



RESOLUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF RWANDA ON THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE EASTERN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO AND ON THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION (2025/2553 (RSP)) OF 13 FEBRUARY 2025

21 February 2025

The Parliament of Rwanda,

- A. having regard to the European Parliament Resolution (2025/2553(RSP)) of 13 February 2025 relating to the security situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) instructing its President to forward it to the Parliament of Rwanda and other regional and international bodies;
- B. whereas the persistent insecurity in the eastern DRC is deeply rooted in colonial legacy as a result of the arbitrary borders established during the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, the Brussels convention of 1910, and the forced displacement by the colonial administration, left many Kinyarwanda-speaking people within the Congolese territory;
- C. whereas governance failures by the DRC have exacerbated perceptions of these communities as outsiders, fueling ethnic divisions, massacres and hate speech against them, particularly Congolese Tutsi;
- D. whereas the eastern DRC has turned into a stronghold for over 250 armed groups, the most prominent of which is the genocidal militia "Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR)", formed by perpetrators of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda;
- E. whereas the massacres instigated by the DRC Government, in the past three decades, with the support of the FDLR genocidal militia, have resulted in the death of thousands of Congolese Tutsi, and the displacement of hundreds of thousands more, fleeing to various countries across the region, including 100,000 Congolese refugees currently hosted in Rwanda;
- F. whereas the continued attacks and cross-border shelling into Rwanda by the FDLR genocidal militia, with the complicity of the DRC Government, including the deadly assaults in Kinigi (Musanze District) on 1 October 2019, and the recent one in Rubavu on 26 January 2025 which claimed 16 lives and resulted in 177 civilians injured;

- G. whereas the DRC Government has formed a coalition with the stated intent of inflicting regime change in Rwanda; this ever-expanding of belligerent forces is composed of FDLR genocidal militia, ethnic militias known as Wazalendo, Burundian forces, European mercenaries and Southern African Development Community Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC);
- H. whereas the FDLR genocidal militia is now fully integrated in the FARDC and has now become a strategic ally of the Kinshasa Government with which they share a common goal of attacking Rwanda, and causing regime change;
- I. whereas the existential threat to Rwanda posed by the Kinshasa coalition is repeatedly downplayed by the European Parliament and other actors, despite numerous reports and evidence, which recently became more evident after the fall of Goma where the media exposed that the Kinshasa coalition had:
- i. stockpiled heavy weaponry - including attack drones, guided missiles and mortars;
 - ii. dug trenches in direction of Rwanda in anticipation of a direct confrontation;
 - iii. made battle plans to launch a full-scale attack on Rwanda;
- J. whereas the security crisis in the eastern DRC primarily constitutes an internal affair of the Congolese people that require political will and good faith by the DRC Government to address its root causes;
1. condemns the Resolution adopted by the European Parliament for its prejudiced narrative, which deliberately obscures the root causes of insecurity in eastern DRC and Rwanda's legitimate security concerns;
 2. denounces the European Parliament's failure to condemn the FDLR genocidal militia, despite its central role in the ongoing crisis in eastern DRC and the existential threat posed to Rwanda;
 3. deplores the deliberate silence of the European Parliament regarding the persecution of Congolese Tutsi communities, who continue to suffer from hate speech, lynching, cannibalization, and other atrocities;
 4. condemns the European Parliament's selective outrage regarding the March 23 Movement (M23), while ignoring the conditions that led to its existence and its recent resurgence;
 5. calls on the European Parliament to acknowledge the threat posed by violent ethnic extremism from the DRC Government, the FDLR genocidal militia, Burundian forces, and Wazalendo militias, which jeopardize peace and stability in the Great Lakes region;

6. rejects the narrative pushed by the European Parliament that attributes the conflict in eastern DRC to mineral exploitation, conveniently ignoring the fact that the fundamental problem is the DRC Government-funded ethnic divisions, massacres and hate speech against the Congolese Tutsi;
7. further rejects the politicization of development cooperation and the active lobbying efforts by some countries and international organization such as the European Parliament in calling for sanctions against Rwanda;
8. recalls that sanctions have historically failed to bring peace and stability and instead emboldened the DRC Government's continued pursuit of a military solution;
9. decries the DRC Government's collaboration with mercenaries from European Union Member States which constitutes a flagrant violation of the 1977 Convention by the Organization of African Unity (now African Union), and the 1989 UN Convention on the use of mercenaries, and calls on the international community to condemn these actions;
10. reaffirms its support for the resolution of the security crisis in eastern DRC through direct dialogue between warring parties including the M23, in line with the commitments made at the joint Summit EAC-SADC Heads of State and Government that took place in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on 8 February 2025, which was endorsed by the African Union on 15 February 2025;
11. urges the international community, particularly the European Union - whose Member States continue to harbor Rwandan genocide fugitives - to play an active role in combating genocide ideology in all its forms;
12. reaffirms that every sovereign country has the fundamental right to safeguard its territorial integrity and protect its population;
13. calls on all countries, regional and international bodies, to avoid adopting one-sided narratives, such as the one demonstrated by the European Parliament, and instead encourage all warring parties in eastern DRC to engage in meaningful dialogue bringing lasting peace in the Great Lakes region;

14. Resolves that this resolution be forwarded to:
- The President of the European Parliament;
 - The President of the European Commission;
 - The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Union;
 - The Vice President of the European Commission and High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy;
 - The Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC)
 - The President of the Pan-African Parliament;
 - The Secretary General of the East African Community;
 - The Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).