



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 35th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. SIBAHI (Syrian Arab Republic)

later: Mr. GREGORIADES (Greece)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 54: COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS (continued)

* This record is subject to correction. Corrections should be incorporated in a copy of the record and should be sent *within one week of the date of publication* to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, room LX-2332.

Corrections will be issued shortly after the end of the session, in a separate fascicle for each Committee.

Distr. GENERAL
A/SPC/31/SR.35
14 December 1976
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

The meeting was called to order at 11 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 54: COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS (A/31/337; A/SPC/31/L.15) (continued)

1. Mr. ABDALLAH (Tunisia) said that all Member States had a duty to pay special importance to the item under consideration since peace-keeping was the primary aim of the United Nations. That aim required that States resolve their disputes by peaceful means, otherwise some of those disputes would result in armed conflicts necessitating the intervention of the United Nations. Thus, the United Nations must be ready to intervene and, to that end, all Member States must give it their assistance. Tunisia had always done so: for instance, shortly after attaining independence it had provided contingents to intervene in the conflict in the Congo, now Zaire.
2. As responsibility for peace-keeping lay with all Member States, it was important to achieve the broadest possible measure of agreement in order to rationalize possible intervention by the United Nations and to ensure that such intervention was as effective as possible, since that was the essential function of the United Nations, as indicated in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter. The members of the Special Committee should also try to co-operate to a greater extent in order to prepare guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations.
3. Like other delegations, his delegation would like the United Nations forces to receive adequate training so as to avoid tragic losses, as had occurred in the past, and to improve the situation of the military personnel. In that connexion, some delegations had suggested that regional seminars be organized under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to providing training for military personnel. He himself believed that that was a good idea since in that way, the United Nations could, when necessary, draw on forces already prepared for their mission without disregarding the principle of equitable geographical distribution.
4. In view of the importance of that task, it was also essential not to allow financial problems to arise which could impede the efficiency of peace-keeping operations. He therefore suggested that all such operations should be financed under the regular budget of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
5. With regard to the report of the Special Committee, he agreed with previous speakers that the Committee had proceeded slowly and had been unable to reach agreement which would have enabled it to submit a more complete set of draft articles. It was now 11 years since the Special Committee had been established and he regretted to state that the results were fairly limited; he recognized, however, that during the past year some progress had been made since the Special Committee had reached some measure of agreement with regard to the title,

/...

(Mr. Abdallah, Tunisia)

introduction, part of article 1, and articles 2, 3 and 4. In view of that, he commended the Special Committee and assured it of his delegation's full co-operation.

6. His delegation felt that the Special Committee's attention should be drawn to the fact that there had been a proposal to establish a subsidiary organ of the Security Council to prepare the machinery for direct control of the operations of an interventionary force in the field. In his opinion, further consideration should be given to its composition so that it would not be a replica of the Security Council and would take into account the representation of the regional groups and the countries which provided contingents. At the same time, care must be taken to ensure that its sphere of competence was not too strictly defined. It would, moreover, be advisable to re-establish the function of the General Assembly in that sphere, as indicated in Articles 10, 11, 14 and 15 of the Charter, and to try to harmonize it with the function pertaining to the Security Council.

7. The Special Committee should devote more attention to the specific questions relating to the practical execution of peace-keeping operations in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 3457 (XXX). In that connexion, it was important to take into account the fact that the experience gained to date showed that, if adequate contingents were available and if those contingents could be organized, the efficiency of operations would be enhanced. Similarly, the principle of equitable geographical representation was essential in order to ensure the political balance of an operation.

8. In conclusion, he pointed out that, although such operations did not resolve political problems, they helped to create a more favourable climate for negotiation. The Special Committee and its Working Group should therefore do everything possible to prepare a well-defined legal framework so that United Nations organs could select the type of intervention which was appropriate in a case of emergency. He therefore believed that the Special Committee and its Working Group should meet more frequently; accordingly, he would support draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15 since it authorized the Special Committee to continue its work.

9. Mr. BENAVIDES (Peru) associated himself with the expressions of optimism concerning the progress of the Working Group, which had managed to reach agreement regarding the title, introduction, part of article 1, and articles 2, 3 and 4 of the working document. He himself attached special importance to article 4, which referred to a central aspect of the problem with which the Special Committee was concerned. The fact that that article had been the subject of an initial consensus gave grounds for hope concerning the progress of work as a whole, although he had also taken note of the warning in the report to the effect that no provision should be considered as having been agreed upon. He hoped, however, that the considerable progress which article 4 represented would not be lost and that there would be no regression to stages that had already been surmounted.

/...

(Mr. Benavides, Peru)

10. His delegation felt that the general agreement concerning the advisability of establishing a subsidiary organ of the Security Council solved a considerable number of the difficulties impeding progress in the work of the Special Committee and its Working Group. He believed that the competence of that organ should be clearly defined, since too much generalization and ambiguity in defining its sphere of competence could lead to problems later. Secondly, he shared the view that the sphere of competence of the subsidiary organ should not be too strictly defined; that might condemn it to practical impotence since in reality it would be no more than a mere echo of the Security Council.

11. The progress to which he had referred was not sufficient to banish his disappointment over the fact that, 11 years after the establishment of the Special Committee and three years after it had begun work on a specific text, there were still many differences of opinion to overcome. That was all the more disturbing when one considered the vital importance of peace-keeping operations, an importance which was universally recognized. That recognition should be accompanied by an attitude conducive to the abandonment of rigid positions which impeded substantive agreement, so that the Special Committee could complete the task assigned to it in the shortest possible time. He himself regarded such a relaxation of attitudes as essential.

12. In addition, it might be constructive to take some practical steps to supplement the necessary political will for conciliation. In the first place, he thought that the meetings of the Working Group should not be a forum for the mere reiteration of traditional positions. It would therefore be advisable for its meetings to be held over a sufficiently long period of time for negotiations to take place. It might also be advisable to begin to give some thought to the idea of the rotation or expansion of the membership of the Special Committee, measures which might contribute to the relaxation of the atmosphere in which the work of the Committee took place.

13. Peru was not a member of the Special Committee and could not therefore bring any closer insight to the consideration of its work. However, Peruvian soldiers had carried out peace-keeping tasks under the United Nations flag. At the same time, Peru earnestly believed that the United Nations was the most valuable instrument available to the world community to achieve the objectives of peace, security and development in an atmosphere of international justice. It was therefore strongly in favour of strengthening the role of the Organization. In that connexion, he believed that in the definitive formulation of agreed guidelines due account should be taken of the fact that the maintenance of international peace and security was the collective responsibility of all Members of the United Nations, the most representative forum of which was the General Assembly.

14. Peru was deeply interested in seeing the Special Committee emerge from the impasse in which it at present found itself so that it could respond appropriately to the trust which the General Assembly had placed in it in establishing it. Peru would therefore support the continuation of the work of the Special Committee.

/...

15. Mr. PLASEK (Czechoslovakia) said that, like the majority of delegations, his delegation had always regarded the maintenance of international peace and security as an essential function of the United Nations, and it believed that peace-keeping operations were an instrument of primary importance. Czechoslovakia recognized that such operations gave rise to difficult problems and felt it appropriate to summarize its position of principle. In his delegation's opinion, peace-keeping operations should be undertaken in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. Secondly, the Security Council had the authority to decide on the establishment, direction and control of peace-keeping operations. In that connexion, he believed that the Security Council should exercise directly all functions relating to such operations. Moreover, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the Security Council could decide to delegate its authority regarding certain aspects of peace-keeping operations, but in matters of peace-keeping, all authority should be exercised in conformity with the relevant decisions of the Council. Similarly, the Security Council could establish a subsidiary organ under Article 29 of the Charter.

16. In accordance with Article 99 of the Charter, the Secretary-General could make recommendations to the Security Council concerning peace-keeping operations and should comply with the instructions and decisions of the Council or of any subsidiary organ established for that purpose. The Security Council should approve the commanders of peace-keeping operations. The principle of equitable geographical distribution should be maintained in the composition of the organs established by the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, as well as in the composition of the military and other personnel directly engaged in such operations. The Security Council should decide on the methods and means of financing the operations.

17. His delegation had repeatedly supported the view that peace-keeping machinery should play a more active role not only in settling conflicts, but also in averting them. It had therefore welcomed the establishment of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, and later of its Working Group, and had supported the preparation of agreed guidelines for future peace-keeping operations, since such guidelines could provide a firm basis for the conduct of peace-keeping operations and prevent improvisations.

18. Although there was a more or less general consensus that existing peace-keeping operations had proved themselves effective, his delegation felt that there were many good reasons to criticize them, as could be seen from the records of the meetings held by the Security Council in connexion with the consideration of UNEF and UNDOF.

19. With regard to the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/31/337), his delegation agreed that much remained to be done to implement the mandate of the Committee and its Working Group. Considerable progress had, however, been achieved, particularly with regard to the introduction and articles 1 to 5 of the draft formulas of agreed guidelines. His delegation also agreed with those of

/...

(Mr. Plasek, Czechoslovakia.)

France and other countries that special attention should be given to article 4, which dealt with the establishment of a subsidiary organ under Article 29 of the Charter. His delegation was not opposed to the possibility of the Working Group devoting part of its time to consideration of specific practical aspects, but it should be clearly understood that, under its mandate, priority was to be given to the preparation of guidelines and not to secondary aspects. His delegation supported draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15, of which it had become a sponsor.

20. Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that the question of peace-keeping operations was a difficult and complex one and that it would therefore be useful to prepare general guidelines for such operations. However, no peace-keeping operation was the same as another since each operation had its own specific features resulting from its historical circumstances. The general guidelines should therefore indicate broad areas of international responsibility which would form the common ground on which the unique structure of each peace-keeping venture could be built. It might be argued that it would be better to set up each operation on an ad hoc basis with the degree of flexibility necessitated by the circumstances of each case. Given the doctrinal differences between the great Powers, however, it was clearly desirable to have general and agreed guidelines for peace-keeping operations.

21. The work of the Special Committee established for that purpose had been disappointingly slow. The Committee had been established in 1965 at a time of financial crisis and it had been hoped that, under the pressure of that crisis, it would produce quick results. Unfortunately, no real progress had been achieved so far and, in the circumstances, it might be wondered whether there was any point in extending the life of that Committee routinely on a regular annual basis. His delegation believed that if the Committee could not produce agreed guidelines by the next session of the General Assembly at the latest, its existence might be terminated.

22. There was a tendency for a peace-keeping operation, once it had been established, to perpetuate itself. One tended to forget that the original objective of a peace-keeping operation was to maintain a cease-fire, to reduce tension and to create an appropriate climate for negotiations. However, the certainty of the presence in a conflict area of a peace-keeping force for an indefinite period of time had quite the opposite effect. For example, it might be wondered whether a gradual reduction of the United Nations Force in Cyprus might induce the two communities to get together and work out their common destiny and at the same time influence the external military forces to withdraw from Cyprus. The United Nations had not established a peace-keeping force in all situations of conflict. On the contrary, in the vast majority of such situations, the countries concerned had responded positively to the appeals of the United Nations to cease fire and withdraw and they had kept the peace themselves through the medium of bilateral machinery. That was what was expected of States Members of the United Nations and that should be the objective of United Nations peace-keeping operations.

/...

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

A peace-keeping operation should be the exception rather than the rule. It had, in fact, been the exception since, out of 88 questions with which the Security Council had had to deal, peace-keeping operations had been established in only two cases. The aim of the United Nations should be to wind up peace-keeping operations as soon as possible by encouraging the countries concerned to keep the peace themselves through bilateral efforts and at the same time helping them to resolve through negotiations the differences that had led to the conflict.

23. His delegation did not regard peace-keeping as an end in itself, but rather as an important means to peace-making. It agreed that the Special Committee should continue to pay attention to specific questions relating to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations. The 13 articles of guidelines drafted by the Working Group formed a good basis for further elaboration and for reaching agreement on them either separately or as a package, but a more direct relationship should be established between peace-keeping and peace-making. For example, the extension of the mandate of a peace-keeping force could be made dependent on the progress achieved in peace-making.

24. Mr. Gregoriades (Greece) took the Chair.

25. Mr. HARRIMAN (Nigeria) noted that after 11 years of negotiations in the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and its Working Group, there seemed to be some convergence of positions on the draft guidelines for future peace-keeping operations. It was evident that the lack of progress in previous years had been due primarily to a conflict of doctrine and the distrust which had prevailed among some members of the Special Committee and its Working Group. The members of the non-aligned movement had tried to bridge the differences that had been observed in the Committee and it was encouraging to note that their efforts had yielded positive results in that respect. The special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security imposed on some Members under the Charter of the United Nations should be reflected in their readiness to show flexibility in the search for a proper framework for effective peace-keeping operations. The report of the Special Committee reflected some degree of flexibility on the part of some members of the Working Group and it was now essential that at future sessions the Working Group should show a similar political will and spirit of conciliation in order to complete its mandate thoroughly and quickly.

26. His delegation noted with appreciation the willingness of many countries and experts to share the experience they had gained from participation in peace-keeping operations with the Committee of 33 and its Working Group. It was also pleased at the response of many delegations to the appeal to all Member States to make suggestions and contributions to the Working Group. In that connexion, serious consideration should continue to be given to the following ideas: a stand-by United Nations peace-keeping force; training for such a force; and the preparation of a manual on peace-keeping operations.

/...

(Mr. Harriman, Nigeria)

27. His delegation would support a resolution extending the mandate of the Committee of 33 and its Working Group because it believed that, by the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee would have before it completed draft guidelines for future United Nations peace-keeping operations.

28. Mr. ALFARARGI (Egypt), speaking on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, introduced the draft resolution on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (A/SPC/31/L.15). Essentially, it was a procedural draft resolution, although it had some features that were not strictly procedural, as could be seen from the first two preambular paragraphs. The third preambular paragraph stemmed from the belief of the sponsors that the United Nations had an important role - indeed, an obligation under the Charter - in the maintenance of peace and security. Mention was made of "urgent need" because the Special Committee had been established in 1965 and, after 11 years, it was still struggling to complete its mandate. In the meantime, threats to peace continued to occur and every time an ad hoc solution had to be devised. While the sponsors commended the Security Council for having established peace-keeping operations on two separate occasions since the search for agreed guidelines had begun, they were not oblivious to the imperfections which that method of establishing ad hoc operations entailed.

29. In the fourth preambular paragraph it was noted that "limited progress has been made towards the completion of agreed guidelines for conducting peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter". It was clear from the report of the Working Group that a limited amount of progress had been made during the current year. The sponsors of the draft resolution had a sense of satisfaction at that progress, although they still believed that serious efforts were necessary to fulfil the Special Committee's mandate.

30. The last preambular paragraph emphasized two other elements which were essential prerequisites to any progress: a demonstration of political will and greater conciliation in the completion of guidelines.

31. With regard to the operative part of the draft resolution, he pointed out that in order to achieve the early completion of agreed guidelines, it was essential to have intensive negotiations and regular meetings so as to secure gradual progress. All those who were engaged in negotiations must show that they indeed attached great importance to the factors mentioned in paragraph 3 - political will and a spirit of conciliation. Some permanent members of the Security Council appeared to believe that the reference to them in that paragraph in a way singled them out as being particularly responsible for the failure or inability of the Working Group to carry out its task over the past years. Nothing was further from the truth. What the draft resolution suggested was that there should be more political will and a greater spirit of conciliation and, in that respect, it would be readily acknowledged that the permanent members of the Security

/...

(Mr. Alfarargi, Egypt)

Council had a special responsibility, conferred on them under the Charter, with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security. It was that aspect of their obligations which the draft resolution sought to highlight in pointing out their special status as permanent members of the Security Council.

32. On the question of peace-keeping operations, great patience had been shown in the past few years and it should be remembered that patience was the art of hoping. If hopes were to be dashed, there would be nobody to blame but the Members of the United Nations, which had the ability and capability, if they really wanted to do so, to establish a world order based on peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The sponsors of the draft resolution therefore hoped that it would be adopted by consensus.

33. Mr. PLASEK (Czechoslovakia) said that, since there appeared to be general agreement concerning item 54, he would propose that draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15 be adopted by consensus and that consideration of the item be concluded at the current meeting.

34. Mr. JACOVIDES (Cyprus) supported the proposal of the representative of Czechoslovakia and in turn proposed that rule 120 of the rules of procedure should not be applied so that the Committee could conclude consideration of the item at the current meeting.

35. Mr. FADHLI (Democratic Yemen) supported the proposals of the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Cyprus.

36. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had before it a proposal that in the present instance the rule setting a time-limit of 24 hours for the submission of proposals and amendments should not be applied. The Committee could consider the proposal immediately or suspend the meeting for a short time in order to do so.

37. Mr. ROWE (United States of America) said that he felt the proposals of the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Cyprus were appropriate but that he would like the meeting to be suspended for a short time in order to consider them.

37a. The meeting was suspended at 12.10 p.m. and resumed at 12.55 p.m.

38. Mr. CHANG (Acting Secretary of the Committee) made a statement under rule 153 concerning the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15 in which he said that the meetings of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and its Working Group to be held in 1977 were included in the calendar of conferences which the Committee on Conferences had recommended in its report to the General Assembly (A/31/32). Consequently, no additional financial implications were anticipated under the draft resolution. In accordance with established procedure, a statement of the full cost of the meetings envisaged would be made to the Fifth Committee.

/...

39. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15 by consensus.

40. Draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15 was adopted by consensus

41. Mr. LOGAN (United Kingdom), speaking in explanation of vote after the vote, said that his delegation had joined in the consensus on draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15, but regretted that it had not been able to sponsor it as it had traditionally done in the past. That was because of the wording of operative paragraph 3, which seemed to imply that the permanent members of the Security Council had not demonstrated political will and a spirit of conciliation during the work of the Special Committee in 1976.

42. His delegation had no doubt that it had played an active and positive part in the elaboration of the draft guidelines. A considerable number of the texts which appeared in the annex to the Special Committee's report (A/31/337) were the work, either in whole or in part, of the United Kingdom delegation. It had therefore been glad to hear the representative of Egypt say that paragraph 3 was not intended to reflect adversely on the attitudes of the permanent members of the Security Council in the Working Group, but rather to underline their special responsibilities in connexion with peace-keeping. In consultations with the sponsors of the draft resolution, his delegation had proposed a small amendment which would have left no doubt that that was the intention of operative paragraph 3 and which would have enabled his delegation to become a sponsor of the draft resolution. He felt bound to say that, despite the statement by the representative of Egypt, the fact that the sponsors of the draft resolution had not accepted his delegation's amendment inevitably gave rise to certain doubts on that point. Nevertheless, his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it supported the renewal of the mandate of the Special Committee. It would in the future, as it had consistently done in the past, demonstrate political will and a spirit of conciliation, as operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution urged.

43. Mr. SCALABRE (France), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had joined in the consensus to adopt draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15, although it did not find that draft resolution completely satisfactory. As indicated in the preamble to the draft resolution, the progress made by the Special Committee had been limited, so limited that some members of the Special Political Committee had said that it was not even definitive. It was therefore right that the preamble to the draft resolution should state that there was a need for progress in the work of the Special Committee, and he fully agreed that a demonstration of political will and greater conciliation remained necessary.

44. In recent years, his delegation had spared no effort to reach agreement on the points under discussion and quite recently it had submitted a suggestion regarding the creation in the near future of the subsidiary organ of the Security Council referred to in article 4 of the text of the guidelines considered by the Special Committee. His delegation felt that the permanent members of the

/...

(Mr. Scalabre, France)

Security Council had a special responsibility with regard to peace-keeping operations and it was as ready, as it had always been, to continue its efforts and to press its proposals concerning article 4 of the guidelines. He hoped that the Special Committee would tend to pay special attention to his proposal since it was a practical measure which could be implemented quite apart from any theoretical consideration.

45. Mr. AQUIMAN (Turkey), speaking in explanation of vote after the vote, said that his delegation supported the idea that there was a need for agreement on guidelines that would govern United Nations peace-keeping operations. He commended the work done by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and its Working Group and expressed the hope that the draft resolution before the Committee and the consensus behind it would be instrumental in bringing their rather difficult task to a successful conclusion.

46. His delegation understood that both the draft resolution and the debate on the item were directed towards the same objective, namely the completion of agreed guidelines for the conduct of peace-keeping operations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. Neither the usefulness of such operations nor the conflicts which had necessitated them had been under discussion. Unfortunately, the previous day, the Greek-Cypriot representative had once again tried to exploit the issue before the Committee to refer to a problem which had already been considered in the plenary a few weeks earlier. He did not believe that his remarks merited an answer since they had been full of distortions and accusations which had already been refuted many times and since his delegation wished to abide by the spirit of conciliation which the Chairman and members of the Committee had managed so successfully to maintain.

47. Mr. ROWE (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote, said that the responsibility for negotiating guidelines for peace-keeping operations lay with all Member States: with the permanent members of the Security Council because of the obligations established by the Charter and with the other Member States because they had been appointed members of the Committee. Many members of the Working Group which were not permanent members of the Security Council had made important and imaginative contributions; for example, the previous year, India, Argentina, Egypt and Nigeria had prepared a working document on which agreement had been reached during the current year and which represented an important step towards the establishment of guidelines. In addition, some Members of the United Nations, although not members of the Special Committee, had made some of the most important contributions of the year with their proposals concerning training and preparation for peace-keeping operations. He therefore did not consider it reasonable that some members should be assigned more responsibility than others in connexion with negotiating guidelines for peace-keeping operations.

48. The permanent members of the Security Council undoubtedly had a special responsibility, but that responsibility fell also on the members of the United

/...

(Mr. Rowe, United States)

Nations appointed to membership in the Working Group responsible for negotiating the guidelines. The United States Government had supported draft resolution A/SPC/31/L.15 because it believed that the differences that had just been mentioned should be overcome so that the Committee could proceed with the task before it. His delegation joined all Member States in assuming the responsibilities incumbent on them with regard to the continuation of the progress made the previous year and the negotiation of a series of agreed guidelines for peace-keeping operations.

49. Mr. JACOVIDES (Cyprus), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of Turkey, to whom he would refer as such as was the practice in United Nations organs, despite the fact that that representative had not done the same with regard to him, had expressed regret that in the statement he had made at the 34th meeting he had departed from the item. He wished to point out that, although the question of Cyprus, in other words item 118, had been dealt with in plenary meetings and a decision had been taken concerning it, by 94 votes in favour to 1 against - that of Turkey - he had not referred to the substance of the item. However, he was fully justified in referring to some aspects relating to the functioning of UNFICYP, which was a good example of peace-keeping operations. In fact, in his statement at the 34th meeting of the Committee, he had not referred to Turkey but to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and to co-operation with UNFICYP, both questions which were closely related to the debate.

50. The CHAIRMAN suggested that other delegations wishing to explain their vote should do so at the following meeting of the Committee. If there were no objections, he would take it that the Committee agreed to his suggestion.

51. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.