

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/6603
15 December 1966
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 33

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Carlos A. GOÑI DEMARCHI (Argentina)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 24 September 1966, at its 1415th plenary meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee decided to include in the agenda of its twenty-first session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations".
2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2053 (XX) of 15 December 1965, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations submitted its third report to the General Assembly (A/6414) on 30 September 1966.
3. The item was referred to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report. The Committee considered it at its 516th to 529th meetings, from 15 November to 1 December, and at its 543rd to 545th meetings, on 13 and 14 December. Six draft resolutions and various amendments were submitted in the course of the debate.

II. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND AMENIMENTS

Twelve-Power draft resolution

4. On 17 November, a draft resolution was submitted by Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ghana, Ireland, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, the Philippines, Somalia and Togo (A/SPC/L.129). Uganda and the Ivory Coast were subsequently added to the list of sponsors (A/SPC/L.129/Add. 1 and 2). Under this proposal, the General Assembly, inter alia, recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, expressed in the preamble to the Charter, to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security and to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples; recognizing that the United Nations must have a reliable system for financing the measures duly decided upon by its organs to achieve the purposes of the Organization as set out in Article 1 of the Charter; convinced that if mandatory assessments were not retained to guarantee the financing of peace-keeping operations, they would disappear for all other purposes of the United Nations as well; recalling Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Charter which provides that the expenses of the organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the Assembly, would: (1) decide that, pending the adoption of an alternative system for financing peace-keeping operations: (a) peace-keeping expenditure not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements or by items in the regular budget would be apportioned as follows: (i) as to 5 per cent among the group of economically less-developed Member States; (ii) as to 25 per cent among the group of economically developed Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council; (iii) as to 70 per cent among the group of permanent members of the Security Council, to be assessed only on those members who voted in favour of the operation, provided that, however, no member would be assessed for more than 50 per cent of the net cost of the operation and that any balance unassessed by reason of that proviso would be added to the sum apportioned on the group of Members in sub-paragraph (ii); (b) within each group, the amount to be paid by each Member would be in proportion to its capacity to contribute relative to the other members of the group as determined by the scale of assessment for the regular budget; (c) any Member of the United Nations or other State or organization might make voluntary contributions to reduce the amount to be assessed on any or all of the groups.

5. The above draft resolution (A/SPC/L.129) was revised on 29 November 1966 (A/SPC/L.129/Rev.1). Under the revised text, the operative section was replaced by two new operative paragraphs providing that the General Assembly would (1) express the opinion that, pending the adoption of an alternative system for financing peace-keeping operations: (a) peace-keeping expenditure of up to \$100 million in any one year, which was not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements or by items in the regular budget, would be apportioned as provided in the original proposal (A/SPC/L.129); (b) expenditure in excess of \$100 million in any one year should be assessed pro rata on the group of economically developed Member States and the permanent members of the Security Council. The text of sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of the first operative paragraph was identical with that of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of the original text. The new operative paragraph 2 provided that the Assembly considered that the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects should be continued and completed as soon as possible.

Seven-Power draft resolution

6. On 21 November, a draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Canada, Chile, Iran, Italy, Nigeria and Norway (A/SPC/L.130). Under this proposal, the General Assembly, inter alia, recalling that the first purpose of the United Nations was to maintain international peace and security; convinced that all States Members should co-operate to ensure that the Organization was able to achieve that purpose; recognizing that the Charter had conferred (a) on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; (b) on the General Assembly the right to discuss any question relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and the right to make recommendations on any such question; recognizing further that if the Council was unable to adopt decisions, the Assembly, which bore its share of responsibility in maintaining international peace and security, might consider the matter in accordance with the Charter and make appropriate recommendations; believing that the Organization, pursuant to the Charter, should be in a position to respond promptly and effectively to the need for duly authorized action to maintain international peace and security; would (1) note that various methods of financing peace-keeping operations might be considered when the need for any such operation arose, and that those included: (a) apportionment

among the Members of the Organization; (b) special arrangements agreed among the parties involved; (c) voluntary contributions; (d) any combination of those various methods; (2) consider that if the costs of a particular peace-keeping operation involving heavy expenditures were to be apportioned among the Members of the Organization that should be done in a manner which would provide for the equitable sharing of the costs, due account being taken of: (a) the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council; (b) the relatively limited capacity of economically less developed countries to contribute towards the costs of such an operation; (c) where circumstances warranted, the need to give special consideration to the situation of any Member States which were victims of, and those which were otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peace-keeping operation; (3) consider further that, taking due account of those considerations, the equitable sharing of the costs of a particular peace-keeping operation involving heavy expenditures might be achieved by means of a special scale which would establish that the economically less developed countries would contribute 5 per cent of the total costs with the balance of the costs to be borne by other Member States; (4) invite Member States to communicate to the United Nations information concerning the kinds of military or civil forces or services which they might be in a position to provide, if they so decided, in response to a request to participate in a duly authorized United Nations peace-keeping operation; (5) recommend to the Security Council: (a) that it authorize a study of the means of improving preparations for peace-keeping; (b) that, as a matter of general practice, it should obtain from the Secretary-General an estimate of the expenditure involved when recommending or deciding measures to maintain or restore international peace and security; (c) that it explore the prospects for agreements to be negotiated with Member States for provision of armed forces, assistance and facilities, to be made available to the Security Council, on its call, pursuant to Article 43 and taking into account Article 47 (2) of the Charter; and (6) decide to place an item entitled "A review of peace-keeping in all its aspects" on the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-second regular session.

6a. On 25 November, amendments to the seven-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.130) were submitted by Ethiopia (A/SPC/L.131). They provided for adding two paragraphs to the preamble and one to the operative section. The additional preambular paragraphs provided that the General Assembly would be recognizing that efforts in the Special Political Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to bridge disagreements among Member States concerning the competence and functions of peace-keeping operations had not been conclusive and that the continuance of those disagreements was likely to have an adverse effect on international peace and security; and recognizing further that basic understanding by Member States of the respective competence and functions of the two principal organs was necessary for the effectiveness of future peace-keeping operations and that pending such an understanding there was need for ensuring the financing of peace-keeping operations. Under the additional operative paragraph, the Assembly would request that the Special Committee of Thirty-Three continue to study the over-all aspect of peace-keeping operations in accordance with resolution 2053 (XX) and with due regard to the views expressed at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly.

7. On 30 November, Jamaica circulated a sub-amendment (A/SPC/L.132) to the amendments submitted by Ethiopia (A/SPC/L.131). Under it, the additional operative paragraph would be modified to request the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to establish two sub-committees: the first, consisting of eleven Member States, to deal with peace-keeping preparations, with a view to considering and recommending what general principles should be applied by Member States in making forces, services and facilities available to the United Nations; the second, consisting of nine Member States, to deal with peace-keeping finance, with a view to considering and recommending a scale or scales to be applied in the apportionment of expenditure on the maintenance of international peace and security whenever such expenditure was to be met by assessment on the Members of the United Nations; and to report thereon to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly. On 13 December, the representative of Jamaica said that, in view of the incorporation of the Ethiopian amendments in the seven-Power draft, his sub-amendment was no longer before the Committee.

8. On 30 November, the Ethiopian amendments to the seven-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.130) were revised (A/SPC/L.131/Rev.1). Two new paragraphs to be added to the preamble provided that the General Assembly would recall resolution 2053 A (XX) on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects; and that it had received the report of the Special Committee (A/6414). These two new paragraphs were followed by reworded versions of the two preambular paragraphs in the original amendment. The revised version provided that the Assembly would recognize that the efforts in the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to harmonize the views of Member States concerning the competence and functions of the General Assembly and the Security Council in the initiation and financing of peace-keeping operations had not been conclusive; and recognize further that basic common understanding by Member States of the respective competence and functions of the two principal organs would be helpful for the effectiveness of future peace-keeping operations and that pending such an understanding there was need for ensuring the financing of peace-keeping operations. A new operative paragraph 6 would have the Assembly transmit to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations the records and debates of the present session on item 33; while the former operative paragraph 6 would be replaced by a new paragraph 7, under which the Assembly would request that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations continue, in accordance with resolution 2053 A (XX), the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, to elaborate further the matters mentioned in operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and to prepare its report for the twenty-second regular session of the General Assembly by 1 July 1967.

9. Three revisions were made of the draft resolution of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Iran, Italy, Nigeria and Norway (A/SPC/L.130/Rev.2-4).^{1/} The second revision (A/SPC/L.130/Rev.3) incorporated all of the revised Ethiopian amendments (A/SPC/L.131/Rev.1) except the proposed last preambular paragraph. The

^{1/} A/SPC/L.130/Rev.1 applied to the Spanish text only.

revisions referred to "economically developing" instead of "economically less developed" countries in operative paragraphs 2 (c) and 3. They also included a new sub-paragraph 5 (d), providing that the Assembly recommend to the Security Council that it inform the Assembly at its twenty-second regular session of whatever steps the Council had found it advisable to take pursuant to the recommendations in sub-paragraphs 5 (a), (b) and (c). The fourth revision incorporated a reworded version of the fourth preambular paragraph submitted by Ethiopia (A/SPC/L.131/Rev.1) and a modified version of an amendment to operative paragraph 5 (a), submitted by Cyprus (A/SPC/L.134). In each case the text was altered in agreement with the sponsors. In the new last paragraph of the preamble the General Assembly would recognize further that, pending such harmonization of the views of Member States, it was desirable to take some practical steps to enhance and strengthen the effectiveness of future peace-keeping operations. The revised version of operative paragraph 5 (a) referred to peace-keeping operations "of a non-enforcement nature".

Draft resolutions submitted by Jamaica

10. On 30 November, Jamaica introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.133) which as revised (A/SPC/L.133/Rev.1) provided that the General Assembly, having considered certain questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security; having examined the third report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; convinced that the solution of the problems which had been encountered in the maintenance of international peace and security could best be found in co-operation between the General Assembly and the Security Council with full respect for the respective powers and responsibilities of the two organs as laid down in the Charter; would (1) recommend to the Security Council that the Council proceed as quickly as possible with the preparations which would enable it to discharge its responsibilities under Articles 42 and 45 of the Charter and in particular that it proceed to negotiate arrangements with Member States or groups of Member States under which armed forces, assistance and facilities would be made available to the Council upon call, in accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the Charter; and (2) assure the Security Council of its full co-operation if the Council **required** it in the negotiation of the arrangements mentioned in operative paragraph 1.

11. Another draft resolution (A/SPC/L.137) was submitted by Jamaica. The first two and the last paragraphs of the preamble were similar to the preambular paragraphs of the first Jamaican draft (A/SPC/L.133/Rev.1). In the new third paragraph of the preamble, the Assembly would note the guidelines in regard to future peace-keeping operations which had been set out in the report submitted jointly to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by the Secretary-General and the President of the nineteenth session of the Assembly. Under the operative section, the Assembly would (1) express its appreciation and gratitude to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations for the useful work it had been able to do; (2) decide to establish an ad hoc Peace-keeping Preparations Committee consisting of eleven Member States to be nominated by the President of the Assembly, to consider and recommend general principles and terms which might be applied by Member States in making forces, facilities and services available to the United Nations for the purpose of duly authorized peace-keeping operations; (3) decide further to establish an ad hoc Peace-keeping Finance Committee consisting of nine Member States to be nominated by the President of the Assembly to consider all the peace-keeping assessment formulae which had been placed before the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and before that session of the Assembly and to recommend a scale or scales to be applied in the apportionment of expenditure on peace-keeping operations whenever such expenditure was to be met by assessment on the Members of the United Nations; (4) decide to consider the reports of those two Committees at its twenty-second session; and (5) request the Secretary-General to provide the Committees with such secretarial and other assistance as they might require.

Three-Power draft resolution

12. A draft resolution (A/SPC/L.138) was submitted on 8 December by India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. It provided that the General Assembly, recalling resolution 2053 A (XX) on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects; having received the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations contained in document A/6414; taking

into account the views expressed in the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and those stated during the twenty-first session of the Assembly; would (1) decide that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations should continue, in accordance with resolution 2053 A (XX) the comprehensive review of the question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects and in particular study (a) the various methods of financing peace-keeping operations with due regard to: (i) the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council; (ii) the relatively limited capacity of the economically developing countries to contribute towards the cost of such operations; (iii) the necessity to give special consideration to the situation of any Member State or States which were victims of aggression and those which were otherwise involved in events or actions leading to a peace-keeping operation; (b) the facilities, services and personnel which Member States might voluntarily provide for a United Nations peace-keeping operation; (2) further request the Committee to prepare its report for the twenty-second regular session of the General Assembly by 1 July 1967; (3) transmit to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations the records of the debates of the session on item 33; (4) recommend to the Security Council (a) that it study the means of improving preparations for peace-keeping; (b) that it explore the prospects for agreements to be negotiated with Member States for provision of armed forces, assistance and facilities, to be made available to the Security Council, on its call, pursuant to Article 43 and taking into account Article 47 (2) of the Charter; (c) that it inform the General Assembly at its twenty-second regular session of whatever steps it had found it advisable to take pursuant to recommendations 4 (a) and (b).

13. On 9 December, the United States of America submitted an amendment (A/SPC/L.140) to the draft resolution submitted by India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/SPC/L.138). It provided for the addition of a new operative paragraph 2, under which the Assembly would note with approval the guidelines set forth in the report of the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly.^{2/}

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 21, document A/5915/Add.1.

On 14 December the representative of Guinea proposed that the United States amendment be modified to provide instead for the inclusion of a new final paragraph in the preamble of the three-Power draft, whereby the Assembly would take note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the President of the General Assembly.

Draft resolution submitted by Mexico

14. On the same date, Mexico submitted a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.139), under which the General Assembly, inter alia, considering the objectives set out in Chapters IV, V, VI and VII of the Charter of the United Nations; having studied the three reports submitted by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations established by General Assembly resolution 2006 (XIX); reaffirming its resolution 2150 (XXI), in which it had adopted the report submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, would (1) express its approval of the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and request it to continue that work; (2) endorse the principles set forth in the annex to the draft resolution as guidelines for the conduct of peace-keeping operations; (3) decide that those principles would be applied in the light of the facts and circumstances of each case so as to determine what action the United Nations should take for the maintenance of international peace and security; (4) request the Security Council to take those principles into account in order to improve the United Nations machinery for the maintenance of international peace and security, and, if it deemed it appropriate, to report to the General Assembly. The annex to the Mexican draft resolution set forth a series of fifteen general principles concerning the preparation and execution of peace-keeping operations.

15. On 9 December, the United States of America submitted an amendment (A/SPC/L.141) to the Mexican draft resolution (A/SPC/L.139), whereby the annex would be replaced by the text of the "Guidelines" contained in paragraph 52 of the report submitted to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on 31 May 1965 by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly.

III. VOTING

16. At the 545th meeting, on 14 December, the Special Political Committee voted on the proposals before it. The first vote was on a United Arab Republic motion to give priority in the voting to the draft resolution submitted by India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/SPC/L.138). The motion was rejected by a roll-call vote of 49 to 33, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Beyelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Laos, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Zambia.

17. On behalf of the sponsors, the representative of India then withdrew the three-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.138).

18. A roll-call vote was taken on the revised twelve-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.129/Rev.1). It was adopted by 33 votes to 27, with 48 abstentions (see paragraph 24 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Burma, Burundi, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

19. The Committee then voted on the revised seven-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.130/Rev.4). Separate votes were taken on various parts of the draft, as follows:

- (a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 57 votes to 13, with 35 abstentions;
- (b) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 53 votes to 13, with 37 abstentions;
- (c) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 49 votes to 15, with 35 abstentions;
- (d) Operative paragraph 5 (c) was adopted by 53 votes to 12, with 38 abstentions;
- (e) Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 56 votes to 12, with 36 abstentions;
- (f) The phrase "to elaborate further the matters mentioned in operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3" in operative paragraph 7 was adopted by 44 votes to 15, with 41 abstentions;
- (g) Operative paragraph 7 as a whole was adopted by 44 votes to 15, with 40 abstentions.

20. The revised seven-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.130/Rev.4) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 52 to 14, with 42 abstentions (see paragraph 24 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.
- Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

21. The representative of Jamaica stated that he would not press for a vote on his delegation's second draft resolution (A/SPC/L.137), but requested that a vote be taken on the first (A/SPC/L.133/Rev.1).

22. The revised Jamaican draft resolution (A/SPC/L.133/Rev.1) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 20 to 5, with 80 abstentions (see paragraph 24 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Hungary, Jamaica, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- Against: Albania, Argentina, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

23. The representative of Mexico withdrew the draft resolution submitted by his delegation (A/SPC/L.139).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

24. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping
operations in all their aspects

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, expressed in the preamble to the Charter, to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security and to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recognizing that the United Nations must have a reliable system for financing the measures duly decided upon by its organs to achieve the purposes of the Organization as set forth in Article 1 of the Charter,

Convinced that if mandatory assessments are not retained to guarantee the financing of peace-keeping operations they will disappear for all other purposes of the United Nations as well,

Recalling Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, which provides that the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly,

1. Expresses the opinion that, pending the adoption of an alternative system for financing peace-keeping operations:

(a) Peace-keeping expenditure of up to \$100 million in any one year which is not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements or by items in the regular budget should be apportioned as follows:

(i) As to 5 per cent, among the group of economically less developed Member States;

(ii) As to 25 per cent, among the group of economically developed Member States, other than the permanent members of the Security Council;

(iii) As to 70 per cent, among the group of permanent members of the Security Council, to be assessed only on those permanent members which vote in favour of the operation, provided, however, that no member shall be assessed for more than 50 per cent of the net cost of the operation and that any balance unassessed by reason of this proviso shall be added to the sum apportioned on the group of Members specified in sub-paragraph (ii) above;

(b) Expenditure in excess of \$100 million in any one year should be assessed pro rata on the groups specified in sub-paragraphs (a) (ii) and (a) (iii) above;

(c) Within each group the amount to be paid by each Member State shall be in proportion to its capacity to contribute relative to the other members of the group as determined by the scale of assessments for the regular budget;

(d) Any State Member of the United Nations or other State or organization may make voluntary subscriptions to reduce the amount to be assessed on any or all of the groups;

2. Considers that the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects should be continued and completed as soon as possible.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the first purpose of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter, is to maintain international peace and security,

Convinced that all States Members of the United Nations should co-operate to ensure that the Organization is able to achieve this purpose,

Recognizing that the Charter has conferred:

(a) On the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(b) On the General Assembly the right to discuss any question relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and the right to make recommendations on any such question,

Recognizing further that, if the Security Council is unable to adopt decisions, the General Assembly, which bears its share of responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security, may consider the matter in accordance with the Charter and make appropriate recommendations,

/...

Believing that, pursuant to the Charter, the Organization should be in a position to respond promptly and effectively to the need for duly authorized action to maintain international peace and security,

Recalling further its resolution 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965 on comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects,

Having received the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,^{3/}

Recognizing that the efforts in the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to harmonize the views of Member States concerning the competence and functions of the General Assembly and the Security Council in the initiation and financing of peace-keeping operations have not been conclusive,

Recognizing further that pending the harmonizing of the views of Member States it is desirable to take some practical steps to enhance and strengthen the effectiveness of future peace-keeping operations,

1. Notes that various methods of financing peace-keeping operations may be considered when the need for any such operation arises and that these include:

- (a) Apportionment among the Members of the Organization;
- (b) Special arrangements agreed among the parties involved;
- (c) Voluntary contributions;
- (d) Any combination of these methods;

2. Considers that if the costs of a particular peace-keeping operation involving heavy expenditures are to be apportioned among the Members of the Organization this should be done in a manner which would provide for the equitable sharing of the above-mentioned costs, due account being taken of:

- (a) The special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council;
- (b) The relatively limited capacity of economically developing countries to contribute towards the costs of such an operation;
- (c) Where circumstances warrant, the need to 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 peace-keeping operation;

3. Considers further that, taking due account of the considerations outlined in paragraph 2 above, the equitable sharing of the costs of a particular peace-keeping operation involving heavy expenditures might be achieved by means of a special scale which would establish that the economically developing countries would contribute 5 per cent of the total costs, with the balance of the costs to be borne by other Member States;

4. Invites Member States to communicate to the United Nations information concerning the kinds of military or civil forces or services which they might be in a position to provide, if they so decided, in response to a request to participate in a duly authorized United Nations peace-keeping operation;

5. Recommends to the Security Council:

(a) That it authorize a study of the means of improving preparations for peace-keeping operations of a non-enforcement nature;

(b) That, as a matter of general practice, it should obtain from the Secretary-General an estimate of the expenditure involved when recommending or deciding measures to maintain or restore international peace and security;

(c) That it explore the prospects for agreements to be negotiated with Member States for the provision of armed forces, assistance and facilities, to be made available to the Security Council, at its call, pursuant to Article 43 and taking into account Article 47, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) That it inform the General Assembly at its twenty-second session of whatever steps the Security Council has found it advisable to take pursuant to the recommendations in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

6. Decides to transmit to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations the records and debates of the present session on this item;

7. Requests the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2053 A (XX), the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, to elaborate further the matters mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above and to prepare its report for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly by 1 July 1967.

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered certain questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Having examined the third report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations appointed in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965,

Convinced that the solution of the problems which have been encountered in the maintenance of international peace and security can best be found in co-operation between the General Assembly and the Security Council with full respect for the respective powers and responsibilities of the two organs as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Recommends to the Security Council that it proceed as quickly as possible with preparations which will enable it to discharge its responsibilities under Articles 42 and 45 of the Charter of the United Nations and in particular that it proceed to negotiate arrangements with Member States or groups of Member States under which armed forces, assistance and facilities would be made available to the Council, at its call, in accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the Charter;

2. Assures the Security Council of its full co-operation, if the Council requires it, in the negotiation of the arrangements mentioned in paragraph 1 above.
