International peace and security

Chapter I

International peace and security

In 2000, the United Nations took action to reform its peacekeeping activities by laying secure and adequate foundations for an effective peacekeeping structure, while providing daily direction and support to the operations in the field. In March, the Secretary-General established a high-level panel to undertake a major review of UN peace and security activities and recommend ways to ensure that future peacekeeping operations were more effective. The panel's recommendations, contained in what was known as the "Brahimi report", after the panel's chairman, Lakhdar Brahimi, were endorsed by the General Assembly in December. In October, the Secretary-General presented a number of practical measures, including resource requirements, to support the broad objectives identified by the panel.

Equally important for the Organization were the growing concerns for the prevention of conflicts and the effectiveness of UN efforts towards post-conflict peace-building. In July, the Security Council held an open debate on conflict prevention during which Member States indicated their broad commitment to improving UN capacity for effective preventive action. In that regard, it took action to prevent the trade in illicit diamonds that were fuelling conflict in Africa. The Council also reviewed the role of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in enhancing the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping and peace-building activities. Moreover, the Council, recognizing that wars and conflicts contributed to the spread of HIV/AIDS, discussed ways to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention awareness skills and advice in UN peacekeeping operations.

During the year, the United Nations deployed 18 peacekeeping operations worldwide, with some 37,719 military personnel and civilian police serving under UN command as at 31 December 2000. The year began with 17 operations in place. Three missions ended during the year, one each in Africa, the Americas and Europe, and one new one was established in Africa. The total number of missions in place at the end of the year stood at 15.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the body responsible for reviewing UN peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, and its open-ended working group made proposals and recommendations to guide the principles, definitions and implementation of mandates and to enhance the capacity of the United Nations for peacekeeping and cooperation with regional groups, particularly in Africa.

The cost of UN peacekeeping operations amounted to $1,756.8 million for the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, compared to $837.8 million during the previous 12-month period, while unpaid assessed contributions for peacekeeping operations amounted to $2,128.9 million as at 30 June 2000, compared to $1,687.6 million in 1999.

The Assembly considered various aspects of peacekeeping financing, financial performance and proposed budgets, the peacekeeping support account and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. It changed the procedure for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations among States and reviewed the new procedure for the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment and the management of peacekeeping assets, including the operation of the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy.

In addition to its peacekeeping operations, the United Nations addressed peace-building and other conflict situations through a number of political and human rights missions and the deployment of the Secretary-General's Special Representatives in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Somalia and Tajikistan.

Maintenance of international peace and security

Heads of State and Government Security Council Summit

In a 4 August statement to the media [S/2000/772], the Security Council President indicated the Council's intention, as a contribution to the General Assembly's Millennium Summit (see p. 47), to meet on 7 September at the level of heads of State and Government to consider the topic "Ensuring an effective role of the Security
Conflict prevention and peace-building

Preventive diplomacy and peacemaking

In a March report "We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century" [A/54/2000], the Secretary-General said that there was near-universal agreement that prevention was preferable to cure, and that prevention strategies had to address the root causes of conflicts, not simply their violent symptoms. Consensus was not always matched by practical actions, however. Political leaders found it hard to sell prevention policies abroad to their public at home, because the costs were palpable and immediate, while the benefits were more difficult for the leaders to convey and the public to grasp. Thus, prevention was, first, a challenge of political leadership. To be successful at preventing deadly conflicts, there had to be a clear understanding of their causes, but no single strategy would be universally effective.

Noting that the majority of current wars were among the poor, the Secretary-General stated that every step taken towards reducing poverty and achieving broad-based economic growth was a step towards conflict prevention. All those engaged in conflict prevention and development, therefore—the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions (the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund), Governments and civil society organizations—should address those challenges in a more integrated fashion.

The Secretary-General further observed that in many poor countries at war, poverty was coupled with sharp ethnic or religious cleavages; the rights of subordinate groups were insufficiently respected, the institutions of government were insufficiently inclusive and the allocation of resources favoured the dominant faction over others. The solution was clear, even if difficult to achieve: promote human rights, protect minority rights and institute political arrangements in which all groups were represented.

Some armed conflicts, however, were driven by greed, not grievance. Often, the control over natural resources was at stake, drugs were often involved, the conflicts were abetted by opportunist neighbours, and private sector actors were complicit—buying ill-gotten gains, helping to launder funds and feeding a steady flow of weapons into the conflict zone. The best preventive strategy in that context was transparency: "naming and shaming". Civil society actors had an enormous role to play in that regard, but Governments and the Security Council should exercise their responsibility. Greater social responsibility on the part of global companies, including banks, was also essential.

Successful strategies for prevention required that old conflicts did not start up again, and that support was provided for post-conflict peace-building. However, it had to be recognized that even the best preventive and deterrence strategies could fail. Other measures, therefore, might be called for, including strengthening the commitment to protecting vulnerable people.

Security Council consideration. Speaking before the Security Council on 20 July [S/PV.4174], during its consideration of the agenda item on the role of the Security Council in conflict prevention, the Secretary-General stated that it was high time that prevention was given primacy in all the Organization’s work. However, he observed that no two wars were alike and no single prevention strategy would be effective everywhere. There was no panacea. Prevention was multidimensional and effective prevention had to address the structural faults that predisposed a society to conflict. The best form of long-term conflict prevention was healthy and balanced economic development and the United Nations had a special role to play in that regard. The Department of Political Affairs, the designated focal point for conflict prevention within the UN system, had set up a Prevention Team to identify situations where UN preventive action could help, and other UN departments and agencies had taken similar measures to strengthen their preventive capacity. The Secretary-General had established a Framework for Coordination to improve interdepartmental and inter-agency links, and the Organization was working more closely with regional organizations. In addition, more than 400 staff system-wide had been trained in prevention and early warning at the United Nations Staff College in Turin, Italy.

The Secretary-General intended to continue to strengthen the Secretariat’s information-gathering and analysis capacity and looked forward to a sys-
tematic exchange with Council members on ways to do that. He recalled his earlier suggestions on steps the Council could take with regard to prevention, including making greater use of fact-finding missions, encouraging States to bring potential conflicts to the Council’s attention and setting up an informal working group or a subsidiary organ to study early warning and prevention. He further suggested that some of the UN Charter’s provisions relating to prevention had been underutilized and proposed that the Council hold periodic meetings at the Foreign Minister level, as provided for in Article 28, to discuss thematic or actual prevention issues; work more closely with the other principal UN organs; and place prevention issues on the agenda of the monthly meeting between the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Council. The Council could also obtain useful information and other assistance from the Economic and Social Council, as envisaged in Article 65; request under Article 96 an advisory opinion on any legal question from the International Court of Justice; and examine ways to interact more closely with non-State actors with expertise in prevention or that could make a difference to it. Civil society, including the corporate sector, also had a vital role to play in defusing or avoiding conflicts.

The Secretary-General believed that the time had come to review all those proposals and those put forward by Council members, and to agree on the most practical ideas for action. He thanked those Governments that had contributed a total of $7.4 million to the Trust Fund for Preventive Action. He believed that, although prevention cost money, intervention, relief and rebuilding broken societies and lives cost far more. Leaders would have to acknowledge that the international community could play a constructive role in internal situations and that that could strengthen sovereignty rather than weaken it. States would also have to give prevention institutions the backing they so urgently needed. Conflict prevention should become the cornerstone of collective security in the twenty-first century.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 20 July [meeting 4174], following the Security Council’s discussion of its role in the prevention of armed conflicts and consultations among Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/25 on behalf of the Council:


The Council stresses the need for the maintenance of regional and international peace and stability and friendly relations among all States, and underlines the overriding humanitarian and moral imperative as well as the economic advantages of preventing the outbreak and escalation of conflicts. It highlights, in this regard, the need to create a culture of prevention. The Council reaffirms its belief that early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, preventive disarmament and post-conflict peace-building are interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict-prevention strategy. The Council emphasizes its continuing commitment to addressing the prevention of armed conflicts in all regions of the world.

The Council recognizes that peace is not only the absence of conflict, but that it requires a positive, dynamic, participatory process where dialogue is encouraged and conflicts are resolved in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. Bearing in mind that causes of conflict are often nurtured in the minds of human beings, the Council calls upon Member States, relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to promote a culture of peace. It recognizes the importance of appropriate implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 1999, for preventing violence and conflicts as well as strengthening efforts aimed at the creation of conditions of peace, and consolidation thereof through post-conflict peace-building.

The Council recalls its important role in the peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter. It reaffirms the importance of its consideration of all situations that might deteriorate into armed conflicts, and of considering follow-up action, as appropriate. In this regard, it expresses continued willingness to consider the use of Council missions, with the consent of host countries, in order to determine whether any dispute, or any situation that might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and to make recommendations for action by the Council, as appropriate. The Council highlights the importance of the full support of all States for the efforts of the Council and other relevant United Nations organs and agencies in developing and implementing appropriate strategies for the prevention of armed conflicts in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. The Council underlines the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes and recalls the obligation of parties to disputes to seek actively a peaceful solution in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter. The Council also recalls the obliga-
The Council also stresses the importance of a coordinated international response to economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, which are often the root causes of armed conflicts.

The Council recalls the essential role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts, in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter, and expresses its willingness to take appropriate preventive action in response to matters brought to its attention by States or the Secretary-General, which it deems likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council encourages the ongoing efforts within the United Nations system to enhance its early warning capacity, and notes in this regard the importance of drawing on information from a variety of sources, given the multiple factors that contribute to conflict.

The Council recognizes the important role of regional organizations and arrangements, including the development of confidence-building measures, with the consent of the State concerned, aimed at preventing the recurrence of armed conflicts, by, inter alia, developing adequate programmes to be employed at the regional level. In this regard, it encourages the strengthening of the modalities of cooperation between the United Nations and such regional organizations and arrangements in the prevention of armed conflict, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter. It expresses its willingness, within its responsibilities, to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in collaborating with the leadership of regional organizations and arrangements in order to develop strategies and programmes to be employed at the regional level. In this regard, it encourages the strengthening of the modalities of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations and arrangements, including in early warning and the mutual exchange of information. It recognizes the need to enhance the capacity of the Organization of African Unity, in particular, its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

The Council recognizes the importance of effective post-conflict peace-building strategies in preventing the re-emergence of conflicts. In this context, it recognizes also the need for close cooperation among bodies of the United Nations system and with other organizations and arrangements in the area of post-conflict peace-building, and expresses its willingness to consider ways to improve such cooperation. It also stresses that the design of peacekeeping mandates that fully take into account operational military requirements and other relevant situations on the ground could help to prevent the re-emergence of conflicts. The Council highlights the importance of strengthening its cooperation with the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter, in the area of the prevention of armed conflicts, including in addressing the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems that are often the root causes of conflicts. It underlines the fact that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute important elements in the long-term development of post-conflict societies and the maintenance of lasting peace, and stresses the importance of international assistance in this regard.

The Council highlights the importance of preventive deployment in armed conflicts, and reiterates its willingness to consider the deployment, with the consent of the host country, of preventive missions in appropriate circumstances.

The Council recalls the emphasis it placed in its statement of 23 March 2000 on the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which can be vital in stabilizing post-conflict situations, reducing the likelihood of renewed violence and facilitating the transition from conflict to normalcy and development. The Council will take appropriate measures, with the consent of the State concerned, aimed at preventing the recurrence of armed conflicts, by, inter alia, developing adequate programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers.

The Council recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building. It stresses the importance of their increased participation in all aspects of the conflict prevention and resolution process.

The Council recognizes the fact that the illegal exploitation of and trade in natural resources, particularly diamonds, can contribute to the escalation of conflicts. The Council is particularly concerned that the proceeds from the illegal exploitation of and trade in high value commodities such as diamonds are providing funds for arms purchases, thus aggravating conflicts and humanitarian crises, in particular in Africa. It therefore expresses its willingness to seek the cooperation of Member States and the business community in curbing the illegal exploitation of and trade in these resources, particularly diamonds, and in effectively implementing the measures imposed by its relevant resolutions aimed at curbing illicit diamond flows.

The Council, while fully conscious of the responsibilities of other United Nations organs, emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council highlights, in particular, the importance of preventive disarmament in averting armed conflicts, and expresses concern that the proliferation and excessive and destabilizing accumulation and circulation of small arms and light weapons in many parts of the world have contributed to the intensity and duration of armed conflicts and pose a threat to peace and security. It calls upon States, international organizations and the business community to increase their efforts aimed at the prevention of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons.

The Council also emphasizes the importance of continued coordinated regional and international
action with regard to small arms and welcomes initiatives such as the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its twenty-fourth special session, held in Washington D.C. on 13 and 14 November 1997, the Regional Action Programme for Tackling Arms Trafficking in Southern Africa, ratified in November 1998 by the European Union/Southern African Development Community ministerial meeting, and the Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, adopted in Abuja on 31 October 1998 by the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States. It welcomes and encourages efforts to prevent and combat the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of and the illicit trafficking in small arms.

The Council underlines the vital importance of effective national regulations and controls on small arms transfers. The Council encourages Governments to exercise the highest degree of responsibility in these transactions. It calls for complementary supply- and demand-side measures, including those against illegal diversion and re-export. It underlines the obligation of all States to enforce existing arms interdiction measures. The Council emphasizes that the prevention of illicit trafficking is of immediate concern in the global search for ways and means to curb the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of small arms, especially in regions of conflict.

The Council recognizes the importance of adequate, stable and predictable resources for preventive action. The Council also recognizes the importance of consistent funding for long-term preventive activities. The Council encourages consideration of conflict prevention in development assistance strategies and recognition of the need to ensure a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to development in the post-conflict stage.

The Council acknowledges the important activities supported by the Trust Fund for Preventive Action, and encourages Member States to contribute to the Fund.

The Council recognizes the increasing demand for civilian police as a critical element in peacekeeping operations, as part of the general approach to conflict prevention. It calls upon Member States to explore ways to meet this demand in a timely and effective way. The Council invites the Secretary-General to include his recommendations in this respect in the report on conflict prevention requested below.

The Council underlines the need for continued in-depth consideration of this issue and, in this regard, invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, by May 2001, a report containing an analysis, and recommendations on initiatives within the United Nations, taking into account previous experience and the views and considerations expressed by Member States on the prevention of armed conflict.

The Council affirms that a reformed, strengthened and effective United Nations remains central to the maintenance of peace and security, of which prevention is a key component, and underlines the importance of enhancing the capacity of the Organization in preventive action, peacekeeping and peace-building.

The Council recalls the statement by its President of 30 November 1999, and reaffirms its willingness to consider the possibility of a meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the issue of the prevention of armed conflicts during the Millennium Assembly.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

**Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict Prevention.** By an 18 July letter [A/55/161-S/2000/714], Japan transmitted to the Secretary-General the G-8 Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict Prevention, adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Group of Eight major industrialized countries at their meeting in Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July. The Ministers outlined a basic conceptual framework for conflict prevention efforts and identified initiatives in the areas of small arms and light weapons, conflict and development, illicit trade in diamonds, children in armed conflict and international civilian police.

**Report of Secretary-General.** The Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization [A/55/1] (see p. 3), said that shifting from a culture of reaction to one of prevention was highly cost-effective in human and financial terms, offering the best possible chance to address the root causes of a conflict and providing a real opportunity to sow the seeds of a durable peace. However, the primary responsibility for conflict prevention lay with Member States, and successful conflict prevention, under UN auspices, required the political will to provide the necessary leadership and resources for action. The Secretary-General welcomed the growing attention Member States were paying to conflict prevention. The far-reaching presidential statements adopted by the Security Council and the G-8 action plan (see above) indicated their broad commitment to improving UN capacity for effective preventive action and it was important that the momentum be maintained. He noted that no region in the world illustrated the need to prevent conflict, and the cost of the failure to do so, more dramatically than Africa.

**Conflict diamonds**

The United Nations, since 1998, had recognized the link between the illegal exploitation of and trade in diamonds and the escalation of conflicts in Africa. In that year, the Security Council, by resolution 1173(1998) [YUN 1998, p. 108], prohibited the import from Angola of all diamonds that were not controlled through the certificate-of-origin regime of the Government of Angola, as part of its sanctions regime imposed on the Na-
to work effectively, the Council, by resolution 1237(1999)[YUN 1999, p. 112], established an independent Panel of Experts to investigate violations of its sanctions, including the diamond trade.

The Panel of Experts, in its final report submitted in March 2000 [S/2000/203], concluded that UNITA’s ability to sell diamonds was based on its access to diamond-rich territories, its easy and protected access to external locations where diamond deals could be transacted and the ease with which illegal diamonds could be sold and traded on major diamond markets, particularly in Antwerp, Belgium, the largest diamond market. The lax controls and regulations governing the Antwerp diamond market facilitated and perhaps encouraged illegal trading activity, while lax controls in Angola facilitated diamond smuggling in that country.

The Panel made recommendations to discourage diamond smuggling and sanctions busting, including the convening of a conference of experts to determine a system of controls that would allow for increased transparency and accountability from the source or origin to the bourse; and the development of a mechanism for identifying diamonds entering diamond centres without a customs declaration, including the establishment of a comprehensive database on diamond characteristics and trends (see also p. 154).

The World Diamond Congress adopted a July resolution in support of the objectives of the measures contained in resolution 1173(1998), which led to the creation of the Kimberley Process.

In a 16 October note verbale [S/2000/998], Angola transmitted to the Security Council President its strategy against conflict diamonds and trade in illicit diamonds.

With regard to Sierra Leone, the Security Council, following the breakdown of the Lomé Peace Agreement [YUN 1999, p. 159], in July placed a mandatory prohibition on the purchase of diamonds from Sierra Leone that were not certified by the Government (resolution 1306(2000)) (see p. 201). It also encouraged the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council and other representatives of the diamond industry to help develop methods and working practices to facilitate the effective implementation of that prohibition. In statement S/PRST/2000/25 of 20 July (see p. 73), the Council expressed its willingness to seek the cooperation of Member States and the business community in curbing the illegal exploitation of and trade in diamonds, and in effectively implementing the measures imposed by its relevant resolutions aimed at curbing illicit diamond flows.

In July [S/2000/662], India transmitted to the Security Council President a resolution on conflict diamonds adopted by the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council of India on 2 May. India also expressed its support for the rules of the diamond industry with respect to stopping all trade in conflict diamonds and for the relevant UN resolutions on the issue.

The Kimberley Process. The Kimberley Process, initiated in May 2000 in Kimberley, South Africa, with subsequent meetings in Luanda (Angola), London and Windhoek (Namibia), evolved out of an inclusive approach by Governments, industry and civil society in the diamond exporting, processing and importing States to find solutions to the problem of conflict diamonds.

Within that framework, a ministerial meeting was held (Pretoria, South Africa, 21 September) [A/55/638], at the invitation of African diamond-producing countries, of Ministers and representatives of the world’s leading diamond exporting, processing and importing States. In a statement adopted at that meeting, the Ministers expressed concern that the trade in conflict diamonds was prolonging wars in parts of Africa, frustrating development efforts and causing immense suffering. Conflict diamonds were understood to be rough diamonds that were illicitly traded by rebel movements to finance their attempts to overthrow legitimate Governments. The Ministers resolved to work together to deny those conflict diamonds access to world markets, while recognizing the difficulty of devising and enforcing measures to prevent their smuggling.

The Ministers welcomed important progress made, including the role of the Security Council in addressing the problem; the initiative of the G-8 summit meeting (Okinawa, Japan, 21-23 July) [A/55/257-S/2000/766] to support practical approaches, including consideration of an international agreement on certification of rough diamonds; national initiatives, especially by Angola (see above) and Sierra Leone, to put in place effective certification schemes, as well as the efforts by trading and marketing centres in Belgium, India and Israel to strengthen regulation of and transparency in the trade; and the proposed steps by the industry, including the resolution agreed at the World Diamond Congress to address the problem (see above).

The Ministers agreed that a comprehensive approach should be explored to deal with the causes and drivers of conflict. The establishment of an intergovernmental body to monitor compliance with the certification system should be investigated, including the relationship between such a body and the World Diamond Council. They expressed their resolve to maintain the momentum
of the Kimberley Process by moving ahead into an intergovernmental process to design a workable international certification scheme for rough diamonds, favouring a simple and effective scheme that did not place undue burden on Governments and industry, particularly smaller producers. The Ministers welcomed the convening of an intergovernmental conference in London to bring together other interested States and to take the multilateral process forward.

**London intergovernmental meeting.** Representatives of 36 Governments, representing the world’s leading rough diamond exporting, processing and importing States, the European Commission and the World Diamond Council met in London on 25 and 26 October to build on the momentum of the Kimberley Process [A/557628]. They welcomed the Kimberley joint ministerial statement (see p. 76) and the action taken by the Security Council to address the problem of conflict diamonds. Participants emphasized the urgency of curbing the trade in conflict diamonds and underlined the need to devise effective and pragmatic measures to address the problem that complied with international law and that would not impede the legitimate diamond industry or impose undue burden on Governments or industry. Participants welcomed the start of a broader process to address the problem, consideration of the key elements of which would include: the creation and implementation of a simple and workable international certification scheme for rough diamonds, based primarily on national certification schemes; the need for national practices to meet internationally agreed minimum standards; securing the widest possible participation; the need for diamond exporting, processing and importing States to act in concert; appropriate arrangements to help secure compliance; and transparency. Participants agreed that the General Assembly debate was an important opportunity to further negotiations on an international rough diamonds certification scheme and agreed to work to ensure that the momentum of the Kimberley Process was maintained and strengthened.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 1 December [meeting 79], the General Assembly adopted resolution 55/56 [draft: A/55/L.52 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 175].

**The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict:** breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,
Expressing its concern over the problem of conflict diamond fuelling conflicts in a number of countries and the devastating impact of these conflicts on peace, safety and security for people in affected countries,
Understanding conflict diamonds to be rough diamonds which are used by rebel movements to finance their military activities, including attempts to undermine or overthrow legitimate Governments,
Recognizing that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,
Recognizing also that the legitimate trade in diamonds makes a critical contribution to economic development in many countries worldwide,
Acknowledging that the problem of conflict diamonds is of serious international concern, and that measures to address the problem should involve all concerned parties, including producing, processing, exporting and importing countries, as well as the diamond industry,
Recognizing the need to address the problem of rough diamonds originating from territories of diamond-producing countries under military occupation by another country,
Emphasizing that these measures should be effective and pragmatic, consistent with international law, including relevant trade provisions and commitments, and should not impede the current legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, and not hinder the development of the diamond industry,
Highlighting the additional important initiatives already taken to address this problem, in particular by the Governments of Angola and Sierra Leone and by other key producing, processing, exporting and importing countries, as well as by the diamond industry and civil society, including the creation by the industry of the World Diamond Council,
Welcoming with appreciation the initiative by the African diamond-producing countries to launch an inclusive consultation process of Governments, industry and civil society, referred to as the Kimberley Process, to deal with the issue,
Taking note of the ministerial statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting on diamonds held in Pretoria on 21 September 2000,
Also taking note of the communiqué issued by the London Intergovernmental Meeting on Conflict Diamonds, held on 25 and 26 October 2000,
1. Calls upon all States to implement fully Security Council measures targeting the link between the trade in conflict diamonds and the supply to rebel movements of weapons, fuel or other prohibited material;
2. Urges all States to support efforts of the diamond producing, processing, exporting and importing countries and the diamond industry to find ways to break the link between conflict diamonds and armed conflict, and encourages other appropriate initiatives to this end, including improved international cooperation on law enforcement;
3. Expresses the need to give urgent and careful consideration to devising effective and pragmatic measures to address the problem of conflict diamonds, the elements of which would include:
and workable international certification scheme for rough diamonds;
(b) Basing the scheme primarily on national certification schemes;
(c) The need for national practices to meet internationally agreed minimum standards;
(d) The aim of securing the widest possible participation;
(e) The need for diamond processing, exporting and importing States to act in concert;
(f) The need for appropriate arrangements to help to ensure compliance, acting with respect for the sovereignty of States;
(g) The need for transparency;

4. Welcomes the offer by the Government of Namibia to convene a workshop of the world’s leading diamond processing, exporting and importing countries, continuing the momentum of the Kimberley Process to consider technical aspects pertaining to the envisaged international certification scheme for rough diamonds;
5. Encourages the countries participating in the Kimberley Process to consider expanding the membership of the Process in order to allow all key States with a significant interest in the world diamond industry to participate in further meetings, and to move ahead with the intergovernmental negotiating process to develop detailed proposals for the envisaged international certification scheme for rough diamonds, in close collaboration with the diamond industry and taking into account the views of relevant elements of civil society;
6. Requests the countries participating in the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly, no later than at its fifty-sixth session, a report on progress made;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the agenda item "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict" would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458).

Post-conflict peace-building

The Secretary-General, in his report on the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century [A/54/2000] (see p. 55), said that while traditional peacekeeping had focused mainly on monitoring ceasefires, the objective of the current complex peace operations of the United Nations was to assist the parties engaged in conflict to pursue their interests through political channels instead. To that end, the Organization helped to create and strengthen political institutions and to broaden their base. It worked alongside Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local citizens' groups to provide emergency relief, demobilize former fighters and reintegrate them into society, clear mines, organize and conduct elections, and promote sustainable development practices.

International assistance to rebuild the economy was an essential complement to that work, as people would quickly become disillusioned with fledgling institutions, and even the peace process itself, if they saw no prospect for any material improvement in their condition. Post-conflict peace-building had helped to prevent the breakdown of numerous peace agreements and to build the foundations for sustainable peace.

Review of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

As requested in Security Council statement S/PRST/1999/21 [YUN 1999, p. 50], the Secretary-General submitted a February report on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration [S/2000/101]. The report reviewed the evolution of UN involvement in the area, identified key elements that favoured the success of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, highlighted ways in which peacekeeping operations had assisted in the past and suggested ways in which the Organization could better support future efforts.

The report noted that, in civil conflicts of the post-cold-war era, a process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration had repeatedly proved to be vital in stabilizing a post-conflict situation, reducing the likelihood of renewed violence and facilitating a society’s transition from conflict to normalcy and development, as well as contributing to strengthening confidence between former factions and enhancing the momentum towards stability. The success of the process depended on the political will of the parties to commit themselves to peace, political leaders building working relationships through commitment to reconciliation and undertaking necessary institutional reforms, and the widespread support and engagement of civil society. However, the complexity and fragility of that process often required the assistance of the international community. An impartial UN peacekeeping operation could play an essential role by helping to create an environment where the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process could ultimately be successful, including paying special attention to the needs of child soldiers.

Although the engagement of UN operations in the process was relatively recent, it had rapidly become a well-established feature of post-cold-war peacekeeping. The first operation to be involved in the process was the United Nations Observer Group in Central America in 1989, which was followed by other UN operations with key re-
sponsibilities for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration: in Angola, Cambodia, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Tajikistan. In others, such as the Central African Republic and Somalia, the Organization had assumed responsibility for only some elements.

The report observed that a UN operation might bring key advantages of impartiality, legitimacy, security, political momentum and resources to a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and had the unique ability to coordinate simultaneous efforts in many different areas. It went on to suggest a number of measures for a peacekeeping operation to advance the process: the basis for it should be provided for in a peace agreement, and the international community’s advocacy might be essential in ensuring its inclusion; and expertise and resources should be provided to a peacekeeping operation that allowed it to offer incentives to combatants, to undertake the destruction of weapons and to monitor and help control regional arms traffic. It might also be necessary for the international community to focus on the economic dimension of arms flows. With regard to demobilization, a review of past experience showed the importance of a strong political role and ample resources for peacekeeping operations, including at times a deterrent capacity. A peacekeeping operation might make direct contributions to reintegration and assist in fostering an appropriate political and socio-economic framework. However, further efforts were necessary to enhance UN access to the skills and resources required. The ability of peacekeeping operations to advance reintegration could also be strengthened through enhancement of institutional coordination within the international community. The international community could respond to the needs of children in the conflict area by promoting the inclusion of child protection in peace agreements and integrating it into the staffing and mandates of UN peacekeeping operations. However, donors should adopt a holistic and long-term view of the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers, which also embraced social healing and economic development. Given the significant staffing and resource implications of those measures, real progress would require sustained political, moral and financial support by the Secretariat and Member States.

The ultimate success of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process might require efforts long after the withdrawal of a peacekeeping operation, including the deployment of a follow-on mission. Such missions might take the form of police or political missions, but it remained crucial that such operations should have a sufficiently broad mandate to make a difference, together with the resources and personnel to achieve that goal. The international community’s key role in post-conflict disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was to provide clear, consistent and determined support to an overall peace process and to offer long-term assistance with development.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 23 March [meetings 4118 & 4119], following the Security Council’s consideration of the Secretary-General’s report on the role of the United Nations in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and consultations among its members, the President made statement S/PRST/2000/10 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 8 July 1999 and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of 11 February 2000. The Council recalls its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and reaffirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping and peace-building activities and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law.

The Council has considered the matter of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment as part of its overall and continuing effort to contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping and peace-building activities in conflict situations around the world.

The Council underlines that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants are mutually supportive and that the success of the process is dependent on the success of each of its steps. The Council stresses that the political commitment of the parties involved in a peace process is a precondition for the success of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes. The Council reaffirms that disarmament and demobilization must take place in a secure and safe environment, which will give ex-combatants the confidence to lay down their arms, and underlines the importance of international assistance for long-term economic and social development to facilitate successful reintegration. In this regard, the Council notes that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration must be addressed comprehensively so as to facilitate a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building.

The Council recognizes that the mandates of peacekeeping missions increasingly include oversight of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as one of their functions. The Council further recognizes the importance of incorporating, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements, with
the consent of the parties, and on a case-by-case basis within United Nations peacekeeping mandates, clear terms for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely collection and disposal of arms and ammunition. The Council emphasizes that the advocacy of the international community is essential in this regard. The Council also underlines the necessity of a clear definition of tasks and division of responsibilities among all actors involved in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including United Nations agencies and programmes, and that this should be reflected, where relevant, in the mandates of peacekeeping operations.

The Council recognizes that effective action to curb the illegal flow of small arms and light weapons into areas of conflict can contribute to the success of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and encourages further efforts and cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and global levels to this end.

The Council underlines in particular the importance of disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating child soldiers, as well as taking into account the problems faced by war-affected children in mission areas. It is therefore imperative that child soldiers be fully included in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and that programmes also be designed to address the special needs of all war-affected children, taking into account differences in sex and age, and their differing experiences in the course of armed conflict, with particular attention to girls. In this regard, the Council requests the Secretary-General to consult relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children’s Fund, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and other relevant organizations with expertise in the field with a view to the development of appropriate programmes, and underlines the importance of coordination in this regard.

The Council welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to include within all peacekeeping operations personnel with appropriate training in international, humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child- and gender-related provisions. In this regard, the Council welcomes the inclusion of a child protection adviser in some of the recent peacekeeping operations, and encourages the Secretary-General to include such personnel in future operations as appropriate. The Council stresses the importance of addressing, in particular, the needs of women ex-combatants, notes the role of women in conflict resolution and peace-building and requests the Secretary-General to take that into account.

The Council recognizes that adequate and timely funding for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is critical to the successful implementation of a peace process, and calls for coordination of voluntary and assessed funding to that end, including among all elements of the United Nations system. The Council welcomes the increasing involvement of the World Bank in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and stresses the importance of support of Member States for its activities in this area. The Council further encourages other international financial institutions to become involved.

The Council stresses that training of peacekeepers in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants continues to be an important asset in the implementation of these activities in mission areas. In that regard, the Council notes that the review by the Secretary-General of lessons learned from disarmament, demobilization and reintegration experiences may assist Member States and others in their training efforts. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to explore avenues of cooperation with existing and new peacekeeping training centres in the implementation of such training programmes.

The Council takes note that the ultimate success of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process may require efforts long after the withdrawal of multidisciplinary peacekeeping operations. In this regard, the post-conflict United Nations presence, including the deployment, as appropriate, of a follow-on mission, may help support the advances made and further make progress on the matter.

The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to address this issue on a regular basis and to draw to its attention any new developments in this area.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

Recommendations of the Panel on UN Peace Operations

The Panel of United Nations Peace Operations (see p. 83), in its August report [A/55/305-S/2000/809], said that peace-building support offices or United Nations political offices might be established as follow-ons to other peace operations, as in Haiti or Tajikistan, or as independent initiatives, as in Guatemala or Guinea-Bissau. They helped to support the consolidation of peace in post-conflict countries, working with Governments and non-governmental parties and complementing ongoing UN development activities. Effective peace-building required active, multidimensional engagements with local parties. Free and fair elections should be part of broader efforts to strengthen governance institutions, and UN civilian police should be tasked to reform, train and restructure local police forces according to international standards. Where required, international judicial experts, penologists and human rights specialists, as well as civilian police, should be available in sufficient numbers to strengthen rule of law institutions, and be authorized to further the work of apprehension and prosecution of persons indicted for war crimes in support of UN tribunals. The human rights component of a peacekeeping operation was critical to effective peace-building,
especially in helping to implement a comprehensive programme for national reconciliation, and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants was an area in which peace-building made a direct contribution to public security and law and order.

The Panel’s recommendations included that the Executive Committee on Peace and Security should propose a plan to strengthen UN capacity to develop peace-building strategies and to implement accompanying support programmes.

In October [A/55/502], the Secretary-General reported that he had instructed the Executive Committee to formulate such a plan by the end of March 2001 to help identify ways in which different parts of the UN system might properly work together to devise country-specific peace-building strategies and to implement them together in the context of the country team.

Other action

The Security Council, in statement S/PRST/2000/7 of 9 March (see p. 855), recognized the importance of the humanitarian dimension to the maintenance of international peace and security and that full and timely support for humanitarian components could be critical in ensuring and enhancing the sustainability of any peace agreement and post-conflict peace-building.

In July [A/55/138-S/2000/693], Namibia transmitted to the General Assembly and the Council the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, adopted at a seminar (Windhoek, 29-31 May) organized by the Lessons Learned Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women.

In resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October (see p. 1113), the Council recognized that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process could significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. It urged the increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict.

Impact of AIDS on peace and security

On 10 January [S/PV.4087], the Security Council considered the agenda item entitled “The situation in Africa”, focusing on the impact of AIDS on peace and security. The Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) told the meeting that war was one of the instruments of AIDS, as rape was one of the instruments of war. Conflict and the resulting movements of people fuelled the epidemic. Refugee men, and particularly women, became vulnerable to HIV infection. Humanitarian aid workers and military and police forces that were well trained in HIV prevention and behaviour change could be a tremendous force for prevention if that was made one of their priorities.

In a 31 January letter [S/2000/75], the Council President informed the General Assembly President that, as a result of those discussions and following further consultations, members of the Council recognized the negative impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa and worldwide and considered that the United Nations should elaborate a comprehensive and effective agenda for action against the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Council suggested that the Assembly review the problem in all its aspects and consider proposing new strategies, methods, practical activities and specific measures to strengthen international cooperation (see p. 1166).

On 17 July, the Council continued consideration of HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations in the context of its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It had before it a 5 July letter from the Secretary-General [S/2000/657], transmitting a note from UNAIDS, which summarized actions taken as a follow-up to the Council’s 10 January meeting on HIV/AIDS in Africa. They included the endorsement by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee of a plan to integrate HIV/AIDS into humanitarian action, focusing on the role of the military and peacekeeping forces in the prevention and spread of HIV, the epidemic’s potential to contribute to social instability and emergency situations, and the need for a set of basic measures to ensure minimum standards of prevention and care before, during and immediately after conflicts or disasters occurred. The UNAIDS secretariat would implement the plan.

Discussions had been held with DPKO and the Civil Military Alliance, a UNAIDS collaborating centre, focusing on ways in which conflict and humanitarian situations sometimes brought about an elevated risk of HIV transmission for refugees and host communities, as well as for UN and NGO personnel. The goal was to promote responsible and safe behaviour among staff providing humanitarian aid and peacekeeping troops and to ensure they were aware of preventive measures to protect themselves. Specific follow-up actions included the development of a UN medical policy on HIV/AIDS for personnel associ-
ated with UN missions. The UNAIDS secretariat would work closely with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund and DPKO on the issue. In addition, the Framework for Action of the International Partnership against AIDS in Africa, comprising a set of agreed principles, goals and targets, was completed and endorsed by the Conference of African Ministers of Health (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, May) and the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board. It brought together, under the leadership of African Governments, the UN system, donor Governments, the private sector and the community sector. The note also summarized progress made at the country level.

(For further details on HIV/AIDS, see PART THREE, Chapter XIII.)

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (11 February-10 March) [A/54/839] recognized the concerns of Member States regarding medical aspects of peacekeeping operations, including the high risk of transmission and contraction of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases facing UN peacekeeping and other personnel in the field. It requested DPKO to incorporate language into the "Guidelines for Military and CIVPOL Participation in Peacekeeping Operations" manuals, to raise peacekeepers' awareness of those diseases, and the Training Unit to promote that awareness through the train-the-trainers programme.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION


The Security Council,

Deeply concerned by the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide, and by the severity of the crisis in Africa in particular,

Recalling its meeting of 10 January 2000 on "The situation in Africa: the impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa", taking note of the note of 5 July 2000 from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, which summarizes follow-up actions taken to date, and recalling also the letter dated 31 January 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the important roles of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in addressing HIV/AIDS,

Stressing the need for coordinated efforts of all relevant United Nations organizations to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in line with their respective mandates and to assist, wherever possible, in global efforts against the pandemic,

Commending the efforts of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to coordinate and intensify efforts to address HIV/AIDS in all appropriate forums,

Recalling the special meeting of the Economic and Social Council of 28 February 2000, held in partnership with the President of the Security Council, on the development aspects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

Welcoming the decision by the General Assembly to include in the agenda of its fifty-fourth session an additional item of an urgent and important character entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in all its aspects", and encouraging further action to address the problem of HIV/AIDS,

Recognizing that the spread of HIV/AIDS can have a uniquely devastating impact on all sectors and levels of society,

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated international response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, given its possible growing impact on social instability and emergency situations,

Recognizing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is also exacerbated by conditions of violence and instability, which increase the risk of exposure to the disease through large movements of people, widespread uncertainty over conditions and reduced access to medical care,

Stressing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic, if unchecked, may pose a risk to stability and security,

Recognizing the need to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention awareness skills and advice in aspects of the training provided to peacekeeping personnel by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and welcoming the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of 20 March 2000, which affirmed this need and the efforts already made by the Secretariat in this regard,

Taking note of the call by the Secretary-General, in his report to the Millennium Assembly, for coordinated and intensified international action to reduce HIV infection rates in persons between 15 and 24 years of age by 25 per cent by the year 2010,

Noting with satisfaction the thirteenth International AIDS Conference, held from 9 to 14 July 2000 in Durban, South Africa, which was the first conference of this type to be held in a developing country and drew significant attention to the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa, and noting that the conference was an important opportunity for leaders and scientists to discuss the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS and estimates of resources needed to address HIV/AIDS, as well as issues related to access to care, mother-to-child transmission, prevention, and development of vaccines,

Bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Expresses concern at the potentially damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of international peacekeeping personnel, including support personnel;
2. Recognizes the efforts of those Member States that have acknowledged the problem of HIV/AIDS and, where applicable, have developed national programmes, and encourages all interested Member States that have not already done so to consider developing, in cooperation with the international community and the Joint United Nations Programme on
HIV/AIDS, where appropriate, effective long-term strategies for HIV/AIDS education, prevention, voluntary and confidential testing and counselling, and treatment of their personnel, as an important part of their preparation for participation in peacekeeping operations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take further steps towards the provision of training for peacekeeping personnel on issues related to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and to continue the further development of pre-deployment orientation and ongoing training for all peacekeeping personnel on these issues;

4. Encourages interested Member States to increase international cooperation among their relevant national bodies to assist with the creation and execution of policies for HIV/AIDS prevention, voluntary and confidential testing and counselling, and treatment for personnel to be deployed in international peacekeeping operations;

5. Encourages, in this context, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to continue to strengthen its cooperation with interested Member States to further develop its country profiles in order to reflect best practices in and country policies on HIV/AIDS prevention education, testing, counselling and treatment;

6. Expresses keen interest in additional discussion among relevant United Nations bodies, Member States, industry and relevant organizations to make progress, inter alia, on the question of access to treatment and care, and on prevention.

**Peacekeeping operations**

In recognition of the increasingly complex task faced by the United Nations as it sought to prevent and resolve conflict, and to keep and build the peace, the Secretary-General established a panel of experts led by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Lakhdar Brahimi, to produce a report that would provide an overview of peace operations and suggest how they might be strengthened. That report—the Brahimi report—was considered by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, whose mandate was to review the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, held a general debate on 11, 14 and 15 February [A/54/893] and, at an extraordinary session in November [A/C.4/55/6], created an open-ended working group to examine the Brahimi report's recommendations.

**Report of Panel on UN Peace Operations**

On 21 August [A/55/305-S/2000/809], the Secretary-General transmitted to the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Coun-
Council should assure that ceasefire or peace agreements with a UN-led peacekeeping operation met threshold conditions, such as consistency with international human rights standards and practicability of specified tasks and timeliness, and should leave authorizing resolutions in draft form until the Secretary-General had firm commitments of troops and other critical mission support elements from Member States. "Rapid and effective deployment capacities" should be defined as the ability to fully deploy traditional peacekeeping operations within 30 days of the adoption of a Council resolution and within 90 days in the case of complex peacekeeping operations. The Council's resolutions should meet the requirements of peacekeeping operations deployed into potentially dangerous situations, especially the need for a clear chain of command and unity of effort. Troop contributors should have access to Secretariat briefings to the Council on matters affecting the safety and security of their personnel, especially those meetings with implications for a mission's use of force.

Concerning information and analysis, the Secretary-General should establish the ECPS Information and Strategic Analysis Secretariat (EI-SAS) to support the information and analysis needs of all members of ECPS, administered by and reporting jointly to the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

In connection with transitional civil administration, the Panel recommended that the Secretary-General invite a panel of international legal experts to evaluate the feasibility of developing an interim criminal code for use pending the re-establishment of local rule of law and local law enforcement capacity.

Regarding mission leadership, the Secretary-General should systematize the method of selecting mission leaders, and the entire leadership of a mission should be selected and assembled at Headquarters as early as possible to enable their participation in key aspects of the mission planning process. The Secretariat should routinely provide the mission leadership with strategic planning guidance and plans for anticipating and overcoming challenges to mandate implementation.

As for military personnel, Member States should enter into partnerships with one another, within the context of the United Nations standby arrangements system (UNSAS), to form several brigade-size forces for rapid and effective deployment. The Secretary-General should be given the authority to canvass Member States to contribute troops to a potential operation once it appeared likely that a ceasefire accord or agreement envisaging an implementing role for the Organization might be reached. The Secretariat should confirm the preparedness of each potential troop contributor to meet the provisions of the memorandum of understanding on the requisite training and equipment requirements prior to deployment. A revolving "on-call list" of about 100 military officers should be created in UNSAS to be available on seven days' notice to augment the nuclei of DPKO planners with teams trained to create a mission headquarters for a new peacekeeping operation.

Concerning civilian police personnel, the Panel encouraged Member States to establish a national pool of civilian police officers for deployment to UN peace operations on short notice, within the context of UNSAS; to enter into regional training partnerships for civilian police in the respective national pools to promote a common level of preparedness; and to designate a single point of contact within their governmental structures for the provision of civilian police to UN peace operations. It recommended that a revolving on-call list of about 100 police officers and related experts be created in UNSAS to be available on seven days' notice to train incoming personnel and give the component greater coherence at an early date. Parallel arrangements should be established for judicial, penal, human rights and other relevant specialists.

As to civilian specialists, the Secretariat should establish a central Internet/Intranet-based roster of pre-selected civilian candidates available to deploy to peace operations on short notice, and field missions should be delegated the authority to recruit candidates from it. The Field Service category of personnel should be reformed, especially at the mid- to senior levels in the administrative and logistics areas, and conditions of service for externally recruited civilian staff should be revised to attract the most highly qualified candidates and to offer greater career prospects. DPKO should formulate a comprehensive staffing strategy for peace operations.

The Panel suggested that additional resources should be devoted in mission budgets to public information and associated personnel and for information technology. The Secretariat should prepare a global logistics support strategy to enable rapid and effective mission deployment within proposed timeliness and planning assumptions. The General Assembly should approve the maintenance of at least five mission start-up kits at the UN Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy, to be routinely replenished from the assessed contributions to operations drawing on them. The Secretary-General should be given authority to draw up to $50 million from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, once an operation
was likely to be established, with the approval of
the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) but prior to the
adoption of a Security Council resolution. The
Secretariat should review procurement policies
and procedures and those governing the man-
gagement of financial resources in the field mis-
sions to provide such missions with greater flexi-
bility in the management of their budgets. The
level of procurement authority delegated to
the field missions should be increased from
$200,000 to as much as $1 million for local goods
and services not covered under systems contracts
or standing commercial services contracts.

The Panel recommended a substantial in-
crease in resources for Headquarters support
of peacekeeping operations, and urged the
Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly his
requirements in full. Headquarters support for
peacekeeping should be treated as a core activity
of the United Nations and funded through the
regular biennial programme budget. Pending
the preparation of the next regular budget, the
Secretary-General should request from the As-
sembly an emergency supplemental increase to
the peacekeeping support account to allow im-
mediate recruitment of additional personnel,
particularly in DPKO.

Integrated mission task forces should be the
standard vehicle for mission-specific planning
and support, serving as the first point of contact
for all such support. Other structural adjust-
ments in DPKO should include the restructuring
of the Military and Civilian Police Division, mov-
ing the Civilian Police Unit out of the military re-
porting chain; the upgrading of the rank and
level of the Civilian Police Adviser; the restruc-
turing of the Military Adviser's Office to corre-
spond more closely to that of the military field
headquarters; the establishment of a new unit to
provide advice on criminal law issues that were
critical to the effective use of civilian police in UN
peace operations; the delegation by the Under-
Secretary-General for Management of authority
and responsibility for peacekeeping-related
budgeting and procurement functions to the
Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Op-
erations for a two-year trial period; the enhance-
ment of the Lessons Learned Unit, which should
be moved into a revamped DPKO Office of Oper-
ations; consideration given to increasing the
number of Assistant Secretaries-General in DPKO
from two to three, with one of the three design-
ated as the "Principal Assistant Secretary-
General" and functioning as the deputy to the
Under-Secretary-General; and the establishment
of a unit for operational planning and support of
public information in peace operations.

With regard to peace-building, the Panel sup-
ported the Secretariat's effort to create a pilot
Peace-building Unit within DPA and suggested
that regular budgetary support for that unit be re-
visited if the programme worked well. That pro-
gramme should be evaluated and, if considered
the best available option, it should be presented to
the Secretary-General as part of the plan to
strengthen the Organization's permanent peace-
building capacity. The Panel also recommended
that regular budget resources for Electoral Assist-
ance Division programmatic expenses be in-
creased to meet the growing demand for its serv-
ices, in lieu of voluntary contributions, and that
procurement, logistics, staff recruitment and
other support services for smaller, non-military
field missions be provided by the UN Office for
Project Services (UNOPS).

The Panel recommended that the field mission
planning and preparation capacity of the Office
of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Human Rights be enhanced, with funding partly
from the regular budget and partly from peace
operations mission budgets.

In the context of the information age, the Panel
said that Headquarters peace and security depart-
ments needed a responsibility centre to devise and
oversee the implementation of common information
technology strategy and training for peace
operations. EISAS, in cooperation with the Infor-
mation Technology Services Division, should im-
plement an enhanced peace operations element
on the current UN Intranet and link it to the mis-
sions through a Peace Operations Extranet.

of 7 September (see p. 64), welcomed the Panel's
report and decided to consider the recommenda-
tions that fell within its responsibility expedi-
tiously. The heads of State and Government at-
tending the Millennium Summit, in resolution
55/2 of 8 September (see p. 49), took note of the
Panel's report and requested the General Assem-
bly to consider its recommendations expedi-
tiously.

Implementation of the Panel's report

Report of Secretary-General. In October, the
Secretary-General submitted to the General As-
sembly [A/55/502] and the Security Council
[S/2000/1081] his report on the implementation of
the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace
Operations. He stated that he had already imple-
mented the Panel's recommendation to designate
a senior official to oversee the report's implemen-
tation, by assigning the Deputy Secretary-General
that responsibility. The Secretary-General's ini-
tial proposals for implementing the recommenda-
dations were in the areas of enhancing the effec-
tiveness of key peace and security instruments;
new mechanisms for improving system-wide integration; enhancing rapid and effective deployment capacities; funding of Headquarters support to peacekeeping operations; the proposed restructuring of DPKO; strengthening other parts of the UN system; and information technology and knowledge management.

With regard to conflict prevention, the Secretary-General said that he would submit, in response to Security Council presidential statement S/PRST/2000/25 (see p. 73), a report on conflict prevention in May 2001. He had also asked the Executive Committees on Peace and Security and on Humanitarian Affairs to explore, together with the Bretton Woods institutions, additional initiatives on conflict prevention, in addition to those he had described in his 2000 annual report on the work of the Organization (see p. 7). He also proposed that the United Nations serve as the focal point for various inter-agency coordinating mechanisms for the formulation of conflict prevention strategies.

In the area of peace-building, the Secretary-General had instructed ECPS to formulate a plan to address stronger measures to reduce poverty and promote economic growth as important dimensions of peace-building, and intended to seek legislative approval for a percentage of a mission’s first-year budget to fund quick-impact projects. He also intended to include comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes in plans for future peacemaking and peacekeeping operations so that they could be included in the operations’ mandates. Future concepts of operations and missions budgets would spell out more clearly what the UN system could collectively do to help strengthen the rule of law and human rights institutions.

As to transitional administration, work on developing an interim criminal code for use by UN operations with transitional administrative mandates had begun and the first draft of interim rules of criminal law and procedure was expected by July 2001.

With regard to peacekeeping operations themselves, the Secretary-General outlined measures that the Secretariat could take to help peacekeepers carry out their mandates and requested an increase in resources for the Military Division (including for the Training Unit) and the Lessons Learned Unit of DPKO.

In order to improve system-wide integration, the Secretary-General proposed creating the ECPS Information and Strategic Analysis Secretariat by January 2001 by consolidating resources of various departments and offices. In addition to providing secretariat services for the Executive Committee and serving as the focal point for cross-cutting strategies and information technology, EISAS would be assigned the role of coordinating the formulation of system-wide peace-building strategies. In that connection, the Secretary-General intended to establish a Peace-building Unit, within EISAS, to be financed from extrabudgetary resources. Further details on the structure and required resources of EISAS would be presented in the report on resource requirements (see p. 91). Concerning the institution of integrated mission task forces, the Secretary-General indicated his intention to do so for the planning and initial deployment phases of all new multidisciplinary operations, as well as in support of peacemaking efforts. The Bretton Woods institutions would also participate in the integrated task force structure during peacemaking and mission planning stages.

Additional resources would be requested to allow DPKO and DPA to perform their coordinating roles effectively.

With regard to enhancing rapid deployment capacities, the Secretary-General said he had asked relevant parts of the Secretariat to use the timelines proposed by the Panel as a basis for evaluating the capacity of existing systems to provide field missions with the human, material, financial and information assets that they required, in quantitative and qualitative terms. As for the selection process for mission leaders, the Secretary-General had decided to form a senior appointments group to oversee the formulation of recommendations. That group, as from February 2001, would, among other functions, expand and centralize the existing senior appointment roster system by consolidating one roster for all senior appointments to peace operations. It would also be asked to recommend training/briefing procedures, to be made standard practice. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Development Group would be asked to make recommendations by March 2001 on improving the selection, training and support of resident coordinators sent to posts with strong prevention and peace-building demands, as well as on procedures for reviewing those currently serving in such posts. Training teams from Headquarters would also deploy in field missions to conduct training in situ, and training cells would be established in each mission to train mission personnel at all levels. Provision would be made in the budgets of peace operations for such training. In addition, the Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) Learning Service, together with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, would develop a systematic approach for briefing and debriefing Special Representa-
lives. Annual seminars, the first of which would be held in 2001, would be organized as a forum for sharing experiences and discussion with Headquarters personnel.

In connection with military personnel, the Secretary-General invited participants in UNSAS to inform DPKO by 1 December 2000 if the assets they had listed in the system were in fact available for immediate deployment. He noted that it would be preferable to have a much smaller number of assets listed than having a large figure that was unrealistic. He also invited participants to indicate at the end of each month any changes to the status of availability of assets. He added that he had asked DPKO to institute procedures to contact UNSAS participants regarding the availability of assets in a mission-specific context and maintain statistics on response rates. To better manage the system, he would be requesting additional resources. Regarding civilian police and related personnel, work had already begun to assist Member States to identify civilian police for peace operations. DPKO had developed "Principles and guidelines for United Nations civilian police operations", which would be published in February 2001, and additional resources were being sought to strengthen the Civilian Police Unit.

In terms of logistics support and expenditure management, the Secretary-General had asked the DPKO Field Administration and Logistics Division, supported by the Department of Management, to address all the issues raised by the Panel that related to that area and to prepare a set of detailed proposals, along with financial implications, for presentation to the General Assembly. To allow the Division to complete the work, he was requesting additional resources, in particular for the Logistics and Communications Service. Concerning the funding of Headquarters support to peacekeeping operations, he was requesting, on an emergency basis, additional resources through the Support Account for 2000-2001. Proposals were also being developed to properly define a predictable baseline level and funding mechanism for Headquarters support to peacekeeping and for temporary increases in activity. He would also be initiating the review called for by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (see p. 90).

The Secretary-General also proposed strengthening and extensively restructuring the Military Division and agreed to establish a distinct unit in the DPKO Office of Operations responsible for operational planning and support of public information components in peace operations.


The Working Group discussed ways to ensure clear, credible and achievable mandates and procedures for handling Council resolutions; mechanisms and procedures for strengthening consultations with troop contributors; benchmarks for ensuring consistency of peacekeeping operations with international human rights conventions; means of ensuring the rapid deployment of adequately equipped missions and ensuring a clear, unified chain of command; and ways to ensure that the rules of engagement were clearly understood. Also discussed were systems to enhance the provision of accurate, timely and comprehensive information, possibilities for involving the Council during peace negotiations and modalities for its involvement in conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building. The results of those discussions were contained in a draft resolution attached to the Group's report [S/2000/1084].

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION


The Security Council,
Recalling its resolution 1318(2000) of 7 September 2000, adopted at its meeting at the level of heads of State and Government in the course of the Millennium Summit,
Reaffirming its determination to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping operations,
Stressing that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
Having welcomed the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, and welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on its implementation,
Having considered the recommendations in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations which fall within its area of responsibility,
1. Agrees to adopt the decisions and recommendations contained in the annex to the present resolution;
2. Decides to review periodically the implementation of the provisions contained in the annex;
3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

ANNEX

The Security Council,

I
Resolves to give peacekeeping operations clear, credible and achievable mandates;
Recognizes the critical importance of peacekeeping operations having, where appropriate and within their mandates, a credible deterrent capability;

Urges the parties to prospective peace agreements, including regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, to coordinate and cooperate fully with the United Nations from an early stage in negotiations, bearing in mind the need for any provisions for a peacekeeping operation to meet minimum conditions, including the need for a clear political objective, the practicability of the designated tasks and timeliness, and compliance with the rules and principles of international law, in particular international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law;

Requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, to make necessary arrangements for the appropriate involvement of the United Nations in peace negotiations that are likely to provide for the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers;

Also requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly and fully informed of the progress in such negotiations with his analysis, assessment and recommendations, and to report to the Council, upon the conclusion of any such peace agreement, as to whether it meets the minimum conditions for United Nations peacekeeping operations;

Requests the Secretariat to continue to provide comprehensive political briefings on relevant issues before the Council;

Requests regular military briefings from the Secretariat, including by the Military Adviser, the Force Commander or the Force Commander-designate, both prior to the establishment of a peacekeeping operation and in the implementation phase, and requests that those briefings report on key military factors such as, where appropriate, the chain of command, force structure, unity and cohesion of the force, training and equipment, risk assessment and rules of engagement;

Also requests regular civilian police briefings from the Secretariat in a similar vein, both prior to the establishment and in the implementation phase of peacekeeping operations with significant civilian police components;

Requests the Secretariat to provide the Council with regular, comprehensive humanitarian briefings for countries where there are United Nations peacekeeping operations;

Encourages the Secretary-General, during the planning and preparation of a peacekeeping operation, to take all possible measures at his disposal to facilitate rapid deployment, and agrees to assist the Secretary-General, wherever appropriate, with specific planning mandates, requesting him to take the necessary administrative steps to prepare the rapid deployment of a mission;

Undertakes, when establishing or enlarging a peacekeeping operation, to request formally that the Secretary-General proceed to the implementation phase of the mandate upon receipt of firm commitments to provide sufficient numbers of adequately trained and equipped troops and other critical mission support elements;

Encourages the Secretary-General to begin his consultations with potential troop contributors well in advance of the establishment of peacekeeping operations and requests him to report on his consultations during the consideration of new mandates;

Recognizes that the problem of the commitment gap with regard to personnel and equipment for peacekeeping operations requires the assumption by all Member States of the shared responsibility to support United Nations peacekeeping;

Emphasizes the importance of Member States taking the necessary and appropriate steps to ensure the capability of their peacekeepers to fulfil the mandates assigned to them, underlines the importance of international cooperation in this regard, including the training of peacekeepers, and invites Member States to incorporate HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national programmes in preparation for deployment;

Underlines the importance of an improved system of consultations among the troop-contributing countries, the Secretary-General and the Security Council, in order to foster a common understanding of the situation on the ground, of the mandate of the mission and of its implementation;

Agrees, in this regard, to strengthen significantly the existing system of consultations through the holding of private meetings with troop-contributing countries, including at their request and without prejudice to the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, in particular when the Secretary-General has identified potential troop-contributing countries for a new or ongoing peacekeeping operation, during the implementation phase of an operation, when considering a change in, or renewal or completion of a peacekeeping mandate, or when a rapid deterioration in the situation on the ground threatens the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers;

Undertakes to ensure that the mandated tasks of peacekeeping operations are appropriate to the situation on the ground, including such factors as the prospects for success, the potential need to protect civilians and the possibility that some parties may seek to undermine peace through violence;

Emphasizes that the rules of engagement for United Nations peacekeeping forces should be fully consistent with the legal basis of the operation and any relevant Security Council resolutions and clearly set out the circumstances in which force may be used to protect all mission components and personnel, military or civilian, and that the rules of engagement should support the accomplishment of the mandate of the mission;

Requests the Secretary-General, following full consultations with the United Nations membership, in particular troop-contributing countries, to prepare a comprehensive operational doctrine for the military component of United Nations peacekeeping operations and submit it to the Security Council and the General Assembly;

Stresses the need to improve the information gathering and analysis capacity of the Secretariat, with a view to improving the quality of advice to both the Secretary-General and the Security Council, and welcomes, in this regard, the clarification provided by the Secretary-General in his implementation report on plans for the establishment of the Executive Committee on Peace and Security Information and Strategic Analysis Secretariat;
Stresses the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy a peacekeeping operation rapidly upon the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution establishing its mandate, and notes that rapid deployment is a comprehensive concept that will require improvements in a number of areas;

Calls upon all relevant parties to work towards the objective of meeting the timeliness for United Nations peacekeeping operations, that is, deploying a traditional peacekeeping operation within thirty days and a complex operation within ninety days of the adoption of a Security Council resolution establishing its mandate;

Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to use these timelines as the basis for evaluating the capacity of existing systems to provide field missions with the human, material, financial and information assets that they require;

Welcomes also the proposal of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations to create integrated mission task forces, and urges the Secretary-General to pursue this or any other related capabilities that would improve United Nations planning and support capacities;

Emphasizes the need for the Secretariat to provide the leadership of a peacekeeping operation with strategic guidance and plans for anticipating and overcoming any challenges to the implementation of a mandate, and stresses that such guidance should be formulated in cooperation with the leadership of the mission;

Welcomes the proposals of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations for improving the capacity of the United Nations to deploy military, civilian police and other personnel rapidly, including through the United Nations standby arrangements system, and urges the Secretary-General to consult current and potential troop-contributing countries on how best to achieve this important objective;

Undertakes to consider the possibility of using the Military Staff Committee as one of the means of enhancing the United Nations peacekeeping capacity;

V

Emphasizes that the greatest deterrent to violent conflict is addressing the root causes of conflict, including through the promotion of sustainable development and a democratic society based on a strong rule of law and civic institutions, as well as adherence to all human rights—civil, political, economic, social and cultural;

Concurs with the Secretary-General that every step taken towards reducing poverty and achieving broad-based economic growth is a step towards conflict prevention;

Stresses the important role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts, and looks forward to his report on that issue, which is to be submitted to Member States by May 2001;

Expresses its continued willingness to consider the use of Security Council missions, with the consent of host countries, in order to determine whether any dispute, or situation that might lead to international tension or give rise to a dispute, is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and to make recommendations for action by the Council where appropriate;

Recalls the statements by its President of 30 November 1999 and 20 July 2000 on the prevention of armed conflict, and welcomes, in this context, the intention of the Secretary-General to send fact-finding missions to areas of tension more frequently;

Recalls also resolution 1296(2000) of 19 April 2000 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and looks forward to receiving the follow-up report of the Secretary-General in this context;

Reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in post-conflict peace-building, and fully endorses the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations;

Calls for the full implementation of its resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000;

VI

Welcomes the decision by the Secretary-General to instruct the Executive Committee on Peace and Security to formulate a plan on the strengthening of the United Nations capacity to develop peace-building strategies and to implement programmes in support thereof, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the basis of that plan;

Recognizes that stronger measures to reduce poverty and promote economic growth are important for the success of peace-building;

Emphasizes, in this regard, the need for more effective coordination of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and reaffirms that adequate and timely funding for these programmes is critical to the success of peace processes;

Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to spell out more clearly, when submitting future concepts of operations, what the United Nations system can do to help to strengthen local rule of law and human rights institutions, drawing on existing civilian police, human rights, gender and judicial expertise;

VII

Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to conduct a needs assessment of the areas in which it would be feasible and useful to draft a simple, common set of interim rules of criminal procedure.

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations convened in November in an extraordinary session [A/C.4/55/6] and created an open-ended working group to examine the recommendations of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, in the light of the Secretary-General's implementation plan (see p. 85).

The Special Committee supported, endorsed or noted most of the Secretary-General's proposals for implementing the Panel's recommendations. It specifically stated that, if the proposal for funding quick-impact projects were implemented, it should be done following consultations with local authorities in an impartial and transparent manner. Details of such projects should be reflected in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General. The Special Committee rec-
ommended that, when mandated by the Security Council as part of a peacekeeping operation, programmes for disarmament, demobilization and integration should be provided with adequate and timely resources. It urged that those programmes be brought into assessed budgets of relevant peacekeeping operations and that their funding be reviewed during examination of the mission's budget.

The Special Committee emphasized the need for clear, credible and achievable mandates and the necessity for strengthening and formalizing the consultation process between the Security Council and troop contributors, especially during the implementation phase of an operation. Concerning the safety and security of personnel, the Special Committee urged that Secretariat briefings to troop-contributing countries should be timely, comprehensive and professional and be accompanied by written briefs.

The Secretariat was urged to work towards deploying peacekeeping operations within 30 days of the adoption of a mandate and within 90 days for a complex operation. Those time frames would require political will and more effective operational capabilities, including an efficient standby arrangements system. The Special Committee recommended that, in the selection of mission leadership, due regard be given to contributions by countries providing troops and civilian police; the expenses of candidates called for interview should be borne by the United Nations, and all concerned permanent missions should be informed of the outcome of the selection process.

The Committee reiterated its request for an expeditious and comprehensive review of the management, structure, recruitment processes and interrelationships of relevant elements within the Secretariat that played a role in peacekeeping operations. That review would be essential for the thorough consideration of DPKO's resource requirements and those of other departments backstopping peacekeeping operations. Pending that review, additional resources should be made available on an emergency basis for staffing DPKO. The Special Committee stressed that approved increases in DPKO's staff should be carried out in an open and transparent manner and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject for consideration by the relevant bodies of the General Assembly. The Special Committee recognized the need to restructure DPKO's Military and Civilian Planning Division, including separating the Civilian Police Unit from the Division. It requested the Secretariat to clarify, at its next regular session, its intention to develop a "military doctrine", a term that was open to several interpretations, thus causing concern to the Special Committee.

The Special Committee expressed deep concern at the delay in reimbursing troop contributors. It encouraged the Secretariat to continue to expedite the processing of all claims and asked the Secretary-General to present a progress report in that regard to the Committee's next regular session. It underlined the need to explore the possibilities for improving the safety and security of UN and associated personnel working in peacekeeping operations.

The Special Committee said it would resume consideration of the Panel's report and the implementation plan at its next session, after completion of the comprehensive review, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee's special session at that time.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 8 December [meeting 83], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth (Special Political and Decolonization) Committee [A/55/572], adopted resolution 55/135 without vote [agenda item 86].

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006(XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 54/81 B of 25 May 2000,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the report of the Panel,

1. Welcomes the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;
2. Endorses the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee, contained in its report;
3. Urges Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;
4. Decides that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfill its responsibilities in this field;
5. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;
6. Decides that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects."
Resource requirements

Report of Secretary-General. In October [A/55/507 & Add.1], the Secretary-General outlined the resource requirements of his proposals to implement the recommendations of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations. He requested $14,675,600, including an increase of 214 posts, on an emergency basis through the support account for the 2000-2001 biennium, and $7,527,300, including an increase of 35 posts, under the regular budget for the same biennium.

Requirements for the 2002-2003 biennium would total $71.4 million, of which $12 million would relate to the regular budget and $59.4 million to the support account.

Report of ACABQ. In December [A/55/676], ACABQ said that although the Secretary-General described his resource estimates as emergency requests, not all of his proposals could be so classified. It also noted that some of the Panel’s recommendations required further study and their financial implications would be submitted to the General Assembly in 2001. In addition, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations had requested a comprehensive review of DPKO’s management structure, recruitment processes and interrelationships. ACABQ had also considered the report of the Special Committee and Security Council resolution 1327(2000) (see p. 87).

ACABQ recommended that the Assembly appropriate an additional amount of $363,000 under section 3, Political affairs, $37,200 under section 27, Management and central support services, and $19,200 under section 32, Staff assessment, of the 2000-2001 programme budget. It also recommended that the Assembly finance an additional amount of $9,190,200 under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

ACABQ recommended acceptance of 93 of the 214 posts requested under the support account and the deferral of consideration of 117. Of the 35 posts requested under the regular budget in the 2000-2001 biennium, ACABQ recommended acceptance of 2 and deferred consideration of 33.

The Assembly, on 23 December, in resolution 55/238 (see p. 1300), approved ACABQ’s recommendations.

General aspects

Standby arrangements and rapid deployment

The Secretary-General, in a January report [A/54/670] on the implementation of the 1999 recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [YUN 1999, p. 51], said that further expansion of the standby arrangements system might be of assistance in enhancing access to expertise in such areas as law, public information and engineering. It was essential that the Secretariat and Member States continue to explore ways to improve the ability to tap such expertise. The two mission start-up kits, held at the UN Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy, had amply proved their value by facilitating the rapid deployment in support of recent major missions, and the Secretariat was working on their urgent replenishment. The Secretariat was also working to identify staff serving in existing field missions who could be deployed at short notice to provide start-up support. In addition, personnel from the Military and Civilian Police Division had been used in the start-up phase of a mission. However, that at times imposed an unmanageable burden on staff at Headquarters, particularly where the Secretariat had to explore startup of more than one mission concurrently. The Secretariat had been unable to obtain full staffing for the rapidly deployable mission headquarters. Filling the six additional posts through redeployment proved to be impossible in view of other immediate demands on staff time. The Secretariat intended to explore other options through which that could be achieved. It also considered that the concept of linking the standby arrangements system with procedures for contingent-owned equipment merited further consideration.

At its 2000 session [A/54/839], the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, noting that contingent-owned equipment was an indispensable element in an effective rapid deployment capability, urged the Secretariat to expedite its work to link such equipment to the standby arrangements system in order to realize its full potential for rapid deployment capability. Where critical start-up materiel and services were subject to extended procurement lead time, the Secretariat should maintain a minimum stock of such items on hand. Appropriate General Assembly bodies should explore additional contracting authority mechanisms to permit accelerated procurement of such items, and formulate a mechanism to facilitate third-party loans of operational equipment to Member States participating in peacekeeping operations within the context of the contingent-owned equipment concept.

Expressing dissatisfaction over the lack of progress in implementing further the concept of the rapidly deployable mission headquarters, the Special Committee regretted that the remaining six mission headquarters military positions had not been established. It recommended that they be established and filled as quickly as possible, and that the rapidly deployable mission head-
quarters requirement be incorporated into the structural review of the management of peacekeeping operations requested by the Special Committee. The Special Committee called on the Secretariat to recommend measures, particularly with regard to the ability of missions to accept and deploy civilian police personnel, to overcome the problem of delays caused by the lack of suitable accommodation, in consultation with troop-contributing States, as part of the mission start-up kit concept.

The Special Committee reiterated its support for funding to permit immediate replenishment of the mission start-up kits at the Logistics Base so as to restore that element of rapid deployment capacity to its full effectiveness. It encouraged the Secretariat to review the role and function of the Base to promote its potential as a forward logistics and materiel staging area for peacekeeping operations.

Consultations with troop contributors

In its March report [A/54/839], the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations emphasized that the planning process within DPKO should be more transparent and effective and troop-contributing countries should be consulted at the earliest stages of mission planning. Consultations between the Security Council and troop-contributing countries should be used to their fullest extent in the elaboration, change and extension of UN peacekeeping mandates and, when authorizing force, the Council should, in all cases, adhere to the relevant provisions of the Charter.

The Special Committee reiterated its request that copies of the Secretary-General's reports to the Council be provided to troop-contributing countries in a timely manner prior to the convening of troop and police contributor meetings. It regretted that progress reports did not reflect the Secretary-General's undertaking to ensure that the Special Committee was consulted in the development of policy and issues affecting peacekeeping personnel and reiterated the request that it be consulted prior to the finalization of all such policies and issues.

The Special Committee recommended that Member States concerned be fully consulted and provided on a timely basis with a copy of all UN internal investigations or inquiries into incidents, including the final outcome reached, which involved the death or injury of personnel from Member States or loss/theft of property of Member States. Consultation with Member States was also necessary when mission authorities took any action, including repatriation or investigation in the event of misconduct by peacekeeping personnel. In that context, the Special Committee emphasized that the national contingent commanders had the sole authority for any disciplinary action in respect of misconduct by a member of their contingent. The Special Committee noted the difficulties experienced by Member States in prosecuting personnel repatriated from mission areas who were accused of having committed serious crimes. It recommended that, in cases of gross misconduct, Member States concerned be invited to take part in the investigation, including through representation in the force-level international military police unit, bearing in mind the need to maintain discipline in the mission area and the desirability of justice being done in all such cases.

Civilian police

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/54/839] recognized that the increased role of civilian police components in UN peacekeeping operations should be adequately reflected in DPKO structures and stressed the need further to strengthen the Civilian Police Unit and enhance the Civilian Police Adviser's role. Care should be taken that police and military tasks were clearly defined and differentiated. The Secretariat should urgently develop, in consultation with Member States, a comprehensive set of policies on civilian police activities to be articulated through the guidelines for civilian police that the Special Committee had asked the Secretariat to prepare. The development of those guidelines should be finalized as soon as possible and should include procedures and standards for the selection, training and deployment of civilian police, as well as for the effective coordination of civilian police matters at Headquarters and the conduct of operations in the field. Where UN peacekeeping operations were mandated to develop a domestic police service, activities such as recruitment, selection and training of local police officers should be undertaken at an early stage in the operation. In that regard, mission budgets should contain sufficient resources for the establishment of local police academies.

The Special Committee viewed with concern the inability of the international community to meet the requirements for UN civilian police and requested the Secretariat to explore alternatives for meeting the increasing demand, including the use of qualified non-active service personnel. Noting that the use of English as the only accepted language of work in most UN civilian police operations denied the participation of many non-English-speaking countries, it recommended that the Secretariat expand ways to ensure wider participation by Member States, keeping in mind
the need to maintain safe, secure, efficient and effective field missions. The Special Committee also recommended that the modalities of the Selection Assistance Team concept be clarified and incorporated into the civilian police guidelines and that operationally effective Selection Assistance Team testing standards be developed. Rules of engagement for UN civilian police personnel mandated to carry arms should be formulated and the development, finalization and implementation of rules of engagement should be undertaken in all cases in consultation with Member States.

**Safety and security**

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/54/839] emphasized that appropriate protection and security measures should be included in the design and planning of peacekeeping operations, that initial mission cost estimates should provide for personnel safety, that missions should be provided with the necessary logistics support, that personnel safety and security should be stressed in pre-deployment training standards and that status-of-forces agreements/status-of-mission agreements should include measures to enhance personnel safety, based on the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel [YUN 1994, p. 1289]. The Special Committee urged DPKO to complete as soon as possible a general and comprehensive review of security arrangements and encouraged the Secretariat to convene a seminar on the safety and security of UN personnel in peacekeeping operations to facilitate the review. DPKO's Air Safety Unit should also be considered a part of the Secretary-General’s comprehensive review. All peacekeeping personnel should receive security briefings upon arrival in the mission area, be briefed on major potential threats associated with the environment and given specific guidance to avoid hazardous situations. The Special Committee requested that a reference to the need to strictly observe mandatory air safety requirements of Member States be incorporated in the Operations Manual and specific provisions to that effect included in Secretariat contracts with commercial carriers for night flying operations.

The Special Committee reiterated the role that UN public information, especially radio, could play in enhancing personnel safety and security in peacekeeping operations. It expressed support for the Secretariat’s efforts to address public information requirements in the planning and start-up of peacekeeping operations and for close cooperation between DPKO and the Department of Public Information.

The Security Council, in statement S/PRST/2000/4 of 9 February, encouraged the Secretary-General to complete a general and comprehensive review of security in peacekeeping operations with a view to elaborating and undertaking further specific and practical measures to increase the safety of UN and associated personnel (see p. 1345).

**Protection of civilians in armed conflict**

On 14 February [S/2000/119], the Security Council President informed the General Assembly of the request of the Council’s informal working group on the protection of civilians in armed conflict that the Assembly’s Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations consider four of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General’s 1999 report on the subject [YUN 1999, p. 648]. The recommendations related to taking steps to strengthen the Organization’s capacity to plan and deploy rapidly, including enhancing participation in the UN standby arrangements system; support for a public ombudsman to be attached to all peacekeeping operations to deal with complaints from the public about the behaviour of UN peacekeepers and the establishment of an ad hoc fact-finding commission to examine reports on alleged breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law committed by members of UN forces; requesting deploying Member States to report to the United Nations on measures taken to prosecute members of their armed forces who violated those laws while in the service of the United Nations; and mobilizing international support for national security forces, from logistical and operational assistance to technical advice, training and supervision.

On 7 April [S/2000/298], the Assembly President transmitted to the Council President a letter of 1 April from the Chairman of the Special Committee that drew attention to the paragraphs of the Special Committee’s report addressing the issues of rapid deployment and planning capacity and troop-contributing countries reporting to the United Nations on measures taken to prosecute those of its members violating international humanitarian and human rights law. The letter stated that the Special Committee’s schedule did not allow for substantive consideration of the establishment of a public ombudsman or mobilizing international support for national security forces. Those issues would be taken up in 2001.

The Council, in resolution 1296(2000) of 19 April (see p. 667), welcomed the Special Committee’s work and encouraged the General Assembly
to continue consideration of protection of civilians in armed conflict.

Integrating the protection of children in UN peacekeeping operations

The Secretary-General, in his July report on children and armed conflict [A/55/163-S/2000/712], said that, in recognition of the critical roles peacekeeping missions played in protecting children, the Security Council, in resolutions 1260(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 161] and 1279(1999) [ibid., p. 92] had incorporated the protection of children into the mandates of the missions in Sierra Leone and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and had adopted the proposal that senior child protection officers be deployed with peacekeeping operations. DPKO, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in collaboration with other UN agencies, had finalized the terms of reference for child protection advisers. Two peacekeeping operations currently had senior child protection advisers on the ground; two were seconded from UNICEF and a third was previously with a UN peacekeeping operation. The United Nations, in keeping with the affirmation in Council resolution 1296(2000) that peacekeeping operations should include a mass media component to disseminate information about child protection, was working with radio stations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, the Kosovo province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Liberia to ensure responsible broadcasting practices and programmes. Entities such as UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNDP often worked with local and international broadcasters to produce radio material that addressed key themes, such as the rights of children and their protection.

The Secretary-General recommended that the Council ensure that the mandates of all relevant UN peacekeeping operations included monitoring and reporting on the protection of children, and that Member States ensure the appropriate training and education of all civilian, military, police and humanitarian personnel involved in UN peacekeeping operations on international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, especially on the rights and protection of children and women. Such training should be provided in advance of deploying troops to UN operations.

The Council, in resolution 1314(2000) of 11 August (see p. 723), reaffirmed its readiness to continue to include child protection advisers in future peacekeeping operations.

Status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/54/839] expressed disappointment that the compendium of instances in which the Organization was due restitution, as a result of non-compliance with status-of-forces agreements or other agreements, was still not completed, and reiterated the need for the Secretary-General to fulfill ACABQ's 1996 request [YUN 1996, p. 36] that the compendium be provided and that claims submitted by Member States be withheld until the matter of expenditures was resolved. It concurred with the requirement for flexible application of the model status-of-forces agreement to accommodate changing developments in peacekeeping practice and welcomed the inclusion in future agreements of provisions regarding the responsibility of host Governments in respect of the safety and security of UN and associated personnel.

The Special Committee attached the same importance to status-of-mission agreements as it did to status-of-forces agreements and requested the Secretariat to report to it on the possibility of developing a model status-of-mission agreement, in consultation with Member States.

Training

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/54/839] stressed the importance of participants in peacekeeping operations being given, prior to deployment, specific training that addressed local cultural sensitivities, including gender-sensitivity training, and encouraged the Secretariat, as well as Member States, to include and develop that aspect in their efforts to promote training norms for UN peacekeeping personnel. It expressed concern that the shortfall in staff in DPKO's Training Unit would have a negative effect on its work and recommended that it be corrected.

The Special Committee noted the Secretariat's efforts to provide training materials in all UN official languages and asked the Secretary-General for an update on the issue, including measures taken to secure funding. It recommended that the United Nations Training and Assistance Team concept be broadened to include additional functional areas of peacekeeping, such as communications, finances, personnel administration, engineering and other more specific areas of general logistics.

The Special Committee encouraged the Secretariat to continue to provide assistance for the conduct of regional training programmes, and to continue to pay attention to gender-sensitivity training. It requested that consideration be given
to including a member of the Training Unit in the pre-mission technical survey team to assess the unique training requirements for each mission. The Special Committee emphasized that activities of the Training Unit should take into account the increased requirements of civilian police in peacekeeping operations and called for enhanced cooperation between Member States in training civilian personnel for UN peacekeeping operations, pursuant to UN training standards.

**Comprehensive review of peacekeeping**

**Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations**

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 54/81 A [YUN 1999, p. 56], the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations continued its comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all its aspects [A/54/839]. In response to the Committee's request, the Secretary-General submitted in January a report on the implementation of its recommendations [A/54/670].

The Special Committee held an organizational meeting on 11 February and a general debate on 11, 14 and 15 February; the informal open-ended working group met from 16 February to 10 March. The Special Committee held a special session in November to consider the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (see p. 83).

The Special Committee, noting that during the preceding year there had been a sudden surge in UN peacekeeping efforts in different parts of the world, considered it essential for the Organization to be in an effective position to maintain international peace and security, including by improving the capacity to assess conflict situations, by effective planning and management of peacekeeping operations and by responding quickly and effectively to any Security Council mandate. The Special Committee, taking note that the Council had recently mandated peacekeeping operations that, in addition to the traditional tasks of monitoring and reporting, included a number of other mandated activities, stressed the importance of an effective DPKO that was structured efficiently and staffed adequately. It stressed the importance of consistently applying the principles and standards it had set forth for the establishment and conduct of peacekeeping operations and emphasized the need to continue to consider those principles, as well as peacekeeping definitions, in a systematic fashion. New proposals or conditions concerning peacekeeping operations should be discussed in the Special Committee.

The Special Committee stressed the importance of a correctly staffed and flexible DPKO, capable of responding swiftly and effectively to the increased demands placed on it by the planning and deployment of missions, and the need for a comprehensive and coordinated management of peacekeeping operations, at Headquarters and in the field. It reinforced the need to ensure that DPKO's structure and staffing contained an effective and efficient medical planning and support capacity.

The Special Committee encouraged the Secretariat to continue using coordination mechanisms within the Secretariat to avoid duplication and overlap and to maintain contact with UN agencies and regional organizations. It noted that the increasing complexity of peacekeeping operations placed additional demands on the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in discharging that critical coordination function in the field and stressed that they be granted the authority and resources to fulfill their responsibilities efficiently and effectively.

The Special Committee reiterated the importance of transparency in selecting troop contributors, particularly in the use of the UN standby arrangements system, welcomed increased contributions of Member States to the system, and encouraged Member States that had not already done so to join it. The Secretariat was encouraged to consult first with contributors to the system and also with other Member States regarding capabilities to overcome the deficiencies referred to by the Secretary-General in his 1999 report [YUN 1999, p. 52].

The Special Committee stressed the importance of timely, efficient, transparent and cost-effective procurement of goods and services in support of peacekeeping operations, and invited the Secretariat to explore ways to enhance logistics readiness of the Organization, in particular through a broader use of the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, reserve stocks and a reassessment of the start-up kits, including their scope and number. The Secretariat was asked for a status report on procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive review of the procurement and requisitioning process, to include in his annual report on procurement reform a detailed section addressing field procurement, with particular emphasis on a more flexible and timely contracting mechanism for new missions, including local procurement,
and to address, in detail, peacekeeping procurement in his next report to the Special Committee.

The Committee, while noting progress made in developing the Operational Support Manual, recommended that it be harmonized with other related mission support manuals. It emphasized the urgent need to develop an overarching logistics concept to guide the efficient coordination between planning and management, establish a cost-effective use of resources, integrate support to civilian, military and civilian police staff in the field and produce an up-to-date set of contractual and procurement regulations. The Special Committee expressed the hope that its recommendations would be further considered by the contingent-owned equipment post-Phase V Working Group (see p. 108) in 2001. In that regard, Member States were asked to submit the data required. The Special Committee welcomed the circulation of the revised Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-owned Equipment of Troop-contributing Countries Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (the COE Manual-2000) for comments by Member States and requested the Secretariat to update the Manual and to make it available at the earliest opportunity in all UN official languages.

The Special Committee recommended that the Lessons Learned Unit convene a meeting of interested Member States to develop mechanisms for validating lessons learned at the field level, that the Secretary-General include an update on that issue in his next report, and that experience derived from past peacekeeping operations be incorporated into peacekeeping policy and planning to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future missions. The Secretary-General was asked to address the need for full commitment and additional resources to be given to the conduct of peacekeeping operations in Africa in his next progress report to the Special Committee.

The Special Committee encouraged the Secretariat to formalize a mechanism for retaining lessons learned from disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and recommended that those programmes be provided with adequate resources. To promote compliance with the objectives of those programmes within a peacekeeping operation, mission planners should ensure that the security of disarmed soldiers was an integral part of any programme. Mission planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration aspects of peacekeeping operations should accommodate the special needs of women and children in such programmes.

The Special Committee emphasized the need to differentiate between peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance. However, if protection of humanitarian assistance was a mandated task of a UN peacekeeping operation, both should be coordinated to ensure that they were not working at cross purposes and that humanitarian assistance was impartial.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 25 May [meeting 97], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee [A/54/577/Add.1], adopted resolution 54/81 B without vote [agenda item 90].

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006(XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 54/81 A of 6 December 1999,

Affirming that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

Considering the contribution that all States Members of the Organization make to peacekeeping,

Noting the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by many Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries,

Bearing in mind the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. Welcomes the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;

2. Endorses the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee, contained in paragraphs 46 to 171 of its report;

3. Urges Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;

4. Reiterates that those Member States that become personnel contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chairman of the Special Committee, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;

5. Decides that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;

6. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Comprehensive re-
view of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”.

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the agenda item "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects" would remain for consideration during the resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458).

Exit strategy in peacekeeping operations

In a 6 November letter [S/2000/1072], the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General of its intention to organize an open debate in the Security Council on the Council's decision-making in respect of mission closure and mission transition. The Netherlands said that the Council often had to decide whether to extend, modify or terminate the mandate of a particular operation, and there had been cases in which the Council decided to end a mission or to reduce significantly its military component, only to have those situations remain unstable or, worse, descend again into violence and chaos soon thereafter. That seemed to contradict the Council's mandate, as contained in the Charter, to facilitate the establishment of a self-sustaining peace, or at least a durable absence of violence.

In a paper annexed to its letter, the Netherlands further explained that the use of the term "exit strategy" to refer to the withdrawal or termination phase of a peacekeeping operation was misleading because it did not link the end of a mission to the mission's objectives. What was required, rather, was an overall strategy: a long-term plan designed to lead to a self-sustaining peace in the conflict area. "Exit" should be based on the successful fulfilment of a mission mandate as signified by the achievement of a lasting peace, which in turn rendered a continued mission presence unnecessary. That could be the result of a transition from one type of peace operation to another, reflecting the changing nature and intensity of a conflict. Such an approach would entail more careful consideration of the objectives to be pursued by the proposed mission and the resources required to achieve them.

When such a strategy was not viable, an alternative might be to provide a stabilizing presence in the conflict area. In such cases, however, the Council would have to acknowledge the long-term commitment involved. The Council should also ponder whether a prolonged presence would be beneficial to peace efforts. It should therefore engage in more realistic and frank debates and negotiations regarding the true nature of the situation under consideration and the desired outcome.

The Netherlands used the examples of UN experiences in Haiti, Liberia and Mozambique as case studies to support its argument.

On 15 November [meeting 4223], the Security Council discussed the letter from the Netherlands.

By a 30 November letter [S/2000/1141], the Council President informed the Secretary-General that the Council considered its debate a useful input on an issue that merited further study and requested him to submit by April 2001 a report on the issue, including an analysis and recommendations, taking into account the responsibilities of different organs of the UN system and the views expressed during the debate. In that regard, the Council invited Member States to facilitate the preparation of the report, which should be made available also as a document of the General Assembly.

Operations in 2000

On 1 January, 17 UN peacekeeping operations were in place—3 in Africa, 1 in the Americas, 5 in Asia, 5 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East. During the year, 3 operations ended and 1 was launched. The total number of operations deployed in 2000 was 18; the number in place at the end of the year was 15.

Africa

In Africa, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) ended in February. On 31 July, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea to put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities between the two countries and to prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities. In February, the Council expanded the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and the strength of its military component to ensure that the provisions of the 1999 Lome Peace Agreement [YUN 1999, p. 159] were implemented in full. The Council extended UNAMSIL several times during the year; in December it extended the Mission to 31 March 2001. The United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) continued to help implement the 1999 Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement [ibid., p. 87]. Its mandate, which the Council expanded in February to monitor implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of its implementation, was extended until 15 June 2001. The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) continued to moni-
Political and security questions

In October, the Council extended its mandate until 28 February 2001. (See next chapter.)

The Americas

In the Americas, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) ended in March (see p. 250).

Asia

In Asia, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) continued to monitor the demilitarized zone along the border between the two countries. In May, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) ended.

Elsewhere in Asia, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) remained in place to monitor the ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir (see p. 319). The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), responsible for the Territory's overall administration, remained in place (see p. 278).

Europe


Middle East

In the Middle East, the mandates of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) were extended until 31 January 2001 and 31 May 2001, respectively. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) continued to assist both peacekeeping operations in their tasks.

Other missions

In addition to peacekeeping, the United Nations supported a number of political and human rights missions worldwide. In Africa, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau continued to assist in the transition from conflict management to post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction. The Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola until October to assist in capacity-building, humanitarian assistance and the promotion of human rights. The Organization continued to support the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, located in Nairobi, Kenya, the United Nations Office in Burundi and the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia. In February, the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to establish, until 15 February 2001, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic to support efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, as well as national reconstruction and economic recovery.

In the Americas, the General Assembly extended the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala until 31 December 2001, while the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti continued to assist in that country's economic rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, established by Security Council resolution 1284(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 230] to monitor Iraq's compliance with Council resolutions on its disarmament, had not been deployed. The United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan continued its efforts to facilitate a political process aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement of the internal conflict there. In June, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Tajikistan to provide a political framework and leadership for post-conflict peace-building. In Papua New Guinea, the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville continued to assist in the promotion of political dialogue among parties to the 1998 Lincoln Agreement [YUN 1998, p. 319]. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United Nations Command continued in 2000 to implement the maintenance of the 1953 Armistice Agreement [YUN 1953, p. 136]. In November, the Council supported the Townsville Peace Agreement for the cessation of hostilities in Solomon Islands and welcomed the establishment of the International Peace Monitoring Team composed of unarmed military personnel and civilian police from Australia and New Zealand.

(For the financing of UN political missions, see PART FIVE, Chapter II.)
Roster of 2000 operations

**UNTSO**
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization  
Established: June 1948.  
Mandate: To assist in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine.  
Strength as at December 2000: 150 military observers.

**UNMOGIP**  
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan  
Established: January 1949.  
Mandate: To supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir.  
Strength as at December 2000: 46 military observers.

**UNFICYP**  
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus  
Established: March 1964.  
Mandate: To prevent the recurrence of fighting between the two Cypriot communities.  
Strength as at December 2000: 1,213 troops, 33 civilian police.

**UNDOF**  
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force  
Established: June 1974.  
Mandate: To supervise the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights.  
Strength as at December 2000: 1,034 troops.

**UNIFIL**  
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon  
Established: March 1978.  
Mandate: To confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, restore peace and security, and assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.  
Strength as at December 2000: 5,802 troops.

**UNIKOM**  
United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission  
Mandate: To monitor the demilitarized zone along the border between Iraq and Kuwait.  
Strength as at December 2000: 903 troops, 193 military observers.

**MINURSO**  
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara  
Mandate: To monitor and verify the implementation of a settlement plan for Western Sahara and assist in the holding of a referendum in the Territory.  
Strength as at December 2000: 27 troops, 203 military observers, 31 civilian police.

**UNOMIG**  
United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia  
Established: August 1993.  
Mandate: To verify compliance with a ceasefire agreement between the parties to the conflict in Georgia and investigate ceasefire violations; expanded in 1994 to include monitoring the implementation of an agreement on a ceasefire and separation of forces and observing the operation of a multinational peacekeeping force.  
Strength as at December 2000: 103 military observers.

**UNMOT**  
United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan  
Mandate: To assist in monitoring a temporary ceasefire agreement between the parties to the conflict in Tajikistan.  
Strength as at May 2000: 1 military observer, 2 civilian police.

**UNMIBH**  
United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (including the International Police Task Force (IPTF))  
Established: December 1995.  
Mandate: To monitor and facilitate law enforcement activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, train and assist law enforcement personnel in carrying out their responsibilities, advise government authorities on the organization of civilian law enforcement agencies, and assess threats to public order and the agencies' capability to deal with such threats.  
Strength as at December 2000: 1,808 civilian police, 5 military observers.

**UNMOP**  
United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka  
Established: January 1996.  
Mandate: To monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula.
Strength as at December 2000: 27 military observers.

**MIPONUH**
United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti
Established: November 1997.
Terminated: March 2000.
Mandate: To continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police, including monitoring Haitian National Police field performance.
Strength as at February 2000: 201 civilian police.

**MINURCA**
United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
Established: March 1998.
Mandate: To assist in maintaining and enhancing security and stability in Bangui and the immediate vicinity of the city; to supervise, control storage and monitor the final disposition of all weapons retrieved in the course of the disarmament exercise; and to assist in a short-term police trainers programme and in other capacity-building efforts of the national police and provide advice on the restructuring of the national police and special police forces.
Strength as at February 2000: 429 troops, 9 civilian police.

**UNMIK**
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
Established: June 1999.
Mandate: To promote, among other things, the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, perform basic civilian administrative functions, organize and oversee the development of provisional institutions, facilitate a political process to determine Kosovo’s future status, support reconstruction of key infrastructure, maintain civil law and order, protect human rights and assure the return of refugees and displaced persons.
Strength as at December 2000: 4,411 civilian police, 39 military observers.

**UNTAET**
United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
Established: October 1999.
Mandate: To provide security and maintain law and order, establish an effective administration, assist in the development of civil and social services, ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance, support capacity-building for self-government and assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development.
Strength as at December 2000: 7,765 troops, 1,398 civilian police, 124 military observers.

UNAMSIL
United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
Established: October 1999.
Mandate: To cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and other parties in the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed at Lome, Togo, on 7 July 1999, including, among other things, to assist in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan, monitor adherence to the ceasefire agreement of 18 May 1999, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and provide support to the elections.
Strength as at December 2000: 10,137 troops, 249 military observers, 34 civilian police.

**MONUC**
United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Mandate: To establish contacts with the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement, provide technical assistance in implementation of the Agreement, provide information on security conditions, plan for the observation of the ceasefire, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and assist in the protection of human rights.
Strength as at December 2000: 24 troops, 183 military observers.

**UNMEE**
United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
Established: July 2000.
Mandate: To establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities and prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission.
Strength as at December 2000: 1,633 troops, 144 military observers.

**Financial and administrative aspects of peacekeeping operations**

**General aspects**
Expenditures for peacekeeping activities amounted to $1,756.8 million for the period
1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, compared to $837.8 million during the previous 12-month period.

The financial situation of UN peacekeeping operations continued to be affected by serious cash shortages, necessitating borrowing from and among peacekeeping funds, while substantial amounts of obligations for reimbursement to Member States for troop costs and contingent-owned equipment remained unpaid.

As at 30 June 2000, the total unpaid assessed contributions for peacekeeping operations amounted to $2,128.9 million, compared to $1,687.6 million in 1999. Available cash for all operations totalled $787 million, while total liabilities were more than twice as much, at $1,942.5 million.

Notes of Secretary-General. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/233 A [YUN 1994, p. 1338], the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee a January note [A/C.5/54/48] updating the budgetary information on requirements for all peacekeeping operations from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 and reflecting the appropriations provided to date by the Assembly for those operations for that period, inclusive of support account requirements. The updated level of requirements totalled $1.4 billion gross, compared to the initial estimate of $644,199,100.

In May [A/C.5/54/61], the Secretary-General submitted proposed budgetary requirements for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 of $2,072,562,000, including $782,316,600 for military personnel costs and $767,109,300 for civilian personnel costs.

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the item "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations" would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458) and that the Fifth Committee should continue to consider it at that session (decision 55/455).

Review exercise

In its March report [A/54/839], the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations stressed that all Member States should pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions. The Committee remained concerned at the delay in reimbursements to troop contributors. It encouraged the Secretariat to continue to expedite the processing of all claims and to sensitize all departments involved to resolve current delays as soon as funds were available.

The Special Committee noted the conditions governing the operation of UN trust funds and requested the Secretariat to provide a regular update during the Assembly's next regular session on their impact on applicable peacekeeping operations, advise on steps taken or contemplated to ensure timely and efficient disbursement of funds from those trust funds, and undertake to keep the Committee informed of the terms of any future peacekeeping trust fund established. The Special Committee urged the Secretariat to accelerate the verification and claims payment process for injured peacekeepers, as well as for the families of those who had died in the service of the United Nations. In that regard, it urged the Secretary-General to ensure the completion of the process of disbursement of death compensation to the families of the victims of the UN flights that crashed in Angola in 1998 [YUN 1998, p. 120] and 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 103]. The Secretary-General should provide an update on the issue in his next report.

Apportionment of costs

In 2000, the General Assembly again considered the question of the placement of Member States into groups for the apportionment of peacekeeping expenses. First specified in resolution 3101 (XXVIII) [YUN 1973, p. 222], the groups were subsequently adjusted several times, most recently by resolution 52/230 [YUN 1998, p. 49]. The original four groups were: (A) permanent members of the Security Council; (B) specifically named economically developed Member States not permanent members of the Council; (C) economically less developed Member States; and (D) economically less developed Member States that were specifically named.

The Assembly, by decision 54/486 of 15 June, deferred until its fifty-fifth session a decision on the question of reallocating South Africa to the group of Member States (economically less developed) set out in paragraph 3 (c) of Assembly resolution 43/232 [YUN 1989, p. 793].

In December, by resolution 55/235, the Assembly changed the procedure for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations among States, establishing 10 categories of countries (A to J). The new levels of contribution would go into effect as from 1 July 2001.
the addition of new Member States, was outmoded and in need of review and revision. It proposed that the General Assembly conduct such a review to create a more up-to-date scale of assessment, which would provide a stronger foundation for financing peacekeeping operations. That request was supported by 38 other Member States, which requested on 30 June [A/55/141 & A/55/224] that the Assembly include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session.

By a 20 October note verbale [A/C.5/55/16], Cambodia requested reallocation from group C to group D. It stated that it had been placed in group C since 1973. However, after three decades of conflicts, unrest and economic crisis, Cambodia had been categorized as one of the least developed countries, with an average per capita gross national product of $260 per annum, lower than that of a number of countries in group D.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 23 December [meeting 89], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/55/712], adopted resolution 55/235 without vote [agenda item 169].

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

1. Reaffirming the principles set out in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. Reaffirms the following general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations:

(a) The financing of such operations is the collective responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations and, accordingly, the costs of peacekeeping operations are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) In order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures under the regular budget of the United Nations;

(c) Whereas the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions to peacekeeping operations, the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures;

(d) The special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security should be borne in mind in connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations;

(e) Where circumstances warrant, the General Assembly should give special consideration to the situation of any Member States which are victims of, and those which are otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peacekeeping operation;

2. Recognizes the need to reform the current methodology for apportioning the expenses of peacekeeping operations;

3. Notes with appreciation voluntary contributions made to peacekeeping operations and, without prejudice to the principle of collective responsibility, invites Member States to consider making such contributions;

II

4. Decides that assessment rates for the financing of peacekeeping operations should be based on the scale of assessments for the regular budget of the United Nations, with an appropriate and transparent system of adjustments based on levels of Member States, consistent with the principles outlined above;

5. Decides also that the permanent members of the Security Council should form a separate level and that, consistent with their special responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security, they should be assessed at a higher rate than for the regular budget;

6. Decides further that all discounts resulting from adjustments to the regular budget assessment rates of Member States in levels C through J shall be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council;

7. Decides that the least developed countries should be placed in a separate level and receive the highest rate of discount available under the scale;

8. Decides also that the statistical data used for setting the rates of assessment for peacekeeping should be the same as the data used in preparing the regular budget scale of assessments, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

9. Decides further to create levels of discount to facilitate automatic, predictable movement between categories on the basis of the per capita gross national product of Member States;

10. Decides that, as from 1 July 2001, the rates of assessment for peacekeeping should be based on the ten levels of contribution and parameters set forth in the table below:

Peacekeeping scale levels based on average per capita gross national product (PCGNP) of all Member States

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Permanent members of the Security Council</td>
<td>Premium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>All Member States (except level A contributors)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Below 2X average PCGNP of all Member States (except level A contributors)</td>
<td>Under 9,594</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Below 1.8X average PCGNP of all Member States (except level A contributors)</td>
<td>Under 8,634</td>
<td>40</td>
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</table>
11. Decides also that Member States will be assigned to the lowest level of contribution with the highest discount for which they are eligible, unless they indicate a decision to move to a higher level;

12. Decides further that for purposes of determining the eligibility of Member States for contribution in particular levels during the 2001-2003 scale period, the average per capita gross national product of all Member States will be 4,797 United States dollars and the per capita gross national product of Member States will be the average of 1993 to 1998 figures;

13. Decides that transitions as specified above will occur in equal increments over the transition period as designated above;

14. Decides also that after 2001-2003, transition periods of two years will apply to countries moving up by two levels, and that transition periods of three years will apply to countries moving up by three levels or more without prejudice to paragraph 11 above;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to update the composition of the levels described above on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the criteria established above, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

16. Decides that the structure of levels to be implemented from 1 July 2001 shall be reviewed after nine years;

17. Decides also that Member States may agree upon adjustments to their assessment rates under the ad hoc scale in the light of the special transitional circumstances applying during the period 1 January to 30 June 2001;

18. Decides that, as an ad hoc arrangement until 30 June 2001, in respect of the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions, for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations, Tuvalu should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of resolution 43/232 and that its contributions to peacekeeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions adopted and to be adopted by the General Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

19. Decides also that, as an ad hoc arrangement until 30 June 2001, in respect of the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions, for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232 and that its contributions to peacekeeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions adopted and to be adopted by the General Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

20. Decides further that, as an ad hoc arrangement until 30 June 2001, in respect of the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions, for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations, as from 1 January 2001, South Africa should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232 and that its contributions to peacekeeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions adopted and to be adopted by the General Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

21. Decides that, as an ad hoc arrangement until 30 June 2001, in respect of the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions, for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations, as from 1 January 2001, Cambodia should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of resolution 43/232 and that its contributions to peacekeeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions adopted and to be adopted by the General Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

22. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to assess the share of the Republic of Korea, which currently belongs to Group C, in the costs of peacekeeping operations in the following manner: 36 per cent of the regular budget assessment beginning on 1 July 2001, 52 per cent in 2002, 68 per cent in 2003, 84 per cent in 2004 and 100 per cent in 2005.

ANNEX
Assignment of contribution levels for 2001-2003

Level A
Permanent members of the Security Council: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Level B
Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden

Level C
Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates
3. Decides that, as an ad hoc arrangement until 30 June 2001, in respect of the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions, for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations, from 1 January 2001 Estonia should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 43/232, and that its contributions to peacekeeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions adopted and to be adopted by the General Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

4. Decides also that, as an ad hoc arrangement until 30 June 2001, in respect of the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions, for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations, from 1 January 2001 Israel should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 43/232, and that its contributions to peacekeeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions adopted and to be adopted by the General Assembly regarding the scale of assessments;

5. Welcomes the following voluntary commitments: Bulgaria: from Level I to Level H; Czech Republic: from Level I to Level H; Estonia: to move to Level B immediately upon the effective date of the new scale, forgoing its transition time; Hungary: from Level I to Level B, with a transition time of five years, starting from 1 July 2001 as follows: from Level I to Level H from 1 July 2001; from Level H to Level F from 1 July 2002; from Level F to Level E from 1 July 2003; from Level E to Level D from 1 July 2004; and from Level D to Level B from 1 July 2005; Israel: to move to Level B immediately upon the effective date of the new scale, forgoing its transition time; Latvia: from Level I to Level H; Lithuania: from Level I to Level H; Malta: from Level E to Level B; Philippines: from Level I to Level H; Poland: from Level I to Level H; Romania: from Level I to Level H; Slovakia: from Level I to Level H; Slovenia: from Level E to Level B immediately upon the effective date of the new scale, forgoing its transition time; Turkey: from Level I to Level H from the effective date of the new scale until 2002, and from Level H to Level F for the remainder of the scale period;

6. Decides that, at any time during the scale period, a Member State may make a voluntary commitment to contribute at a rate higher than its current rate by informing the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, and the Assembly may take note of that decision.

On 23 December, the Assembly decided that the item "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations" would remain for con-
consideration during its resumed fifty-fifth (2001) session (decision 55/458) and that the Fifth Committee should continue to consider it at that session (decision 55/455).

Financial performance and proposed budgets

In April [A/54/841], ACABQ considered the financial performance reports for the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 and the proposed budgets for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 of UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNFICYP, UNOMIG, UNMIBH, MINURSO and the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi. It also considered the financial performance reports for the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 for MINURSO and UNMOT, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) and the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL). In addition, ACABQ considered the financial performance report for the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 and the revised budget for the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 for the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA); the revised budget for the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 and the proposed budget for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 for UNOMSIL and UNAMSIL; the financial report for the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) from 5 May to 30 November 1999 and the request for additional appropriation; and the estimates for UNTAET from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. ACABQ further considered, on a preliminary basis, the proposed budget for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 for UNMIK and the Secretary-General’s request for authority to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $200 million to meet the most immediate anticipated requirements of MONUC. It also considered the report on losses of UN property in peacekeeping operations (see p. 111).

ACABQ welcomed the enhancements in the information contained in the performance reports and refinements in the additional complementary information on budget implementation. However, in some cases, the information given needed to be more accurate. Information on steps taken to manage authorized funds more effectively and on economy measures taken should be included in the performance reports. ACABQ intended to monitor the variations in expenditures to ascertain whether the frequency of unbudgeted expenditures resulted from unforeseen circumstances or reflected weaknesses in the methods used to identify requirements. It was concerned at the number of voluntary contributions for which no value was given and which failed to comply with the requirement for full-cost budgeting. Recalling the draft technical guidelines for voluntary contributions [YUN 1998, p. 53], ACABQ trusted that that deficiency would be remedied in future budget submissions. It requested that, in future budget presentations, organization charts indicating personnel proposed for each mission's organizational unit be provided to facilitate a comprehensive analysis of the budget proposals for various missions.

ACABQ continued to be concerned about the screening, selection and deployment of police personnel and was of the view that a more effective selection process and better management of those personnel could result in savings. The organizational set-up and the role and capacity of the DPKO Civilian Police Unit needed to be examined, and the structure of the Military and Civilian Police Division monitored to ensure organizational efficiency.

ACABQ recommended that an analysis be undertaken to determine the effect of continuing high vacancy rates on mission operations, as well as the impact that inter-mission loans of personnel and equipment might have on mission implementation. That analysis should also address measures to increase mobility between missions and from headquarters duty stations to the field and to improve recruitment. It encouraged the practice of converting international General Service posts to local posts and believed that in new missions the number of National Professional Officers should be increased. ACABQ called for greater involvement of the Office of Human Resources Management in developing job descriptions and classifying posts to ensure the overall uniformity of peacekeeping post levels with respect to the rest of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General should analyse the problems of attracting and retaining qualified personnel for peacekeeping operations. Efforts should be made to increase the number of United Nations Volunteers and local staff and a study should be made of the potential for wider use of Volunteers to meet the requirements of peacekeeping operations.

ACABQ requested that the criteria for setting training priorities be stated in a more transparent manner, and training areas and costs be more clearly stated in budget reports. The number of personnel to be trained and institutions and facilities to be used for training should also be given.

ACABQ considered that there was a need for a comprehensive system-wide approach, under the aegis of the United Nations, of the costs and related policy issues of civilian security in the field to avoid the potential for conflict in policy, activities and guidelines that endangered the security
and safety of UN personnel and family members. The report on the issue should be expedited.

ACABQ requested that information be given indicating the mechanisms for coordination and the various roles and functions of partners. In relation to coordination with funding partners, it was of the view that the establishment, financing and expenditure of trust funds and other extra-budgetary funds to implement mission mandates needed to be more transparent. The costs for environmental activities in peacekeeping operations should also be studied, as well as experience in field missions to identify lessons learned for wide application and for establishing the best method for dealing with the environmental consequences of the activities and operations of UN forces in the field. The Secretariat should collect and evaluate data on incidents giving rise to high insurance premiums to determine the best way for management to deal with them.

Accounts and auditing

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered the financial report and audited financial statements for UN peacekeeping operations for the 12-month period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 [A/54/5, vol. II & Corr.1], the Secretary-General’s February report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors [A/54/748] and the related report of ACABQ [A/54/801].

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/506/Add.2], adopted resolution 54/13 C without vote [agenda item 117].

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the twelve-month period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations, the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ending 30 June 1999,

1. Accepts the audited financial statements and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations;
2. Approves all the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Board of Auditors, and endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ending 30 June 1999.

Peacekeeping support account

The Secretary-General, in March [A/54/797], submitted the financial performance report of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. Of the $34,400,000 for post and non-post requirements authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 52/248 [YUN 1998, p. 51], expenditures amounted to $32,821,600, resulting in an unutilized balance of $1,578,400.

In response to General Assembly resolutions 53/12 B [YUN 1999, p. 64] and 54/243 A [ibid., p. 66], the Secretary-General submitted, also in March [A/54/800], resource requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, estimated at $51,736,600, which provided for a staffing establishment of 471 posts, including 4 new ones.

In April [A/54/832], ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve total staffing and non-staffing requirements of $50,699,900 gross ($43,237,900 net) for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and that the unencumbered balance of $2,179,400 from the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 be applied to the resources required for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/684/Add.2], adopted resolution 54/243 B without vote [agenda item 151 (a)].

Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,


Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peacekeeping operations, the performance report on the use of support account resources for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,
International peace and security

Reaffirming the need to continue to improve the administrative and financial management of peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing the need for adequate support during all phases of peacekeeping operations, including the liquidation and termination phases,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peacekeeping operations and the separate performance report on the use of support account resources in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;

2. Recognizes the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy rapidly a peacekeeping operation upon the adoption of a Security Council mandate;

3. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. Affirms the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations;

5. Reaffirms that the expenses of the Organization, including the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, shall be borne by Member States and, to that effect, that the Secretary-General should request adequate funding to maintain the capacity of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat;

6. Decides to maintain for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B;

7. Approves the establishment of four hundred and sixty-nine support account-funded temporary posts, including one P-3 and one General Service post for the Training Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations;

8. Notes the importance of the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive concept of the United Nations rapid deployment capability, invites, in this regard, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to review the concept of the Rapid Deployment Management Unit, including its compatibility with the rapidly deployable mission headquarters, in accordance with paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account the mandate of relevant committees before requesting any human or financial resources;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General timely to inform Member States of all job vacancies in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and in field missions;

11. Reiterates its requests to the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to avoid duplication and overlapping among departments of the Secretariat related to backstopping peacekeeping activities, and requests him, in this regard, to keep the General Assembly informed about concrete measures taken;

12. Reaffirms the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that delegation of authority to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and field missions is in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions, as well as relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly on this matter;

13. Approves the support account post and non-post requirements in the amount of 50,699,900 United States dollars gross (43,237,900 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

14. Decides to apply the unencumbered balance of 2,179,000 dollars from the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, inclusive of 601,000 dollars in miscellaneous and interest income, and to prorate the balance of 48,520,900 dollars gross (41,058,900 dollars net) among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets, to meet the resources required for the support account for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

15. Stresses the importance of providing detailed and comprehensive information on activities related to training, including information on how it serves the interests of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General, in an October report on the resource requirements for the implementation of the recommendations of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations [A/55/507 & Add.1] (see p. 91), requested support account funding for 214 posts in an amount of $14,675,600 for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

ACABQ, in December [A/557676], recommended that the Assembly finance 93 posts in an additional amount of $9,190,200 under the support account for the period 1 July 2000 to 31 June 2001.

By resolution 55/238 of 23 December, the Assembly approved ACABQ's recommendation.

Reimbursement issues

Troops

Responding to the General Assembly's request in resolution 51/218 E, section V[YUN 1997, p. 54], that he carry out a new survey of troop-contributing States, the Secretary-General submitted a February review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States [A/54/763]. For the purpose of the survey, cost information based on military salary scales in effect as at December 1996 was requested from 64 Member States providing troops and military observers to UN peacekeeping operations at that time. Cost information was made available by 26 Member States providing troops and 11 providing military observers.

The Secretary-General observed that, regarding the consideration that the rates of reimbursement should compensate all troop-contributing States for at least the actual overseas allowance paid to their troops, the data showed that 15 of the 26 States were not being fully reimbursed for overseas allowance. The overall average allowance (excluding salary) amounted to $1,416, com-
pared with the current average UN reimbursement for troop costs (including basic pay and supplementary allowance for some specialists) of $1,028. As to the consideration that no Government should receive a higher reimbursement than its actual cost, the Secretary-General noted that only 11 of the 26 Governments recovered their expenses in full or more. Based on the cost information provided, the overall average absorption factor for 1996 was 53.9 per cent, reflecting an increase of 21.1 per cent above the average absorption factor of 32.8 per cent reported in 1991. The Secretary-General suggested that the Assembly might wish to decide whether an upward adjustment to the current rates was warranted.

ACABQ, commenting on the Secretary-General’s report in May [A/54/859], said that some of the Organization’s expenses, such as direct per diem payments and leave allowance to military personnel, had not been reflected. The results of the analysis would also have been significantly affected if an approximation of the average cost of services provided by UN peacekeeping missions per member of a contingent had been included. ACABQ was of the opinion that it was appropriate to adjust the current methodology of calculating the standard rates of reimbursement to include those payments and there was a strong argument in favour of deducting those amounts from the reimbursements to troop-contributing States. There also appeared to be a number of inconsistencies in the data provided by troop-contributing States, making a comparative analysis difficult. ACABQ invited the General Assembly to provide further guidelines with a view to refining the methodology to ensure that more timely and comprehensive data were provided to establish whether a change in the standard rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing States was warranted.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 15 June, the General Assembly, by decision 54/485, took note of the Secretary-General’s review of the rates of reimbursement and decided to postpone consideration of the question to the main part of its fifty-fifth session.

On 23 December [meeting 89], the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/55/534], adopted resolution 55/229 without vote [agenda item 153 (a)].

**Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Decides to request the post-Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment to consider the current methodology underlying the calculations of standard rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing States, including ways to produce timely and more representative data.

3. Requests the post-Phase V Working Group to report on the results of the review to the General Assembly at its resumed fifty-fifth session through the Advisory Committee.

**Equipment**

The Secretary-General, in a March note on reform of the procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment [A/54/795], summarized the proposals and recommendations contained in the report of the Phase V Working Group on reform procedures [A/C.5/54/49], established by General Assembly decision 53/480 [YUN 1999, p. (571). The Working Group, which met from 24 to 28 January, reviewed and updated the Phase II and Phase III standards and rates of major equipment and self-sustainment categories, in accordance with Assembly resolution 49/233 A [YUN 1994, p. 1338]. It also reviewed levels of medical support and established rates of reimbursement.

The Secretary-General said the Group had proposed a methodology for the periodic revision of the rates in major equipment, self-sustainment and special cases, recommended improvements with regard to some performance standards and reimbursement procedures and adopted, with amendments, the Secretariat’s proposal on medical support services. Owing to time constraints and the unavailability of sufficient data from troop contributors, the Working Group was unable to develop new rates for major equipment and self-sustainment categories. It recommended that the Assembly convene a post-Phase V Working Group to validate a methodology by which revised rates would be recommended to the Assembly for approval. That Group would meet for 10 working days in early 2001 and would be open to all Member States.

The Secretary-General said that the enhanced procedures developed for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services and the progress made on developing a methodology for the systematic review of standards and rates would greatly facilitate the Secretariat's
work in reimbursing troop-contributing countries for their contingent-owned equipment in peacekeeping operations. He recommended that the Assembly adopt the triennial review of rates using indices for generic categories to be applied to all major equipment and self-sustainment categories listed in the contingent-owned equipment manual; approve the subcategories and changes with respect to major equipment; amend the performance standards for catering, furniture and welfare; include in the soldier’s kit a basic flakjacket; approve the medical support services proposal; convene an expert group to review and specify the rates for medical support services; convene a meeting of experts to review pre-deployment immunization and post-repatriation medical examination costs for peacekeeping personnel; and convene a post-Phase V Working Group to complete the mandate of the Phase V Working Group in January 2001.

ACABQ, in April [A/54/826], said that the convening of a post-Phase V Working Group should be contingent upon the receipt of sufficient data from Member States and recommended that the Secretariat collect data from Member States and report to the Assembly on its success in that regard. The Assembly could then convene the Working Group. ACABQ also recommended that the 1995 rates continue to be used until sufficient replies and data were received for a review to be conducted. The Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-owned Equipment of Troop-contributing Countries Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (the COE Manual) should be revised immediately after the Assembly had taken action on the Phase V Working Group’s recommendations and be translated into the UN working languages.

OIOS report

In February IA/54/765 & Corr.1], the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the audit of contingent-owned equipment (COE) procedures and payments to troop-contributing countries. OIOS, recalling the adoption by the Assembly in resolution 50/222 [YUN 1996, p. 35] of revised procedures for reimbursing troop-contributing countries for equipment used in peacekeeping missions, found that those procedures had resulted in greater economy and efficiency. However, improvements were needed in several areas to fully realize the cost savings and efficiency gains anticipated when the revised procedures were introduced.

OIOS made nine recommendations, including measures for enhancing the process of negotiating memorandums of understanding, improving DPKO’s administrative arrangements for reimbursing troop contributors, strengthening procedures to reimburse Member States for equipment preparation and inland transport costs, and simplifying COE reporting procedures.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/684/Add.2], adopted resolution 54/19 B without vote (agenda item 151 (a)).

Reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment

The General Assembly,
Recalling also its decision 53/480 of 8 June 1999, by which the Secretary-General was requested to convene the Phase V Working Group,
Recalling further the report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the reform of the procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment,
Having considered the report of the Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment, as transmitted by the Chairman of the Working Group to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee and the note by the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee on the reform of the procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment,
Having considered also the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of contingent-owned equipment procedures and payments to troop-contributing countries,
Endorses the recommendations of the Phase V Working Group on reform procedures for determining reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment;
Requests the Secretary-General to collect the data from Member States referred to in the recommendations made by the Phase V Working Group in paragraphs 44 and 45 of its report concerning the cost of painting and repainting major equipment;
Takes note of the views of the Secretariat regarding replacement of the term "force-wide" with the term "force level"; the inclusion of climatic and environmental changes under inland transportation costs, and the medical equipment threshold of 1,500 United States dollars, and invites the post-Phase V Working Group to reconsider these issues;
Endorses the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
Decides to convene, for not less than ten working days, in accordance with annex IX to the report of the Phase V Working Group, a post-Phase V Working Group in January/February 2001, to review rates for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services, and to include, within the post-Phase V Working Group, appropriate expertise to conduct the
vaccination cost review recommended by the Phase V Working Group in paragraph 87 (a) (in) of its report;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate and sufficient conference facilities are provided for the post-Phase V Working Group, taking duly into consideration the structure and needs of the Working Group;
7. Also requests the Secretary-General to collect data from Member States and to report to the General Assembly on the extent of his success;
8. Urges Member States, in this regard, to provide the data pertaining to major equipment and self-sustainment to the Secretariat by 31 October 2000 at the latest, in order for the Secretariat to report to the General Assembly in November 2000 on the adequacy of the data, with a view to ascertaining whether the data are available for holding the meeting of the post-Phase V Working Group in January/February 2001;
9. Emphasizes that the Secretary-General should strictly ensure that in future, when the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services are transmitted, a reference to General Assembly resolution 54/244 of 23 December 1999 is included in addition to a reference to Assembly resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, and issue a corrigendum to the current report;
10. Decides to keep this matter under review at its fifty-fifth session.

Responding to the Assembly's request to collect data pertaining to major equipment and self-sustainment from Member States, the Secretary-General, in a November note [A/55/650], reported that the Secretariat had received data from 30 troop contributors, which it considered sufficient for the post-Phase V Working Group to be able to conduct a further analysis. The Secretary-General recommended that the Assembly convene a post-Phase V Working Group meeting from 15 to 26 January 2001.

On 23 December, the Assembly, by decision 55/452, took note of the Secretary-General's note and decided to convene the post-Phase V meeting on the dates recommended.

Management of peacekeeping assets

Liquidation
The Secretary-General, in his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/54/670], said that concerted efforts had been made to complete liquidation of missions closed prior to December 1997, and that that exercise was expected to be finalized in the current fiscal year (2000/01). As for missions closed after January 1998, procedures had been instituted to allow for the preparation of their liquidation well before termination of the mandates. As a result, it had been possible to conduct the liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sir-
Improving procurement in the field

In response to General Assembly resolution 54/17 A [YUN 1999, p. 117], the Secretary-General submitted a May report on measures taken to improve procurement activities in the field [A/54/866]. The report provided observations on the outcome of procurement audits in Angola [YUN 1998, p. 123 & YUN 1999, p. 117] and summarized ongoing efforts by the Administration to strengthen procurement activities in the field.

The Secretary-General said that the sharp increase in the number and complexity of peacekeeping operations in the early 1990s had caught the UN procurement system unprepared to meet the new challenges in terms of its organizational structure and human resources capacity. Also, the expansion of peacekeeping operations was accompanied by an increase in the complexity of mandates. Those factors, coupled with an outdated procurement system, contributed to the problems experienced in Angola. While the audits and investigations did not reveal any severe misconduct in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), the Secretariat recognized the importance of addressing procedural and systemic weaknesses to prevent any opportunity for misuse of UN resources. Therefore, much had been done to make the procurement system more responsive to the requirements of peacekeeping operations and to ensure transparency and accountability at all stages of the process. Among the measures implemented were the introduction of procurement planning on the basis of the annual budget cycle, the initiation of preparatory processes in advance of commitment authority, which enhanced procurement authority, and new arrangements governing contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, reducing the amount of direct support provided by the United Nations. A particularly effective measure was the introduction of start-up kits for new missions as a first-line procurement support mechanism at the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi (see below). The Secretariat had also tried to consolidate most of its generic requirements under system contracts at Headquarters and in the field, resulting in reductions in procurement price and lead times, as well as the number of ex post facto cases submitted to the Committee on Contracts. In that context, the Secretariat was increasing the practice of sharing systems contracts with other UN agencies and programmes as part of the Secretary-General's common services initiative. The Secretariat was also designing a comprehensive procurement training programme targeting field procurement and contract administration personnel. Staff from the DPKO Field Administration and Logistics Division were more frequently deployed to missions at short notice during the start-up phase.

The General Assembly, by decision 54/462 B of 15 June, deferred consideration of the Secretary-General's report until its fifty-fifth session.

Property losses

ACABQ, in its April report [A/54/841], considered the Secretary-General's 1999 report on losses of UN property in peacekeeping operations [YUN 1999, p. 71]. It requested that the issue of the definition of loss due to negligence, in particular what constituted gross carelessness in the definition of negligence and the relationship between that definition and the threshold of gross negligence, be clarified in the next report. It said that further progress needed to be made in the methods of collecting, classifying and analysing the data presented in the report, including statistics on recovery and loss over the same time period. The causes of loss should also be analysed, with particular emphasis on the distinction between negligence and gross negligence.

The General Assembly, on 15 June, took note of the Secretary-General's report and concurred with ACABQ's observations and recommendations thereon (decision 54/484).

UN Logistics Base

In a January report [A/54/711], the Secretary-General submitted the financial performance report of the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi for the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. Expenditures for the period totalled $6,690,000, against approved cost estimates of $7,141,800, resulting in an unencumbered balance of $451,800. The Secretary-General recommended that that amount, as well as interest income of $114,000 and miscellaneous income of...
$1,166,000 (a total of $1,731,800), be applied to the resources required for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

In February [A/54/733], the Secretary-General presented the proposed budget for the maintenance of the Base for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 in the amount of $9,317,400 gross ($8,481,300 net), representing a 25 per cent increase in resources over the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. The increase reflected a 6 per cent increase in civilian personnel costs, a 24.1 per cent increase in operational costs and a 7.5 per cent increase under other programmes. The budget provided for a staffing establishment of 23 international and 83 local staff.

In relation to the financial performance report, ACABQ, in April [A/54/841/Add.8], recommended acceptance of the Secretary-General’s proposal regarding the unencumbered balance. It welcomed the trend of procurement by the Base on behalf of other entities and recommended that the potential capacity for its wider use be explored. It requested that the related workload be monitored and appropriate reimbursement sought for those services. ACABQ recommended that the potential of the Base for use as a regional procurement centre be explored with the missions in the area. It was of the opinion that, regardless of the funding source, there was a need for more transparency regarding the total cost of the operation of the Base. It recommended that the efficiency of the procedure for accounting and settlement of the cost for work done at the Base be reviewed and that the full cost of those activities be disclosed in the next budget presentation.

ACABQ recommended approval of the proposed 2000/01 budget, including the staffing arrangements. It welcomed the proposed review of the Base’s operations by DPKO in 2000-2001, the results of which and the changes proposed would be reflected in the next budget proposal.

In June [A/C.5/54/63], the Secretary-General submitted to the Fifth Committee a note on the amounts to be apportioned in respect of each peacekeeping mission, including the prorated share of the support account and of the Logistics Base.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 June [meeting 98], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/54/684/Add.2], adopted resolution 54/278 without vote [agenda item 151 (a)].

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling section XIV of its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994,

Recalling also its decision 50/500 of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 53/236 of 8 June 1999,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Logistics Base and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

2. Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. Welcomes, in this regard, the recent positive developments in the utilization of the Logistics Base, especially the contribution of crucial logistical support to the launching of large new missions;

4. Reiterates the need to implement, as a matter of priority, an effective inventory management standard, especially in respect of peacekeeping operations involving high inventory value;

5. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to review the concept of the operations of the Logistics Base, and requests him, as part of that review, to consider fully the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee and report thereon to the General Assembly as soon as possible during its fifty-fifth session;

6. Approves the cost estimates for the Logistics Base amounting to 9,317,400 United States dollars gross (8,481,300 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

7. Decides to apply the unencumbered balance of 451,800 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, the interest income of 114,000 dollars and miscellaneous income of 1,166,000 dollars (1,731,800 dollars in total) to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

8. Decides also to prorate the balance of 7,585,600 dollars gross (6,479,500 dollars net) among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the financing requirements of the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

9. Authorizes the Secretary-General to provide for a civilian establishment consisting of ten Professional, thirteen Field Service and eighty-three locally recruited staff;

10. Decides to consider during its fifty-fifth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

In December [A/55/714], the Secretary-General presented the financial performance report for the Base for the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, which showed expenditures totalling $7,026,000, resulting in an unencumbered balance of $430,500. The Secretary-General requested that that amount, as well as interest income of $289,000 and miscellaneous income of $340,000 ($1,059,500 in total), be applied to resources for 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.
International peace and security

Personnel matters

Death and disability benefits

In January [A/C.5/54/47], the Secretary-General submitted his tenth quarterly report showing that, of the original backlog of 564 death and disability claims awaiting processing as at 19 May 1997, only 19 remained (9 for Austria, 9 for Bangladesh and 1 for the Russian Federation), most of which had already been certified for settlement. In the circumstances, the Secretary-General recommended that the tenth quarterly report be the last such report to be submitted.

ACABQ, in March [A/54/782], said that, while there was no need to continue reporting on the backlog of cases, annual reports should be submitted. ACABQ was of the opinion that the information provided should be more complete and recommended that information on incidents should distinguish between accidents, injuries and deaths, and include the total number of claims, those being processed and the number settled, as well as the dollar amounts involved. Some assessment could be given regarding which incidents were likely to lead to claims.

The General Assembly, by decision 54/459 B of 7 April, took note of the Secretary-General’s report and the related report of ACABQ. It concurred with ACABQ’s observations and recommendations and decided that annual reports should be submitted on the status of all death and disability claims, commencing with the period ending 31 December 2000.

Other peacekeeping matters

Cooperation with regional arrangements

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/54/839] urged the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional arrangements and agencies to enhance the capabilities of the international community in the maintenance of international peace and security. It encouraged the Secretary-General to take steps towards that end, but recognized that such cooperation posed considerable challenges. The Special Committee recommended that the Secretary-General elaborate in his next progress report on how those challenges could best be tackled. It was of the view that efforts to enhance the capacity of African countries in various aspects of peacekeeping were complementary to the obligations of Member States under the Charter and were not intended to replace or reduce engagement of non-African countries in peacekeeping operations in the continent. International efforts to strengthen the collective capacity of African countries to participate in peacekeeping operations should focus on enhancing the institutional capacity of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, in particular, its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, through the provision of financial and technical assistance. In that connection, the Special Committee urged Member States to contribute to the OAU Peace Fund. It also encouraged partnerships between States and with OAU and subregional organizations in training, logistics, equipment and financial support. The United Nations should play an active role, especially in coordinating those efforts. Member States were urged to contribute to the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General for that purpose and to provide financial and other support to the current study of peacekeeping operations conducted by African subregional organizations. The Special Committee looked forward to the establishment of a group on the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacity and urged the Secretariat to continue its consultations on the terms of reference of the group with a view to establishing it in a timely manner. It urged, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/94 [YUN 1999, p. 191], that discussion on the exchange of staff between the United Nations and OAU secretariats be concluded at the earliest opportunity. The Special Committee welcomed Secretariat efforts in subregional peacekeeping training and seminars conducted with the Southern African Development Community and the Economic Community of West African States, and encouraged the Secretariat to extend those efforts to all other African subregional organizations.