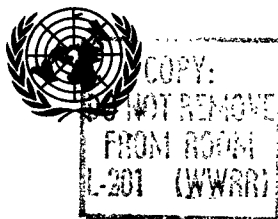


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SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE  
32nd meeting  
held on  
Friday, 13 November 1981  
at 3 p.m.  
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 32nd MEETING

Chairman: Mrs. NOWOTNY (Austria)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 63: COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING  
OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING  
OPERATIONS (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 63: COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS (continued) (A/36/469; A/SPC/36/L.16)

1. The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of members of the Committee to the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/36/L.16 which had been prepared following informal consultations. The draft retained the wording of General Assembly resolution 35/121, with two changes. A new third preambular paragraph which had been inserted included the words of the seventh paragraph of the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to strengthening the resolution and its rationale. The second change was that, in accordance with operative paragraph 5, submission of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly was to be deferred until its thirty-eighth session in view of the insufficient progress that had been made, and in order to give the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations ample time to produce a substantive report. In 1980 the Special Political Committee had adopted a similar draft resolution without a vote, and she hoped that it could do so once more.
2. Mr. LAKHMIRI (Morocco) said that the elaboration of agreed guidelines governing the conduct of peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter and the consideration of specific questions related to their practical implementation were issues which could be dealt with at the same time, thus ensuring even-handed progress. The work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations had, in the past, demonstrated the need for a spirit of conciliation and the avoidance of inflexibility.
3. The 1973 report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of UNEF II had been a major step in the elaboration of guidelines for subsequent operations. The wide experience acquired by the United Nations in such operations, together with the experience of the troop-contributing States and of States in which operations had taken place, should be enough to ensure the practical implementation of such operations without any of the problems previously encountered.
4. His country's Sovereign believed in the pacific settlement of disputes and in the importance of United Nations peace-keeping operations, which had been effective in reducing tension and creating an appropriate climate for negotiations. His country had had the honour to participate in such operations and remained ready to do so in future, since it believed that they were an important means of exercising the responsibility entrusted to the United Nations by the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security. Peace-keeping operations had to be conducted with extraordinary speed in order to keep pace with events; and accordingly, they demanded co-ordination among participating States, co-operation by all parties concerned, safety and security for the peace-keeping units, impartiality in working for peace and the provision of the necessary funds. The international community had a collective responsibility for the maintenance of peace; and all States, large and small, should fulfil their duty in that respect.

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(Mr. Lakhmiri, Morocco)

The Special Committee, with the renewal of its mandate, should be urged once again to expedite the completion of the task entrusted to it.

5. His delegation wished to express its appreciation to all those within the United Nations system who had participated in the peace-keeping efforts, to salute the bravery of the officers and men serving under the United Nations flag and to pay a tribute to those who had been killed and wounded in the service of peace.

6. Mr. UPADHYAY (Nepal) said that, while his country attached great importance to the peace-keeping role of the United Nations, it believed that the primary purpose of peace-keeping operations should be to maintain international peace and security until a political solution was found. The delegation of Nepal was in favour of renewing the mandate of the Special Committee to enable it to complete agreed guidelines which would govern peace-keeping operations; and it believed that the Special Committee's task was to devise practical measures on the basis of past experience.

7. However, his delegation also considered that United Nations peace-keeping operations had fallen short of expectations. Mainly on account of the prevailing political atmosphere and the diverse and often conflicting interests of Member States, the United Nations had been unable to muster the necessary political will to act in a timely and effective fashion. It was a matter of grave concern to Nepal that the United Nations mandate and the Security Council resolutions on peace-keeping operations had not been honestly implemented over the years, and that there was no uniformity of approach in carrying out the various peace-keeping operations. Prevention being better than cure, a concrete line of action must be established and a mechanism developed to bring about tangible improvement in the effectiveness and timeliness of United Nations peace-keeping efforts.

8. Nepal's earnest desire to contribute to the maintenance of peace and to the strengthening of the peace-keeping role of the United Nations was evident in the fact that it had regularly supplied a contingent of forces and would continue to extend its strongest support to United Nations peace-keeping operations, despite the constraints which it faced as a land-locked and developing nation. In the light of Nepal's experience in peace-keeping operations, his delegation believed that consideration should be given to the possibility of instituting a standing contingent of United Nations peace-keeping forces; or, alternatively, Member States must train and maintain a reserve force akin to a rapid deployment force. He also felt that arrangements should be explored for training a standby United Nations peace-keeping contingent. Such arrangements would probably entail the establishment of a staff and an officer training college to train officers who would then in turn be able to train their own national contingents for peace-keeping operations.

9. With regard to troop contributions to peace-keeping forces, his delegation considered that the principles of capacity to contribute and equitable geographical distribution should be strictly observed, in consultation with the Security Council and the parties concerned. It also believed that the cost of

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(Mr. Upadhyay, Nepal)

peace-keeping operations should be borne by Members in accordance with Article 17 (2) of the Charter and that any further delay or reluctance in that connexion might have serious repercussions for future peace-keeping operations.

10. Furthermore, agreement must be reached without further delay on clear-cut guidelines and methods of operation. The Secretary-General should prepare a study of administrative and logistical problems, and should issue recommendations for streamlining and rationalizing procedures for the establishment and operation of peace-keeping forces. The Secretary-General must also have clear authority to direct the day-to-day operations of any United Nations peace-keeping force so that the Organization could respond adequately and promptly to all emergencies and contingencies.

11. To conclude, it must be borne in mind that peace-keeping was not an end in itself and that lasting solutions to conflicts depended on intensive and sincere political efforts and on the genuine will of the parties to negotiate. The United Nations must therefore play an effective role with regard both to the logistic and to the political aspects of peace-keeping. His delegation trusted that, once the Organization had overcome current difficulties, it would be able to achieve notable success in the comprehensive field of peace-keeping operations.

12. Mr. PAPUCIU (Albania) observed that the discussions in the Committee on item 63 over a number of years had failed to yield tangible results; moreover, attempts had been made in the past to impose theories and practices which would jeopardize the freedom and independence of sovereign States. The reasons for the lack of progress both in the Special Political Committee and in the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations were deep-seated, since the difficulties encountered reflected an inevitable conflict of views on the wider issues of war and peace.

13. His delegation considered that the United Nations had not hitherto achieved any notable success in its peace-keeping operations. The course invariably taken in the past - namely, the dispatch of United Nations peace-keeping forces to areas of conflict - had not genuinely served the cause of peace and security in the world. The United Nations flag had been used by the imperialists - above all, by the two super-Powers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union - to cloak military aggression and intervention in various parts of the world, and to further their own offensive and hegemonist policies and diplomatic machinations rather than to defend the victims of aggression and injustice or to settle disputes and conflicts.

14. The bitter experience of the United Nations peace-keeping forces dispatched to the Middle East as a result of super-Power horse-trading was a clear instance of the negative impact of peace-keeping operations. Far from fulfilling their intended role of creating conditions conducive to a settlement of the Middle East conflict, the United Nations forces had not even prevented the Zionist aggressors from pursuing their acts of banditry and their policy of annexation

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(Mr. Papuciu, Albania)

against the Arab countries. On the contrary, the United States imperialists, the Soviet-social imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, those sworn enemies of the Arab peoples, had taken advantage of the presence of the so-called peace-keeping forces in the Middle East in order to multiply their acts of aggression and their conspiracies to defeat the Arab peoples in their legitimate struggle and thus to "liquidate" the Palestine problem. Also, the presence of United Nations forces had not deterred Israel from mounting military operations almost daily against Lebanon. There was a risk that their presence might become a permanent feature of the situation in the Middle East, to the satisfaction of the imperialists.

15. His delegation considered that no illusions should be entertained as to the ability of United Nations forces to restore and keep the peace in areas of conflict. While the Security Council was often called upon to play a more effective peace-keeping role, the delegation of Albania considered that the negative impact of the United Nations peace-keeping operations was partly attributable to the ineffectiveness of the Security Council itself. The Security Council was prevented from exercising its proper role by the imperialist super-Powers, which applied obstructionist policies designed to paralyse it in the event of grave conflicts or threats to peace, and obliged it to take unfair decisions from which the super-Powers could subsequently derive political capital and further their own self-seeking interests. It was those same super-Powers with privileged positions within the Security Council which invariably proposed the dispatch of United Nations forces to areas of conflict to serve their own political ends.

16. Albania had always been opposed to the establishment and dispatch of United Nations forces, because of their negative impact; and it had therefore never participated and would never participate in financing peace-keeping operations.

17. Mr. SINGH (India) said that if a concrete and lasting solution was to be achieved to the important and far-reaching problem of peace-keeping, it was imperative for the permanent members of the Security Council to display a measure of political will. Such resolve would make a significant contribution to the attainment of the longstanding objective of completing agreed guidelines on peace-keeping operations and reaching agreement on specific questions relating to their practical implementation. India held the view that peace-keeping could not be considered as a substitute for peace-making. Too often the mandates of the various United Nations peace-keeping forces were extended as a matter of routine without any consideration of alternative means of resolving the dispute. India also attached great importance both to the principle of obtaining the consent of the host country for the conduct of any peace-keeping operations on its territory and to the principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

18. The delegation of India also considered that the Security Council held primary responsibility for conducting United Nations peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter. The Secretary-General should, however, be left room for flexibility in implementing the decisions of the Security Council with dispatch and efficiency. One way of resolving differences of opinion regarding the

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(Mr. Singh, India)

respective roles of the Security Council and the Secretary-General would be to assign additional functions to the latter under article 98 of the Charter in certain specific situations.

19. India would also support any specific proposals aimed at increasing the efficiency of the national contingents serving under the United Nations flag, through the provision of adequate training and logistical support and the streamlining of existing procedures. In the absence of general and agreed guidelines, the decision of a Member State to support a particular peace-keeping must remain the sovereign prerogative of that State.

20. Mr. ADHANI (Syrian Arab Republic) said that his delegation noted with concern that the Special Committee had been unable to make any progress in its work and that agreement on guidelines for peace-keeping operations had not been possible because of differences of opinion among Member States. Since the maintenance of international peace and security was the primary duty of the Organization, there was a pressing need for the elaboration of a precise régime to govern the achievement of that goal. In spite of the absence of such guidelines, the United Nations was actually performing its peace-keeping duties, which were still urgently necessary as long as areas of tension remained in the world. Since the work of the Special Committee was connected with one of the major tasks of the Organization, that Committee must continue its efforts and continue the exchange of views on positions. His delegation did not believe that the difficulties encountered were sufficient reason to abandon the attempt to achieve the objectives for which the Special Committee had been established; and it therefore supported the renewal of the Committee's mandate in order to give it another opportunity to complete work on the guidelines.

21. Each peace-keeping operation differed from others in the political circumstances leading up to it, in the nature of the aggression which made it necessary and in the kind of task entrusted to the peace-keeping forces. There were, however, some common factors in respect of which general principles and guidelines could be established, such as the composition of the force, the definition of its functions and legal competence, the time frame for its mission and the renewal of its mandate. The long experience of the United Nations in that field could provide a firm basis for tangible progress in that direction.

22. The Special Committee should be guided by General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) which had laid down clear principles, giving special consideration to the situation of Member States which were victims of, and those which were otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peace-keeping operation. The General Assembly had clearly intended that the aggressor and the victim of aggression should not be placed on an equal footing. His delegation could not accept the principle of equality of responsibility among States with respect to financial contributions for peace-keeping operations. A distinction must be maintained between aggressor and victim of aggression; the aggressor must bear the full consequences of his aggression, and the victim of aggression could not be required to contribute to any subsequent peace-keeping operation.

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(Mr. Adhani, Syrian Arab  
Republic)

23. The presence of United Nations forces could not be used to justify the perpetuation of aggression, and the aggressor should not be allowed to profit from their presence to impose a fait accompli. Peace-keeping operations were not an alternative to the solution of conflicts. The international community should not forget the substantive issues involved and the rights of the victim of aggression.

24. His delegation called attention to the inherent danger of efforts aimed at setting up multilateral forces to perpetuate situations which were contrary to international law, and using such forces to implement bilateral agreements which were concluded outside the framework of the United Nations and violated the provisions of its Charter and its resolutions. Any attempt to remove peace-keeping efforts from the international supervision of the Security Council was unacceptable.

25. His delegation reaffirmed the need for all parties to commit themselves to unconditional co-operation with United Nations peace-keeping forces in order to ensure the successful completion of their tasks. It was not enough that violations of that principle should be condemned and censured. All the means provided for in the Charter should be brought into play to ensure that States respected the resolutions of the United Nations. Israel continued to defy those resolutions and the physical presence of the United Nations, represented by UNIFIL; and it was persisting in its aggression against that force and in its support for the forces of its client Saad Haddad.

26. His delegation hoped that the Special Committee would be able to make progress in its work in 1982, and it joined other delegations in asking that it should be given more time in which to overcome the difficulties encountered in its work and to try to reach compromise solutions acceptable to all parties.

27. Lastly, he paid tribute to those who had given their lives or had been wounded in the service of international peace and security under the United Nations flag.

28. Mr. KANAKARATNE (Sri Lanka) said that the maintenance of international peace and security and the prevention of the use of force or threat of force in the settlement of disputes should command the undivided interest of all Member States. The inaccurate inferences sometimes drawn by the public from the press coverage of certain emotional issues singled out for their sensational value among a wide range of United Nations activities should not prevent collective recognition and appreciation of the quiet but positive achievements of the United Nations in those two areas. Almost from its very inception, the United Nations had been successful in various parts of the world in maintaining the peace, in preventing the outbreak or continuation of hostilities or in arranging cease-fires, thereby keeping human suffering to a minimum and paving the way for political negotiation and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

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(Mr. Kanakaratne, Sri Lanka)

29. The delegation of Sri Lanka thus wished to pay a tribute to the memory of all the young men from all over the world who had laid down their lives for that cause, and to the dedication of those Member States which had responded to appeals by successive Secretaries-General for the provision of troops, equipment and logistical support, transport facilities and financial contributions. Sri Lanka itself had made a modest contribution of military personnel to the United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon in 1958 and to the United Nations peace-keeping force in the Congo in 1961.

30. He himself had had the rare opportunity of actually participating in some of the most important peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, as legal and political adviser to the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in the Congo and in Cyprus, and to the Commander of UNEF in Gaza; and he had thus gained first-hand experience of the dedication and personal courage which both the military and the civilian personnel assigned to peace-keeping operations displayed in carrying out their often difficult and sensitive duties in the name of the world community.

31. To achieve agreement on general guidelines to govern the conduct of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter would not be an easy task. Detailed consideration would have to be given to a wide range of factors - such as the political causes and implications of the disputes, the selection of Governments for the provision of contingents and logistical support, agreements with the host Governments, privileges and immunities for military and civilian forces, the command structure of such forces, and the financial collective and individual responsibilities of Member States - before appropriate and workable guidelines could be framed. The delegation of Sri Lanka urged all Member States to continue to provide relevant information on the experience they had gained in peace-keeping operations and it trusted that the important mandate of the Special Committee would be renewed.

32. It must however be borne in mind that peace-keeping operations were merely ad hoc temporary measures to halt hostilities and to protect life and property in areas of conflict, and that solutions to the underlying political causes of disputes must be sought continuously and vigorously through normal diplomatic processes, and using the good offices of the Secretary-General. Peace-keeping operations should never be regarded as a permanent solution.

33. Mr. SASORIT (Lao People's Democratic Republic) observed that the nature and methods of peace-keeping operations had undergone a marked evolution over the years, as was clear from the active rather than purely static role played by the United Nations forces in Lebanon in assisting the victim to regain control over part of its territory and in confirming Israeli withdrawal, thus supervising both the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty. Although peace had been maintained in that way in various parts of the world, no tangible results had been achieved by the Special Committee in developing systematic and equitable guidelines to govern future peace-keeping operations. The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic considered

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(Mr. Sasorit, Lao People's  
Democratic Republic)

that the absence of such guidelines was a fundamental problem and had contributed to the crisis of peace-keeping operations, particularly in its financial aspects. Although the purpose of peace-keeping operations - i.e. to assist the Secretary-General to enforce a truce or cessation of hostilities, to avert the threat to international peace and security and to contribute to the final settlement of the dispute - was quite clear, irreconcilable differences of opinion had hampered the establishment of guidelines to govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations, with the result that they tended to be carried out on a trial-and-error basis or were even hastily improvised at a time when technological progress caused events to move so fast that speed and effectiveness were more necessary than ever before.

34. The Lao delegation attached very great importance to the formulation by the Special Committee of guidelines which would be in conformity with the Charter, in particular with Article 24, which stipulated that the Security Council had primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council was thus the only body empowered to take measures regarding the membership, scale, mandate, duration, command structure, financing, planning and conduct of the operations, while the Special Committee would naturally assist the Security Council in the practical preparations. In the interests of seeking a consensus on the formulation of the guidelines, his delegation would support further efforts based on the progress already made.

35. As the membership, training and command structure of United Nations peace-keeping forces were crucial elements in peace-keeping operations, they should be based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution; and appropriate training for the forces should be provided in accordance with agreed guidelines and also in the light of past experience. It was important that national contingents should be well trained and capable of becoming operational at very short notice.

36. The continuing and deteriorating financial crisis in peace-keeping operations was the direct consequence of the inability of the international community to establish universally accepted guidelines. The attainment of that objective would depend on strict compliance with the Charter. Peace-keeping operations must under no circumstances be used to serve the political interests of a particular State or group of States. To apportion the costs of the aggression among the members of the international community, including the victim of the aggression, would be tantamount to legitimizing a criminal act. In fairness, all the financial costs must be borne by the aggressor.

37. While his delegation was in favour of renewing the mandate of the Special Committee, it considered that peace-keeping operations must not constitute an end in themselves but should encourage and lead to lasting solutions.

38. Mrs. MUSENGESHI (Zaire) said that her country could not forget that, immediately following its accession to independence, it had benefited from one of the longest and most costly United Nations peace-keeping operations. An

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(Mrs. Musengeshi, Zaire)

eminent Secretary-General of the United Nations had given his life in the search for a solution when the peace and security of the region had been gravely threatened.

39. Given the difficulty and importance of maintaining international peace and security, the question should be depoliticized and approached from the single standpoint of the accomplishment of a task so essential that the United Nations had provided itself with a specific organ, the Security Council, for performing it. Zaire, as a developing country, supported all peace-keeping operations because it considered that international peace and security were a prerequisite for the struggle for development and the improvement of economic and social conditions in the world. Her delegation agreed with others which considered that the financial implications of such operations should not serve as a pretext for the shirking of collective responsibility. The United Nations had a duty to create both the material and the financial conditions which would permit the peaceful settlement of disputes. Problems relating to the establishment of objective criteria for the appointment of arbitrators in disputes were not insurmountable if all parties showed real political will and made an honest contribution to the efforts of the United Nations and the international community.

40. The mandate of the Special Committee should be renewed since the danger of war was ever present, owing to interference in the internal affairs of States, the use of force in international relations and the desire for hegemony.

41. Her country felt that United Nations peace-keeping forces were today more necessary than ever, since mankind had shown itself incapable of learning the lessons of history and fabulous sums were being spent on ultramodern weaponry capable of destroying the world several times over. Zaire called upon all countries which abided by the principles of the Charter to combine their efforts for the success of United Nations peace-keeping operations.

42. Mr. TORRES (Chile) said that in view of the fundamental contribution of peace-keeping operations to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations, it was regrettable that the Special Committee had once again failed, on account of differences of principle, to adopt guidelines and related practical measures for the conduct of peace-keeping operations. However, it must be borne in mind that peace-keeping operations should not be allowed to last indefinitely and should not obscure the need for settling disputes between States by peaceful means. Another point to be remembered was the need to obtain the prior consent of the host country for the initiation of peace-keeping operations.

43. Chile's comments on the experience it had gained from participating in such operations were contained in document A/AC.121/34. In view of the current financial difficulties, it was essential for all States to acknowledge their responsibility in maintaining peace-keeping operations. Finally, the delegation of Chile supported the proposal to renew the mandate of the Special Committee.

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44. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus) said that his delegation noted with regret that the appeals by the General Assembly for a strengthening of the peace-keeping capabilities of the United Nations had met with such a limited response, and that the Special Committee had made so little progress. In spite of the admittedly complex problems involved, the Special Committee would have to deal with such crucial matters as the improvement of the system of financing, the broadening of geographical representation in the composition of the forces and the establishment of clearer chains of command.

45. His delegation wished to stress once again the importance it attached to the consent of the Government of the country in which peace-keeping forces were stationed, respect for the sovereignty and independence of that country and non-interference in its internal affairs. Peace-keeping forces should act impartially in accordance with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and should be allowed to carry out their functions without hindrance. In order to ensure greater efficiency and more adequate preparedness, special training programmes and seminars should be conducted at the national level under United Nations auspices, so that the experience of troop-contributing countries could be shared.

46. In spite of the lack of progress in the Special Committee's work, it was imperative that its mandate should be renewed in view of the great significance of the task entrusted to it.

47. Cyprus, having benefited from United Nations peace-keeping and peace-making functions, naturally regarded the item under discussion with deep interest and deep appreciation. His delegation was deeply grateful to all countries which had contributed to peace-keeping operations, whether in his own country or elsewhere; and it paid a solemn tribute to the officers and men who had lost their lives in the course of such operations. It registered its over-all satisfaction with the performance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), although the Force had been unwilling or unable, perhaps owing to the terms of its mandate, to act decisively when Cyprus had been invaded in 1974. Moreover, UNFICYP had itself suffered casualties, and restrictions had been placed on its movement by the invading forces.

48. Peace-keeping was not an end in itself and should be coupled with or followed by peace-making. Solutions to existing problems could emerge only from meaningful negotiations between the parties concerned and through the proper implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. In the case of his country, the relevant resolutions had not been successfully implemented. Cyprus was still subjected to the presence of occupying foreign forces; two-fifths of its population was still displaced; and, as a result of the procedural devices used to obstruct the work of the Investigatory Committee on Missing Persons, about 2,000 families suffered from the anguish of not knowing the fate of their loved ones. The hopes of his Government for a successful outcome of the intercommunal talks had been frustrated by the lack of political will on the other side. His Government would, however, continue to make every effort to achieve a just and lasting solution for the benefit of the entire population irrespective of ethnic origin or religion.

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(Mr. Sherifis, Cyprus)

49. The parties to any dispute should seek a solution by the means indicated in Article 33 of the Charter. On numerous occasions when armed conflicts had erupted, or when peace was threatened, United Nations peace-keeping operations had well served the objective of maintaining international peace and security by reducing tension, restricting the scope of the conflict and creating an appropriate climate for negotiations.

50. The CHAIRMAN said that, if she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee wished now to consider draft resolution A/SPC/36/L.16.

51. It was so decided.

52. Mr. NEIL (Jamaica) said that the draft resolution had been presented to the Committee at very short notice. His delegation had not been involved in the informal consultations leading to its formulation, and it considered that the text could be improved. In operative paragraph 4, the Special Committee should be urged to hold meetings on substantive questions relating to its mandate and not simply to the election of officers and the adoption of its report. In operative paragraph 5, it should be requested to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly explaining the nature of the difficulties facing it and the options it had considered with a view to overcoming the deadlock. The General Assembly would then have more information which it could use as a basis for taking further decisions regarding the Special Committee's work.

53. His delegation, acting in a spirit of co-operation, would not insist on those improvements as formal amendments. Its aim was to ensure that the Special Committee would take account of the view expressed in the Special Political Committee that more was expected from it when it submitted its next report.

54. The CHAIRMAN said that the observations of the representative of Jamaica would be reflected in the records of the Committee and would no doubt be taken into account when the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations resumed its work.

55. If she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft resolution without a vote.

56. It was so decided.

57. The CHAIRMAN declared that the Committee had concluded its consideration of agenda item 63.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.