# **Prílohy**

#### Príloha č. 1 - Situácia v Rwande

#### Rezolúcia BR OSN 912 (1994)

- 8.  $\underline{\text{Decides}}$ , in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the  $\underline{\text{mandate}}$  of UNAMIR as follows:
- (a) To act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease-fire;
- (b) To assist in the resumption of humanitarian relief operations to the extent feasible; and
- (c) To monitor and report on developments in Rwanda, including the safety and security of the civilians who sought refuge with UNAMIR, and authorizes a force level as set out in paragraphs 15 to 18 of the Secretary-General's report of 20 April 1994 for that purpose.
- 9. <u>Decides</u> to keep the situation in Rwanda under constant review and states its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations which the Secretary-General may make concerning the force level and mandate of UNAMIR in the light of developments.

### Rezolúcia BR OSN 918 (1994)

- 3. <u>Decides</u> to expand UNAMIR's mandate under resolution 912 (1994) to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:
- (a) To contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment
- and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;
- (b) To provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations.
- 4. Recognizes that UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United

Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief

### Rezolúcia BR OSN 929 (1994)

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and neighbouring States to bring peace to Rwanda.

<u>Deeply</u> concerned by the continuation of systematic and widespread killings of the civilian population in Rwanda.

Recognizing that the current situation in Rwanda constitutes a unique case which demands an urgent response by the international community.

 $\underline{\text{Determining}}$  that the magnitude of the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region.

6. <u>Calls upon</u> all Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, in

order to enable expanded UNAMIR to fulfil its mandate effectively as soon as

possible and requests the Secretary-General to identify and coordinate the supply of the essential equipment required by troops committed to the expanded UNAMIR.

- 7. <u>Welcomes</u>, in this respect, the offers already made by Member States of equipment for troop contributors to UNAMIR and calls on other Members to offer
- such support, including the possibility of comprehensive provision of equipment
- to specific troop contributors, to speed UNAMIR's expanded force deployment.
- 8. Requests Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to coordinate closely with UNAMIR and also requests the Secretary-General to set up appropriate mechanisms to this end.
- 9. <u>Demands</u> that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end all killings of civilian populations in areas under

their control and allow Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to

implement fully the mission.

## Príloha č. 2 – Situácia v Líbii

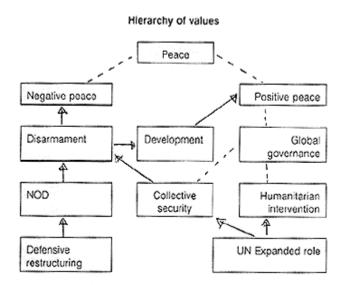
#### Rezolúcia BR OSN 1973 (2011)

#### Protection of civilians

- 4. Authorizes Member States that have notified the Secretary-General, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, and acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General, to take all necessary measures, notwithstanding paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011), to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including Benghazi, while excluding a foreign occupation force of any form on any part of Libyan territory, and requests the Member States concerned to inform the Secretary-General immediately of the measures they take pursuant to the authorization conferred by this paragraph which shall be immediately reported to the Security Council.
- 5. Recognizes the important role of the League of Arab States in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security in the region, and bearing in mind Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, requests the Member States of the League of Arab States to cooperate with other Member States in the implementation of paragraph 4.

### Príloha č. 3 - Humanitárna intervencia v. medzinárodný mier a bezpečnosť

The diagram below illustrates some of the possible inherent dilemmas in the form of a hierarchy of values, with an indication of logical (dotted lines) and causal (arrows) connections:



Negative and positive peace, however, have quite different - perhaps even conflicting - implications:

- Negative peace calls for disarment combined with provisions for collective security.
  One path to disarmament that will not increase the risk of war is a defensive restructuring of the armed forces, to be implemented unilaterally or via arms control.
  A relevant guideline for this process is the concept of non-offensive defence (NOD), more about which below.
- Positive peace calls for development, hence also for disarmament that may allow for a
  reallocation of resources from military to civilian needs. It also calls for a political
  transformation, the gist of which may be captured by the slogan of 'global
  governance'. Global governance may, if only in extreme cases, call for military
  interventions.

Both the attainment of negative and positive peace call for an expanded role for the United Nations as the most appropriate (and only legitimate) framework for global governance, responsible for a reallocation of resources to development purposes, as well as for collective security and humanitarian interventions\*.

<sup>\*</sup> Moller, Bjorn; UN Military Demands and Non-Ofensive Defence Collective Security, Humanitarian Intervention and Peace Support Opperations; Copenhegen Peace Research Institute; 2002