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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS

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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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BRAZIL

[Original: English]

[30 March 1990]

Peace-keeping and the United Nations Charter

1. The recent experiences of peace-keeping operations in various regions and the accompanying enhancement of their prestige has prompted discussion on institutionalizing existing arrangements for peace-keeping and on the eventual enlargement of the scope and the diversification of the field of application of United Nations peace-keeping operations. Brazil considers that such discussion should be conducted in a cautious and judicious manner, notably in the light of the fact that the United Nations cannot reasonably expect to regulate activities hitherto undertaken on an ad hoc basis without first giving careful consideration as to the need properly to define their legal status.

2. United Nations peace-keeping operations are and have always been unique, to the extent that the Charter contains no specific provisions for such activities. In effect, peace-keeping is a concept as distinct from the mechanisms for peaceful settlement of disputes provided for under Chapter VI as it is from the collective security measures envisaged under Chapter VII. As activities which are not specifically provided for under the Charter, peace-keeping operations cannot but be of an essentially ad hoc nature, owing precisely to their still unclear legal status.

3. Any attempt to institutionalize United Nations peace-keeping would therefore require formal amendment to the United Nations Charter. It would seem very difficult to define in precise terms the responsibilities of the Security Council and of the General Assembly in relation to peace-keeping operations and to their financing without amending the Charter.

Role of the Security Council

4. A further point concerns decision-making and the need better to specify the role of the Charter bodies in determining the mandate of United Nations peace-keeping activities. The Brazilian Government is of the view that primary responsibility for planning and instituting peace-keeping operations devolves upon the Security Council. In the light of the lacunae in the Charter with regard to peace-keeping operations, prudence would warrant confining responsibility for the launching of such operations to the Charter organ entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security. In spite of the right of initiative of the General Assembly, as well as that of the Secretary-General under Article 99 of the Charter, peace-keeping operations must have a clear mandate from the Council.

5. An enhanced role for United Nations peace-keeping (for instance, in the field of preventive diplomacy) does not, moreover, seem advisable without revision of the practices and composition of the Security Council.

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6. In the first instance, it would seem desirable to establish on an ad hoc basis, an advisory committee comprised of Member States to consider the mandate and practical arrangements for each peace-keeping operation involving armed forces. This would not only render the Council's work more effective, it would also serve to display, in the event of delegation of authority to the Secretary-General, the strength of the collective support he would enjoy for the execution of his mandate.

7. In the second instance, it should be taken into account that the very composition of the Council no longer reflects the changes in international affairs that have occurred since the Charter was adopted. No enlargement of the scope for United Nations peace-keeping activities should therefore be envisaged without carefully addressing this issue. In any event, amendment to the Charter would be a requisite condition for clarifying the issue of decision-making.

Financing of peace-keeping operations

8. It is the view of the Brazilian Government that contributions to United Nations peace-keeping operations should, as a matter of principle, be mandatory for Member States, in accordance with a special scale of assessment. The recent escalation of the costs incurred by the membership of the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping, however, warrants the belief that the five permanent members of the Security Council bear special responsibility for financing such operations. Financial arrangements would also profit by a case-by-case approach, so as not to place too great a burden on certain contributors, notably the developing countries. Receiving States should, to the extent possible, contribute adequately to the financial costs of the operation and offer favourable and preferential conditions for the good performance of the operation.

9. In that connection, it is worth while to recall the terms of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, regarding the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force, which states, inter alia, that the following principles be followed:

"... its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

"... that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

"... the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the General Assembly".

Concluding remarks

10. The Brazilian Government attaches importance to United Nations peace-keeping activities. It also welcomes the renewed interest in assigning to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations the role of focal point for discussion on future guidelines for such activities. It must be stressed, however, that perfecting existing institutional arrangements for peace-keeping activities cannot substitute for a thorough consideration of the question of their legal basis and the consequently much greater task of amending the United Nations Charter, a task far beyond the mandate of the Special Committee.

CANADA

[Original: English]

[5 April 1990]

PEACE-KEEPING SUBMISSION

1. General

Canada was pleased that during the course of its deliberations in 1989 the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was able to reach agreement on a number of recommendations which were subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989. It is our hope that the progress achieved by the Committee last year can be further built upon this year in order that future United Nations peace-keeping operations may benefit from the work of the Committee. To this end, Canada believes that there are a number of areas in which concrete progress may be realized following discussion by the members of the Committee and that there are a number of other areas which would benefit from a more substantive discussion this year which might in turn lead to agreement on specific recommendations in future years. The following observations/suggestions are therefore offered with a view to facilitating the work of the Committee in its forthcoming session.

2. Work of the Committee

Canada believes that the procedure followed by the Committee in the course of its deliberations last year could be repeated this year. We fully support the creation of an open-ended working group which should benefit from the contribution of those States Members of the United Nations which wish to participate in the work of the Committee as observers. In undertaking its work we believe that the Committee would benefit from an early meeting with the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, as well as the opportunity to benefit from the views of other members of the Secretariat as needed.

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3. Application of high technology to peace-keeping

The possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations has become a subject of considerable interest in recent years given expectations that it could both enhance the effectiveness of such operations and reduce their costs. In 1989 Canada indicated its willingness to undertake studies on the possible uses of high technology in peace-keeping and invited the participation of like-minded nations. Canada is currently completing a study related to the personnel (including training) and political implications of using high technology, the results of which we expect will be available in June of this year. Secondly, as announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on 27 September 1989, Canada has completed a study on the use of overhead sensing technology in peace-keeping, which will be presented to the Secretary-General later this month. Arrangements are also being made to brief members of the Special Committee and other interested observers on this study.

4. Stockpiling of equipment

Delays in starting up full-scale operations have been noted in certain recent missions. These delays were due in part to the non-availability of certain key items of equipment. It has been suggested that the United Nations should consider creating stockpiles of key items in order to obviate these delays as well as the inevitably long lead time for contracting and purchasing. While recognizing the inherent difficulty in obtaining financial approval for "speculative" purchases, and the possibility of malpositioning reserve stocks, the answer may lie in the creation of a "stockpile" in the form of a data bank developed on the basis of the results of the questionnaire on material and technical resources called for in paragraph 2 of resolution 44/49.

Member States might agree to purchase, store and maintain certain items of equipment which would be dedicated as United Nations reserve stocks. Equipment could be brought up to date from time to time, perishable stocks renewed, shelf lives monitored, etc. - all at national expense in support of a United Nations requirement. When needed, these stocks could be deployed, using national or United Nations-provided means, to the area of operations. This system would provide some flexibility in the positioning of equipment and relieve the United Nations of the costs associated with storage and maintenance, etc. When required, the stocks could be donated as part of a voluntary contribution, deducted from the Member State's assessed contribution, or provided at cost. In order to make it even more effective, this whole process should incorporate standardization to the extent possible, and to this end the statement of the Secretariat's requirements should be as precise as possible.

5. Rotation of contingents

Canada fully supports the Secretary-General's long-standing policy of encouraging as many countries as possible to participate in peace-keeping operations, and we were pleased to see some 109 nations participate, in one or more capacities, in the very successful UNTAG operation.

In general, increased participation can be achieved in a number of ways. For observer missions this could be done by including as many countries as possible because there is no overriding need for unit cohesion, national administration, or unique skills, etc. In addition, the contributing countries can be changed on relatively short notice. For those operations where there are a large number of national troops involved at the unit level it is a different matter. For each of these units there is a minimum size below which it is ineffective to operate both structurally and administratively. Unit effectiveness is best achieved in national contingents tailored in accordance with normal military/police organization and employed as an entity. This applies equally to both operational and administrative units.

Where national representation for an indefinite period is limited for one or more reasons, the alternative is to rotate contingents after they have served a fixed period of time. Such rotation must be done with care in order not to undermine operational effectiveness. Commonality in operating procedures, training and equipment would certainly enhance the capability to rotate contingents.

Multinational units and subunits also offer opportunities to broaden the number of participating States, but the numbers of these units are limited. Certain tasks more readily lend themselves to this, such as military police, and all headquarters establishments must, by their very nature, be multinational.

6. Financing of peace-keeping operations

The financing of peace-keeping operations is a collective responsibility of all Member States. The basis of such financing should remain assessed contributions which all States Members of the United Nations have a binding legal obligation under the Charter to pay in full and on time. In this latter regard, Member States cannot adopt resolutions calling for the continuation of existing United Nations peace-keeping operations, and the establishment of new ones, without also providing the necessary resources. The scale of assessments for peace-keeping operations should reflect the special responsibilities for peace and security of the permanent members of the Security Council.

The recent increase in the scale and number of peace-keeping operations has highlighted the need for adequate financial reserves to cover start-up costs. Thought should be given to practical means for increasing the Working Capital Fund without placing an unfair and inequitable burden on those Member States which traditionally pay their assessed contributions in full and on time. The fund could be increased from the payment of arrears on the regular budget and from voluntary contributions.

7. New uses of peace-keeping

Canada believes the Committee should continue the discussion it began last year on new uses or fields of peace-keeping. Such a discussion could review a number of concepts which have been put forward by different Member States and could include an attempt to clarify what is understood by the term "peace-keeping". It has been suggested that United Nations peace-keepers could be employed:

- (a) In the increased and expanded use of fact-finding missions;
- (b) In the supervision of elections;
- (c) In providing humanitarian and technical assistance;
- (d) In providing relief assistance to refugees;
- (e) As anticipatory peace-keepers as observers on threatened borders;
- (f) In the verification of arms control and other treaties;
- (g) In maritime roles;
- (h) In the protection of food convoys during famine relief operations;
- (i) When so requested, in providing assistance in civil war and law and order situations;
- (j) In combating international drug trafficking;
- (k) In the fight against international terrorism;
- (l) In preventing acts of nuclear piracy;
- (m) In the provision of disaster relief.

Some of the above-mentioned new uses of peace-keeping have already occurred, i.e., election supervision in Namibia and maritime peace-keeping in Central America. Others remain more preliminary in their conception but would, in our view, be worthy of further discussion by the Committee.

8. United Nations Secretariat

Canada welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to establish a Senior Planning and Monitoring Group for Peace-keeping Operations in January of this year. We believe the Committee would benefit from receiving a briefing on the mandate of this Group and its deliberations to date.

9. Evaluation of peace-keeping operations

Canada believes that an important aspect of each peace-keeping mission should be an ongoing evaluation by the United Nations of the political, operational and administrative effectiveness of that mission so that positive and timely changes can be made. Further, on the completion of a mission a full-scale evaluation should be conducted to ensure that "lessons learned" can be applied to future operations. The Special Committee could undertake to discuss possible means of ensuring an adequate evaluation of peace-keeping operations upon their completion.

10. Honour role or commemorative device

Since 1948 some 763 peace-keepers of the United Nations have been killed or have died on duty as members of United Nations missions. This service was recognized in 1988 by the award of the Nobel prize for peace to United Nations peace-keeping forces. There is still, however, no international monument or other form of recognition that commemorates the service of United Nations peace-keepers and their Nobel prize award. The Special Committee should consider some appropriate way of recognizing that service. Among the ideas that come to mind in this respect are a book of honour, an eternal flame, a monument, etc.

JAPAN

[Original: English]

[3 April 1990]

1. General

Japan welcomes the various important proposals on peace-keeping operations that were adopted on a consensus basis at the last session of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and by the General Assembly. Japan believes these proposals on practical directives of peace-keeping operations require further study. At its forthcoming session, the Special Committee will set priorities among issues to be followed up and set up relevant subgroups to study details. These subgroups should report back to the Committee with specific recommendations. It is advisable that experts in various fields be included in the discussions of the subgroups whenever appropriate (e.g., in the drafting of the manual for training). The Government of Japan places importance on (a) effectiveness of operations (A/44/301, annex, sect. D.6), (b) financial resources (*ibid.*, sect. C), (c) civilian personnel (*ibid.*, sect. A.2), and (d) training (*ibid.*, sect. A.3).

2. Effectiveness of operations

The diversification and expansion of peace-keeping operations means increased responsibilities for major personnel and financial contributors. In order to encourage major donors to increase yet further their contributions, it is essential that these countries be kept fully informed and be given opportunities to submit their suggestions and recommendations to the Security Council and Secretariat from the outset of operations. Japan believes that prime responsibility for peace-keeping operations should be assumed by the Security Council, whose decisions it will continue to support by providing civilian personnel, equipment and finance. However, from the practical point of view, this support will be greatly facilitated if the Secretariat as well as the Security Council keep Japan fully consulted and informed from the time an operation is conceived. Japan suggests, as a matter of practice, that major personnel and financial donors be consulted on the establishment and operation of peace-keeping activities by the Secretariat and the Security Council.

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3. Financial resources

In order to address the issue of the need for increased funding for peace-keeping operations, the Security Council should give serious thought to preventing any peace-keeping operation from being considered permanent and therefore immune to disbandment, and to balancing the cost-effectiveness of peace-keeping operations. The financial and material burden of the host country should be established according to its capabilities, and when a model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and a host country is drafted, the content of the support provided by the host country for peace-keeping operations should be included.

The start-up system is in urgent need of additional financial support. Japan has not only consistently made substantial financial voluntary contributions to peace-keeping operations such as UNIIMOG and UNTAG, but has called upon countries to follow its example by contributing to the Secretary-General's trust fund. In order to minimize the costs of personnel, a system in which host countries assisted by providing local staffs should be established without delay. Based upon the Secretary-General's report (A/44/605), we should examine the possibility of Member States providing the personnel for transportation, telecommunication and medical services, as well as equipment with personnel to operate it.

Japan welcomes the establishment of the Senior Planning and Monitoring Group and hopes that it will examine the possible consolidation of posts in United Nations Headquarters and shift personnel from ongoing peace-keeping operations to newly established operations in order to facilitate the rapid deployment of peace-keeping operations. It is also important that facilities, equipment, workshops and technology be modernized so as to minimize costs and rationalize operations.

4. Civilian personnel

The Special Committee should supervise the drafting of a manual for civilian personnel which emphasizes the line of authority, as well as training and safety of civilian personnel. Japan is studying how to enhance its assistance and is considering the establishment of an office that would be responsible for increasing Japan's contribution of civilian personnel, an aspect of peace-keeping operations which is expected to acquire greater responsibility in the future.

5. Training

The courses offered by existing training centres in various countries should be strengthened, and the centres should be made available to personnel from foreign countries (in cases where there are physical and spatial limitations, the centres should be opened to instructors from foreign countries). It is also advisable to have small training teams in the United Nations to explain the specific needs of the United Nations, co-ordinate the programmes of various training centres and organize peace-keeping operation seminars in which needs of the United Nations are explained.

6. Other

In order to raise the public interest in peace-keeping operations, the United Nations should organize an international essay contest on peace-keeping operations and encourage institutions and universities to offer peace-keeping operation courses. Japan would be hesitant to consider the possible use of peace-keeping operations against terrorism or for ensuring the safety of navigation, in view of the ambiguity of their mandate, the danger to personnel and the danger of prolonging the existence of a peace-keeping operation.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[23 March 1990]

The successful termination of the United Nations operation in Namibia has once again provided conclusive evidence of the valuable role that peace-keeping operations can play in the maintenance of international peace and security. The task before the international community is to ensure that peace-keeping operations conducted under United Nations auspices are launched on such sound political and financial footings as to maximize the prospects for the successful fulfilment of their mandate. The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has a central role in helping meet this objective.

New Zealand was very encouraged by the constructive contribution made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations at its 1989 session to the work of the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping. Equally encouraging was the detailed and positive consideration given by the General Assembly to the Special Committee's report, as well as to the issues related to the financing of the various peace-keeping operations. New Zealand looks forward to a similar contribution being made by the Special Committee at its 1990 session.

Following on from the Special Committee's recommendations in its 1989 report in the field of training, New Zealand believes that further consideration should be given to the utility of including training and advisory teams in appropriate peace-keeping operations. Such teams can assist in the development of common operating procedures and training schemes to bridge different capabilities and practices of units of different nationalities, helping to improve the efficiency of the operation overall. Their primary roles would be to prepare in-theatre training programmes which meet the particular needs of the peace-keeping operation, to co-ordinate all peace-keeping related training activities, and to monitor the success of such programmes.

Although the inclusion of one or more training and advisory teams would add to the direct cost of establishing a peace-keeping operation, that cost would not be particularly significant given the small number of personnel required. Furthermore, the savings that would be achieved through improvements in overall efficiency and improved safety should far outweigh the small additional cost of establishing such a capacity in appropriate operations.

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In the execution of peace-keeping operations, New Zealand attaches the highest importance to ensuring the security and safety of United Nations peace-keeping personnel. Although this is a responsibility that is shared by all parties involved in an operation, it applies particularly to host countries who must give their full support for its successful implementation. It is the view of the New Zealand Government that the early conclusion of status-of-forces agreements - preferably before deployment - must be a necessary element in the establishment of all peace-keeping operations. New Zealand looks forward to the preparation of a model status-of-forces agreement as envisaged in paragraphs 10 and 11 of General Assembly resolution 44/49.

In New Zealand's view the Special Committee could also usefully address the merit of the idea that, whenever a new peace-keeping operation is established, a specific date for its termination should be fixed. It is recognized that for certain operations the establishment of a termination date is not appropriate. But in other operations the establishment of a fixed termination date has been shown to be feasible. New Zealand believes that greater use of this device could be made, helping constrain the duration of future operations.

New Zealand reaffirms the views it conveyed to the Secretary-General in 1989, contained in document A/AC.121/36. In particular, it wishes to reaffirm its belief that the cost of a peace-keeping operation which is to be financed by an appropriation approved by the General Assembly, is a burden to be shared by all Member States, and an obligation under Article 17 of the Charter. It appeals once again to all Member States to pay their assessed contribution in full and on time.

Bearing in mind its earlier advocacy of a review of the division of responsibilities among various sections of the Secretariat concerned with peace-keeping, New Zealand was pleased to note the Secretary-General's recent decision to establish a Senior Planning and Monitoring Group for Peace-keeping Operations. New Zealand is confident that this decision will result, as the Secretary-General explained, in an improvement in co-ordination within the Secretariat.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[30 March 1990]

1. Poland reiterates its strong support for United Nations peace-keeping operations, regarding them as an effective and reliable instrument of easing regional conflicts and ensuring peaceful settlement of disputes as well as an important element in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the strengthening of international peace and security.

2. In recent years the importance of peace-keeping operations has considerably increased. The Nobel peace prize awarded to the United Nations Peace-keeping Forces constituted the best recognition of this fact. Positive changes in international climate and a growing willingness among the Member States concerned

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to seek peaceful solutions to various regional conflicts involving the United Nations mechanisms have led to the universal recognition of the role of peace-keeping operations in maintaining international peace and security and, consequently, to the launching of new operations. At the same time, the expansion of the number of peace-keeping operations and prospects for the establishment of new ones in the foreseeable future have focused the attention of Member States on questions related to all the aspects of those operations, particularly on their effectiveness.

3. In this connection, Poland welcomes the increased activities of and the substantial progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its 1989 session. For the first time in many years, the Committee has been able to adopt unanimously a substantive report containing conclusions and recommendations elaborated on the basis of the suggestions and proposals submitted by Member States.

4. While recognizing the progress achieved by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, Poland is of the opinion that it is necessary for the Committee to make further efforts aimed at expanding the area of agreement on other proposals made by Member States and annexed to the report of the Committee (A/44/301) which have not so far enjoyed the full support of all the members of the Committee. In this connection, Poland would like to emphasize the need to conclude recommendations on the following issues:

(a) Elaboration of standard agreements between the United Nations and Member States on provision of troops for peace-keeping operations;

(b) Constant review of existing peace-keeping operations in terms of their necessity and effectiveness;

(c) Possibility of further expanding the field of peace-keeping operations by dispatching, for example, fact-finding and observer missions to areas of potential conflicts either as a separate preventive measure or as a precursor of other peace-keeping operations.

5. Poland has taken note with interest of the reintroduction, by the distinguished representative of Austria, at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, of the idea of the establishment of an ad hoc Security Council committee consisting of the five permanent members of the Council, five non-permanent members and five troop-contributing States, to assist the Special Committee in all peace-keeping operations. Subsequently, Poland would like to express its readiness to take part in consultations on this subject with interested Member States and to participate in the work of a future committee.

6. In order to assure the proper training of its troops and military observers for duty in United Nations peace-keeping operations and observer missions, Poland will establish, in the first half of 1990, a Training Centre for this purpose. Training programmes of the Centre will be similar to those used in the Nordic countries' centres.

7. The Government of the Republic of Poland reaffirms its intention to continue making an effective contribution to United Nations peace-keeping operations and observer missions and its readiness to dispatch for this purpose up to one battalion and up to 40 military observers at any one time.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[28 March 1990]

In the present crucial period, when international society is faced with the task of strengthening the system of international peace, security and co-operation based on the United Nations Charter, special significance attaches to the question of strengthening the role of the United Nations in every possible way, and increasing the effectiveness of its peace-making efforts, an essential element of which are its peace-keeping operations.

The Ukrainian SSR is in favour of the broad use of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the settlement of international crises and conflicts. We view positively the recent growth in the number and scope of those operations, as well as their qualitative development and the renewed desire of international society to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness.

In this connection, we cannot but express satisfaction with the progress made during the past year by the Special Committee of 34, in whose activities a spirit of co-operation and collaboration is increasingly evident. The Committee has made a number of constructive recommendations for the qualitative improvement of various aspects of peace-keeping operations. This was reflected in the adoption by consensus during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of a resolution intended to bring about the implementation of specific measures to enhance the effectiveness of the peace-making machinery of the United Nations.

In the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR, the effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping operations can be further enhanced by ensuring a high state of readiness and operational efficiency in the contingents employed under the aegis of the United Nations, broadening the range of their functions and areas of application, increasing the competence of the personnel employed in the operations and - of particular importance - by the consistent strengthening of the preventive functions of the United Nations. Also of considerable importance is the enhancement of the authoritativeness of the operations.

The speedy formation of a reserve of United Nations armed forces and observers would help to ensure a high state of readiness and operational efficiency in the machinery of peace-keeping operations. The General Assembly's decision on the establishment of an indicative register of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services, and the periodic updating of such information was an important step in that direction. That measure would make it possible to select the necessary units in the light of the specific

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situation in the area of crisis or conflict, and would facilitate their rotation and contribute to a more balanced geographical representation.

Of considerable importance would be measures to strengthen the links between the United Nations and those Member States that have expressed a wish to contribute troops and other services so that those States could be informed in good time of the need to bring the relevant contingents into a state of readiness.

In order to deal with matters of operational efficiency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be given a certain degree of freedom of action in that regard.

The desirability of expanding the range of functions and the spheres of deployment of United Nations peace-keeping operations arises from the multiplicity of causes and characteristics of crisis and conflict situations. A promising line of approach would be to institute a practice whereby the participants in operations would assist in setting up and operating the machinery for peaceful settlement, and in linking operations to the solution of other issues, especially humanitarian issues (for example, issues such as those involving prisoners of war and refugees). Accordingly, we consider that a study to identify those tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel in United Nations peace-keeping operations would be extremely useful.

It will be very important for the Secretary-General to have at his disposal information on the types of technical, transport and other resources and services that Member States could contribute. In that regard, it would be worth studying the question of setting up a stock of matériel and equipment for use in United Nations operations. It would be important to carry out research into the possibilities of using the latest technology, including satellites, automatic sensors, radar and night-sensing devices.

We are convinced that the idea whereby the United Nations would also carry out tasks of a completely new kind, such as operations to ensure the safety of marine navigation, prevent nuclear piracy, suppress illicit trafficking in drugs and eradicate international terrorism, is still very topical. We feel that it would be desirable to study the possibilities of carrying out such operations.

In order to enhance the competence of personnel deployed in United Nations peace-keeping operations, it would be of crucial importance to prepare guidelines for the training of the personnel required and to formulate recommendations regarding the establishment of an international system of personnel training. The training programmes should provide for the regular holding of seminars, practical assignments and a wide exchange of experience. The broadening of the functions of United Nations operations makes it important to intensify the training of civilian personnel.

With a view to enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities, it would be of the highest importance, in our view, to strengthen the Organization's preventive functions. For that purpose, it is important first of all for the United Nations to take purposeful steps to establish an extensive system for the

early detection of nascent conflicts and crises and for the timely collection and processing of objective data in that connection. In particular, for this purpose it would be useful to establish United Nations observation posts, in agreement with regional organizations, and to dispatch various kinds of observer and fact-finding missions. It is worth studying the ideas of creating under United Nations auspices multilateral and regional centres for reducing the danger of war, and of conducting inspections from the air under the "open skies" concept.

In order to enhance the authority of United Nations peace-keeping operations, the time has come to discuss the question of possible ways of involving the States which are permanent members of the Security Council in the conduct of operations.

The Ukrainian SSR considers that expenditure of funds on United Nations peace-keeping operations should be conducted in a rational and economic manner. These expenses should be borne by all States Members of the United Nations. At the same time, in order to pay for the operations it would also be desirable to use other possible sources of funds.

We are convinced that the drawing up and implementation of measures to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping operations will even further strengthen the authority of the Organization and enable it to accomplish its mission in keeping with the demands of the present day.
