of 5 May 1994, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a further report⁵² on ONUMOZ, in which he described the progress achieved in the implementation of the peace process and the situation in Mozambique. The Secretary-General also focused on the mission of the Security Council which had visited Mozambique from 7 to 12 August 1994, noting that it had had a very positive impact on the peace process and that he fully shared many of its observations and recommendations presented to the Council.

The Secretary-General noted that several of the difficulties he had mentioned in his earlier reports had been overcome. The process of assembly of soldiers from both parties had been concluded, and their demobilization was almost complete. A number of decisions had been taken with regard to the formation of the new army, and more than three quarters of the estimated eligible voter population had been registered for elections. At the same time, there was growing concern about the security situation in the country, which had deteriorated in recent months. He stated that rioting among soldiers had become frequent and violent, and that criminal activity and banditry had increased.

⁵² S/1994/1002.

The Secretary-General stated that the transition period that lay ahead for Mozambique would not be an easy one. It would require, above all, statesmanship and a commitment to accommodate various interests. Equally important would be the need to ensure secure and stable conditions in the country. That would call for a determined effort to continue training and properly equipping the new national army and upgrading the national police. While stressing that the primary responsibilities in that regard rested with the Government, he called upon the donors to provide assistance in those areas, even after the elections. Also of critical importance was the need to put in place adequate arrangements for the coordination of all humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes during the transition phase after the departure of ONUMOZ. In that connection, he indicated that consultations would be held between the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination and United Nations agencies, as well as with the Government and donors to ensure the effective implementation of those programmes.

The Secretary-General further stated that, as the peace process approached its “final leg”, it would be incumbent upon all concerned to redouble their efforts to ensure that the elections were conducted in a free and fair manner. He reminded all parties of their obligation to respect the results of the elections and said that the United Nations, for its part, was determined to continue to actively pursue the full implementation of the Agreement and to facilitate the efforts of the people of Mozambique to bring it to a successful conclusion.

In a letter⁵³ dated 29 August 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representatives of Brazil, China, the Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, the Russian Federation and the United States transmitted to the Council the report of the Security Council Mission established pursuant to the statement⁵⁴ made by the President of the Security Council at its 3406th meeting on 19 July 1994. The Mission visited Mozambique from 7 to 12 August 1994 and carried out its work in

53 S/1994/1009.

54 S/PRST/1994/35.

accordance with the terms of reference⁵⁵ decided upon by the Council. Its programme of work⁵⁶ included, *inter alia*, meetings with the President of Mozambique, the leadership of RENAMO and the Frente de Libertação Moçambicana (FRELIMO), representatives of 16 other registered parties⁵⁷, as well as with ONUMOZ senior staff, ambassadors of Security Council member countries and of African countries, and the OAU representative. The Mission touched on all issues affecting the implementation of the general peace agreement, including demobilization, formation of the FADM, the elections, security problems, humanitarian and refugee issues, mine clearance, the relationship between ONUMOZ and the Government and the Operation's role after the elections and beyond 15 November 1994. It also heard various requests for assistance.

The Mission formed a positive impression of the pace of the peace process, especially with regard to demobilization but noted difficulties relating to the formation of the FADM and delays in the mine clearance programme. In that regard, the Mission recommended that the international community assist with additional trainers for FADM and that the mine-clearing equipment remained in the country. The Mission was also encouraged by the commitment of the parties to hold the elections as scheduled. It recommended that the Security Council reiterate its call on the parties to respect the results of the elections once declared free and fair by the international community and to further encourage them to reach an understanding to promote post-electoral stability and respect for the rules of democracy.

At its 3422nd meeting, on 7 September 1994, the Security Council included the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Security Council Mission in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Spain) drew the attention of the members of the Council to the report⁵⁸ of the

55 S/1994/931.

56 S/1994/1009, annex I.

57 *Ibid.*, annex III.

58 S/1994/1009

Mission and stated that, after consultations among the members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement⁵⁹ on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1994 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and notes with appreciation the report and oral briefing of the mission it sent to Mozambique to discuss with the parties how best to ensure full and timely implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique. It commends the mission for accomplishing its objectives, as set forth by the President of the Council on 4 August 1994.

"The Council is satisfied, at present, with the pace of the peace process, including demobilization of all forces, which will be completed shortly. It maintains a cautious optimism that Mozambicans will be able to fulfil the goals of the peace process, achieving democracy, lasting peace, and responsible, representative government in their country.

"The Council welcomes the fact that the leaders of the main political parties in Mozambique and the National Elections Commission have confirmed their commitments to take all steps necessary to ensure the holding of elections on 27 and 28 October 1994, as scheduled. It underlines the importance of ensuring that the voter registration process reaches as many Mozambicans as possible. Those parties who have concerns about the implementation of aspects of the electoral process should pursue them through the National Elections Commission. The Council reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the Mozambican elections provided the United Nations declares them free and fair and reminds all the parties of their obligation under the General Peace Agreement fully to respect those results as well as the principles of democracy.

"The Council reaffirms the importance of proceeding as expeditiously as possible with the formation and training of the new Mozambican Defence Force. It notes with satisfaction that both the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana have accepted the fact that the initial size of the Mozambican Defence Forces will be consistent with training and recruitment constraints during the pre-election period. It encourages the Government of Mozambique speedily to complete the transfer of the requisite authority and assets from the Mozambique Armed Forces to the Mozambican Defence Forces. The Council calls upon Member States to help provide military training and appropriate equipment to the Mozambican Defence Force.

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing a detailed revised timetable for the phased withdrawal of civilian and military personnel of the Operation as set out in his report. The Council concurs with the Secretary-General that the Operation should be deployed over a wider area of the country, keeping in mind the need to assist the Government in maintaining security, particularly in the crucial period before, during and immediately after the elections.

⁵⁹ S/PRST/1994/51.

"The Council notes the importance of ensuring that the Mozambican police have the resources required to maintain security in the country, in particular in the post-electoral period. It urges that the Mozambican police be provided with these resources, and calls upon Member States to assist in this regard by contributing to the training and equipment needs of the police.

"The Council expresses concern at the limited progress made to date in the area of demining. It welcomes efforts to revitalize that programme and urges all concerned to accelerate training and mine clearance activities, and work with the relevant Mozambican authorities towards the establishment of a national demining capability, including the possibility of leaving demining equipment in Mozambique after the withdrawal of the Operation, subject to the appropriate arrangements.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General to report on the final disposition of the assets of the Operation within the framework of the withdrawal of the Operation.

"The Council encourages the parties to continue their efforts in good faith to ensure post-electoral harmony on the basis of the observance of the democratic principles accepted by them in the General Peace Agreement as well as on the basis of the spirit and letter of that Agreement.

"The Council notes that the post-election period will be an important and delicate time, during which the international community will need to assist the Mozambicans in the rehabilitation and development of their country, and in this regard calls upon the Secretary-General to report to the competent United Nations bodies on what further role the United Nations can perform.

"The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in moving the peace process forward. It expresses its gratitude to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his dedicated staff for the assistance rendered to the mission sent by the Council to Mozambique."

Decision of 21 October 1994 (3444th meeting): statement by the President

At its 3444th meeting, on 21 October 1994, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique". After the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (United Kingdom)

then stated that after consultations among the members of the Council he had been authorized to make the following statement⁶⁰ on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has been following closely the progress made by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana towards the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique for Mozambique. It commends them and the people of Mozambique for what has been achieved.

"The Council believes that the necessary conditions have now been established for the holding of free and fair elections on 27 and 28 October 1994 under effective national and international monitoring. These elections, by providing the Mozambican people with an opportunity fully to exercise their right to vote, hold out the prospect of securing for them lasting peace, stability and democracy.

"The Council appeals to all concerned to ensure that the election campaign and the subsequent voting are conducted in a calm and responsible manner; that the elections are held freely and fairly; that those in authority act with complete impartiality in order to avoid any allegation of fraud; and that the election days and their aftermath are characterized by the absence of violence or the threat of violence. It also appeals to all parties to respect the safety and security of the officials of the National Elections Commission and the international election observers and to assist them in carrying out their mandate.

"The Council reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and reminds the parties of their obligation, under the General Peace Agreement, fully to abide by the results.

"The Council trusts that the parties will be guided, after the elections, by the spirit of reconciliation as well as the principles of democracy and the need to work together in harmony to reconstruct their country, thereby enabling the international community to continue to support Mozambique as it pursues rehabilitation and reconstruction.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, and calls upon the parties to continue to cooperate with them to ensure the fulfilment of the mandate of the Operation, including verification of their complete demobilization and disarmament."

⁶⁰ S/PRST/1994/61.

Decision of 15 November 1994 (3458th meeting): resolution 957 (1994)

In a letter⁶¹ dated 9 November 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council the text of the preliminary statement by his Special Representative for Mozambique, dated 2 November 1994, on the first multi-party elections in Mozambique, which were held from 27 to 29 October 1994.⁶² According to the statement, the polling process had been peaceful and conducted in a well-organized manner, with few technical problems. The United Nations had not received any reports of major irregularities, incidents or breaches of the Electoral Law which could have adversely affected the validity of the elections. Voter turnout had been "massive", with more than ninety percent of registered voters going to the polls in some provinces. The three-day poll had been characterized by a remarkable absence of violence, intimidation or coercion, and the extension of polling by one day had offered ample opportunity to all who wished to vote to do so. However, since the polling had been extended for an additional day until 29 October 1994, the deadline for the publication of the final electoral results was now set for 13 November 1994.

The Secretary-General recalled that he had indicated that the withdrawal of ONUMOZ would begin after the elections and would be concluded by the end of January 1995. He had also mentioned that, in accordance with the provisions of the general peace agreement, the presence of the United Nations in Mozambique would be required until such time as the new Government took office. He therefore recommended that its mandate be extended for technical reasons until such time as the new Government was installed, which was expected to take place by 15 December 1994. During that period, ONUMOZ would continue its good offices functions, as well as its verification and monitoring activities.

61 S/1994/1282.

62 Subsequently, on 19 November 1994, immediately after the announcement of the election results, the Special Representative declared the elections "free and fair".. (Issued only as a press release, SG/SM/5488).

At its 3458th meeting, on 15 November 1994, the Security Council included the letter from the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (United States) then called the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution⁶³ prepared in the course of its prior consultations, and to the following documents: further report⁶⁴ of the Secretary-General on ONUMOZ; and the report⁶⁵ of the Security Council Mission established pursuant to the statement⁶⁶ made by the President of the Security Council at the 3406th meeting, on 19 July 1994. The draft resolution was put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 957 (1994), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1994 on the Operation,

Having considered also the report of the Security Council mission to Mozambique of 29 August 1994,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all the staff of the Operation,

1. *Welcomes* the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique;
2. *Reiterates its intention* to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and calls upon all Mozambican parties to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;
3. *Also calls upon* all Mozambican parties to complete the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multi-party democracy

63 S/1994/1293.

64 S/1994/1002.

65 S/1994/1009.

66 S/PRST/1994/35.

and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

4. *Decides* to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique until the new Government of Mozambique takes office, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 9 November 1994, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorizes the Operation, in particular a limited number of civilian logisticians, mine-clearance and training personnel, military specialists, staff officers and a small detachment of infantry, to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to advise the Security Council when the installation of the new Government has been accomplished;

6. *Approves* the withdrawal schedule, as described by the Secretary-General in his report of 26 August 1994 and in his letter dated 9 November 1994, for the safe and orderly withdrawal of all military and civilian personnel of the Operation before 31 January 1995;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit in a timely fashion a final report on the termination of the Operation;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Decision of 21 November 1994 (3464th meeting): resolution 960 (1994)

At its 3464th meeting, on 21 November 1994, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique". After the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (United States) then drew the attention of the members of the Council to the text of a draft resolution⁶⁷ prepared in the course of its prior consultations.

The draft resolution was thereupon put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 960 (1994), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

⁶⁷ S/1994/1323.

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its staff for ensuring the successful completion of the electoral process,

1. *Welcomes* the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique;
2. *Welcomes also* the statement issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 19 November 1994 on the results of the elections, declaring them free and fair;
3. *Endorses* the results of the elections;
4. *Calls upon* all Mozambican parties to stand by their obligation to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;
5. *Also calls* upon all Mozambican parties to continue the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multi-party democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;
6. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mozambique;
7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Decision of 14 December 1994 (3479th meeting): statement by the President

By a letter⁶⁸ dated 1 December 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Mozambique requested a meeting of the Council on the situation in Mozambique to be convened on 9 December or soon thereafter, but not later than 15 December. He also informed the Council that the new Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of Mozambique would be inaugurated on 8 and 9 December 1994.

At its 3479th meeting, on 14 December 1994, the Security Council included the letter from the representative of Mozambique in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President (Rwanda) then drew

⁶⁸ S/1994/1373.

the attention of the members of the Council to a letter⁶⁹ dated 13 December 1994 from the representative of Mozambique, addressed to the Secretary-General. The President also stated that, after consultations among the members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement⁷⁰ on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the installation of the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the inauguration of the new Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique following the first Mozambican multi-party elections, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, that were held on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994, which were declared as having been free and fair and were endorsed by the Council in its resolution 960 (1994) of 21 November 1994.

"The Council congratulates the people and the parties of Mozambique for their peaceful fulfilment of the goals set out in the General Peace Agreement. It encourages them to continue their efforts in good faith to ensure post-election harmony on the basis, inter alia, of the observance of democratic principles. It believes that, with the new governmental structure in place, the foundations have been laid to secure lasting peace, stability, national reconciliation and democracy.

"The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its staff for their fulfilment of the mandate of the Operation and for their efforts in assisting the successful achievement of the objectives of the General Peace Agreement.

"The Council notes that, the Operation having completed its mission, its mandate has come to an end and the Operation will be finally withdrawn from Mozambique by 31 January 1995 in accordance with resolution 957 (1994) of 15 November 1994. In this connection, it looks forward to the Secretary-General's report on the final disposition of the assets of the Operation within the framework of the withdrawal of the Operation, as requested in its statement of 7 September 1994. In that context, it also expresses the hope that effective arrangements for the disposition and, as appropriate, the destruction of weapons and the establishment, with the assistance of the United Nations, of a national demining capability will be in place prior to the final withdrawal of the Operation, and that consideration will be given to leaving demining and other equipment in Mozambique after the withdrawal, subject to the appropriate arrangements.

"The Council emphasizes that the post-election period will be an important and delicate time, during which there is a continuing need for the international community to assist the Government and people of Mozambique in the reconstruction and redevelopment of their country. It notes the intention of the Secretary-General to report to the competent United Nations bodies on future United Nations activities in Mozambique. It urges all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to these efforts."

69 S/1994/1417.

70 S/PRST/1994/80.

Consideration of the item at the 3494th meeting on 27 January 1995

At its 3494th meeting, on 27 January 1995, the Security Council included the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique" in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Mozambique and Portugal, at their requests, to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

The representative of Mozambique noted that that meeting was the last of a series of Security Council meetings on Mozambique during the past two years. His delegation was honoured to participate in those deliberations, especially because the participants were assembled not to express concerns but rather to state that at last their collective mission had been successfully accomplished, despite all the hurdles. It was time for a final assessment of the whole process, so as to draw lessons that would certainly help the United Nations address similar operations in future and to collectively exchange views on the Operation in Mozambique and on how best the role of the Organization in peace-keeping operations could be enhanced. His delegation was convinced that peace-keeping forces would be successful only if they enjoyed the support of the parties involved. He felt that they must strictly adhere to fundamental principles outlined by the General Assembly and to the terms of reference as approved by the Security Council and in line with the agreement reached by the parties. The speaker then outlined some areas of concern for which the support of the Council was required. Those included, *inter alia*, the issue of the formation of the Mozambican Force, the strengthening of the national police and the consolidation of the judicial system. He also drew the Council's attention to growing concerns over a possible threat to peace that might result from the consequences of a new and renewed drought in Mozambique and in the southern African region as a whole. In that regard, he expressed the appreciation of his Government for the role played by the Security Council and the international community in mitigating the devastating consequences of man-made and natural calamities which had ravaged the region. He encouraged the Council to keep that issue under permanent review. His Government believed that the holding of the first multi-party elections and the withdrawal of

UNOMOZ should not be regarded as ends in themselves. They were only the culmination of an important phase of the whole peace process. In his Government's view, the need for the international community to continue to assist the people and the Government of Mozambique in consolidating peace and stability was more acute than ever before.⁷¹

The representative of Botswana, speaking on behalf of the 11 States members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC),⁷² stated that the success story of Mozambique could not be told without acknowledging the pivotal role played by the United Nations and the international community as a whole. However, the end of the mandate of ONUMOZ and its complete withdrawal should not signal the end of their assistance to Mozambique. The recurring theme of post- conflict peace-building – that there was an inexorable link between peace and development – had great significance and relevance for that country. Continuous support should be given for social and economic development to ensure that there was no reversal of the gains made so far. There was an urgent need for enhanced cooperation with the Mozambican authorities in the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life. In addition, the country was littered with anti-personnel land mines. The idea that the mine-clearing equipment in use should be left behind when ONUMOZ finally withdrew was most welcome. The leaders of Southern Africa were working very hard to ensure that their region was not subjected to another war, after the resolution of conflicts in Mozambique, South Africa and Angola. The attainment of peace and democracy in Mozambique had consolidated the fundamental political changes which had swept the subregion in the past five years.⁷³

The representative of the United States stated that the Operation's success demonstrated that, with commitment and determination, peace-keeping could work and assist the transition from "the horrors of war to the blessing of peace". The success also refuted the arguments of those who claimed that United Nations peace-keeping was "a needless expenditure of money and blood with nothing to show for it". He contended that

71 S/PV.3494, pp. 2-5.

72 Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

73 S/PV.3494, pp. 5-7.

after ONUMOZ had fulfilled its mandate and completed its withdrawal, the United Nations still had a role to play. In that connection, he urged the Government of Mozambique to collaborate with the United Nations in the destruction and disabling of weapons collected or found, so that they did not find their way into the black market and from there into neighbouring countries.⁷⁴

The representative of France, speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the successful conclusion of the peace process would not have been possible without the determination of the two parties. He also noted the role of the United Nations, the countries of the region and the troop contributors. The European Union, for its part, had spared no effort and intended to continue to promote peace-building in Mozambique. He recalled that eighty per cent of the election expenses had been defrayed by the European Union, which also provided 200 observers in addition to those serving as United Nations observers. The speaker urged the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations specialized agencies would replace the blue helmets to coordinate the development and growth of the country. The European Union attached great importance to genuine national reconciliation, and it hoped that sincere cooperation between the majority and the opposition would be among the new Government's priorities.⁷⁵

The representative of Brazil recalled that his Government had consistently stressed its position that ONUMOZ, as well as any other peace-keeping operation, should be established and deployed in the name of the United Nations as a whole, and not of the Security Council alone. His delegation had repeatedly underscored the two main policy principles that had guided its position. First, peace-keeping operations must be aimed at contributing to alleviating tensions and promoting peace in regional conflicts that posed a threat to peace and stability; and secondly, they must be absolutely impartial in order to implement their mandates successfully. The success story of ONUMOZ had allowed his country to draw some conclusions on ongoing and future United Nations efforts in the field of peace-keeping. To be effective, such operations had to be adequately staffed and

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*; pp. 12-14.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 17-18.

equipped; and delays in their deployment were to be avoided at all costs. Most important was the need to persevere in the search for peace when the commitment to national reconciliation prevailed among the parties. No precipitate reduction or withdrawal of the personnel of any operation should occur without prior determination of the impact on the operation's capability to discharge its mandate successfully.⁷⁶

The representative of Canada stated that he was encouraged by the role that the United Nations had played in Mozambique. It had demonstrated once again the readiness of the international community to help implement the numerous and varied provisions of a comprehensive peace agreement. It also confirmed how much could be accomplished through multilateral action if the mandates set by the Council were achievable, the time-frames remained realistic, the approach flexible and the commitment to peace among the parties involved was genuine. He also acknowledged and commended the contribution of Mozambique's neighbours. The informal cooperation that existed on security issues in the region and the conclusion of more formal economic cooperation arrangements had contributed significantly towards building confidence in the prospect of a more secure, democratic and prosperous future for southern Africa. Canada was encouraged by those developments and supported the efforts under way to enhance the capability of regional organizations and the OAU, not only to contribute to the resolution of conflicts but, more importantly, to prevent other conflicts.⁷⁷

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*; pp.19-20