

Chapter I

International peace and security

The United Nations strengthened efforts in 2002 to respond to new and continuing global, regional and national challenges to international peace and security, particularly the threat of international terrorism. Through the activities of its Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Security Council monitored the implementation of the measures it had adopted in 2001 to counter international terrorism and assisted many States in developing their capacity to do so. The Council held a high-level meeting of remembrance on the anniversary of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States to review progress in that regard. Steps were also taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the International Atomic Energy Agency to address the criminal and nuclear implications of international terrorism, while the General Assembly strengthened the Secretariat's Terrorism Prevention Branch. Those efforts were however overshadowed by new terrorist acts in the latter part of the year in several parts of the world. The Security Council, in separate resolutions, condemned terrorist attacks in Indonesia, Kenya and the Russian Federation and urged Member States to assist those countries to find and bring the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors to justice. In December, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study ways to promote further, in the context of implementing the Millennium Declaration, a more comprehensive and coherent response to the global threats and challenges of the twenty-first century.

To help the Council deal with regional and national threats to international peace and security, the Secretary-General examined the role of the United Nations in conflict prevention and made a number of proposals for bolstering national, regional and international conflict prevention capacities and efforts at conflict management. In that regard, the Council addressed the issue of preventing armed conflict, the role of diamonds in fuelling conflict in Africa, food aid in conflict settlement and the role regional organizations could play in conflict prevention and peace-building.

United Nations efforts in conflict prevention and peace-building continued to be supported by its political and peace-building missions, which rose in number to 14 during 2002. The Organiza-

tion also took steps to further streamline and strengthen the management of its peacekeeping operations through the implementation of the recommendations made in 2000 in the Brahimi report by the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations. As part of those efforts, it enhanced the Department of Peacekeeping Operations standby arrangement and rapid deployment capacity, including the creation of strategic deployment stocks at the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy. During the year, the United Nations created one new peacekeeping mission and three missions completed their mandates. The total number of missions in operation at the end of the year dropped to 13. The number of military personnel and civilian police serving under United Nations command fell to 39,652 at the end of 2002 compared to 47,000 the year before. The Assembly designated 29 May as the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, to be observed annually to pay tribute to all those who had served and continued to serve in UN peacekeeping missions and to honour the memory of those who had lost their lives in the cause of peace.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the body responsible for reviewing UN peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, met in February. It made recommendations on additional mechanisms for consultations with troop-contributing countries and on action to enhance UN peacekeeping capacity, as well as for increased cooperation with regional arrangements.

The financial situation of UN peacekeeping operations improved during the financial period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. Although the cost of those operations increased from \$2,378.7 million during the previous financial period to \$2,578.1 million, unpaid assessed contributions decreased to \$1.2 billion, compared to \$2.3 billion. The Assembly considered various aspects of peacekeeping financing, including the peacekeeping support account and the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi. The Assembly also had before it recommendations for improving the conditions of the field service category of staff and for improving recruitment policies and procedures.

Promotion of international peace and security

Follow-up to Millennium Summit (2000)

In his first annual report on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration [A/57/270 & Corr.1] (see also p. 1355), submitted in response to General Assembly resolutions 55/162 [YUN 2000, p. 62] and 56/95 [YUN 2001, p. 1279], the Secretary-General stated that, with regard to the commitments made to peace, security and disarmament, in September 2001—one year after the Declaration’s adoption—the world seemed to be slipping backwards into more and more conflict. Nevertheless there were grounds for cautious optimism. The events of 11 September 2001 [ibid., p. 60] shone a new spotlight on the importance of multilateral efforts to maintain international peace and security and gave new impetus to the resolve to take “concerted action against international terrorism” pledged in the Millennium Declaration [YUN 2000, p. 49]. The UN role in the struggle against terrorism was to dissuade disaffected groups from embracing terrorism as a means of achieving their goals, to deny them or individuals the means to carry out acts of terror, and to sustain broad-based international cooperation. However, it was vital not only to suppress the financing, planning and implementation of terrorism but also to understand, and seek to ameliorate, the conditions that generated it.

Immediately after the 11 September attacks in the United States, the Security Council, in adopting resolution 1373(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 61], had imposed mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, against terrorism worldwide and against terrorists themselves. It also established a Counter-Terrorism Committee [ibid., p. 66], through which Member States would report on the implementation of resolution 1373(2001). Another important part of the Organization’s anti-terrorism efforts was the establishment of the legal framework for its prevention and suppression. Despite the existing 12 international conventions [ibid., p. 69] and a host of regional instruments that had established common counter-terrorism regimes, more remained to be done. A comprehensive, global convention on terrorism had yet to be concluded and many of the existing conventions required additional signatures and ratifications—notably the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 54/109 [YUN 1999, p. 1233], and the 2000 United Nations Convention against Trans-

national Organized Crime, adopted by the Assembly in resolution 55/25 [YUN 2000, p. 1050]. Member States, which bore the primary responsibility in the fight against terrorism, were assisted by the United Nations in fulfilling their responsibilities through development programming, crime prevention and drug control cooperation and in many other ways. The United Nations also served as the guardian of the Charter and the core values enshrined therein.

In terms of peacekeeping and peace-building, the Secretary-General cited the successes registered by the United Nations in East Timor, where it established basic governmental institutions and public services and transferred authority to East Timorese leaders (see p. 315); in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, where it transferred authority to the institutions of self-government in the province of Kosovo (see p. 367); and in Sierra Leone, where it contributed to stabilization by helping to complete the disarmament process, reintegrate ex-combatants, conduct national elections, train the police force and extend the Government’s authority throughout the country (see p. 148). The United Nations was also making a significant contribution to the post-Taliban transition in Afghanistan (see p. 257).

More generally, implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (the Brahimi report) [YUN 2000, p. 83] had led to specific improvements in the capacity of Member States, the Secretariat and the wider UN system to plan, manage and conduct peace operations throughout their life cycle. Significant additional resources for peacekeeping had been given to the Secretariat. Nevertheless, much more remained to be done to improve the UN capacity to maintain and build peace around the world. In particular, the increased support of Member States was vital in order to accelerate the deployment of personnel to the field and to help with the logistical support, technical assistance and training that the United Nations provided for regional and subregional peacekeeping arrangements. More technical expertise and strengthened internal coordination mechanisms were required for UN activities in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers. The absence of a dedicated capacity for peace-building within the Secretariat remained an impediment to better planning and coordination of peace-building activities, although a plan of action on how Headquarters could better support field-based peace-building had been developed and disseminated across the UN system. Member States’ support for UN peacekeeping and peace-building activities also needed to be more consistent and dependable.

The Secretary-General also drew attention to developments in disarmament, particularly the reductions achieved by the United States and the Russian Federation in their nuclear arsenals and the signing by those two States of the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (see p. 493).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 December [meeting 75], the General Assembly adopted **resolution 57/145** [draft: A/57/L.6/Rev.1 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 44].

Responding to global threats and challenges

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming the coordinating and leading role of the United Nations in establishing a cohesive and effective system for responding to global threats and challenges,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration which state that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to manage threats to international peace and security and to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level,

Noting with concern various global threats and challenges, in particular those posed by international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, transnational organized crime, regional conflicts, poverty, unsustainable development, illicit drug trafficking, money-laundering, infectious diseases, environmental degradation, natural disasters, complex emergency situations and others,

Recognizing the importance, in the context of implementing the Millennium Declaration, of a comprehensive approach aimed at addressing global threats and challenges in accordance with the Charter, international law and relevant international instruments,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure the coordinated implementation of all the provisions of the Millennium Declaration,

1. *Acknowledges* the importance of further adapting the United Nations to address the threats and challenges of the twenty-first century and the need to enhance the overall effectiveness and complementarity of the United Nations system in combating international terrorism and transnational organized crime, in promoting peace, security, disarmament, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, development and poverty eradication, in protecting the environment, in providing humanitarian response and in other fields, as well as the need to increase interaction between the United Nations and other international and regional organizations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, and taking into account the views of Member States and those of international and regional organizations cooperating with the United Nations, to study ways and means to promote further, with the United Nations lead, in the context of implementation of the Millennium Declaration in all its aspects, a more comprehensive and coherent

response to the global threats and challenges of the twenty-first century;

3. *Invites* Member States and the relevant regional and other organizations to contribute their views on the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include his observations on the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above in his report on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

In related action, the Assembly, also on 16 December, adopted **resolution 57/144** on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (see p. 1356).

An agenda for change

The Secretary-General, in a September report on strengthening the United Nations: an agenda for further change [A/57/387 & Corr.1] (see p. 1352), said that, in order to strengthen the Secretariat's work in international peace and security, there was a need to bring a sharper definition to the existing lead department policy, which set out the relationship between the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). DPA would increase its focus in the areas of preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention and peacemaking and would intensify its engagement in policy formulation across the full spectrum of the Secretariat's tasks in international peace and security; it would continue to be the lead department for political and peace-building offices in the field. DPKO would be the lead department for the planning and managing of all peace and security operations in the field, including those in which the majority of personnel were civilians. That arrangement, which would not prejudice the current formula for financing those operations, would be implemented in the context of concurrent measures to enhance the overall policy development and coordination role of the Executive Committee for Peace and Security.

Conflict prevention

By a 26 April letter [A/56/935], the General Assembly President requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of relevant UN system organs, organizations and bodies the Assembly's request contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 55/281 [YUN 2001, p. 50], that they consider the recommendations addressed to them in his 2001 report on the prevention of armed conflict [ibid., p. 48] and inform the Assembly of their views at its fifty-sixth session. He was asked to submit a consolidated report containing those views, as

well as any replies received from regional and subregional organizations and/or civil society actors.

The Assembly President informed the Secretary-General that the Permanent Representatives of Bangladesh, Brazil, the Czech Republic, Senegal and Sweden would serve as facilitators to promote consultations among Member States on the issue for consideration during the Assembly's fifth-sixth session.

On 10 July and 1 August, the Assembly President addressed letters to Member States informing them of the progress of negotiations on a draft resolution.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 September [meeting 112], the General Assembly adopted **resolution 56/512** [draft: A/56/L.85] without vote [agenda item 10].

Prevention of armed conflict

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/281 of 1 August 2001,

Taking note of the letter dated 26 April 2002 from the President of the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session to the Secretary-General, his subsequent letters dated 10 July and 1 August 2002 to Member States on the prevention of armed conflict, and discussions and proposals on this subject at the fifty-sixth session,

Bearing in mind its responsibilities, functions and powers under the Charter of the United Nations, in particular with respect to matters related to the prevention of armed conflict,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of armed conflict;

2. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the above-mentioned report and the recommendations contained therein at its fifty-seventh session.

Report of Secretary-General. In response to General Assembly resolution 55/281 [YUN 2001, p. 50], the Secretary-General submitted a report [A/57/588-S/2002/1269] stating that, of the 42 UN system organs, organizations and bodies from which he had requested views, 26 had responded as at 25 October. In their replies, they reinforced the central premise of the Secretary-General's report on the prevention of armed conflict [YUN 2001, p. 48] that conflict prevention lay at the heart of the UN mandate to maintain international peace and security. Preventing potential conflicts from violent outbreak was imperative not only for long-term security but for sustainable development. The entire UN system was prepared to work towards that goal in its daily work, as well as through its various cooperative mechanisms.

The most valuable contribution that Member States could make towards that end was to enhance their national capacity for prevention; the United Nations was well placed to assist in that

endeavour. The aftermath of 11 September 2001 not only reinforced the urgency of prevention but reaffirmed its compelling necessity at the national, regional and international levels. The menace of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction had also heightened the need for far-reaching international cooperation towards a culture of prevention.

The United Nations had a moral responsibility to ensure that genocides, such as that perpetrated in Rwanda [YUN 1994, p. 282], were prevented from ever happening again. The world could no longer bear the moral, humanitarian and other costs of not preventing violent conflicts, said the Secretary-General. He would work tirelessly with UN system partners and the international community to move the Organization from a culture of reaction to a system-wide culture of prevention.

The Secretary-General observed that it was reassuring that a general consensus was gradually emerging among Member States that comprehensive and coherent conflict prevention strategies offered the greatest potential for promoting lasting peace and creating an enabling environment for sustainable development. The General Assembly was urged to adopt a strong and substantive resolution in support of conflict prevention, as the Security Council had done when it adopted resolution 1366(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 50]. As more replies were received from UN entities and from regional and subregional organizations and civil society actors, the Secretary-General would submit a further report on the matter, including a consolidated summary of all the replies.

UN role in conflict prevention

Report of Secretary-General. In his report on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration [A/57/270 & Corr.1] (see p. 1355), the Secretary-General stated that conflict prevention was one of the Organization's central priorities, noting that the work of the United Nations and its partners in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Gambia, Myanmar and Nigeria had contributed to their greater stability. However, where the Organization and others had failed to prevent conflict, the results had been obvious to all and shattering for the victims. The costs of that failure had been enormous, not only in the millions of lives lost and livelihoods destroyed but also in the corrosion of economies, institutions and prospects for the future. The Secretary-General reiterated that the international community had been more willing and able to absorb the enormous costs of conflict than to generate the will and foresight to prevent it; the challenge therefore was to reverse that trend—not only to recog-

nize but also to act upon the fact that it was frequently easier, usually more humane and always less costly to deal with conflict by preventing it rather than to face its tragic consequences once it had erupted. The key requirement for transforming the promise of prevention into practice was political will on the part of national Governments. The United Nations could contribute in a significant way, but only if the authorities in the countries concerned were committed to peace.

Governments could avoid the risk of conflict through equitable public policies and adherence to international humanitarian and human rights standards. In that regard, the United Nations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and private sector entities had a role to play in supporting those Governments. Recognizing that many States lacked the means to protect their citizens, that many regional organizations and NGOs were not equipped to play their proper role, and that the United Nations also needed capacity and resources to fulfil its conflict prevention potential, the Secretary-General suggested that the international conflict management system should invest in capacities for structural and operational prevention at all levels. The development of conflict prevention capacity had to be made a true priority, at both the local and national levels, by creating and nurturing civil society and the mechanisms and institutions that allowed for public dialogue, the peaceful resolution of tensions, the rule of law and the equitable allocation of resources and opportunity. The management of inequality and diversity was a particular challenge for national Governments and might require measures such as the establishment of human rights and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. As part of the efforts to implement the Secretary-General's 2001 report on conflict prevention [YUN 2001, p. 48], the United Nations had worked with Member States to strengthen the skills and capacities of governmental officials and civil society counterparts. Progress on those fronts was of little use, however, if it was not accompanied by efforts to reduce corruption and promote good governance.

Bolstering national prevention capacity was not always enough, and the regional and sub-regional environment could be the difference between conflict management and conflict mismanagement. Regional organizations were best placed to prevent conflicts in their own neighbourhoods, using a range of conflict prevention tools. The biennial high-level consultations between the United Nations and regional organizations, the most recent of which was held in 2001 [YUN 2001, p. 56], had discussed ways to share les-

sons and forge more effective partnerships in conflict prevention. The Organization was continuing to help regional organizations to equip themselves better for that vital task.

At the international level, many of the Secretary-General's recommendations on conflict prevention had addressed the question of capacity and resources, and those that fell within his authority were being implemented. For instance, prevention concerns were currently taken into account in the UN development planning process at the country level. Global coordination was also under way as UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies worked together to integrate a conflict prevention perspective into all their activities.

CEB consideration. The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), at its second regular session of 2002 (New York, 8-9 November) [CEB/2002/2], addressed the follow-up to the Millennium Summit [YUN 2000, p. 47], focusing on the theme "Preventing armed conflict". CEB agreed that the central component of the UN strategy on conflict prevention should be the promotion of development and the eradication of poverty, with the conflict prevention and development agendas being mutually reinforcing. An effective system-wide strategy required a sound analytical base and a common understanding of the conditions that led to armed conflict and of the most effective ways the collective strengths of the system could be brought to bear on conflict prevention. It should be grounded on specific situations at the country and regional levels and draw on the system's early warning capabilities and its extensive field experience. The strategy should be set within a clear framework of well-defined goals and priorities, including those at the global level embodied in the Millennium Declaration and those at the country level being pursued through the common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework and poverty reduction strategy papers processes (see PART THREE, Chapter II).

Conflict prevention in Africa. The Security Council, in presidential statement **S/PRST/2002/2** of 31 January (see p. 92), called on UN system organizations to intensify cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and sub-regional organizations in Africa in capacity-building, particularly in early warning, conflict prevention and peacekeeping.

Conflict diamonds

Kimberley Process. On 10 January [A/56/775], in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/56 [YUN 2000, p. 77], South Africa transmitted to the Secretary-General the progress report on

the Kimberley Process on conflict diamonds. The Process was established in 2000 [ibid., p. 76] to stem the flow of rough diamonds used by rebels to finance armed conflict, protect the legitimate diamond industry and achieve the creation and implementation of an international certification scheme for rough diamonds based on national certification schemes. The report described progress made during the six Kimberley Process meetings held in 2001 [YUN 2001, p. 52]. Annexed to the report was the amended Kimberley Process working document entitled “Essential elements of an international scheme of certification for rough diamonds, with a view to breaking the link between armed conflict and the trade in rough diamonds”.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 March [meeting 96], the General Assembly adopted **resolution 56/263** [draft: A/56/L.72 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 37].

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

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds is a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing, therefore, that urgent action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Recognizing also the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for urgent international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of many of the producing, exporting and importing States, especially developing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Recalling all the Security Council resolutions related to conflict diamonds adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 55/56 of 1 December 2000, in which it called upon the international community to develop detailed proposals for a simple and

workable international certification scheme for rough diamonds, based primarily on national certification schemes and on internationally agreed minimum standards,

Believing that the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict can be substantially reduced by introducing an international certification scheme for rough diamonds and that such a scheme would help to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions containing sanctions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Emphasizing that the envisaged international certification scheme for rough diamonds should be simple, effective and pragmatic, should not impede the present legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, and should not hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Acknowledging the important initiatives already taken to address the problem of conflict diamonds, in particular by the Governments of Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Sierra Leone and by other key producing, exporting and importing countries, and encouraging those Governments to continue those initiatives,

Acknowledging also the continued efforts of regional organizations and other groups of countries to curb conflict diamonds,

Welcoming the important contribution made by the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, as well as civil society, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming also voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation will contribute to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal controls for rough diamonds,

Recognizing that an international certification scheme for rough diamonds would only be credible if all participants have established internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meet minimum standards,

Welcoming the important contribution made by the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African producing countries, towards developing proposals for the envisaged international certification scheme,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis, involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the reports on the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/56, and congratulates the participants in the Kimberley Process on their achievements thus far;

2. *Recognizes* that the proposed international certification scheme for rough diamonds would also help to ensure the effective implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds that play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Welcomes* the detailed proposals for an international certification scheme for rough diamonds developed in the Kimberley Process and presented in the form of Kimberley Process working document 9/2001 (as amended), entitled “Essential elements of an international scheme of certification for rough diamonds, with a view to breaking the link between armed conflict and the trade in rough diamonds”, dated 29 November 2001, which provide a good basis for the proposed certification scheme;

4. *Encourages* the Kimberley Process to resolve outstanding issues;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring that the measures taken to implement the international certification scheme for rough diamonds are consistent with international law governing international trade;

6. *Urges* the finalization of the international certification scheme and its subsequent implementation as soon as possible, recognizing the urgency of the situation from a humanitarian and security standpoint;

7. *Underlines* the need, as an essential tool for the successful implementation of the proposed international certification scheme, for the collation and dissemination of relevant statistical data on the production of and international trade in rough diamonds;

8. *Supports* the extension of the work of the Kimberley Process until such time as an international certification scheme is adopted and its simultaneous implementation by participants begins;

9. *Urges* Member States to participate actively in the proposed international certification scheme, and stresses that the widest possible participation in the proposed international certification scheme is essential and should be encouraged and facilitated;

10. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Canada to host the next meeting of the Kimberley Process in Ottawa, in order to achieve further progress;

11. *Requests* the countries participating in the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly, no later than at its fifty-seventh session, a report on progress made;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled “The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict”.

The Assembly, by **decision 57/585** of 20 December, decided that the item on the role of diamonds in fuelling conflict would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-seventh (2003) session.

The Security Council, by **resolution 1446 (2002)** of 4 December, extended for six months the prohibition on the import of Sierra Leone rough diamonds, first imposed by resolution 1306(2000) [YUN 2000, p. 201].

Peacemaking and peace-building

The UN and regional organizations

The Secretary-General, in his report on the work of the Organization [A/57/1], said that the United Nations continued to attach great importance to strengthening cooperation with regional organizations and arrangements and over the years had built a practical framework for cooperation in conflict prevention and peace-building in particular. He drew attention to UN collaboration with the African Union (formerly the Organization of African Unity), the European Union (EU) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (see p. 11).

The second working-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations (New York, 30 April–2 May), a follow-up to the Fourth High-level United Nations–Regional Organizations Meeting [YUN 2001, p. 56], aimed to turn the mandates of the 2001 and previous High-level Meetings into effective and practical improvements in the cooperation between the UN system and regional organizations. The meeting reaffirmed the shared mission of the United Nations and regional organizations to further conflict prevention and promote peace-building. It underlined the need to focus on structural root causes of conflicts, to enhance good governance and to give increased attention to the needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children and minorities. The meeting emphasized the need to develop targeted regional prevention and peace-building strategies, to support home-grown cultures of prevention and to prioritize areas bearing the most potential for future cooperation. Recommendations for follow-up activities included the holding of regional workshops and the appointment of conflict prevention focal points at both the United Nations and regional organizations.

Electoral assistance

In his annual report on the work of the Organization [A/57/1], the Secretary-General stated that, between September 2001 and June 2002, the United Nations received 17 requests for electoral assistance; it responded to 14 (see p. 12). In 2002, two successful electoral processes took place, in East Timor (see p. 315) and Sierra Leone (see p. 153).

Triennial review. In April, the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) [A/AC.51/2002/7] on the triennial review of the implementation of CPC’s 1999 recommendations on

the in-depth evaluation of the electoral assistance programme.

OIOS found that the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat had achieved significant progress in following through on a number of CPC's recommendations, particularly in updating the guidelines to Member States seeking electoral assistance, in establishing an electoral assistance network, and in taking steps to facilitate lessons learned from electoral assistance. However, it did not sufficiently promote the exchange of information through the print media or the Internet among the various electoral assistance networks and partnerships. There was insufficient participation by other departments and UN system organizations in lessons-learned exercises on electoral assistance organized by the Division. The recommendation on allocating responsibilities among the Division and other entities within the UN system to achieve a more integrated response had not been fully implemented. There was limited implementation of the recommendations concerning gender mainstreaming in the activities of the Division and the need for the Division to solicit extrabudgetary funds.

OIOS recommended that the Division should: promote the exchange of information among the various networks and partnerships it had established through the use of the print media and the Internet; continue the process of reaching agreements with other relevant departments and UN system organizations on their allocation of responsibilities to achieve a more coordinated response to electoral assistance requests; coordinate lessons learned from electoral assistance exercises with those entities; and mainstream gender issues in all its activities, particularly in its needs assessment mission reports, in analysing the needs of women in the electorate, in training manuals and in evaluation and assessment exercises.

CPC, at its June/July session [A/57/16], recommended that the General Assembly approve the recommendation on the mainstreaming of gender issues, and that the recommendations on the sharing of information and lessons learned be submitted to the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, at its fifty-seventh session, for consideration.

The Assembly, in **resolution 57/282** of 20 December (see p. 1393), endorsed those recommendations.

Food aid and conflict settlement

On 4 April [meeting 4507], the Security Council considered the question of food aid in the context of conflict settlement: Afghanistan and other

crisis areas. Briefing the Council, Catherine Bertini, outgoing Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), stated that food aid had become a critical part of humanitarian interventions, was one of the first needs in almost every humanitarian crisis, and played a major role in supporting people on the road to recovery and in helping to stabilize countries and regions. Food aid saved lives, as had been demonstrated in Afghanistan where WFP had been involved for almost four decades. During the recent crisis there [YUN 2001, p. 838], the challenge was to move food into the country in the middle of a political and military conflict, in a race against winter and impassable roads.

Food aid also had an economic value in nations recovering from political or economic crisis. It was often preferred to cash because hyperinflation or lack of markets sometimes made local currency less than desirable to poor, hungry families. In Afghanistan, food aid was used, on a temporary basis, to help pay the salaries of Afghan civil servants. In Sierra Leone, it was distributed to former combatants in exchange for the return of weapons and it was hoped that a similar programme could be put in place in Angola.

The Executive Director stated that WFP wanted to use food aid to contribute to long-term development and reconstruction. Examples of success stories of food aid being used to help rebuild after a conflict were the food-for-work and other programmes in Mozambique and similar programmes in Central America, East Timor, Eritrea, Ethiopia and many other places.

In conclusion, the Executive Director said that food aid had saved and would save millions of lives. It would also continue to play a major role in supporting people on the road to recovery and help stabilize countries and regions.

On 3 December [meeting 4652], the Council considered the question of Africa's food crisis as a threat to peace and security, at which it was briefed by the new WFP Executive Director, James Morris (see p. 95).

Political and peace-building missions in 2002

During 2002, 14 UN political and peace-building missions were in operation: 9 in Africa, 1 in the Americas and 4 in Asia and the Pacific.

With regard to the missions in Africa, the Security Council, on 12 April, extended the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) until 15 July to allow for, among other things, the preparation of a comprehensive report on the situation and the future role of the United Nations in that country. On 15 August, the Council, by **resolution 1433(2002)**, established a follow-on

mission to UNOA—the United Nations Mission in Angola—to assist the parties in concluding the 1994 Lusaka Protocol [YUN 1994, p. 348] and the Government in tasks relating to human rights, humanitarian assistance, demobilization and reintegration, and economic recovery. The United Nations Office in Burundi continued to assist the parties to the peace process with regard to the building of an internal political partnership within the context of the Arusha peace process (see p. 136). The Council extended the mandates of the United Nations Peace-building Office in the Central African Republic and of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau until 31 December 2003. The Council, in a March presidential statement (S/PRST/2002/8, see p. 197), requested the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for peace-building in Somalia to support preparatory activities for a comprehensive peace-building mission. The United Nations Political Office for Somalia continued to monitor the situation. The mandate of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region was extended until 31 December 2003, as was that of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa was established in January 2002.

In the Americas, the Organization continued to support the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala, whose mandate was extended until 31 December 2003 by General Assembly **resolution 57/161** (see p. 247).

In Asia and the Pacific, the mandate of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building was extended until 1 June 2003, and the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) was extended for a final period until 31 December 2003. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan replaced the United Nations Special Mission in Afghanistan. Its mandate, which was established for a 12-month period ending 28 March 2003, was to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities, including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues, entrusted to the United Nations in the 2001 Bonn Agreement [YUN 2001, p. 263]. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United Nations Command continued to implement the maintenance of the 1953 Armistice Agreement [YUN 1953, p. 136].

In other action, the Council authorized visiting missions by its members to Ethiopia and Eritrea (21-25 February) (see p. 184); the Great Lakes region (27 April-7 May) (see p. 99); and Kosovo and Belgrade, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) (14-17 December) (see p. 375). The

Council also endorsed a working mission to Somalia to address how it might further support the peace efforts in that country.

(For the financing of UN peace-building missions, see p. 1379)

Roster of 2002 political and peace-building offices

UNOB

United Nations Office in Burundi

Established: 25 October 1993.

Mandate: To assist the parties to the peace process with regard to the building of an internal political partnership within the context of the Arusha peace process; extended in 2001 to help in the consolidation of peace and security.

Head of Mission: Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia) (from 1 July).

Strength: 28 international civilian staff, 27 local civilian staff, 1 military adviser.

MINUGUA

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

Established: 19 September 1994.

Mandate: To verify implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights.

Chief of Mission: Tom Koenigs (Germany) (from 1 August).

Strength: 60 international civilian staff, 6 civilian police observers, 138 local civilian staff.

UNPOS

United Nations Political Office for Somalia

Established: 15 April 1995.

Mandate: To monitor the situation in Somalia and keep the Security Council informed, particularly about developments affecting the humanitarian and security situation, repatriation of refugees and impacts on neighbouring countries.

Head of Office: Winston A. Tubman (Liberia) (from 20 February).

Strength: 5 international civilian staff, 3 local civilian staff.

UNOL

United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia

Established: 1 November 1997.

Mandate: To act as the focal point for peace-building and support reconciliation efforts and the establishment of democratic institutions.

Officer-in-Charge: Abou Moussa (Chad) (from 18 September).

Strength: 10 international civilian staff, 15 local civilian staff.

Great Lakes region

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

Established: 19 December 1997.

Mandate: To monitor developments in the region and their implications for peace and security and contribute to regional efforts in the prevention or peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Ibrahima Fall (Senegal) (from 16 July).

Strength: 7 international civilian staff, 3 local civilian staff.

UNPOB

United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (Papua New Guinea)

Established: 15 June 1998.

Mandate: To assist in the promotion of the political process under the Lincoln Agreement.

Head of Office: Noel Sinclair (Guyana).

Strength: 4 international civilian staff, 1 military adviser, 3 local civilian staff.

UNOGBIS

United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

Established: 3 March 1999.

Mandate: To assist in the transition from conflict management to post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction.

Head of Office: David Stephen (United Kingdom) (from 1 February).

Strength: 13 international civilian staff, 2 military advisers, 1 civilian police adviser, 11 local civilian staff.

UNSCO

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East

Established: 1 October 1999.

Mandate: To act as the focal point for the United Nations contribution to the implementation of the peace agreements and to enhance UN assistance.

Special Coordinator and Special Representative: Terje Roed-Larsen (Norway).

Strength: 23 international civilian staff, 16 local civilian staff.

UNOA

United Nations Office in Angola

Established: 15 October 1999.

Ended: 15 August 2002 (replaced by UNMA (see p. 49)).

Mandate: To explore effective measures for restoring peace and assisting in capacity-building and the promotion of human rights.

Head of Office: Mussagy Jeichande (Mozambique).

BONUCA

United Nations Peace-building Office in the Central African Republic

Established: 15 February 2000.

Mandate: To support efforts to consolidate peace and national reconstruction and economic recovery.

Head of Office: General Lamine Cissé (Senegal).

Strength: 19 international civilian staff, 5 military advisers, 6 civilian police, 2 UN Volunteers, 29 local civilian staff.

UNTOP

United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building

Established: 1 June 2000.

Mandate: To provide a political framework and leadership for post-conflict peace-building.

Representative of the Secretary-General: Vladimir Sotirov (Bulgaria) (from 1 October).

Strength: 10 international civilian staff, 18 local civilian staff, 1 civilian police adviser.

OSRWA

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa

Established: March 2002.

Mandate: To ensure the strengthening of harmonization and coordination of UN system activities in an integrated regional perspective and development of a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States, other sub-regional organizations and international and national actors, including civil society.

Special Representative: Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah (Mauritania) (from 19 July).

Strength: 5 international civilian staff, 2 local civilian staff.

UNAMA

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Established: 28 March 2002.

Mandate: To fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations in the Bonn Agreement; promote national reconciliation and rapprochement; manage all UN humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities; and assist in the promotion of the political process.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: Lakhdar Brahimi (Algeria).

Strength: 166 international civilian staff, 303 local civilian staff, 4 military advisers, 4 civilian police.

UNMA

United Nations Mission in Angola

Established: 15 August 2002.

Mandate: To assist the parties in concluding the Lusaka Protocol; and to assist the Government in undertaking tasks related to human rights and the rule of law, mine action, the delivery of humanitarian assistance, reintegration of the demobilized, electoral assistance and economic recovery, including the mobilization of international resources.

Head of Mission: Mussagy Jeichande (Mozambique).

Authorized strength: 41 international civilian staff, 68 local civilian staff, 8 military observers.

Threats to international peace and security

International terrorism

High-level meeting on 11 September anniversary

The Security Council met on 11 September [meeting 4607], the first anniversary of the terrorist attacks in New York and other parts of the United States [YUN 2001, p. 60], to pay tribute to the memory of the victims. The Council President, on behalf of Council members, thanked all the Ministers and representatives attending the meeting for expressing the international community's solidarity with the people and the Government of the United States.

Addressing the Council, the Secretary-General expressed his profound sympathy with the people of the United States and his deepest condolences to the families of the thousands of men and women from more than 90 countries who were murdered that day and whose own lives had changed utterly.

The year since the 11 September attacks had given hope that terrorism could be defeated if the international community summoned the will to unite in a broad coalition. As the Council's anti-terrorism work had shown, the United Nations remained uniquely positioned to serve as the forum for that coalition, and for the development of those steps that Governments had to take, separately and together, to combat terrorism on a global scale. The legitimacy that the United

Nations conveyed could ensure that the greatest number of States were able and willing to take the necessary and difficult diplomatic, legal and political steps needed to defeat terrorism. The Secretary-General called on the Council to strive even harder to ensure that the struggle ahead won the widest possible support.

United States Secretary of State Colin Powell said that 11 September was seared deeply into the national consciousness. The country would never forget the outpouring of sympathy and solidarity it received from throughout the international community. On behalf of President George W. Bush and the American people, he expressed his country's abiding gratitude to all those who had reached out to them. It had become clear to the United States and the entire international community that the terrorists did not just strike America; they attacked the values of the civilized world enshrined in the UN Charter. Terrorism was a threat to international peace and security, and all nations had to take concerted action if that menace were to be eradicated once and for all.

Therefore, in defence of shared values and out of a sense of shared vulnerability, the world had answered President Bush's call for a global coalition against terrorism. UN Members had made binding commitments to combat terrorism, and much had been accomplished in the preceding 12 months. Coalition forces, led by the United States, had liberated the Afghan people from the dual tyranny of Al-Qa'idah terrorists and the Taliban. Elsewhere in the world, the international community was making it harder for terrorists to support their operations, acquire weapons of mass destruction, move about freely, find sanctuary, communicate and plot. Thanks to those combined efforts, every day somewhere in the world terrorists were being arrested, their cells broken up, their financial bloodlines severed, their plans disrupted and their attacks foiled. However, the fight had to be more than a response to 11 September; it was about eliminating terrorism as a global menace. The United States understood that it had to remain vigilant and resolute, not just for its own sake but for the well-being of people everywhere.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 11 September [meeting 4607], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement **S/PRST/2002/25** on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council meets today in remembrance and resolve. One year ago, infamous and horrifying acts of terrorism took almost 3,000 innocent lives. They included nationals of half the countries

of the world. These attacks changed the way we see our world. Today, the Council honours those innocents killed and injured in the attacks of 11 September 2001. The Council expresses solidarity with their families.

New York is the home of the United Nations. The Security Council admires this city's determination to forge ahead, to rebuild, not to give in to terrorism. The deaths and destruction of 11 September strengthen our common bonds and aspirations. The Council affirms that these attacks were an assault on global civilization and our common efforts to make the world a better and safer place. The world saw terrorists use civilian aircraft for mass murder. They struck at the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. The attacks challenged each member to rise to the task of defeating terrorism, which has claimed victims in all corners of the world.

Following 11 September 2001, both the General Assembly and the Security Council reacted in outrage and condemnation. They demanded that those responsible for these crimes be brought to justice. The Council described such acts, like any acts of international terrorism, as threats to international peace and security.

The international community has responded to the atrocities of 11 September with unyielding determination. A broad coalition of States has taken action against the Taliban, Al-Qa'idah, and their supporters. It did so in defence of common values and common security. Consistent with the high purposes of this institution and the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the coalition continues to pursue those responsible.

The international community as a whole provides vital support as Afghans rebuild their country. The Council applauds the efforts of so many from every continent and corner of the world. And, today, the Council also honours those who died in this common effort.

The Council gave substance to its determination to combat international terrorism with its historic resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001. In it, we made the fight against terrorism a mandatory obligation of the international community, consistent with the United Nations Charter and international law. The Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee promotes cooperation and works to achieve the effective implementation of resolution 1373(2001). The Council has also established and oversees the worldwide sanctions regime against Al-Qa'idah and the Taliban.

The Council calls on all States and regional and subregional organizations to carry forward and build on their cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee established by resolution 1267(1999) of the Security Council.

The threat is real, the challenge is enormous, and the fight against terrorism will be long. The Council will remain steadfast against the threat that endangers all that has been achieved, and all that remains to be achieved, to fulfil the principles and purposes of the United Nations for all people everywhere.

Now let us all remember and reflect with a minute of silence.

Communications. On 17 September [A/57/411-S/2002/1036], Belarus transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of an 11 September letter from its President addressed to President Bush, expressing his country's sincere condolences to the American people who had suffered in the 11 September 2001 tragedy. Also on 17 September [A/57/412-S/2002/1037], Belarus transmitted an 11 September letter from its President addressed to the Secretary-General, in which he outlined measures his country had taken in the international fight against terrorism.

Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin, in an 11 September statement [S/2002/1012], raised a number of issues related to terrorism, specifically the presence of terrorists and illegal armed units in Russia's neighbour, Georgia (see p. 395).

2002 terrorist incidents

Bombings in Bali, Indonesia

On 12 October, terrorist bombings on the Indonesian tourist island of Bali killed a reported 202 persons and wounded over 100 more, according to the final estimate by Indonesian police. Most of the dead and wounded were Australians, but Indonesian, German, French, British and American citizens were also among the casualties. Three suspects were arrested, one of whom, Ali Ghufron, was charged with planning, financing and carrying out the attack.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 14 October [meeting 4624], the Security Council unanimously adopted **resolution 1438(2002)**. The draft [S/2002/1145] was prepared in consultations among Council members.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the bomb attacks in Bali, Indonesia, on 12 October 2002 in which so many lives were claimed and people injured, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences* to the Government and people of Indonesia and to the victims of the bomb attacks and their families;

3. *Urges* all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373(2001), to work together urgently and to cooperate with and provide support and assistance, as appropriate, to the Indonesian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the per-

petrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks;

4. *Expresses its reinforced determination* to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

Moscow hostage-taking

On 23 October, armed Chechen rebels took over a Moscow theatre and held some 800 persons hostage. The gunmen demanded an end to the war in Chechnya, Russian Federation, and threatened to kill their captives if that demand was not met.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 24 October [meeting 4632], the Security Council unanimously adopted **resolution 1440(2002)**. The draft [S/2002/1189] was prepared in consultations among Council members.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the heinous act of taking hostages in Moscow, the Russian Federation, on 23 October 2002, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;

2. *Demands* immediate and unconditional release of all hostages of this terrorist act;

3. *Expresses the deepest sympathy and condolences* to the people and the Government of the Russian Federation and to the victims of the terrorist attack and their families;

4. *Urges* all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373(2001), to cooperate with the Russian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of this terrorist attack;

5. *Expresses its reinforced determination* to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

In a 25 October statement [A/57/500-S/2002/1205], Qatar condemned the seizure of innocent civilians in Moscow as an act incompatible with all religious precepts and human values. It hoped the incident would be brought to a safe conclusion and that the hostages would be released as quickly as possible and without bloodshed.

On 26 October, Russian troops stormed the theatre. Over 100 hostages and 50 hostage-takers died during the operation.

Terrorist attack in Kenya

On 29 November [A/57/632-S/2002/1308], Israel informed the Secretary-General that a suicide bomb attack outside the Paradise Hotel in Kikambala, Kenya, which was frequented by Israeli tourists, had claimed the lives of 13 Kenyan nationals and 3 Israeli citizens; 80 others had been wounded. Israel said that a previously unknown organization, "the Army of Palestine", had claimed responsibility, but it remained unclear which terrorist organizations were behind the attack, though evidence suggested possible Al-Qa'idah involvement. The bombing came only minutes after an attempt to target, with shoulder-launched missiles, an Israeli passenger plane carrying 261 passengers and 10 crew members departing from Mombasa, also in Kenya. Israel further reported that, on the previous day, 6 Israelis were killed and more than 40 wounded when Palestinian gunmen from the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade detonated grenades and fired indiscriminately at people waiting to vote outside a polling station in Beit Shean in northern Israel.

Those three terrorist acts, which deliberately targeted civilians, highlighted the need for the international community to unite and be uncompromising in its battle against international terrorism and the rogue regimes that supported, glorified and financed it. For the struggle against terrorism to be successful, the international community should be consistent in its condemnation of such acts and hold accountable and fight against all those who engaged in or supported the inhuman strategy of murdering innocent civilians in the hope of advancing a cause. Israel would work with its allies and the international community to ensure that its citizens were protected and the perpetrators of such atrocities and their supporters were brought to justice.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 13 December [meeting 4667], the Security Council adopted **resolution 1450(2002)** by vote (14-1). The draft [S/2002/1351] was submitted by the United States.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1189(1998) of 13 August 1998, 1269(1999) of 19 October 1999, 1368(2001) of 12 September 2001 and 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001,

Recalling the obligations of States parties to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation,

Deploing the 2 December and 8 December 2002 claims of responsibility by Al-Qa'idah for the acts of terror perpetrated in Kenya on 28 November 2002,

and reaffirming the obligations of all States in resolution 1390(2002) of 28 January 2002,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the terrorist bomb attack at the Paradise Hotel, in Kikambala, Kenya, and the attempted missile attack on Arkia Israeli Airlines flight 582 departing Mombasa, Kenya, on 28 November 2002, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses the deepest sympathy and condolences* to the people and the Governments of Kenya and Israel and to the victims of the terrorist attack and their families;

3. *Urges* all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373(2001), to cooperate in efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these terrorist attacks;

4. *Expresses its reinforced determination* to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

VOTE ON RESOLUTION 1450(2002):

In favour: Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Ireland, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Syrian Arab Republic.

In explanation of vote, the Syrian Arab Republic said that the draft resolution used language that deviated from its main purpose, which was to condemn the act of international terrorism carried out in Kikambala. Syria unreservedly condemned that attack and reaffirmed its solidarity with the Government and the people of Kenya. However, it could not accept the draft resolution's repeated mention of Israel in a manner that was not in keeping with the wording of resolutions 1438(2002) and 1440(2002) on the attacks in Bali and Moscow, respectively (see pp. 50 & 51).

Iraq

On 18 February [A/56/827-S/2002/181], Iraq informed the Secretary-General that the so-called "Iraqi National Congress", based in London and Washington, D.C., had issued a 13 February statement claiming responsibility for sabotage operations during the preceding seven months against Iraqi civilian facilities. Iraq claimed that the United States and the United Kingdom sheltered, harboured and trained terrorist groups to undermine stability in numerous countries, permitting such groups to announce such terrorist operations through their offices in London and Washington, and officially financed them. The selective practice of proclaiming the combating of terrorism on the one hand, while harbouring terrorists on the other, jeopardized the goal of combating terrorism and was a breach of international peace and security.

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The United Nations took action throughout 2002 to combat and eliminate international terrorism. The Security Council met four times during the year to consider the work of its Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Secretary-General submitted to the Council and the General Assembly a report of the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism, which he had established to formulate recommendations on steps the UN system might take to address the issue.

On 19 November, the Assembly adopted **resolution 57/27** on measures to eliminate international terrorism (see p. 1307).

Counter-Terrorism Committee

During 2002, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), established by Security Council resolution 1373(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 61], updated the consolidated directory of contact points in each State, in a number of international/regional organizations and agencies, and in the UN Secretariat, which could provide information or assistance in connection with matters arising under resolution 1373(2001). The revisions were transmitted by the Committee Chairman to the Council President on 31 January [S/2002/138], 1 May [S/2002/508], 22 July [S/2002/798], 13 September [S/2002/1031] and 19 November [S/2002/1267].

The Chairman also submitted CTC's work programmes for the 90-day periods 28 December 2001 to 27 March 2002 [S/2002/67], 28 March to 25 June [S/2002/318], 26 June to 23 September [S/2002/700] and 28 September to 31 December [S/2002/1075]. The Council considered those reports and the work of CTC at meetings in January, April, October and December under the agenda item "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts".

Security Council consideration (January).

The Security Council met on 18 January [meeting 4453] to discuss the work of CTC. The Secretary-General said that CTC's work and the cooperation it had received from Member States had been unprecedented and exemplary. The Committee's work had already highlighted the close connection between terrorism and other activities that the United Nations had been seeking to repress or bring under control, such as organized crime and the illicit traffic in weapons, drugs and other commodities such as diamonds. In order to make those efforts more effective, closer coordination among different UN bodies had to be ensured. The Secretary-General stressed that there could be no trade-off between action against terrorism

and the protection of human rights; on the contrary, human rights, together with democracy and social justice, were one of the best prophylactics against terrorism. Noting that many States lacked the capacity to adopt effective counter-terrorism measures and required technical and financial assistance to fulfil their obligations, he expressed the hope that CTC would produce a precise inventory of needs, on the basis of which the UN system and the Bretton Woods institutions (the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)) could design specific projects. The Secretary-General concluded by saying that the Organization's urgent business should be to develop a long-term strategy to enable all States to undertake the hard steps needed to defeat terrorism.

Briefing the Council, the CTC Chairman, Sir Jeremy Greenstock (United Kingdom), said that the aim of CTC was to raise the average level of government performance against terrorism around the globe by upgrading the capacity of each nation's legislative and executive machinery to fight terrorism. A critical part of the effort would be building cooperation, internationally and regionally, exchanging information about terrorism, and sharing as widely as possible expertise and assistance on counter-terrorism. CTC had begun to explore assistance programmes and best practices to help States fulfil their obligations. It had invited them and international and regional organizations to contribute to a directory of available assistance (see p. 52), and had asked the Secretary-General to establish a UN trust fund to help finance CTC's work.

In the first 90 days, CTC had issued guidance to States on the submission of reports, published a directory of contact points to promote international cooperation and selected a pool of experts to advise it. By the end of that period, 123 States had submitted reports to CTC. With regard to CTC's second 90-day work programme, for the period 28 December 2001 to 27 March 2002 [S/2002/67], the Chairman said that the focus would be on processing the first set of reports. CTC would communicate with Governments in confidence, possibly requesting more information, outlining areas where legislation or further executive measures might be needed to upgrade that State's capacity against terrorism, and identifying possible sources of expertise or assistance.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (April)

On 15 April [meetings 4512 & 4513], the CTC Chairman reported that 143 reports had been received from Member States and others and CTC had reviewed the reports of 62 States and responded to them. CTC was following up with the 50 States

that had not yet reported. It was essential that all States should have begun their written exchange with the Committee before 31 May. The Chairman drew the Council's attention to the CTC work programme for the third 90-day period (28 March–25 June) [S/2002/318]. He stated that CTC would complete its preliminary review of reports received during that period. From 7 June, the Committee would begin to review the second round of reports. At that stage, CTC intended to be more direct in identifying potential gaps and in asking States to indicate the action they planned to take to address issues of concern. CTC remained aware of the interaction of its work with human rights concerns, particularly through its contacts with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). CTC and the Council would, if necessary, consider what action was needed to address failures to meet the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001) [YUN 2001, p. 61]. In reviewing the reports, CTC would identify cross-cutting issues and continue to encourage other international organizations to take action on issues within their area of expertise. In that regard, the International Civil Aviation Organization might need to look anew at aviation security and the International Maritime Organization might consider how the issuance of travel documents could be improved to prevent abuse by terrorists.

At the second meeting on 15 April [meeting 4513], following consultations among Council members, the President made statement **S/PRST/2002/10** on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001 (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) on the work of the Committee, and other reflections by members of the Committee on its work so far.

The Council recalls the note by its President dated 4 October 2001, which recorded that the Council would undertake a review of the structure and activities of the Counter-Terrorism Committee no later than 4 April 2002. The Council welcomes and confirms the continuation of the current arrangements of the Chairmanship and Bureau for a further six months. It invites the Committee to continue its work as set out in the work programme for the Committee for the third ninety-day period, including to explore ways in which States can be assisted to implement the resolution; to build a dialogue with international, regional and subregional organizations active in the areas covered by resolution 1373(2001), in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions; and to identify issues on which concerted international action would further the implementation of the letter and spirit of the resolution.

The Council considers it essential that those Member States which have not yet submitted a report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373(2001) do so as soon as possible.

The Council invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee to report on its activities at regular intervals and expresses its intention to review the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 October 2002.

Progress report. By a 13 June letter [S/2002/673], the CTC Chairman informed the Security Council President that 157 Member States and 4 others had submitted a report to the Committee on steps taken to implement resolution 1373(2001). However, 32 States, listed in the annex to his letter, had not yet done so. The Committee urged those States to submit the reports called for in resolution 1373(2001) so that it could help them find the assistance they might need; it had invited the permanent representatives of the non-reporting States to discuss with the Committee and its experts how they might assist in speeding up the process.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (October)

Addressing the Security Council on 4 October [meeting 4618], the Secretary-General said that CTC had become an important agent for international consensus on counter-terrorism. It had helped to strengthen global capacity in that field through a coordinated programme of needs assessment and technical assistance. He endorsed the three-pronged strategy of dissuasion, denial and cooperation to counter terrorism suggested by the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism (see p. 57). In that regard, would-be terrorists should be denied the opportunity to commit their dreadful acts. That could be done by supporting CTC's efforts to monitor compliance with resolution 1373(2001); by strengthening global norms against weapons of mass destruction; and by giving technical support to States seeking to curb the flow of arms, funds and technology to terrorist cells. In addition, the General Assembly might need to consider making more resources available to ensure that CTC's work was effective and sustainable over the long term.

The CTC Chairman, drawing attention to the Committee's fifth 90-day work programme (28 September–31 December) [S/2002/1075], stated that CTC would focus on ensuring that States had legislation in place covering all aspects of resolution 1373(2001) and a process for ratifying as soon as possible the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. In addition, States had to have effective executive machinery for preventing and suppressing terrorist financing. CTC

would continue to coordinate and facilitate technical assistance, focusing on those priority areas. A comprehensive directory of information and sources of assistance in counter-terrorism was available and CTC experts were in direct contact with permanent missions to the United Nations to discuss the provision of such assistance. Of the 16 Member States that had not reported to CTC, 7 had not made any written contact.

The Chairman reported that among the achievements in counter-terrorism to which CTC had contributed were: at the national level, parliaments had begun to consider or adopt new laws, Governments had reviewed the strength of their institutions to fight terrorism, and ratifications of the 12 international conventions and protocols on terrorism had increased from 2 a year earlier to 24; at the regional level, States had worked together, often with regional organizations, particularly the EU, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the African Union, to improve regional capacity against terrorism; at the global level, 174 Member States and 5 others had reported to CTC on the action taken and planned, and CTC had responded to almost all those first reports and had begun to review the 86 follow-up reports. Cooperation between States, particularly assistance, had increased, with more and more States and organizations looking at what they had to offer and informing the Committee of their willingness to help where needed. Often within the framework of other international organizations, many States had acted quickly to turn commitments into action on the ground. IMF, the World Bank and the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development were developing programmes to help States put in place measures to stop their financial systems from being abused by terrorists. The Commonwealth Secretariat, with funding from the United Kingdom and Canada, was helping its 46 members and others with legislative drafting. The United States had already offered training to representatives of 48 countries.

On 8 October [meeting 4619], following consultations among Council members, the President made statement **S/PRST/2002/26** on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001 (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) on the work of the Committee in the year since its establishment, and other reflections by members of the Committee.

The Council recalls the statement by its President of 15 April 2002 (S/PRST/2002/10) which recorded its intention to review the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 October 2002. The

Council confirms the continuation of the current arrangements for the Bureau of the Committee for a further six months. It invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee to pursue its agenda as set out in the work programme for the Committee's fifth ninety-day period, focusing on ensuring that all States have legislation in place covering all aspects of resolution 1373(2001), a process in hand for ratifying as soon as possible the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and effective executive machinery for preventing and suppressing terrorism financing; exploring ways in which States can be assisted to implement resolution 1373(2001), in particular in the areas of primary focus; and building a dialogue with international, regional and sub-regional organizations active in the areas covered by the resolution. The Council invites these organizations to continue to find ways of improving their collective action against terrorism and, where appropriate, to work with donor States to establish suitable programmes.

The Council notes with satisfaction that 174 Member States and 5 others have submitted a report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373(2001). It calls on the 17 Member States which have not yet submitted a report to do so urgently.

The Council invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee to report on its activities at regular intervals and expresses its intention to review the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 April 2003.

Reports of States. By December, reports containing information on action they had taken or planned to take to implement Council resolution 1373(2001) had been received from 177 Member States, 2 non-member States, 2 intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations [S/2002/2, S/2002/3 & Corr.1 & Add.1, S/2002/4-11, S/2002/15, S/2002/26-27, S/2002/31-35, S/2002/42-43, S/2002/51-52, S/2002/69, S/2002/75-76, S/2002/87 & Add.1, S/2002/93 & Add.1, S/2002/94, S/2002/97, S/2002/116, S/2002/119, S/2002/120 & Add.1, S/2002/127, S/2002/137, S/2002/148, S/2002/162, S/2002/173, S/2002/194, S/2002/202-204, S/2002/239-240, S/2002/276-277, S/2002/279, S/2002/358, S/2002/413, S/2002/435, S/2002/444 & Add.1, S/2002/517, S/2002/531, S/2002/567, S/2002/580-582, S/2002/598 & Add.1, S/2002/599, S/2002/600 & Add.1, S/2002/601, S/2002/612-616, S/2002/623 & Add.1, S/2002/646, S/2002/667-668, S/2002/674-677, S/2002/681-682, S/2002/689-692, S/2002/693 & Add.1, S/2002/694-695, S/2002/708 & Add.1, S/2002/727-731, S/2002/756, S/2002/765, S/2002/776-778, S/2002/783-797, S/2002/855-857, S/2002/861-866, S/2002/868-872, S/2002/876-880, S/2002/882-887, S/2002/918, S/2002/928, S/2002/943, S/2002/948-949, S/2002/962, S/2002/969-974, S/2002/1001, S/2002/1018-1025, S/2002/1028, S/2002/1030, S/2002/1044-1048, S/2002/1070, S/2002/1084-1087, S/2002/1093, S/2002/1135-1137, S/2002/1151-1153, S/2002/1184-1185, S/2002/1190-1193, S/2002/1211-1213, S/2002/1234, S/2002/1334, S/2002/1363, S/2002/1369-1370, S/2002/1390-1391, S/2002/1418].

Communication. The Dominican Republic, in a 22 July letter to the CTC Chairman [S/2002/833], referred to the CTC report submitted by Haiti [S/2002/614], which stated that, although no terrorist movements had ever crossed the border, many former Haitian military personnel who had taken refuge in the Dominican Republic organized frequent commando operations aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order in Haiti or assassinating the head of State. The Dominican Republic said that it had never received any complaints to that effect from the Haitian authorities. In recent years, not a single act had been committed in the Dominican Republic that could be described as a terrorist act. The border with Haiti was under constant surveillance, making it virtually impossible for it to be used by elements trying to carry out activities to undermine Dominican or Haitian laws.

CTC relations with other organizations

On 17 December [meeting 4672], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement **S/PSRT/2002/38** on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council recalls the statement by its President of 8 October 2002 (S/PRST/2002/26) concerning the work programme (S/2002/1075) of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001 (the Counter-Terrorism Committee).

The Council notes the key role to be played by international, regional and subregional organizations in supporting government capacity strengthening on counter-terrorism and in furthering the implementation of resolution 1373(2001). It encourages the Counter-Terrorism Committee to build a dialogue with and encourage a dialogue between such organizations active in the areas covered by that resolution.

In this context, the Council requests the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with a view to improving the flow of information on experiences, standards and best practice, and to coordinating ongoing activity, to invite all relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to:

- (a) Contribute to a report information on their activities in the area of counter-terrorism;
- (b) Send a representative to attend a special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations on 7 March 2003.

The Council invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee to report on developments at regular intervals.

CTC conference and support services

In April [A/C.5/56/42], the Secretary-General submitted revised estimates under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference serv-

ices, and section 27D, Central support services, of the 2002-2003 programme budget in relation to conference and support services extended to CTC. He recalled that the General Assembly, in resolutions 56/255 [YUN 2001, p. 1319] and **56/254 D** (see p. 1372), had approved an amount of \$2,126,000 for that purpose. However, a significant level of additional conference and other support services, estimated at \$10,537,500, would be required for CTC's activities in 2002. Since it had not been possible to estimate CTC's requirements when the 2002-2003 programme budget was prepared, the services in early 2002 had to be provided from resources allocated for servicing meetings of other intergovernmental organs scheduled for the second half of the year. Those arrangements could not continue without detrimental effect on other meetings. The Secretary-General was therefore requesting an additional requirement of \$10,537,500 under the 2002-2003 programme budget to support CTC's meeting requirements in 2002. Should CTC continue its activities in 2003, he would submit further proposals to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh (2002) session.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), in a May report on the Secretary-General's proposals [A/56/7/Add.11], advised that measures should be taken to reduce the cost of translations/revisions and to effect savings in general operating expenses estimated at \$314,400 through, among other measures, the use of contractual arrangements. ACABQ recommended that the Assembly invite the Security Council to ensure the most efficient use of conference services by CTC and its other subsidiary bodies by establishing guidelines for, among other things, the format and volume of the reports that States were requested to submit to CTC.

ACABQ recommended that the Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments of up to \$7.5 million and that any additional appropriation be dealt with in the context of the first performance report for the 2002-2003 biennium, which should include detailed information on expenditures on the provision of conference and central support services to CTC in 2002.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 June [meeting 105], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/56/736/Add.2], adopted **resolution 56/288** without vote [agenda item 123].

Conference and support services extended to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in implementation of Security Council resolution 1373(2001)

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 55/232 of 23 December 2000 and 56/242 and 56/253 of 24 December 2001,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on conference and support services extended to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in implementation of Security Council resolution 1373(2001) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of conference and support services to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, without adversely affecting other conference services;

3. *Invites* the Security Council to ensure that the proceedings of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and other subsidiary bodies of the Council that require conference servicing are conducted with due regard to the most efficient use of conference-servicing resources;

4. *Also invites* the Security Council to consider the merits of establishing appropriate guidelines for, inter alia, the format and, to the extent feasible and acceptable, the volume of communications that all States are requested to submit for consideration by the Counter-Terrorism Committee;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at the main part of its fifty-seventh session on the expenditures as well as programmatic impacts incurred in supporting the Counter-Terrorism Committee as a result of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to consider further requirements necessary for conference and support servicing of the Counter-Terrorism Committee in the context of the first performance report at its fifty-seventh session.

The Secretary-General, in his first performance report on the programme budget for the 2002-2003 biennium submitted in November [A/57/616], proposed total estimated resource requirements for CTC under sections 2 and 27D for the 2002-2003 biennium of \$11,143,200, of which \$5,480,400 was for 2002 and \$5,662,800 was for 2003.

ACABQ, in November [A/57/7/Add.16], recommended approval of the estimates. However, in view of the Security Council's intention, contained in presidential statement S/PRST/2002/26 (see p. 54), to review CTC's structure and activities by April 2003, the estimated requirements for that year might need to be revised.

The General Assembly, in **resolution 57/292, section VI**, of 20 December, decided to appropriate \$6,896,100 for CTC for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 March 2003 under the 2002-2003

programme budget. It noted the unpredictability of CTC's service requirements and the scope for absorption of some or all of the costs related to servicing the Committee (see p. 1378).

Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism

On 1 August [A/57/273-S/2002/875], the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly and Security Council Presidents the report of the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism. He had established the Group in 2001 [YUN 2001, p. 68] to identify the longer-term implications and broad policy dimensions of terrorism for the United Nations and to formulate recommendations on steps the UN system might take to address the issue. Chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, with members from both within and outside the UN system, the Group addressed issues related to international legal instruments and criminal justice; human rights; UN system activities; weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and other weapons and technology; use of ideology (secular and religious) to justify terrorism; CTC; media and communications; and non-UN multilateral initiatives.

The Group focused on those areas where the United Nations would have a comparative advantage and could make a tangible contribution to the international anti-terrorism effort. The Organization's activities should be part of a tripartite strategy supporting global efforts to: dissuade disaffected groups from embracing terrorism; deny groups or individuals the means to carry out such acts; and sustain broad-based international cooperation in the struggle against terrorism. In its dissuasion and denial efforts, the United Nations had to work out a sensible division of labour with other players, paying careful attention to institutional, bureaucratic and financial questions to help ensure an integrated response. Its terrorism-related efforts would be more effective if they were better coordinated, supported by modestly enhanced resources and shaped by a more sharply defined strategy and priorities. However, in pursuing its tripartite strategy, the Organization should not retreat from other pressing issues on its agenda, such as poverty, HIV/AIDS and environmental degradation.

In its dissuasion-related recommendations, the Group stressed the importance of signing, ratifying and effectively implementing the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions [YUN 2001, p. 69] and, in particular, the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the Assembly in resolu-

tion 54/109 [YUN 1999, p. 1233]. The UN Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) should continue to review the status of ratification and action by States to implement the existing anti-terrorism treaty regime, and carry out analytical reviews of that regime. An appeal should be made for the expeditious signature, ratification and entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols, adopted by Assembly resolution 55/25 [YUN 2000, p. 1050]. With regard to human rights, the Department of Public Information (DPI) should, in consultation with OHCHR, publish a digest of the core jurisprudence of international and regional human rights bodies on the protection of human rights in the struggle against terrorism. The High Commissioner should convene an international consultation on the protection of human rights in the struggle against terrorism. Smaller, regional gatherings should also be considered. The UN system should deliver a consistent, clear and principled message on terrorism, stipulating, among other things, that targeting unarmed civilians was wrong in all circumstances; Governments should make avenues available for citizens to express concerns and grievances; military force should be used only in strict adherence with the Charter and international law; and security could not be achieved by sacrificing human rights. DPI should review how the United Nations could reach local populations that supported terrorist aims, and enhance the outreach of the UN information centres to civil society, including to the growing numbers of institutes and think-tanks in Arabic-speaking countries. The UN system should promote its anti-terrorism activities, especially educational initiatives that aimed to increase understanding, and encourage tolerance and respect for human dignity, while reducing mutual mistrust between communities in conflict. It should find the best way to mount a coherent worldwide programme to assist countries whose education systems needed support or were under the control of groups advocating terror. The Organization should continue to emphasize the importance of the fight against terrorism of its work in human rights, democratic capacity-building, and social and economic justice, and ensure better communication within the system to allow all departments, agencies and programmes to be informed of ongoing activities.

In the context of the main task of denial, the Working Group recommended that a meeting of relevant UN actors and CTC should be convened to promote greater dialogue. The Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) of the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

(ODCCP) could provide advice to ensure that laws to fight domestic terrorism were amended to ensure their effectiveness. States should be encouraged to view the implementation of resolution 1373(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 61] and, by extension, the mechanism of targeted sanctions, as an instrument to help them more effectively to control their borders, regulate trade and control the activities of illicit traffickers, terrorists, organized crime and other non-State actors. A network involving the UN system and the Bretton Woods institutions should be created to help Member States implement CTC's recommendations. The establishment of a mechanism under the Department for Disarmament Affairs (DDA) should be considered; it would report biennially on the potential use of WMDs in terrorist acts to serve as a barometer of terrorist danger. The International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Health Organization should develop technical capabilities to assist States in the event of the threat or use of WMDs. They and other specialized agencies or related organizations could assist and advise States on developing and maintaining adequate civil defence capability against their use, and that of other weapons or technologies. The United Nations should make proposals to reinforce ethical norms and create codes of conduct for scientists to prevent the involvement of defence scientists or technical experts in terrorist activities and restrict public access to knowledge and expertise on the development, production, stockpiling and use of WMDs or related technologies.

The importance of effective post-conflict peace-building should be emphasized to prevent situations in which terrorist groups might thrive. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), with CICIP, could set up a database of best practice in those fields to help Member States in their fight against terrorism. The mandates of peacekeeping operations should be sensitive to terrorism-related issues, and ODCCP and DDA should study the links between terrorism and organized crime, including drug trafficking, money-laundering, illicit trafficking of arms and corruption.

In the area of cooperation, it was recommended that the next high-level meeting of the Secretary-General with regional organizations, scheduled for 2003, could develop an international action plan in which the United Nations would encourage closer cooperation among regional organizations and promote the establishment of an informal network of contacts; call upon international financial institutions and other donors to increase resources and technical

assistance to developing countries to combat the financing of terrorism; and cooperate with regional organizations in identifying best practice in counter-terrorism and promote its adoption. There should be more effective liaison with Interpol and other police-related activities to ensure that information flowed through the UN system. DPA should be identified as the UN system focal point for political and strategic issues related to counter-terrorism, while CICIP should assist Member States in implementing the relevant conventions and resolutions. OLA should continue to assist Member States in the elaboration of conventions against terrorism. To avoid overlaps and gaps in counter-terrorism activities, the issue should be a regular agenda item of the CEB High-level Committee on Programmes.

Terrorism and crime prevention

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its April session (see p. 1099), adopted a resolution [E/2002/30 (res. 11/1)], in which it supported the convening of the CICIP symposium on combating international terrorism: the contribution of the United Nations, to be held in June (see below).

The Commission also recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption a draft resolution on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of CICIP's activities in preventing and combating terrorism. That resolution was adopted by the Council as **resolution 2002/19** (see p. 1121).

Symposium on combating international terrorism. The Secretary-General, in August [A/57/152/Add.1 & Corr.1,2], transmitted to the General Assembly the summary by its Chairman of the symposium entitled "Combating international terrorism: the contribution of the United Nations" (Vienna, 3-4 June) as contained in the report on the symposium's proceedings by the ODCCP Executive Director. The symposium examined UN conventions and protocols; regional and sub-regional mechanisms and experiences; ODCCP's contribution to UN efforts to prevent and combat terrorism; and the role of ODCCP and CICIP in the implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and in providing technical assistance.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at an intersessional meeting (Vienna, 12 July), expressed its appreciation to Austria and other Governments for pledges made to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund to support ODCCP in preventing and combating terrorism. It invited the Secretary-General to consider the report of

the symposium's proceedings when finalizing his report on the implementation of Assembly resolutions 56/123 [YUN 2001, p. 1032] and 56/253 [ibid., p. 1297] (see below). The Commission invited the Assembly to take action on the Secretary-General's report in order to strengthen ODCCP. The ODCCP Executive Director should take into account the proceedings of the symposium in his efforts to strengthen ODCCP's operational capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, thereby complementing the work of CTC.

Strengthening the Terrorism Prevention Branch

In response to General Assembly resolution 56/253 [YUN 2001, p. 1297], the Secretary-General submitted a July report [A/57/152 & Corr.1] on strengthening the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Secretariat. The report described the substantive, organizational and programme context of the Secretary-General's proposals, including the measures taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to ensure coordination and complementarity of its contribution to the work of CTC (see p. 52). It also reviewed the mandates of CICP in strengthening cooperation among Member States and in providing assistance to requesting countries in preventing and combating terrorism. The report's proposals for a strengthened programme of work for CICP to fulfil effectively its expanded mandates focused on providing assistance to Member States for ratifying and implementing the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism [YUN 2001, p. 69]. The strengthened programme of work would also contribute to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373(2001) [ibid., p. 61]. Its main elements would be: facilitation and/or provision of legislative assistance and capacity-building assistance; identification and dissemination of best practices; and identification and promotion of awareness of links between terrorism and related crimes.

To implement CICP's new mandates and its corresponding strengthened programme of work, the Secretary-General proposed an increase in resources for staff (three new Professional posts, two General Service posts) and non-staff costs in the 2002-2003 programme budget. In October [A/57/152/Add.2], he indicated that the staff costs were estimated at \$619,400, inclusive of staff assessment, to be charged to the contingency fund. However, the General Assembly's Fifth Committee could decide whether those costs could be wholly or partially deferred in 2003 or whether resources might be redeployed from other lower priority activities. Since those activities had not been identified in the 2002-2003 programme budget, the Assembly could es-

tablish the posts in 2003 on the understanding that they would not be occupied until late that year or early 2004, thereby substantially reducing or eliminating the appropriation required for the 2002-2003 biennium. When approved, a full financial provision for those posts would be required in the 2004-2005 biennium.

ACABQ, in October [A/57/7/Add.13], recommended that proposals for additional resources for the Terrorism Prevention Branch, including posts, be considered in the context of the proposed 2004-2005 programme budget. To expedite the process, ACABQ suggested that the Secretary-General could initiate the recruitment process during 2003 on the understanding that the availability of posts would be subject to the Assembly's decision on the 2004-2005 programme budget. In the meantime, he could, subject to the availability of funds for the 2002-2003 biennium, recruit staff on a temporary basis for 2003 on the understanding that continuation of their functions would also be subject to Assembly approval of the 2004-2005 programme budget.

The General Assembly on 20 December, in **resolution 57/292, section IV**, approved, as a charge against the contingency fund, an amount of \$230,900 under the 2002-2003 programme budget. It decided that the balance of resource requirements should be reflected in the proposed 2004-2005 programme budget.

IAEA action

On 9 April [A/57/66], the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as requested by the forty-fifth session of the IAEA General Conference [YUN 2001, p. 1401], brought to the attention of the General Assembly resolution GC(45)/RES/14 A, which was adopted at that session, on measures against illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive materials. The General Conference also requested the Director General to invite the Assembly, in its continued elaboration of an international convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to bear in mind the Agency's activities in preventing illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive materials.

By an 11 April letter to the Security Council President, transmitted by the Secretary-General on 17 April [S/2002/442], the IAEA Director General reported on action taken by IAEA to combat international terrorism. He stated that he had reviewed with member States IAEA's proposed response to the threat of nuclear terrorism and had submitted the results to the Agency's Board of Governors for consideration at its March session (see p. 1465). The Board approved in principle the Agency's plan of action, which covered physi-

cal protection of nuclear material and facilities; detection of malicious activities involving nuclear and other radioactive materials; strengthening of State systems for nuclear material accountancy and control; security of radioactive material other than nuclear material; assessment of safety/security-related vulnerabilities of nuclear facilities; response to malicious acts or threats thereof; adherence to international agreements and guidelines; and nuclear security coordination and information management for nuclear security-related matters.

The Board agreed to establish the extra-budgetary Nuclear Security Fund and called on States to contribute to it. The contributions already received would be utilized for the immediate implementation of the plan of action.

The IAEA General Conference, on 20 September, adopted resolution GC(46)/RES/13 on measures to improve nuclear security and protection against nuclear terrorism, in which it called on member States to provide political, financial and technical support to improve nuclear security and prevent nuclear terrorism, and to provide to the Nuclear Security Fund the political and financial support it needed. States were called on to strengthen their national efforts to secure all radioactive sources within their borders.

Action by other organizations to combat terrorism

Costa Rica, in its capacity as Pro Tempore Secretariat of the Rio Group for 2002, transmitted to the Security Council President on 18 January [S/2002/107] a working paper describing efforts of Group members to implement Council resolution 1373(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 61]. The paper had been produced at the meeting of legal experts designated by Ministries of Foreign Affairs of members of the Rio Group (Santiago, Chile, 5-6 November 2001).

On 26 April [S/2002/497], the Chairman of CTC transmitted to the Security Council President a 15 March letter from Spain, in its capacity as President of the Council of the EU, containing the road map of all measures and initiatives to be implemented under the action plan decided on by the European Council on 21 September 2001 [YUN 2001, p. 61]. An update of the road map, submitted by Denmark on 10 December, was transmitted to the Council President by the CTC Chairman on 24 December [S/2002/1419].

Mexico, on 8 July [A/56/1002-S/2002/745], transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at the thirty-second regular session of the OAS General Assembly (Bridgetown, Barbados, 3 June).

Mali, as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, transmitted to the Secretary-General on 4 April [A/56/911-S/2002/362] the text of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on International Terrorism, adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its extraordinary session on terrorism (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1-3 April).

On 27 March [A/56/892-S/2002/325], Japan and the Russian Federation transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of a joint statement by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs on combating international terrorism, adopted in Tokyo on 2 February.

On 12 November [A/57/691], Ukraine transmitted to the Secretary-General the conclusions of the Senior-Level Expert Conference of the Central and East European States on Joint Actions in Border Management and Control, the Fight against International Terrorism, Organized Crime, Illegal Migration and Drug Trafficking (Kyiv, 1 November). The G-8 leaders, at their 2002 summit (Kananaskis, Canada, 26-27 June), adopted the G-8 Global Partnership: Principles to prevent terrorists, or those that harbour them, from gaining access to weapons or materials of mass destruction.

Peacekeeping operations

In 2002, the United Nations continued to improve the management of its peacekeeping operations, focusing on implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (Brahimi report) [YUN 2000, p. 83], and those of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, whose mandate was to review the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects. The Special Committee held a general debate on 11 and 12 February, during which it approved a number of recommendations for submission to the General Assembly. It also considered other general issues related to peacekeeping operations and made recommendations for improving their effectiveness.

General aspects of UN peacekeeping

International Day of UN Peacekeepers

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, at its 2002 session (New York, 11-12 February) [A/56/863], recommended that 29 May be designated the International Day of United

Nations Peacekeepers, to be observed annually in tribute to all who had served and continued to serve in UN peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage, and to honour the memory of those who had lost their lives in the cause of peace.

It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh (2002) session recommendations on specific modalities for the annual observance throughout the UN system, including in the field.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December [meeting 73], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth (Special Political and Decolonization) Committee [A/57/322], adopted **resolution 57/129** without vote [agenda item 78].

International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that peacekeeping continues to be among the key instruments available to the United Nations in discharging its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing the invaluable contribution to the promotion of peace and security of all the men and women who have served and continue to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and recalling in this regard the awarding of the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize to United Nations peacekeeping forces,

Recognizing also the sacrifice of all the men and women who lost their lives in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and recalling in this regard the establishment by the Security Council of the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal,

Bearing in mind that the Security Council, by its resolution 50(1948) of 29 May 1948, authorized the establishment of the first United Nations peacekeeping operation, and recognizing that 2003 marks the fifty-fifth anniversary of United Nations peacekeeping,

Recalling its resolution 56/225 B of 22 May 2002, in which, inter alia, it endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, including its recommendation that 29 May be designated the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers,

1. *Decides* to designate 29 May as the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, to be observed annually to pay tribute to all the men and women who have served and continue to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication and courage, and to honour the memory of those who have lost their lives in the cause of peace;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers in an appropriate manner;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system.

Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

The Security Council President, in a 4 January note [S/2002/22], reported that, after consultations among Council members, it had been agreed that Wegger Christian Strommen (Norway) would serve as Chairman of the Council's Working Group on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations until 31 December, replacing Curtis A. Ward (Jamaica).

In 2002, the Working Group held eight formal meetings, including one with troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, under the new mechanism established for holding such meetings (see below).

On 14 January, the Council met in private to consider the Group's third report [YUN 2001, p. 84] on the effectiveness of the measures set out in resolution 1353(2001) [ibid., p. 80] for meetings with troop-contributing countries. In an official communiqué [S/PV.4447], the Council approved a note by its President [S/2002/56] (see p. 65) on joint meetings of the Working Group and troop-contributing countries.

Briefing the Council on 18 December [meeting 4673], the Chairman of the Working Group said that the Group had discussed two non-papers, introduced by the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation, on improving military advice to the Council. Although the need for enhanced military advice was acknowledged by the Group, no agreement was reached on the recommendations put forward.

The Working Group had also elaborated an approach, contained in a August note of the Council President [S/2002/964] (see p. 65), aimed at avoiding incidents relating to actors wishing to participate in troop contributors' meetings in accordance with resolution 1353(2001).

The Chairman reported that the meeting of the new mechanism for cooperation with troop-contributing countries, held on 28 August, was generally positive and gave rise to a more substantive debate compared to previous consultation meetings under resolution 1353(2001). The smaller format and the specific, well-defined agenda item contributed to a fruitful exchange of views among Council members, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat. The experience suggested that such meetings were not likely to overburden the Council or interfere with its prerogatives. On the contrary, the new format had its merits, and efforts should be made to improve it. The Chairman encouraged close

contact and consultations among Council members, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat with a view to organizing further meetings of the mechanism so as to strengthen the partnership between those who designed and those who implemented the mandates of UN peacekeeping operations.

The Working Group had informally discussed possible topics for future discussion, including challenges relating to command and control in peacekeeping operations, lessons learned, and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation. However, it was underlined that before any debate could be launched, the specific challenges to be addressed should be clearly defined, taking due account of the Working Group's mandate, as well as those of other relevant bodies in order not to duplicate efforts. That preparatory work was currently ongoing, and the Working Group might therefore wish to revisit it under its new Chairman.

Standby arrangements and rapid deployment

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, at its 2002 session (11-12 February) [A/56/863], reiterated that the Secretariat should continue to enhance its capacity to deploy peacekeeping operations within 30 days, or 90 days in the case of complex operations, after the adoption of a mandate. To meet those time frames, the Secretariat should have the capacity to act in a timely manner on three critical and interdependent aspects of rapid deployment: personnel, material and funding. Potential troop-contributing countries should be involved at the earliest possible stage of mission planning. The Special Committee noted the need for continued dialogue between the Secretariat and Member States on how to achieve rapid deployment and considered the consultations on the strategic deployment stocks (see p. 63) as a good example of effective and constructive dialogue between the Secretariat and the Committee on issues critical to their work.

The Special Committee supported efforts to enhance and strengthen the UN standby arrangements system and looked forward to continued consultations between Member States and the Secretariat on mechanisms for improving the system. It welcomed Secretariat efforts to develop the concept of a generic mission headquarters [YUN 2001, p. 77]. Noting the difficulty of implementing the on-call list system, it recommended that the Secretariat discuss with Member States the early operationalization of the concept and propose a revised system, which should take into account: positions for which Member States would provide personnel in a generic mission

headquarters; the use of national training systems or peacekeeping training centres to undertake training on the basis of a standard training programme prepared by DPKO; collective training at the generic mission headquarters, either in the mission area or elsewhere, before it was operationally committed; and identification of a core planning team within a generic mission headquarters to augment DPKO's capacity in the planning of a specific peacekeeping operation.

The Special Committee noted the development in the Civilian Police Division of a model civilian police headquarters and the production of generic job descriptions for 100 posts in the initial field deployment component, and looked forward to reviewing recommendations based on the results of the United Nations Civilian Police Experts Conference (Helsinki, Finland, 14-15 February).

The Special Committee endorsed the concept of strategic deployment stocks at the United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB) in Brindisi, Italy (see p. 63), and took note of the overall rationale and planning assumptions of the Secretariat's proposal, in particular that the United Nations should be ready to deploy one complex and one traditional mission per year. It was of the view that the strategic deployment stocks mechanism should, initially, be ready to deploy only one complex mission per year by early 2003, with the possibility of expanding that capability later—taking into account the outcome of the annual review of UNLB operations—to include additional capacity for one traditional mission per year.

Stressing the need for an appropriate inventory management system within the Secretariat, including a policy for rotating stock to existing missions, the Special Committee recommended that the Secretary-General review the impact of UNLB operations on rapid deployment. As to the problem of lack of full sustainability still faced by many troop-contributing countries, the United Nations should continue efforts to bridge the gap between troops and equipment for troop-contributing countries whose self-sustainment capacities were limited, so as to facilitate the participation of potential troop contributors in UN peacekeeping operations.

The Special Committee continued to support the Secretary-General's request for pre-mandate commitment authority (see p. 63), and looked forward to the early consideration of its detailed modalities by the relevant bodies of the General Assembly. It requested the Secretariat to report at its next session on the difficulties troop-contributing countries faced in complying with rapid deployment requirements and to recom-

mend ways to overcome them, including the financial aspects.

The Special Committee welcomed Secretariat efforts to enhance the timely availability of strategic airlift and sealift capability, which was critical for the success of rapid deployment, and urged it to continue those efforts, giving due attention to quality control and safety when arranging those services.

Strategic deployment stocks

In March [A/56/870], the Secretary-General reported on the concept of strategic deployment stocks and its implementation, which he had proposed in 2001 [YUN 2001, p. 71] in response to the Brahimi Panel's recommendation that a rapid deployment capability be established [YUN 2000, p. 83]. The strategic reserve concept had four main components: standby arrangements for troops and police; rosters of key civilian staff; material reserve stocks at UNLB; and pre-mandate financial commitment authority. The Secretary-General's report focused on the two latter components, as existing arrangements and procedures did not allow the United Nations to meet the rapid deployment time frame in those areas.

For the material reserve stock, the Secretariat would procure and store at UNLB key items, such as vehicles, communications and engineering equipment, accommodations and ablution units, as strategic deployment stocks. Other critical items and services, such as strategic lift, fuel, rations and water, would be procured through contractual arrangements before the adoption of a Security Council resolution establishing a new mission. The initial procurement of the strategic stocks would represent a one-time cost, and every release of equipment would trigger an immediate replenishment action. The purchase of replacement commodities would be provided for in the budgets of receiving missions, as would the shipping cost from the provider to UNLB. Storage preparations and shipment costs, as part of replacement or rotation actions, would be met from the UNLB budget, as would operating and maintenance costs, including the costs of replacing expired or obsolete items, other than shipment and preparation costs.

The budgetary requirements for implementing the strategic deployment stocks concept included \$179,656,300 in non-recurrent costs, and staff and maintenance costs—estimated at \$6 million per year—to be met from the UNLB budget. A total of 47 additional posts (13 international and 34 local) were required to implement the concept, the cost of which would be reflected in the UNLB 2002-2003 budget. The Secretary-General proposed that fund balances available in several

closed missions (\$179,656,300) be utilized to offset those costs.

In support of his request for pre-mandate financial commitment authority, the Secretary-General said that lengthy procurement lead time was an obstacle to rapid deployment, particularly for specialized equipment and large-volume orders. Noting the authority granted to the Secretary-General by General Assembly resolution 49/233 A [YUN 1994, p. 1338] to enter into commitments up to \$50 million for each mission start-up or expansion mandated by the Security Council, he proposed that the Assembly, in line with the recommendation made by the Brahimi Panel [YUN 2000, p. 84], authorize him, with ACABQ approval, to draw up to \$50 million from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund once a mission was likely to be established, but prior to the adoption of a Council resolution. The cumulative commitment authority under both arrangements would not exceed \$150 million at any one time, with automatic replenishment of the amount appropriated. Under the proposed pre-commitment authority arrangement: the Secretary-General would first seek the Council's concurrence with his intention to plan and prepare a new mission; a planning team would be established within 60 days and ACABQ's concurrence sought for the pre-mandate commitment authority within 50 days; contract arrangements would be made for strategic sealift and/or airlift and other services within 30 days; deployment would take place within 30-90 days of the Security Council's adoption of the mission mandate; and an initial budget would be submitted to the Assembly within 30 days of the resolution's adoption.

The Secretary-General requested the Assembly to: endorse the strategic deployment concept; approve the related cost estimates of \$179,656,300 for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003; decide that Member States should waive their respective shares in the credits arising from previous mission budgets; endorse the policy for replenishing the strategic deployment stocks; authorize the Secretary-General, subject to the Council's agreement and with ACABQ's prior concurrence, to enter into commitments of up to \$50 million per new mission on the understanding that no further commitments should be authorized under resolution 49/233 A; agree that the cumulative total of outstanding commitment authority should not exceed \$150 million and that appropriation by the Assembly of any outstanding commitments should automatically restore the balance of the limit of \$150 million to the extent of the amount appropriated; and to amend resolution 49/233 A to provide for utiliza-

tion of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund to finance the pre-commitment authority.

ACABQ report. ACABQ, in April [A/56/902], stated that it did not object to the replenishment policy, but cautioned against stocking large quantities of expensive high-tech equipment that might become obsolete in a very short time. It trusted that a proper balance would be found between the need for items to be stored at UNLB and equipment that could be obtained from either vendors or Member States at short notice. ACABQ recommended contracting some services relating to receipt, inspection and reporting on strategic stock items to increase the efficiency of the procurement process. It also recommended continuous evaluation of the strategic stocks to ensure that equipment was always appropriate for the stated purpose. The Secretary-General should ensure effective inventory management control, and lessons learned from implementation of the concept for one complex mission should be thoroughly studied and reported to the General Assembly through ACABQ. On the issue of the financing of the strategic deployment stocks, ACABQ suggested that the Assembly consider the procedure approved under resolution 47/217 [YUN 1992, p. 1022] relating to the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund.

Concerning the pre-mandate financial commitment authority, ACABQ was of the opinion that the Security Council's concurrence with the Secretary-General's intention to plan and prepare for a possible new mission was sufficient to trigger the implementation of either paragraph 3 of resolutions on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses (see PART FIVE, Chapter II) or Assembly resolution 49/223 A. Further, the proposed procedure (see p. 63) for implementing the pre-commitment authority fell within the scope of the mission start-up phase referred to in resolution 49/233 A and was consistent with the Brahimi Panel recommendation. There was therefore no need to provide any additional commitment authority or to amend section XI, paragraph 2, of resolution 49/223 A. That would not affect the total commitment authority limit of \$150 million available to the Secretary-General under resolution 49/233 A. Moreover, DPKO's existing permanent planning capacity should be utilized before any additional commitment authority was sought or entered into.

ACABQ therefore recommended that the Assembly endorse the strategic deployment stocks concept and its implementation for one complex mission and approve the related one-time cost of \$146.2 million.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 June [meeting 105], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/56/989], adopted **resolution 56/292** without vote [agenda item 133].

The concept of strategic deployment stocks and its implementation

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the concept of strategic deployment stocks and its implementation and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take fully into consideration the provisions of its resolution 55/247 of 12 April 2001 on procurement reform in the implementation of the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on an annual basis to the General Assembly on the award of contracts for procurement for the strategic deployment stocks to all Member States, in particular to developing, least developed and African countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. *Endorses* the concept and implementation of the strategic deployment stocks for one complex mission;

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

5. *Approves* 141,546,000 United States dollars for the strategic deployment stocks, taking into account the reserve at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, as at 30 April 2002 that meets the requirements of the strategic deployment stocks;

6. *Decides*, subject to the provisions contained in paragraph 7 below, to credit Member States with their respective share of the cash balance of 95,978,945 dollars from the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters and 45,567,055 dollars from the United Nations Mission in Haiti to fund the strategic deployment stocks;

7. *Decides also*, on an exceptional and ad hoc basis and without prejudice to Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, unless notified otherwise by a Member State within forty-five days of the issuance of the notification by the Secretary-General of the apportionment of the respective shares of the cash balances in the accounts referred to in paragraph 6 above, to effect the transfer of the cash balances referred to in that paragraph to the account of the United Nations Logistics Base for the purpose of financing the strategic deployment stocks;

8. *Decides further*, on an exceptional and ad hoc basis and without prejudice to Article 17 of the Charter, that a Member State that does not select the option referred to in paragraph 7 above will be assessed its respective share of the 141,546,000 dollars as a one-time requirement according to the levels as at 1 July 2002, as set out in General Assembly resolution 55/235 of 23 December 2000, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 55/236 of the same date, taking into

account the scale of assessments for the year 2002, as set out in its resolution 55/5 B also of the same date, payment to be made in a manner of the Member State's choosing, to include any combination of the cash balances referred to above and/or new funds, to cover its assessed share of 141,546,000 dollars;

9. *Decides*, on an exceptional basis, that in the absence of a direct transfer to the strategic deployment stocks, the respective share of the credits from the liquidated missions will be credited to those Member States once their assessed contribution is received;

10. *Decides also* that the provisions of paragraph 8 above will also apply to Member States that have no share in any of the unencumbered balances referred to in paragraph 6 above;

11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, on an exceptional and ad hoc basis, following the application of cash transfers by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 above, to transfer a portion of the interest income from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, so as to make available to the account of the United Nations Logistics Base a total of 141,546,000 dollars, inclusive of contributions from Member States, to establish the strategic deployment stock programme;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the expenses incurred in the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, and decides to review the financing arrangements after consideration of the report of the Secretary-General;

13. *Endorses* the recommendation contained in paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee pertaining to the scope of the start-up phase of peacekeeping operations that includes the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks stockpile;

14. *Also endorses* the replenishment policy set out in paragraphs 24 to 27 of the report of the Secretary-General;

15. *Further endorses* the interpretation by the Advisory Committee of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, as outlined in paragraphs 22 to 25 of its report;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly all expenses incurred on the activation of the strategic deployment stocks and to propose a course of action to be taken by the Assembly on the financing of peacekeeping expenses, in the event the Security Council does not approve the mandate to establish a peacekeeping operation that has been initiated under the commitment authority;

17. *Regrets* the delay in the liquidation of closed peacekeeping missions and the reimbursement of the respective shares to the Member States;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the expeditious liquidation of closed peacekeeping missions and the crediting of Member States following the liquidation of such missions and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its resumed fifty-seventh session;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to it on an annual basis on the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks within the context of his report on the United Nations Logistics Base.

Consultations with troop contributors

The Security Council President, by a 14 January note [S/2002/56], reported that Council members, in order to forge a more effective partnership with troop-contributing countries (TCCs), pursuant to Council resolution 1353(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 80], had agreed to convene joint meetings of the Council's Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and TCCs as an additional mechanism for strengthening cooperation with TCCs on specific peacekeeping operations. The joint meetings would enable closer and more interactive dialogue among Council members, relevant TCCs and the Secretariat on peacekeeping issues as outlined in resolution 1353(2001), thereby complementing the process of consultation meetings. The meetings would be attended by Council members and relevant TCCs, as well as Secretariat representatives; other significant actors might be invited to attend the meetings as appropriate. The meetings would be convened and chaired by the Chairman of the Working Group or an alternate Council member and would be held as often as necessary and practicable. In the case of new peacekeeping missions, they would be held at an early stage during the mission planning process.

In an August note [S/2002/964], the Council President indicated that Council members, with a view to establishing a coherent, inclusive and consistent practice regarding participation in private meetings of the Council and consultation meetings with TCCs, had decided that those actors listed in paragraph 3 of annex II.B to resolution 1353(2001) wishing to participate in a specific meeting should make a request to the Council President who, in consultation with Council members, would extend an invitation and instruct the Secretariat accordingly.

Special Committee consideration. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/56/863] welcomed the Security Council President's January note (see above) regarding the establishment of a mechanism for strengthening the Council's cooperation with TCCs, complementary to those consultations established by resolution 1353(2001). It looked forward to the full and effective implementation of the recommendations so as to enhance and strengthen cooperation among the Council, TCCs and the Secretariat in planning and managing missions. To improve the quality and effectiveness of consultations with TCCs, the Special Committee urged the Secretariat to continue to give comprehensive briefings and present timely reports. It encouraged the practice of exchanges of views between its working group and the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations.

Safety and security

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/56/863] expressed grave concern about the growing number of attacks and other acts of violence against UN and associated personnel and stressed the need for host countries and others concerned to take all appropriate steps to ensure their safety and security. It welcomed the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) and looked forward to close coordination between that Office and DPKO. The Committee requested the Secretariat to report in 2003 on how it was utilizing UNSECOORD's strengthened capacity to enhance the safety and security of UN and associated personnel in response to the Secretary-General's recommendations contained in his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee and the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations [YUN 2001, p. 85].

The Special Committee urged the Secretariat to ensure that all personnel in a peacekeeping operation were provided with at least the minimum equipment required for safety and to define that equipment. It welcomed the creation of mission training cells and hoped that significant progress would be made in pre-mission and in-the-field training focusing on the safety and security of military, civilian police and other civilian personnel. Noting the need to further improve information collection, analysis and dissemination at Headquarters and in the field, the Special Committee recommended that DPKO's strengthened capacity, especially the Situation Centre, be utilized, as recommended by the Secretary-General [YUN 2001, p. 85]. The Secretariat, in contracting airlift and sealift services, should give due attention to quality control and safety.

The Special Committee asked the Secretariat to conduct expeditious, comprehensive, impartial and transparent investigations or inquiries into incidents leading to loss of life or serious injury among personnel deployed in UN peacekeeping missions, and to provide the Member States concerned with a copy of all internal UN investigations or inquiries, including the final outcome, at the earliest stage possible. The Special Committee reiterated that Member States concerned should be fully consulted and provided with a timely account of all internal UN investigations when there was likely to be a determination of criminal culpability involving any of their personnel.

The Special Committee took note of the action by the Secretariat to raise awareness among mission staff in the field regarding basic precautions, and expressed its belief that the Secretariat could benefit from the expertise of Member

States' safety programmes. Member States were encouraged to share with the Secretariat relevant information on those programmes.

Women and peacekeeping

Special Committee consideration. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, at its 2002 session (11-12 February) [A/56/863], commended the Secretariat for mainstreaming a gender perspective in DPKO activities, as called for in Security Council resolution 1325(2000) [YUN 2000, p. 1113] and General Assembly resolution 55/71 [ibid., p. 1107]. It welcomed the inclusion of a gender perspective in policy development and the establishment of gender affairs offices in large missions and gender focal points in small missions. It encouraged the gender focal points to implement programmes to raise gender awareness similar to those undertaken by gender affairs offices at the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor.

The Special Committee commended the Secretariat for developing a training curriculum on gender awareness and sensitivity for military personnel and civilian police and welcomed its collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to conduct a training course for civilian staff on the impact of armed conflict on women and children. It stressed the need for ongoing reporting from the Secretary-General on how gender mainstreaming was being implemented in the field and at Headquarters.

Security Council consideration. On 25 July [meeting 4589], the Security Council considered the issue of women, peace and security. Briefing the Council, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, said that certain crimes in a conflict setting were specifically targeted at women and girls and certain efforts at reconciliation had a totally different dynamic when women were included in the peace process. DPKO had made progress in implementing Council resolution 1325(2000) on women, peace and security within specific peacekeeping operations, notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, Kosovo and Sierra Leone. Five special focus areas stood out in particular: addressing gender-based violence; responding to the trafficking in women and children; incorporating gender perspectives into the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons, including former combatants; facilitating the participation of women in constitutional and electoral reform and civil administration; and combating the spread of HIV/AIDS. A

handbook on multidimensional peacekeeping operations was being finalized, featuring a key chapter on gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping, as well as best practices and lessons learned. In collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues, specific guidelines for different elements of peacekeeping operations on mainstreaming gender issues and monitoring and evaluating outcomes were being developed. The Under-Secretary-General stressed that the Secretary-General maintained a zero-tolerance policy on the engagement of peacekeepers in acts of sexual exploitation, harassment and trafficking of women and girls, and urged troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate disciplinary and legal action against a national who committed such acts. For its part, DPKO was improving preventive measures and strengthening its policies and procedures for disciplinary action against anyone accused of being involved in such acts. DPKO was also developing and implementing strategies to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Much of the progress achieved in the missions was in large part due to the presence of full-time gender advisers.

The Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Assistant Secretary-General Angela King, presented to the Council some findings and recommendations from the Secretary-General's study on women, peace and security (see below).

Report of Secretary-General. The Secretary-General, in an October report on women, peace and security [S/2002/1154] (see also p. 1142), submitted in response to Security Council resolution 1325(2000) [YUN 2000, p. 1113], recommended that the Council should explicitly integrate gender perspectives into the terms of reference of its missions to countries and regions in conflict; request briefings on the situation of women and girls in conflicts; include gender specialists in its missions wherever possible; and ensure consultation with women's groups and networks. It should also ensure that all UN-brokered peace accords addressed the consequences of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, their contributions to the peace processes and their needs and priorities in the post-conflict context. The Council should ensure full involvement of women in the negotiation of peace agreements, including through training for women and women's organizations on formal peace processes.

With regard to peacekeeping operations, the Council should incorporate gender perspectives explicitly into all peacekeeping mandates; require that data on peace operations were systematically disaggregated by sex and age and that specific data on the situation of women and girls

and the impact of interventions on them were provided; and ensure financial and human resources for gender mainstreaming, including the establishment of gender advisers/units in multidimensional peacekeeping operations and capacity-building activities, as well as targeted projects for women and girls as part of approved mission budgets.

The Council, in presidential statement **S/PRST/2002/32** of 31 October (see p. 1143), reaffirmed the importance of gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping operations. It undertook to integrate gender perspectives into the mandates of all peacekeeping missions, and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that all reports submitted to the Council in accordance with such mandates systematically addressed gender perspectives. The Secretary-General should provide training to all staff in peacekeeping operations on gender perspectives and integrate gender perspectives into all standard operating procedures, manuals and other guidance materials for peacekeeping operations.

Conference on women in peacekeeping operations. On 9 December [A/57/685-S/2002/1408], Chile and Denmark transmitted to the Secretary-General the report of the conference on the role of women in peacekeeping operations (Santiago, Chile, 4-5 November). Organized by the two Governments in cooperation with the EU, the conference focused on the critical role played by women in peace-building and situations of armed conflict. It recommended that Member States and NGOs promote women's participation in peacekeeping operations, achieving equal status for them by 2015; increase women's representation as military observers in order to reach a target of one third within two years; provide an updated list of qualified military and civilian women candidates to serve in peace support operations and at high-level positions; increase action to implement the objectives of the first World Conference on women [YUN 1975, p. 645]; create and promote women in uniform networks to ensure the integration of gender perspectives in the work of peacekeeping missions; and continue to broaden the interchange of experiences and ideas, with a view to making formal recommendations at a future conference.

Peacekeeping and the international legal system

The Rome Statute, which established the International Criminal Court (ICC) [YUN 1998, p. 1209] as a permanent institution with the power to exercise jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of international concern—genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression—was due to enter

into force on 1 July (see p. 1298). On 30 June [meeting 4563], during the Security Council's consideration of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) [S/2002/618] and the related draft resolution, by which the Council would have extended the UNMIBH mandate for a final period until 31 December [S/2002/712] (see p. 355), the United States representative raised his country's concerns regarding ICC, particularly the need for the United States to ensure its national jurisdiction over its personnel and officials involved in UN peacekeeping missions and in coalition-of-the-willing operations. The United States recalled that it had raised those concerns with the Council when it dealt with the establishment of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) in May (see p. 320), in the expectation that the Council would have addressed them before ICC came into being. Without a solution to the question, the United States intended to withdraw its three soldiers participating in UNMISSET.

While the United States accepted the risks of exposing people to dangerous and difficult situations in the service of promoting peace and stability, it would not ask them to accept the additional risk of politicized prosecutions before a court whose jurisdiction over its people the Government of the United States did not accept. With its global responsibilities, the United States would remain a special target and could not have its decisions second-guessed by a court whose jurisdiction it did not recognize. The problem had to be resolved in a way that took into account those facts. Failure of the Council to act to preserve an appropriate legal status for the United States and other peacekeepers not party to ICC could only damage international peacekeeping generally.

The United States proposed a solution that called for the establishment of immunity for UN peacekeeping, building on immunities already recognized in the UN system and reflected in status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements. The Rome Statute itself recognized the concept of immunity. If the Council decided that its ability to maintain international peace and security would be enhanced by providing immunity to UN peacekeeping, it might provide such immunity, thereby creating a legal obligation on States to observe that immunity, compliance with which would be entirely consistent with the Statute under article 98.

France said that Security Council members could not accept the United States proposed solution, which would call into question the commitments made by States that had ratified the

Rome Statute, many of which, including France, had made constitutional revisions to take into account the provisions of the Statute, including the one on immunity. The approach proposed by the United States was therefore not practicable. The simplest thing for the United States to do was to withdraw its 46 police from the 1,586-member UNMIBH international police component, thus removing them from ICC jurisdiction. Two legal solutions could be considered also: use paragraph 2 of article 98 of the Rome Statute, which would enable any State not a party to ICC to conclude with the host country of a UN force a bilateral agreement whereby the consent of the United States would be required in the event that the Court required the transfer of an American national member of that force; or, use article 16 of the Rome Statute to enable the Council to request ICC, on a case-by-case basis through a resolution, to not be seized for a one-year renewable period, in the case of an ongoing investigation on a member of a force who was a citizen of a State that was not a party to the Rome Statute.

The United Kingdom said that the risk of peacekeeping personnel appearing before the Court was extremely small. Under the so-called complementarity principle, ICC would take over only if States were unwilling or unable to investigate. Allegations of crimes would thus, in most cases, continue to be investigated by the authorities of the State with jurisdiction.

Informal consultations on the matter continued from 10 to 12 July, assisted by the Legal Counsel.

On 10 July [meeting 4568], at Canada's request [S/2002/723], the Council held an open debate on the question of terminating or extending UNMIBH, at which 39 States spoke. Opening the debate, Canada said that it was deeply worried by the discussions in the Council concerning sweeping exemptions for peacekeepers from prosecution for the most serious crimes known to humanity. Fundamental principles of international law were in question and the Council had not been empowered to rewrite treaties. The issue was not of a choice between peacekeeping and ICC; options existed to resolve the issue that would provide for the continuation of UN peacekeeping and preserve the integrity of the international legal system and the Rome Statute.

Canada disagreed with the United States on its concerns concerning ICC because of the numerous safeguards written into the Rome Statute, including checks and balances to preclude politically motivated prosecutions. The crimes were meticulously defined in a manner acceptable to United States negotiators and to all other States, with thresholds that excluded the random and

isolated acts that a peacekeeper might conceivably commit. For example, article 8 required the Court to focus on war crimes “committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes”. In addition, the Court was obliged to defer to genuine national legal proceedings. No one believed that the United States and its mature legal system would turn a blind eye to allegations of such grievous crimes. Thus, intervention by ICC would be precluded.

Adoption of the proposed draft resolution would set a negative precedent under which the Council could change the negotiated terms of any treaty through a resolution, thereby undermining the treaty-making process. It would have the Council stand article 16 of the Rome Statute on its head. The negotiating history made clear that recourse to article 16 was on a case-by-case basis only, where a particular situation (for example, the dynamic of a peace negotiation) warranted a 12-month deferral. The Council should not purport to alter that fundamental provision. Passage of the proposed draft resolution would send an unacceptable message that peacekeepers were above the law, and entrench an unacceptable double standard in international law.

The United States had several options to protect its interests without vetoing UN peacekeeping missions: it could do nothing because ICC did not have jurisdiction over any United States personnel on UN peacekeeping missions; it could simply withdraw its forces from current missions; it could decline to participate in future UN missions; or it could negotiate appropriate bilateral agreements with receiving States, which would be consistent with article 98 of the Rome Statute.

South Africa drew the Council’s attention to the fact that most conflicts were currently in Africa, and argued that if the draft resolution was passed, peace would be set back in the continent for a long time. The fact that any permanent member could unilaterally decide to exercise its veto privilege to defeat efforts to extend the mandate of an agreed UN peacekeeping mission held disturbing implications. It was worrisome that there was a possibility other UN missions might suffer the same fate, especially since, in the month of July alone, the mandates of UN missions in Western Sahara, Lebanon, Georgia and Prevlaka were due for renewal.

Denmark, on behalf of the EU, said that EU countries believed that United States concerns had been met and sufficient safeguards against politically motivated accusations had been built into the Rome Statute. ICC did not impinge on the rights of third States; it was based on the territorial and national jurisdiction of the States par-

ties. The EU had carefully examined the Secretary-General’s 3 July letter to the United States Secretary of State and circulated to Council members, especially the passage which read that “. . . no peacekeeper or any other mission personnel have been anywhere near the kind of crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the ICC. The issue . . . is therefore highly improbable with respect to United Nations peacekeeping operations. At the same time, the whole system of United Nations peacekeeping operations is being put at risk.” The EU fully agreed with the Secretary-General’s statement and welcomed the Council’s technical extension of UNMIBH’s mandate until 15 July to allow time to reach a solution.

The United States representative, elaborating on the 30 June statement (see p. 68), said that if the Council wanted troop contributors to offer qualified military units to peacekeeping operations, it was in the interest of all Member States to ensure that they were not exposed to unnecessary additional risks. The legal position of peacekeepers and of the States contributing them had been an important consideration for the Governments that had to decide whether to contribute their citizens to peacekeeping operations or to help out in unexpected crisis or emergency situations, as the United States was frequently asked to do. The United States agreed with the Secretary-General’s statement that peacekeepers had not been prosecuted for such crimes in the past, which was an additional reason why it did not believe that ICC’s ability to pursue peacekeepers was central to its functions. Deferral of investigations and prosecutions, in keeping with the Rome Statute, could not undermine ICC’s role on the world stage. However, failure to address concerns about placing peacekeepers in legal jeopardy before ICC could impede the provision of peacekeeping to the United Nations.

As had been urged by Council members, the latest United States proposal used article 16 of the Rome Statute to address its concerns, by which the Council might make a renewable request to ICC not to commence or proceed with investigations or prosecutions for a 12-month period on the basis of a Chapter VII resolution relating to Council actions in respect of threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. It was consistent with the Council’s primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security to adopt such a resolution with regard to operations it authorized or established, and for the Council to renew such requests. That solution was consistent with the obligations of all UN Member States, provided the protections that the United States was seeking

and strengthened the capacity of the UN to carry out peace operations.

On 12 July [meeting 4572], the Council discussed the agenda item “United Nations peacekeeping”. In addition to a draft resolution on the subject, subsequently adopted as resolution 1422(2002) (see below), it had before it a 12 July letter [S/2002/754] from Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa expressing their concern that the Council was continuing to pursue the matter despite the clear opposition of the international community. They pointed out that the Council’s action was damaging international efforts to combat impunity, the system of international justice and the collective ability to use those systems in the pursuit of international peace and security.

Having detailed the negative consequences of adopting the draft, the four States observed that, while some countries were able to prosecute under universal jurisdiction, many of them did not have the ability to do so. Should such an alleged perpetrator be found in such a country, the perpetrator would enjoy immunity from prosecution, the Council having putatively removed resort to ICC. Since no one could vouch that all personnel involved in peacekeeping would not engage in acts actionable under the ICC Statute, they urged that a solution be found on a bilateral basis, and that the coverage of ICC not be removed from a whole class of international actors. The Council was therefore requested not to pass a draft resolution that would have such negative consequences.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 12 July [meeting 4572], the Security Council unanimously adopted **resolution 1422(2002)**. The draft [S/2002/747] was prepared in consultations among Council members.

The Security Council,

Noting the entry into force on 1 July 2002 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court, done at Rome 17 July 1998 (the Rome Statute),

Emphasizing the importance to international peace and security of United Nations operations,

Noting that not all States are parties to the Rome Statute,

Noting also that States parties to the Rome Statute have chosen to accept its jurisdiction in accordance with the Statute, in particular the principle of complementarity,

Noting further that States not party to the Rome Statute will continue to fulfil their responsibilities in their national jurisdictions in relation to international crimes,

Determining that operations established or authorized by the Security Council are deployed to maintain or restore international peace and security,

Determining also that it is in the interests of international peace and security to facilitate the ability of

Member States to contribute to operations established or authorized by the Council,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Requests*, consistent with the provisions of article 16 of the Rome Statute, that the International Criminal Court, if a case arises involving current or former officials or personnel from a contributing State not a party to the Rome Statute over acts or omissions relating to a United Nations established or authorized operation, shall for a twelve-month period starting 1 July 2002 not commence or proceed with investigation or prosecution of any such case, unless the Security Council decides otherwise;

2. *Expresses the intention* to renew the request in paragraph 1 above under the same conditions each 1 July for further twelve-month periods for as long as may be necessary;

3. *Decides* that Member States shall take no action inconsistent with paragraph 1 above and with their international obligations;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Comprehensive review of peacekeeping

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 56/225 [YUN 2001, p. 87], the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations continued its comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects [A/56/863].

The Special Committee held an organizational meeting on 11 February and a general debate on 11 and 12 February. The Committee considered guiding principles, definitions and implementation of mandates; cooperation with troop-contributing countries; enhancing UN peacekeeping capacity; the need for enhanced relationships between DPKO and other parts of the Secretariat; safety and security; cooperation with regional arrangements; financial issues; and other matters. (Those subjects are dealt with under their respective headings.)

In considering measures to enhance UN peacekeeping operations, the Special Committee believed that, while the additional resources provided to DPKO [YUN 2001, p. 74] would help it to develop further its capacity to plan, manage and support peacekeeping operations, that alone would not be sufficient. DPKO should conduct regular self-evaluations and systematic reviews to ensure that the additional resources were making a tangible contribution to the Organization’s fulfilment of its peacekeeping mandate, including the five strategic goals set by DPKO, namely: enhancing the rapid deployment capability; strengthening the relationship with Member States and legislative bodies; reforming DPKO’s

management culture; reorienting the Department's relationship with field missions; and strengthening relationships with other parts of the UN system.

In terms of strategic planning, the Special Committee welcomed the ongoing preparation of a strategic manual on multidimensional peacekeeping operations and requested the Secretariat to consult Member States during its development. It looked forward to being briefed on the parallel project of revising and updating the methodology used by DPKO for applying lessons learned to the planning and management of peacekeeping operations.

The Special Committee stressed the need for the Secretariat to consult with Member States when developing guidelines and standard operating procedures that were of relevance for national contingents and Member States. Those procedures should reflect the lessons learned from peacekeeping operations and be made available to field missions and Member States. The Committee welcomed the Secretariat's intention to organize a meeting in 2002 to develop validation mechanisms for lessons-learned processes. It believed that whenever the Secretariat consulted, or was requested to consult, with Member States on new mechanisms, generic or sample guidelines, bulletins or other topics related to peacekeeping operations, all Member States should be invited to participate.

The Special Committee maintained its support for a strengthened Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit in DPKO. That Unit needed to be able to develop generic guidelines, procedures and best practices and to incorporate lessons learned into all aspects of current peacekeeping operations. It should have the capacity to mainstream best practices into the planning of new operations, provide feedback to missions in the field, interact effectively with other entities within the Department and with other relevant parts of the Secretariat and continue to participate in integrated mission task forces. The Special Committee also continued to support the establishment in the Unit of entry points for the following specialized areas: public information; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; gender; humanitarian affairs; and safety and security. Those activities should not duplicate work done in other departments. The Special Committee reiterated that the name of the restructured Unit should better reflect its responsibilities.

As to mission support, the Special Committee, recalling its recommendation that the Situation Centre be made responsible for producing comprehensive fact sheets and written status reports in support of the Department's reporting re-

quirements vis-à-vis legislative organs and meetings with TCCs [YUN 2001, p. 73], stated that the Centre needed to be able to process information from the field in a useful manner, and inform TCCs and other personnel contributors in a timely way of any change in the security situation in the field. The fact sheets and written reports should be supplemented during times of crisis by timely military and political assessments by the Office of Operations. The continuing enhancement of the Situation Centre was therefore vital in strengthening the overall coordination role of the Office of Operations.

The Special Committee took note of a DPKO policy paper, circulated in 2001, on command and control of military components in UN peacekeeping operations. It welcomed the initiative and would also welcome further dialogue between DPKO and Member States on structure, definitions and chain of command as outlined in that paper. The Special Committee continued to support the concept that a small percentage of a mission's first-year budget should be made available to the head of mission to fund quick-impact projects for addressing immediate needs and building the confidence of the local population. It requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed about the implementation and effectiveness of the concept. In further implementing such projects in new and expanding missions, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to review past experience and draw lessons that could be applied to similar projects in other missions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 22 May [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee [A/56/551/Add.1], adopted **resolution 56/225 B** without vote [agenda item 89].

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

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling in particular its resolutions 54/81 B of 25 May 2000, 55/135 of 8 December 2000 and 56/225 A of 24 December 2001,

Recalling its decision in resolution 56/225 A to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects",

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Endorses* the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee, contained in paragraphs 45 to 155 of its report;

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

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

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

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

On 20 December, the Assembly decided that the agenda item "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects" would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-seventh (2003) session (**decision 57/585**).

Operations in 2002

On 1 January, 15 UN peacekeeping operations were in place—4 in Africa, 3 in Asia, 5 in Europe and 3 in the Middle East. During the year, 3 missions ended and 1 was launched. The total number in place at the end of the year was 13.

Africa

In Africa, the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) was twice extended by the Security Council for six months, the second time from 30 September 2002 to 30 March 2003. In January, the Mission mandate was expanded to include election-related tasks and an increase of its civilian police component to 90 for six months was authorized. In June, the Council extended the mandate of the United

Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 30 June 2003 and, in December, in view of encouraging developments on the ground, authorized the expansion of the Mission's military personnel to 8,700 to be deployed on a phased basis. The mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was extended until 31 January 2003. The Council also extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until 15 March 2003 and adjusted it to include assistance to the Boundary Commission in tasks related to demining and in administrative and logistical support for the Commission's field offices.

Asia

In Asia, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) continued to monitor the demilitarized zone along the border between the two countries. In April and October, the Security Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), established in 1949, remained in place to monitor the ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir. In January, the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) until 20 May, the date of that country's accession to independence. Following the independence of East Timor (renamed Timor-Leste), the Council established the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) for 12 months to replace UNTAET. UNMISSET's mandate was to provide assistance to the country's core administrative structures.

In related action, the Council twice extended the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, the second time until 20 December 2003 (**resolutions 1413(2002)** and **1444(2002)**).

Europe

In Europe, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 31 January 2003. The mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) was extended three times in 2002, the last until 15 December when it was terminated. The Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 15 June 2003 and that of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), including the International Police Task Force (IPTF), for a final period until 31 December.

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, remained in place.

Middle East

Three long-standing operations continued in the Middle East: the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), which continued to observe the truce in Palestine; the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), whose mandate was extended until 31 January 2003; and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), whose mandate was renewed until 30 June 2003.

Roster of 2002 operations

UNTSO

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Established: June 1948.

Mandate: To assist in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine.

Strength as at December 2002: 154 military observers.

UNMOGIP

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

Established: January 1949.

Mandate: To supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir.

Strength as at December 2002: 44 military observers.

UNFICYP

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Established: March 1964.

Mandate: To prevent the recurrence of fighting between the two Cypriot communities.

Strength as at December 2002: 1,211 troops, 35 civilian police.

UNDOF

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Established: June 1974.

Mandate: To supervise the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights.

Strength as at December 2002: 1,043 troops.

UNIFIL

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Established: March 1978.

Mandate: To restore peace and security and assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

Strength as at December 2002: 2,077 troops.

UNIKOM

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Established: April 1991.

Mandate: To monitor the demilitarized zone along the border between Iraq and Kuwait.

Strength as at December 2002: 912 troops, 193 military observers.

MINURSO

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Established: April 1991.

Mandate: To monitor and verify the implementation of a settlement plan for Western Sahara and assist in the holding of a referendum in the Territory.

Strength as at December 2002: 27 troops, 109 military observers, 25 civilian police.

UNOMIG

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

Established: August 1993.

Mandate: To verify compliance with a ceasefire agreement between the parties to the conflict in Georgia and investigate ceasefire violations; expanded in 1994 to include monitoring the implementation of an agreement on a ceasefire and separation of forces and observing the operation of a multinational peacekeeping force.

Strength as at December 2002: 117 military observers.

UNMIBH

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (including the International Police Task Force (IPTF))

Established: December 1995.

Ended: 31 December 2002.

Mandate: To monitor and facilitate law enforcement activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, train and assist law enforcement personnel in carrying out their responsibilities, advise government authorities on the organization of civilian law enforcement agencies and assess threats to public order and the agencies' capability to deal with such threats.

Strength as at May 2002: 1,586 civilian police, drawn down to 460 after 5 October and finally to 119 as at 31 December.

UNMOP

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

Established: January 1996.

Ended: 15 December 2002.

Mandate: To monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula.

Strength as at December 2002: 27 military observers.

UNMIK

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Established: June 1999.

Mandate: To promote, among other things, the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, perform basic civilian administrative functions, organize and oversee the development of provisional institutions, facilitate a political process to determine Kosovo's future status, support reconstruction of key infrastructure, maintain civil law and order, protect human rights and assure the return of refugees and displaced persons.

Strength as at December 2002: 4,485 civilian police, 39 military observers.

UNTAET

United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

Established: October 1999.

Ended: 20 May 2002.

Mandate: To provide security and maintain law and order, establish an effective administration, assist in the development of civil and social services, ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development assistance, support capacity-building for self-government and assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development.

Strength as at May 2002: 5,000 troops, including 120 military observers, 1,250 civilian police.

UNAMSIL

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

Established: October 1999.

Mandate: To cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and other parties in the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé, Togo, on 7 July 1999, including, among other things, to assist in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan, monitor adherence to the ceasefire agreement of 18 May 1999 and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Strength as at December 2002: 15,788 troops, 254 military observers, 44 civilian police.

MONUC

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Established: November 1999.

Mandate: To establish contacts with the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement, provide technical assistance in implementation of the Agreement, provide information on security conditions, plan for the observation of the ceasefire, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and assist in the protection of human rights.

Strength as at December 2002: 3,888 troops, 483 military observers, 49 civilian police.

UNMEE

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Established: July 2000.

Mandate: To establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities and to assist the Military Coordination Commission in tasks related to demining and in administrative support to its field offices.

Strength as at December 2002: 3,832 troops, 202 military observers.

UNMISSET

United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor

Established: 17 May 2002.

Mandate: To provide assistance to the core administrative structures and interim law enforcement and public security of East Timor (renamed Timor-Leste), including assisting in the development of the East Timor Police Service, and contribute to the maintenance of East Timor's external and internal security.

Strength as at December 2002: 3,742 troops, 730 civilian police officers, 111 military observers.

Financial and administrative aspects of peacekeeping operations

Financing

Expenditures for United Nations peacekeeping activities for 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 totalled \$2,578.1 million, compared to \$2,378.7 million for the previous 12-month period. The increased expenditure (\$199.2 million or 8.4 per cent) resulted mainly from increased deployment of military personnel at UNAMSIL and MONUC.

The overall financial situation of UN peacekeeping operations improved significantly compared with the previous financial period, due in part to a large amount received from a Member State in settlement of outstanding peacekeeping

assessments. However, the failure of a number of other Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time for peacekeeping operations and for the regular budget and the International Tribunals necessitated borrowing from and among peacekeeping funds, while substantial amounts of obligations to Member States for reimbursement of troop costs and contingent-owned equipment remained unpaid.

As at 30 June 2002, total unpaid assessed contributions for peacekeeping operations were down to \$1.2 billion from \$2.3 billion at the end of June 2001. Available cash for all operations totalled \$1,519 million, while total liabilities were slightly higher at \$1,637.6 million.

Notes of Secretary-General. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/233 A [YUN 1994, p. 1338], the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly's Fifth Committee an April note [A/C.5/56/36/Rev.1] updating budgetary information on requirements for all peacekeeping operations for the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, reflecting appropriations approved by the Assembly for those operations for that period, inclusive of requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB) in Brindisi. Those requirements totalled \$2,774,395,450, compared to the initial estimate of \$2.6 billion [YUN 2001, p. 93].

In November [A/C.5/57/22], the Secretary-General provided information on the budgetary levels for peacekeeping operations approved by the Assembly for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 in the amount of \$2,756,779,689, reflecting appropriations for all peacekeeping missions for that period and inclusive of amounts for the support account and UNLB.

Financial performance and proposed budgets

In April [A/56/887], ACABQ considered the financial performance reports for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 and the proposed budgets for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 of UNOMIG, UNMIBH, UNMOP, UNAMSIL, UNFICYP, UNIKOM, UNMIK, UNIFIL, UNDOF, UNMEE, UNLB and MONUC. It also considered the proposed budget for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 and the updated financial performance report of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters.

ACABQ further considered the final performance reports of the following closed missions: the United Nations Mission in Haiti, the United

Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, UNPREDEP, the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and the Civilian Police Support Group (see p. 336).

Also before ACABQ were the Secretary-General's reports on the concept and implementation of strategic deployment stocks (see p. 63), the support account for peacekeeping operations (see p. 76), and the instances for which the United Nations was entitled to restitution as a result of non-compliance with status-of-forces or other agreements (see p. 82).

Expenditures for peacekeeping missions for the period ended 30 June 2001, including UNLB, amounted to \$2,307.9 million gross against appropriations of \$2,566 million gross, reflecting an unencumbered balance of \$258.1 million. For the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, the unencumbered balance was \$175.2 million. ACABQ took those balances into account in its recommendations on budget requirements for 2002/03. Peacekeeping support account expenditure for the period ended 30 June 2001 amounted to \$62 million gross, against \$59.9 million gross authorized by the General Assembly, resulting in overexpenditure of \$2.1 million gross. As at 28 February, unliquidated obligations amounted to \$302 million.

Commenting on the performance reports, ACABQ drew attention to the fact that, even though the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to exercise flexibility in implementing the overall budget of peacekeeping missions, it should be so done as not to call into question the basis on which the initial estimates were prepared. Cost overruns for items in the approved estimates should not be confused or equated with initiation of completely new activities that had no adequate operational justification in terms of mandate implementation.

The Committee reiterated its request that future budget presentations should include full disclosure of all mission income and expenditure under voluntary contributions, trust funds and other sources, by source of funds. A further breakdown should be provided for "other income", including income from reimbursements for services rendered, from cancellation of unliquidated obligations and from private donations.

With regard to the 2002/03 budget proposals, ACABQ stated that more should be done to increase productivity and efficiency in operational activities, such as procurement, transport, communications and air operations, and better budget monitoring, accounting and proper record-

ing of expenditure were needed. It encouraged the wider use of cost-benefit analysis to determine the most effective means of achieving operational objectives. Emphasis should be placed on setting precise objectives and proceeding on the basis of what was practical and attainable. Those objectives should be integrated by service and programme. Top management of the missions should be involved in the objective-setting exercise. ACABQ reiterated its request for a study to identify the elements involved in delays in the timely conclusion of memorandums of understanding concerning contingent-owned equipment. The Secretariat should establish a core capacity among UN staff in inspection and verification expertise, and mission factors used for compensating countries contributing formed units for special operational conditions in the mission area, as they applied to monthly reimbursement rates, should be carefully reviewed in all missions and adjusted in accordance with changes in operational conditions in the mission area.

In connection with civilian personnel, ACABQ believed that consideration should be given to reviewing posts for abolition, redeployment or downward reclassification. In that connection, time frames for completing specific tasks by programme managers were of paramount importance.

ACABQ recommended that the size and composition of administrative and support services should be reviewed at an early stage in missions that were downsizing and that timely contingency plans should be prepared in that regard. It stressed the need to review the number and improve the quality of mission personnel handling procurement, budget, contract and financial matters and for attention to be given to retaining only properly qualified staff experienced in peacekeeping missions, including those with knowledge of recruitment, inventory management, accounting and budget preparation and implementation.

In terms of information technology, ACABQ requested that the many databases that had been or were being developed be reviewed to ensure compatibility and interactiveness and that they be used with optimal effectiveness. ACABQ was not convinced that the Carlog system for monitoring vehicle use and maintenance in peacekeeping missions was cost-effective. Noting that DPKO was exploring the possibility of using a mobile assets locator tracking system based on global positioning system technology, ACABQ cautioned against the tendency to procure sophisticated technology for peacekeeping operations that was in excess of actual needs and believed that such acquisition should be preceded by a cost-benefit analysis.

ACABQ was also not convinced that public information programmes in peacekeeping operations were always adequately justified in budget estimates and believed that more efforts should be made by the missions to produce radio and other information programmes directly, thus reducing the need for contractual services. It recommended that the division of responsibility between DPKO and the Department of Public Information for overall policy and guidance provided to field missions should be clarified so as to develop a more professional, focused and consistent approach.

The Committee was concerned that the establishment of separate units to administer quick-impact projects could undermine the flexibility required in that area and requested the Secretary-General to explore alternative options, including using existing military or civilian units. It reiterated the need for better personnel training in the mission area, with subjects covered and costs reflected in performance and budget reports, so as to avoid the need for large-scale training outside the mission area. ACABQ remained concerned about what appeared to be unwarranted overexpenditure in training activities in some missions.

Peacekeeping support account

The Secretary-General, in March [A/56/882], submitted the financial performance report of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. Expenditures for the period totalled \$62,026,300 gross, exceeding by \$2,136,200 the resources (\$59,890,100 gross) authorized by the General Assembly. The overexpenditure resulted mainly from underbudgeted resources for post and staff assessment costs.

Also in March [A/56/885], the Secretary-General submitted the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 in the amount of \$102,316,380 gross (\$88,389,480 net), which provided for the establishment of 711 posts. The increase of \$12,567,130 gross (\$9,080,980 net) over the 2001/02 appropriation included the full costs for the 121 additional posts approved by the Assembly in resolution 56/241 [YUN 2001, p. 74] and the 4 posts for the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator approved by resolution 56/255 [ibid., p. 1319], which were partly funded in 2001/02.

In May [A/56/941], ACABQ recommended that the Assembly approve total staffing and non-staffing requirements of \$100,554,780 gross (\$86,865,780 net) for the 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 period, to which should be applied the mis-

cellaneous income of \$127,800 from the 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 period. The total of \$100,426,980 gross (\$86,737,980 net) would be prorated among individual peacekeeping operation budgets.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 June [meeting 105], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/56/989], adopted **resolution 56/293** without vote [agenda item 133].

Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/258 of 3 May 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 48/226 A of 23 December 1993 and 56/241 of 24 December 2001, its decisions 48/489 of 8 July 1994, 49/469 of 23 December 1994 and 50/473 of 23 December 1995 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 and on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy rapidly a peacekeeping operation upon the adoption of a Security Council mandate,

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

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General, notes with appreciation the introduction of the results-based budgeting format to the support account for peacekeeping operations, and requests that further improvements be made in the format, taking into account the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 8 to 15 of its report;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

3. *Affirms* the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the need for justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

4. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop a coherent policy on gender mainstreaming in all peacekeeping activities of the Organization, to submit, if necessary, a request on this issue in the light of that policy, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to review the proposal for the D-1 post of Chief of the Communication and Information Technology Service, outlined in paragraph 34 of the report of the Secretary-General, at its fifty-seventh session;

7. *Approves* the request for two information officer posts at the P-4 level, as outlined in paragraph 71 of the report of the Secretary-General;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement fully the formula approved in General Assembly resolution 55/273 of 14 June 2001, with regard to the resident auditor posts, and to present information on the employment of such resident auditors in a consolidated manner in future support account reports;

9. *Notes with concern* the high level of resources for consultants and travel in the report of the Secretary-General, especially in view of the large number of new posts proposed, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full and efficient use of "in house" United Nations expertise before projecting resource needs for consultants within the support account submission;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the feasibility of consolidating the accounts of the different peacekeeping operations, while following the current practice of reporting, budgeting and financing of peacekeeping operations, in accordance with the existing Financial Rules and Regulations of the United Nations;

11. *Decides* to review at its resumed fifty-eighth session the existing posts approved in its resolutions 55/238 of 23 December 2000 and 56/241 and in the present resolution, in order to consider their justification, taking into account the ongoing evaluation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat of the impact of the recent restructuring of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat on its performance in the backstopping of peacekeeping operations;

12. *Decides also* to maintain, for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B of 7 June 1996;

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

14. *Takes note* of the status of recruitment of the ninety-one additional posts approved for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in its resolution 56/241, and requests an update at its fifty-seventh session;

15. *Reiterates its concern* over the imbalance in the geographical representation of Member States in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and urges the Secretary-General to take immediate measures to improve the representation of underrepresented and unrepresented Member States in future recruitment;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use in future reports of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations the term "the recommendations of the Advisory Committee that were adopted by the General Assembly" instead of the term currently in use;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide in future reports on the financing of the support account an annex containing information on the status of implementation of relevant adopted recommendations of the Advisory Committee and other oversight bodies;

18. *Reiterates* the need to develop a methodology and monitoring system to evaluate the results of training in peacekeeping and related areas, as recommended in paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, at its fifty-seventh session;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

19. *Approves* the additional requirements of 2,136,200 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

20. *Decides* to apply other income of 2,264,000 dollars, from interest income in the amount of 1,699,000 dollars, miscellaneous income in the amount of 24,000 dollars and savings on, or cancellation of, prior period obligations in the amount of 541,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, against this amount;

21. *Approves* an increase of 741,000 dollars in respect of income from staff assessment for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

22. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 100,896,200 dollars gross for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, including six hundred and eighty-seven continuing and fifteen new temporary posts and their related post and non-post requirements;

23. *Also approves* an estimate of 13,739,300 dollars in respect of income from staff assessment for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

Financing of requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations

24. *Decides* that requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The balance of other income for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, 127,800 dollars, over additional requirements for the same period to be applied to the amount of 100,896,200 dollars;

(b) The balance of 100,768,400 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

25. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the prorated requirements provided for above a prorated amount totalling 14,480,300 dollars, being the estimated staff assessment income for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 and the increase in staff assessment income for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

Apportionment of costs

On 17 October [A/C.5/57/15], the Acting President of the General Assembly informed the Chairman of the Fifth Committee that, in the light of Assembly resolutions 57/1 (see p. 1427) and 57/3 (see p. 1426), by which Switzerland and Timor-Leste, respectively, were admitted to

United Nations membership, the Assembly would need to consider the placement of those two Member States under the system of levels established by resolution 55/235 [YUN 2000, p. 102] for the purpose of establishing their rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 December [meeting 78], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/57/656], adopted **resolution 57/290 A** without vote [agenda item 126].

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/217 of 23 December 1992, 55/235 and 55/236 of 23 December 2000, 57/1 of 10 September 2002, 57/3 of 27 September 2002 and 57/4 B of 20 December 2002,

1. *Decides* that, in accordance with the criteria established by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/235, Switzerland will be assigned to level B under the system of adjustments used for establishing rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations;

2. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the same criteria, Timor-Leste will be assigned to level I under the system of adjustments used for establishing rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations;

3. *Decides further* that, in the case of appropriations or apportionments approved by the General Assembly for the financing of peacekeeping operations, the contributions of Switzerland and Timor-Leste, as determined by their respective levels under the system of adjustments used for establishing effective rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations, should be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

4. *Decides* that the assessments of Switzerland and Timor-Leste for the year 2002 should be taken into account as miscellaneous income in accordance with regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

5. *Notes* that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/217, the assessments of Switzerland and Timor-Leste for the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund should be calculated by the application of their first rates of assessment for peacekeeping operations to the authorized level of the Fund.

Also on 20 December, the Assembly decided that the item on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of UN peacekeeping operations would remain for consideration during its resumed fifty-seventh (2003) session (**decision 57/585**) and that the Fifth Committee would continue consideration of the item at that session (**decision 57/556**).

Accounts and auditing

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the financial report and audited financial statements for UN peacekeeping operations for the 12-month period

1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 [A/56/5, vol. II], the Secretary-General's February report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors [A/56/66/Add.2] and the related ACABQ report [A/56/887].

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 June [meeting 105], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/56/651/Add.1], adopted **resolution 56/233 B** without vote [agenda item 120].

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

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the twelve-month period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 and the report of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations peacekeeping operations, the related section of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for that period,

1. *Accepts* the audited financial statements on the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;

3. *Takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

4. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that internal control in peacekeeping missions is improved, in particular with respect to the reconciliation of bank accounts and procurement activities;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner.

Resident auditors and investigators

Board of Auditors. The Board of Auditors, in its report on the audit of UN peacekeeping operations for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 [A/56/5, vol. II], indicated that it had performed a limited review of the resident audit function at six peacekeeping missions (MONUC, UNAMSIL, UNMEE, UNMIBH/UNMIK and UNTAET) to provide an objective assessment of its adequacy and effectiveness against international auditing standards.

The Board noted various current initiatives to improve and strengthen the resident audit function, including a revision of the terms of reference for resident auditors; the establishment and

updating of a database of suitable candidates to serve as resident auditors; and the development of training programmes to improve their knowledge of peacekeeping operations. It recommended that the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) address the need for adequate resources to develop and implement a formal training and development programme to ensure that resident auditors had up-to-date technical knowledge and competency to enable them to function effectively.

ACABQ report. ACABQ, in an April report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of UN peacekeeping operations [A/56/887], welcomed the observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and requested it to continue paying special attention to that issue, in particular to ascertaining the implementation of its recommendation on the matter.

ACABQ concluded that much needed to be done by OIOS and the missions to optimize the use of resident auditors. In that connection, the Committee noted a lack of coordination among OIOS, the rest of the Secretariat and missions in the planning and preparation of proposals for resident auditors. ACABQ requested the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services to ensure that future requests for posts and non-posts for current or proposed resident auditors were synchronized with the preparation of peacekeeping budgets and that OIOS ensure, as a matter of priority, that authorized posts were filled expeditiously. ACABQ also requested that standard operating procedures for resident auditors should be developed and disseminated widely. It concluded that clarity was needed in handling resident auditors' observations and reports in the missions and at Headquarters and that there was a need to ensure that their performance and integrity were not adversely affected by the opinions of those being audited. As OIOS staff members, they should have confidence at all times in the full backing of that Office. There should also be a system of rotation of resident auditors among missions and between missions and Headquarters.

Noting that resident auditors also performed advisory functions, ACABQ stressed the distinctive nature of the auditor's role and that of the financial and administrative functions in the mission area. Any potential for a conflict of interest should be minimized by a careful definition of the role of resident auditors in the standard operating procedures. ACABQ further stressed the importance of the presence of resident auditors during the liquidation process of missions.

ACABQ was not fully convinced of the need to establish dedicated investigative units in all

peacekeeping missions and believed that that function should be covered as required from New York or a regional headquarters, such as Nairobi. The Secretary-General was asked to prepare a report on the experience with resident investigators, including future proposals and plans to be reviewed by the Committee in the context of the 2003/04 peacekeeping budgets. The structure of the investigative function did not need to mirror that of resident auditors; various options should be explored, including regional approaches in collaboration with UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies.

Report of Secretary-General. Responding to ACABQ's April request that he report on the experience with resident investigators (see p. 79), the Secretary-General submitted an October report on the subject [A/57/494], which examined the role of the OIOS Investigations Division in peacekeeping operations, the terms of reference of investigators and the case for regional versus mission-based investigators.

The Secretary-General stated that between 1994 and 1999, OIOS had received a total of 240 peacekeeping investigative cases, an average of 40 a year, which were serviced by New York-based investigators funded from the regular budget who travelled to the relevant mission area. A significant increase in that caseload in 2000 led OIOS to place mission-based (resident) investigators in UNMIK, UNTAET and MONUC, using ad hoc funding. During the 2000-2001 biennium, OIOS received a total of 311 peacekeeping cases, an average of 156 cases a year, and 180 between January and September 2002, an increase of 38 per cent over the previous two years. The proposed addition of 12 posts to the Investigations Division reflected the need to strengthen the ability of OIOS to respond to the increasing caseload in peacekeeping missions. The growth in cases reflected in part the physical presence of investigators in the missions, which allowed management to interact directly with the mission-based investigators rather than reporting to Headquarters and awaiting the arrival of New York-based staff. More importantly, staff and managers appreciated the ease of accessibility to investigators to provide confidential reports to the Office.

However, while OIOS was pleased with the results of mission-based investigators, the lack of independence and control was a negative factor. Moreover, the arrangement satisfied the requirements of only two missions (UNMIK and UNMISSET) and on an ad hoc basis. Although newly hired investigators had greatly benefited from the one-week induction course on the United Nations and OIOS in New York, one week

was deemed insufficient preparation for such an important role in the field. Despite their success in a number of cases, mission-based investigators focused only on their immediate locale and did not get involved in other missions, which were handled by New York-based investigators. As a result, many peacekeeping cases remained on the inactive list owing to a lack of resources.

Therefore, the concept of having regional investigators in Africa and Europe, with support as needed from Headquarters, had merit. It would ensure reasonable proximity to the mission and the required independence for investigators. Those investigators would be placed in Nairobi and either Geneva, where OIOS already had a presence, or Vienna. The concept of regional investigators had merit also from the point of view of managing investigations, making them more effective. It was the preferred option based on geographic proximity and timeliness, allowing for more cost-efficient travel from a regional hub to the peacekeeping missions as compared with travel from New York. The resulting reduced travel time would permit more efficiency, enabling OIOS to investigate and complete more cases than current staffing levels and placements allowed, and would facilitate interactions with the various peacekeeping missions.

The Secretary-General recommended that resources for the 12 investigator posts to be located in Africa and Europe, together with provisions for their support, be sought in the context of the financing of peacekeeping operations for the period July 2003 to June 2004.

Reimbursement issues

Contingent-owned equipment

ACABQ report. ACABQ, in April [A/56/887], concluded that the management of arrangements for contingent-owned equipment in the field and at Headquarters required priority attention to remedy serious flaws in the system, with particular emphasis being placed on pre-arrival and operational inspections. Further consideration might also be given to improved arrangements for reimbursement, particularly with a view to assisting troop contributors from developing countries.

ACABQ noted some progress in the signing of memorandums concerning contingent-owned equipment and the establishment of contingent-owned equipment units in missions. It reiterated its request for a study of the process so as to identify the reasons for the delays in the timely conclusion of such memorandums of understanding.

Reports of Secretary-General. In response to General Assembly resolution 55/271 [YUN 2001, p. 95], the Secretary-General submitted a May report on reform of the procedure for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment [A/56/939], as approved by the Assembly in resolution 50/222 [YUN 1996, p. 35]. The Secretariat believed that the contingent-owned equipment methodology was proving to be workable in a majority of peacekeeping operations for most troop contributors and was a significant improvement over the old methodology. It had been fully implemented in UNAMSIL, UNTAET, UNMEE, UNMIK and MONUC and was being partially utilized in other missions. The Secretariat believed that improving the methodology in the four major areas of memorandums of understanding, pre-deployment visits, verification of contingent-owned equipment and claims processing could increase the overall efficiency, effectiveness and success of the system. The report, having examined current arrangements for reimbursing troop contributors for contingent-owned equipment, made proposals for streamlining the process in those four areas.

Concerning the memorandum of understanding, which detailed the personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment provided to a particular mission by a troop contributor and the support provided by the United Nations, all but minor changes to the text required clearance from the Office of Legal Affairs and often further exchange of correspondence between lawyers of the United Nations and of the troop contributor. While the Secretariat understood the individual needs of different troop contributors, making changes to the memorandum of understanding significantly delayed its finalization. The Secretariat therefore recommended that the Assembly approve the model memorandum of understanding document recommended by the Secretary-General in 1997 [YUN 1997, p. 55] to facilitate the process and thereby reduce delays caused by language changes requested by troop contributors.

It was also recommended that the Assembly request troop contributors to consider: once a "special case" major equipment reimbursement rate had been utilized by two or more troop contributors, asking the next meeting of the Working Group on Reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment to review the equipment and recommend a generic fair market value and a dry/wet lease rate for it; approving final draft memorandums of understanding and signing them as soon as possible to allow the Secretariat to process claims for reimbursement; accepting a visit to their country by a pre-deployment team; clearly stating at the start of the negotiation process any

anticipated deficiencies in either major equipment or self-sustainment to allow the Secretariat sufficient lead time to procure such resources, either from another troop contributor or from a contractor; and, where minimum standards of certain self-sustainment categories were too generic to ensure consistent application and verification in field missions, accepting the drafting of working papers by the Secretariat outlining the problem and proposing minimum standards to be submitted to the next Working Group on Reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment.

By a May note [A/C.5/56/43], in response to Assembly resolution 56/241 [YUN 2001, p. 74], the Secretary-General submitted a progress report on the write-off of contingent-owned equipment at liquidated missions. He summarized progress made between July 2001 and April 2002 in the processing and settling of contingent-owned equipment written off at eight liquidated missions. During the period, out of a total of 1,365 cases of write-offs of contingent-owned equipment for 36 Member States, 1,326 had been processed and the respective Member States requested to concur with the proposed reimbursable amounts. Fifteen of them had done so, and \$7,292,813 had been placed in accounts payable for settlement of those cases when funds became available. Responses had not been received from 21 Member States. Thirty-nine cases, among them the most complicated, were being processed, and it was expected that all cases would be processed by the end of 2002 and submitted to Member States for concurrence of calculated reimbursement amounts before certification.

By **decision 56/470** of 27 June, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue intensifying efforts to finalize the write-off claims in liquidated missions by December and to submit a final report at its resumed fifty-seventh (2003) session.

In another May report [A/C.5/56/44], submitted in response to Assembly resolution 55/238 [YUN 2000, p. 1300], the Secretary-General described progress in the processing of claims for equipment contributed and self-sustainment undertaken at peacekeeping missions. Information was provided on the number of reimbursement months processed, rather than the number of claims enumerated in the previous reports. Also, major equipment reimbursements were treated and processed separately from the self-sustainment reimbursements. As at 30 April, 3,342 reimbursement-months were processed at current missions for major equipment and 2,263 for self-sustainment. The Secretariat planned to process all claims within three months from the date of receipt. Also at that date, 92 claims with regard to letter of assist

claims at current missions were being processed, as were 13 of the 89 claims pending in 2001. Regarding liquidated missions, in comparison with the 86 contingent-owned equipment claims pending in 2001, 33 were being processed currently. Of those, 25 claims were awaiting concurrence of a troop contributor, one claim was under review, and the remaining seven claims had been verified but could not be certified due to the non-availability of funds.

The new contingent-owned equipment methodology had greatly reduced the time required for processing reimbursements of major equipment and self-sustainment, while improving the efficiency with which claims were calculated and certified. As at 30 April, the Secretariat had certified and processed reimbursements for contingent-owned equipment valued at well over \$100 million. However, 13 troop contributors had opted to remain under the old contingent-owned equipment methodology. The Secretariat continued its efforts to convince them to convert to the new methodology.

Annexes to the report provided information, as at April 2002, on the status of claim-months processed under the new methodology and those under the old methodology at current peacekeeping missions; and on the letter of assist claims being processed.

In response to Assembly resolution 55/274 [YUN 2001, p. 100], the Secretary-General submitted a September report on practical aspects of wet-lease, dry-lease and self-sustainment arrangements [A/57/397]. He indicated that, since the implementation of the new contingent-owned equipment methodology (see p. 81), 298 contingent units had been deployed in 23 peacekeeping operations, of which almost all had been negotiated under wet-lease arrangements. In fewer than 5 per cent of instances where a troop-contributing country requested to deploy under dry-lease arrangements, the Secretariat had negotiated with other troop-contributing countries to provide the maintenance.

Restitution to the United Nations

In January [A/56/789], the Secretary-General, as requested by ACABQ [YUN 1996, p. 36], reported on instances for which the United Nations was entitled to restitution as the result of non-compliance with status-of-forces or other agreements. The Secretariat reviewed all instances of non-compliance with those agreements between January 1993 and August 2001 and found that violations had been committed in 13 peacekeeping missions. Those violations, which related to payment for rental premises, port and airport charges, road tolls and petroleum, communica-

tions and value-added taxes, resulted in the Organization's incurring a total of \$144,369,800 in expenditure. Payments exacted by Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia comprised 88 per cent of that total. The United Nations had made such payments for reasons of practical necessity and had requested the respective Governments to reimburse the full amount of expenditures incurred but had received no reaction. Instances of non-compliance were regularly followed up by the peacekeeping missions with the relevant authorities in the host countries, as well as by the Secretariat with the respective permanent missions of Member States in New York. Information contained in the Secretary-General's report did not include cases for which the Organization had received restitution.

The Assembly was requested to note the report and endorse the efforts by the Secretariat and peacekeeping missions to obtain reimbursement of the amounts paid by the United Nations.

ACABQ, in its report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of UN peacekeeping operations [A/56/887], recommended that the Assembly take note of the information contained in the Secretary-General's report.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 June [meeting 105], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/56/989], adopted **resolution 56/291** without vote [agenda item 133].

Instances for which the United Nations is entitled to restitution as the result of non-compliance with status-of-forces or other agreements

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on instances for which the United Nations is entitled to restitution as the result of non-compliance with status-of-forces or other agreements and the related paragraphs in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Recalls* its resolution 55/12 of 1 November 2000;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report further to the General Assembly on the issues raised in his report that relate to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Management of peacekeeping assets

Liquidation

ACABQ, in its April report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of UN peacekeeping operations [A/56/887], said that it remained concerned about the length of time taken to liquidate missions and the persistent weakness in the Secretariat's capacity to handle

liquidation and other related tasks in a timely manner. It stressed the need to retain and place experienced personnel where needed, and to maintain up-to-date inventory, accounting and bank reconciliation systems throughout the mission. ACABQ recommended that a roster be maintained of personnel qualified and experienced in mission liquidation so that the Organization would continue to have recourse to their expertise and experience.

In response to General Assembly resolution 56/246 [YUN 2001, p. 1284], the Secretary-General, by an April note [A/56/896], transmitted an OIOS report updating the status of the implementation of its recommendations on mission liquidation activities contained in the OIOS annual reports for the periods 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 [YUN 2000, p. 1288] and 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 [YUN 2001, p. 1282]. The report detailed DPKO's response to the 13 recommendations made to it and the United Nations Controller for improving mission liquidation activities at UN Headquarters. OIOS was of the opinion that a detailed exercise would be required to confirm the effectiveness of DPKO's implementation action, and decided accordingly to undertake in 2002 a follow-up review of mission liquidation activities, with particular attention to write-offs, as part of its audit of the Finance Management and Support Service of DPKO's Field Administration and Logistics Division.

The follow-up review by OIOS, which the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly in November [A/57/622], showed that 8 of the 13 recommendations had been implemented, 3 others had been adopted by DPKO but had not yet been implemented, and 1, which called on the Controller to review the procedures for the write-off of accounts receivable, had been withdrawn. Recommendation 1, which called on DPKO to establish a detailed action plan setting out specific tasks and implementation time frames, was not adopted by DPKO.

At the time of the report, six of the seven missions being liquidated had been undergoing the process for at least three years, a delay that was due, according to OIOS, to the absence of the systematic planning and monitoring mechanisms it had recommended previously.

Field assets control system

The General Assembly, at its resumed fifty-sixth session, considered the Secretary-General's 2001 report on the implementation of the field assets control system (FACS) [YUN 2001, p. 102], developed in 1997 [YUN 1997, p. 56] to help manage non-expendable UN-owned equipment in the field, and the related ACABQ report [YUN 2001, p. 102].

ACABQ, in its 2002 report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of UN peacekeeping operations [A/56/887], noted from the report of the Board of Auditors that the full potential of systems such as FACS was not being realized. The audit findings indicated that the value of non-expendable equipment of \$695.7 million might be incorrectly stated in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2001 [A/56/5, vol. II], since the underlying value of that equipment was based on information recorded on FACS. The problem related to inadequate monitoring of inventory movements and not to technical problems of the system as such.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 June [meeting 105], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/56/989], adopted **resolution 56/290** without vote [agenda item 133].

Progress in the implementation of the field assets control system: a module of the field mission logistics system

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, entitled "Progress in the implementation of the field assets control system: a module of the field mission logistics system" and the related paragraphs of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and endorses the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its reports;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an update on the implementation of the field assets control system to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

Procurement and inventory management

ACABQ, in its report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of UN peacekeeping operations [A/56/887], examined the issues of procurement and inventory management and found that problems persisted in those two areas. It was not convinced that proper attention had been given at Headquarters and in the field to placing, retraining and retaining personnel in procurement and inventory management. The Committee reiterated its view that any decision to delegate further procurement authority to missions should ultimately depend on ascertaining whether capacity existed in the missions to discharge delegated authority and whether adequate monitoring mechanisms had been set up at Headquarters.

With regard to the procurement of air services, ACABQ said that the criteria used to determine those arrangements were not clear and requested that changes in the structure of air operations

should be fully explained in the budget document of individual missions. Budget reports should also address concerns regarding unsatisfactory explanations for changes in the number and type of aircraft, and the installation of high-tech equipment. In addition, information on the use of air assets should be more up to date. In determining air assets for a mission, full account should be taken of the availability of commercial alternatives. Moreover, a concerted effort should be made to develop an effective and cost-efficient integrated plan for the use of air and ground transport, including the possibility of strategic investment in rehabilitating ground transportation so as to reduce the considerable resources devoted to air operations. Every effort should also be made to benefit from facilities made available through cooperation among missions. ACABQ reiterated its view of the need to install an effective and adequate mission capacity to manage and monitor the use of air assets and for arrangements to ensure appropriate and timely reimbursement for air support services provided by missions to other partners. In that regard, ACABQ emphasized that the use of mission aircraft should be limited to official purposes, with appropriate reimbursement for any deviation.

ACABQ questioned the justification for including in mission budgets estimated expenditure for the positioning/depositioning of aircraft, since aircraft used by missions were not replaced annually. It requested that a factor for non-replacement be taken into account during budget preparation. ACABQ recommended an urgent review of medical-evacuation facilities that might be available, either commercially or through a standby arrangement with a Member State.

The General Assembly, in **resolution 57/279** of 20 December (see p. 1358), requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, on matters relating to procurement in the field, DPKO followed the principles of objectivity and impartiality while advising the Procurement Division. He was asked to submit to the Assembly, through OIOS, no later than at the fifty-ninth (2004) session, a report on safeguarding air safety standards while procuring air services, in particular cargo airlifts, for UN peacekeeping operations.

UN Logistics Base

The resumed fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly had before it the financial performance report of the United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB) in Brindisi for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 [A/56/760]. Expenditures for the period amounted to \$7,775,000 gross (\$7,067,000 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of \$1,562,400 gross (\$1,414,300 net), which the

Secretary-General recommended should be applied to resources required for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, together with interest income of \$323,000, other/miscellaneous income of \$35,000 and savings on or cancellation of prior obligations of \$285,000.

The proposed budget for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, amounting to \$16,178,400 (\$14,796,300 net), submitted by the Secretary-General in March [A/56/871], represented an increase of \$7,195,800 gross in total resources in relation to the apportionment for the previous financial period. The proposed increase reflected a 63.9 per cent rise in civilian personnel costs, a 92.4 per cent increase in operational costs, a 667.1 per cent increase in other programme costs and a 71 per cent increase in staff assessment. The proposed increase also reflected post and non-post resources required to undertake the increased level of activities arising from the revised concept of operations for the Base, which, in addition to its current main functions, included responsibilities for managing and maintaining the reserve of strategic deployment stocks (see p. 63). The budget provided for 41 international and 145 local staff.

ACABQ, in an April report on the financing of the Base [A/56/887/Add.10], urged the Secretariat to explore opportunities for closer cooperation and collaboration with UN funds and programmes in using air assets to mutual benefit. It trusted that, as the Base expanded its operations, it would avoid the cumbersome processes and inefficiencies that had sometimes been experienced. It recommended acceptance of the Secretary-General's proposals regarding the unencumbered balance, interest income, miscellaneous/other income and income related to savings on or cancellation of prior obligations.

Regarding the 2002/03 budget estimates, ACABQ, noting the Secretary-General's proposal that strategic deployment stocks activities at the Base be established as a separate programme, was of the opinion that those related additional functions and activities should be integrated into existing programmes. It did not recommend approval of the 28 additional local posts for "core" UNLB functions. However, it did recommend 20 new posts and six upward classifications for staffing arrangements relating to the strategic deployment stocks, which it stressed should be considered provisional and their continuation justified in the UNLB 2003/04 budget.

ACABQ recommended approval of the cost estimates of \$14,293,200 gross (\$13,216,200 net) for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

In April [A/C.5/56/36/Rev.1] and June [A/C.5/56/45], the Secretary-General submitted to the Fifth Committee notes on the amounts to be apportioned in respect of each peacekeeping mission,

including the prorated share of UNLB for the periods 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 and 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, respectively.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 27 June [meeting 105], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/56/989], adopted **resolution 56/289** without vote [agenda item 133].

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its decision 50/500 of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 55/272 of 14 June 2001,

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

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base;

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

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider using national professional officers to the extent possible, and to report on such efforts in the context of his next financial performance report;

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

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

7. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 14,293,200 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

Financing of the cost estimates

8. *Decides* to apply the unencumbered balance of 1,562,400 dollars and other income of 643,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

9. *Decides also* that the decrease in the staff assessment income of 148,100 dollars shall be set off against the unencumbered balance in respect of the financial

period ended 30 June 2001 referred to in paragraph 8 above;

10. *Decides further* to prorate the balance of 12,087,800 dollars among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the financing requirements of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;

11. *Decides* to set off against the balance referred to in paragraph 10 above the estimated staff assessment income of 1,077,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, to be prorated among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets;

12. *Decides also* to consider during its fifty-seventh session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base.

Personnel matters

Entitlements

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/56/863] noted with concern that the types and levels of allowances for UN international civilian staff, military observers and civilian police in peacekeeping operations could have an impact on operational effectiveness of those operations. It therefore urged the Secretariat to review the allowance structure, taking into account the adverse conditions of life and work affecting those personnel, to develop a fair service package in an open and transparent manner and to give timely information to Member States. The Secretary-General was asked to report on action taken in that regard.

ACABQ, in its April report on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of UN peacekeeping operations [A/56/887], recalled the 2001 OIOS observations and recommendations on mission subsistence allowance [YUN 2001, p. 104] and noted that field surveys had been conducted in a number of missions in late 2001 and early 2002, with mission subsistence allowance rates having been adjusted accordingly. The Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) had informed the Committee that it had not been able to conduct more systematic monitoring, as recommended by OIOS, because of limited resources but that additional resources had been requested.

ACABQ trusted that OHRM would monitor mission subsistence allowance rates closely, conducting more frequent surveys and reviewing the methodology and factors used to establish those rates.

Death and disability benefits

In an April note [A/C.5/56/41], the Secretary-General, in response to General Assembly decision 54/459 B [YUN 2000, p. 113] and ACABQ recommendations [YUN 2001, p. 105], submitted his annual report on death and disability claims. He indicated that, during 2001, 96 claims were re-

ceived, bringing the total number of claims for processing to 186. Of that number, 108 were processed, leaving 78 claims pending at 31 December of that year. The 78 pending claims included 46 claims for which documentation was lacking from troop contributors. An additional 21 claims were based on the old methodology, of which 18 had been processed, leaving only three outstanding claims to be processed under that methodology as at 31 March 2002. In 2001, 71 claims were certified for payment valued at \$2,982,638.

The Secretary-General also reported that the Claims Section had been restructured, by peacekeeping mission, to facilitate processing. Under the new structure, each officer's wide range of knowledge of mission operations increased his or her ability to function effectively and efficiently in collecting, quickly analysing and processing the data/claim.

The Secretary-General stated that the original reason for the annual reports on death and disability claims no longer existed since there was no longer any backlog of claims. The new death and disability methodology was working well and was well understood, and the Claims Section had been able to process claims in a timely manner. Except for the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters, where a shortage of cash delayed payment, almost all claims were paid within three months from the date of submission. In the circumstances, he suggested that the General Assembly might wish to consider whether there was a continuing need for such a report to be provided outside the framework of the overall claims processing.

Temporary assignments

The General Assembly, by **decision 56/471** of 27 June, requested the Secretary-General to suggest measures that would better streamline the policy guidelines related to the temporary duty assignment of staff in peacekeeping operations and to report thereon to the Assembly's fifty-seventh session.

Field Service category of staff

JIU report. In May [A/57/78], the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) report on reforming the Field Service category of personnel in UN peace operations. The report examined the extent to which the current composition of that category of personnel met the needs of peacekeeping operations and whether it could be restructured and reformed to serve those operations more effectively. Specific attention was paid to the issues of the size, occupational focus and

permeability of the category and to measures to streamline its management and simplify its administration. The report also reviewed the effect in human terms of the frequent mobility and repeated exposure of Field Service officers (FSOs) to hardship situations.

JIU found that, in view of the changes that had occurred over the preceding decades in the nature, mandates and management of peace operations, the Field Service category of personnel, established in 1949, had to be thoroughly reformed and restructured if it was to respond adequately to the challenges of the new operations. Its original composition in terms of occupational groups, qualifications and skills no longer matched requirements. General and specialized training, therefore, with an emphasis on managerial skills, would be a determining factor in ensuring the continuation of the Field Service.

JIU therefore recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to submit to its fifty-eighth (2003) session a detailed and comprehensive proposal for the future composition of the Field Service category, including a clear definition of occupational groups and the numbers needed in each, as well as criteria for identifying all current staff members who would be integrated into the new Field Service and those who would be redeployed or phased out. He should also assess the training needed to address the shortage of managerial, supervisory and specialized skills among those retained. Towards that end, DPKO's Field Administration and Logistics Division (FALD) should complete by mid-2002 the inventory of available skills and competencies, based on which OHRM would develop a course plan. The concept of the parent duty station should be revisited to align the entitlements of FSOs with those of other categories of staff, while continuing to reward mobility and hardship adequately. The Secretary-General should submit to the Assembly a detailed cost-benefit analysis of all FSOs based at Headquarters and rotating from there. He should propose a new policy for mobility and rotation of FSOs. In particular, he should revise the process for designating duty stations as family or non-family, taking into account the need to minimize family separations and provide adequate conditions for the welfare of families, financial considerations and practices of other UN organizations. FSOs should be administered along the same lines as other staff members recruited under the 100 series of staff rules and regulations. In particular, further authority should be delegated to missions in the field to approve and process FSOs' entitlements; procedures and criteria for recruitment and promotion should be amended to comply with those applicable to General Service or Professional staff; and specific

efforts should be made to improve gender balance and geographical representation, especially in the highest grades. The Secretary-General should take those measures immediately, notwithstanding the results of the reviews suggested.

The Secretary-General, in consultation with FALD, OHRM and other UN organizations, should propose measures to alleviate the strain of field service life on staff members and their families, including the appointment of qualified stress counsellors in all peace operations. He should devote adequate resources to the reform of the Field Service.

In his comments on the JIU report, issued in May [A/57/78/Add.1], the Secretary-General said that DPKO had already started its own review of the Field Service category of personnel on the basis of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations [YUN 2000, p. 83], which had called for such a review to better match current and future demands of field operations. Under the plan of action for implementing the Panel's recommendations, DPKO's Personnel Management and Support Service was being restructured to include the new Civilian Training Section and the Human Resources Planning and Development Section. The resources provided for those sections would allow DPKO to review many of its human resources policies and practices in respect of its field staff.

The Secretary-General also noted that the JIU report seemed not to have established any link between the organizational human resources reform as a whole and the Field Service reform. The Administration believed that the Secretary-General's initiative concerning staff mobility in the context of human resources reform was particularly relevant and should be taken into account, especially its possible impact on the number of FSOs needed in the future.

ACABQ, in September [A/57/434], recommended that the Assembly approve the JIU recommendations and requested the Secretary-General to expedite the completion of the review of the Field Service category and to submit his comprehensive report to the Assembly's fifty-eighth session. ACABQ would follow up on the implementation of the recommendations in the context of its review of proposed budgetary requirements for peacekeeping operations in 2004.

Recruitment policies and procedures

OIOS report. In response to General Assembly resolution 56/241 [YUN 2001, p. 74], the Secretary-General submitted, in July [A/57/224], an OIOS report on the audit of the policies and procedures for recruiting DPKO staff. The audit was conducted from February to April 2002 as

OHRM was preparing to implement the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report on human resources management reform [YUN 2000, p. 1337] with effect from 1 May.

The audit focused on appointments of Professional staff for one year or longer against vacancies in DPKO made on the advice of appointment and promotion bodies during 2001. Most of those vacancies had arisen as a result of new posts authorized on an emergency basis by General Assembly resolution 55/238 [YUN 2000, p. 1300], in order to implement the recommendations of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations [ibid., p. 83].

OIOS found that, while the Secretary-General's report on human resources management reform had envisaged shortening the recruitment time frame to a maximum of 120 days, it took DPKO an average of 362 days to fill regular vacancies and 264 days for the new vacancies authorized by resolution 55/238. OHRM therefore needed to be proactive in ensuring that vacancies were filled in a timely manner. The new staff selection system being implemented with effect from 1 May (the "Galaxy system") should enable OHRM to monitor closely the entire recruitment process so that delays in candidate evaluation and departmental review were tracked and promptly followed up with the concerned departments.

The audit indicated that OHRM had not fully implemented the OIOS recommendation concerning the use of numeric scoring methods for evaluating candidates [YUN 2000, p. 1351]. Although the Secretary-General's report on human resources reform envisaged the establishment of such evaluation criteria, there was no evidence of their use in recruiting staff for DPKO during 2001. OIOS noted that the "Galaxy system" provided for the use of numeric ratings for evaluating candidates.

OIOS also noted several inconsistencies in the competencies and skills specified in OHRM vacancy announcements due to wide variations in job descriptions for similar posts, or posts at the same level, in DPKO. Furthermore, although vacancy announcements specified the minimum number of years of experience required for each post, OHRM subsequently advised DPKO against using it as a criterion for evaluating candidates. OIOS felt that the integrity of the candidate evaluation process should be maintained by adhering to the eligibility requirements specified in vacancy announcements.

With regard to geographical distribution and gender balance, the review indicated that the nationalities and gender of staff recruited by DPKO against the new posts authorized by Assembly resolution 55/238 were generally equitable and

balanced, but further improvement could be achieved while recruiting candidates for the additional posts approved by Assembly resolution 56/241.

OIOS made a number of recommendations, including: OHRM should effectively monitor the recruitment process for each vacancy to ensure that the recruitment time frames envisaged in the Secretary-General's report on human resources management reform were achieved; OHRM should ensure also that the criteria for evaluating applications were established prior to the issuance of the vacancy announcement and, to increase the objectivity of the candidate evaluation process, it should encourage programme managers to make use of numeric ratings established prior to issuance of vacancy announcements; and, to eliminate inconsistencies and disparities in the eligibility requirements for posts at the same level, OHRM should prepare generic job profiles and ensure that vacancy announcements were consistent with such profiles. DPKO should review the geographical distribution of its current staff and take steps to improve the situation further during the next phase of recruitment for the additional posts approved by the Assembly in February 2002.

The Secretary-General, in his transmittal note, indicated his concurrence with those recommendations.

The Assembly, in **resolution 57/287 A** of 20 December, took note of the OIOS report on the audit of the policies and procedures for recruiting DPKO staff and requested the Secretary-General to conduct, through OIOS, a further audit of those policies and procedures and to submit a report thereon to its resumed fifty-eighth (2004) session.

Other peacekeeping matters

Cooperation with regional organizations

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations [A/56/863] reaffirmed the important con-

tribution that regional arrangements and agencies could make to peacekeeping and emphasized that no enforcement action should be taken under those arrangements or by regional agencies without Security Council authorization. The Council should be kept fully informed at all times of activities undertaken or contemplated by regional arrangements or agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Special Committee urged the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional arrangements and agencies and encouraged the Secretary-General to take concrete steps towards that end.

The Special Committee commended the efforts of the Secretariat and others on their initiatives with regard to training and exchange of information for effective peacekeeping operations in Africa. It supported the establishment of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa as a coordination mechanism with other subregional partners in conflict prevention and peace-building and as a model of cooperation that could be adapted elsewhere. It encouraged Member States to contribute to current efforts to enhance the participation of African countries in peacekeeping operations and reiterated its view that the United Nations, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (African Union) and with the cooperation of Member States, should play an active role, especially in coordinating those efforts, and urged Member States to contribute to the trust fund established for that purpose. The Special Committee welcomed the Secretariat plan to send an officer to OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to train staff and assist in strengthening the OAU situation room and urged that the discussions on the exchange of staff between the UN Secretariat and OAU be completed at the earliest opportunity. It looked forward to the resumption of discussions on the draft terms of reference of the proposed working group on enhancing African peacekeeping capacity and hoped that it could be established by September.