

and France offered grants - all allegedly before the 1994 massacres and before the UN embargo was in place.<sup>43</sup> Some of the recommendations emanating from the interim report<sup>44</sup> state that:

- There is a greater need for transparency, including a UN Registry of such transactions. The rationale that this should be implemented without resistance by member states is based on the premise that the providing state and the receiving state should be able to justify the legitimacy of the transfer.
- More research is required into regional arms trafficking networks.
- Better cooperation and exchange of information is required between UN agencies working in the same area.
- A permanent investigative body dealing with small arms proliferation should be created at the UN to respond in crisis situation. This would not only contribute to addressing the crisis but would also be able to contribute to the data and understanding of light weapons proliferation.
- UN embargoes on a state must urge bordering states to strengthen their monitoring and enforcement capabilities as it concerns the embargoed state. These states should also be encouraged to maintain a register or data bank of movements and acquisitions of light weapons and their ammunition.

None of the above recommendations have been officially implemented. While worthy of consideration some of these recommendations as in the Sahara-Sahel recommendations, require substantial outside assistance in the way of funding, training and education in order to implement them.

### **Collective Overview of Selected Missions**

A collective assessment of the micro-disarmament aspects of several UN Peace Operations will attempt to high light some of the issues that should be addressed if future missions with a micro-disarmament objective are to be successful. The operations in question had the following micro-disarmament components: the disarming of irregular units and/or individuals, the disarming of combatants, cash/land for weapons, weapons destruction and arms embargoes. A synopsis of comments and observations from participants and analysts

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<sup>43</sup> Klare, 20. It should be noted that the investigations into the supply of light weapons to Rwanda on or before the UN embargo was in place is a matter of continuing confusion. There are currently accusations that a UK firm was involved in brokering third party arms purchases from certain East European countries in defiance of the embargo. Source: CBC news 22 November 1996.

<sup>44</sup> UN. *Interim Report of the International Commission on Rwanda*. S/1996/67, 29 January, 1996.