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EU PARLIAMENT MISSION TO RWANDA - COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS
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Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, in reply to both the oral question and to the motion for a resolution, I should like to explain the early conclusions the Commission has drawn following the recent mission to Rwanda and to put forward certain considerations of a general and more political nature in reply to the speeches we have heard.

In the Commission's view there are four basic factors to be taken into account:

- First, there is every reason to think that in view of the situation and the nature of the crisis it will be necessary to continue the humanitarian work for some considerable time.
- Secondly, we think that for the moment, regard being had to the conditions in the country and the situation in the capital above all, it will not be possible in the short term to create a framework of normal cooperation with the Kigali authorities.
- Thirdly, it is essential, in the Commission's view, for the European Union to send to the new Rwandan authorities, as a matter of urgency, a sign of its confidence in the form of support for their material efforts in order to create the climate of confidence which is indispensable for national reconciliation.
- Fourthly, we think that the rehabilitation measures must not be restricted exclusively to Rwanda but will have to have a strong regional content, aimed also at neighbouring countries and those which have suffered the direct consequences of the conflict.

These four points are the first conclusions of the technical report which the Council has called upon us to draft.

As regards humanitarian aid, of course the European Union has made an enormous effort. As is stated in the motion for a resolution, if we add up all the resources which have come through Community organizations, the European Union has made a contribution of ECU 350 million, which makes us the major donor in the Rwanda crisis.

The Commission thinks that it must continue to offer this aid to all the countries affected by the crisis. That is to say - apart from Rwanda - to Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire, not only in the humanitarian sphere but also in that of the application of the first rehabilitation measures, with the aim of launching, as far as possible, a process of development involving the various interests of the countries I have just mentioned.

I should now like to mention one absolutely fundamental point. We have certainly seen during the Rwandan crisis an enormous surge of solidarity which it has been possible to channel basically through specialist agencies and non-governmental organizations. It goes without saying that the Commission is ready to take action if other needs arise, if necessary making our internal procedures more flexible so as to