

The Blue General Assembly: Topic A Primary Sources

A reformation of the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces; the rules of engagement, preventing sexual assaults, improving the funding, training and efficiency of peacekeeping missions

Here are primary sources that your moderator or legal chair thought would be helpful in gaining an understanding of the topic. These are by no means all of the sources available, just sources we wanted to highlight.

Source #1: United Nations Peacekeeping Operations; Principles and Guidelines

This document, divided into 3 parts, provides a summary of United Nations Peacekeeping. While we are interested in all three parts, we recommend that all of Parts I and III are read by delegates. Part I is a well-written overview of the history of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, how they have evolved and the basic premise that underpins all United Nations peacekeeping missions. It begins by specifically laying out the mandate for peacekeeping in international law, the United Nations Charter, and Human Rights. Part III details how peacekeeping missions are organized, deployed, supported and how peacekeeping missions come to a close.

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/capstone_eng.pdf

Source #2: United Nations Report of the Secretary General on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

This report, compiled by the Secretary General, details efforts by United Nations peacekeepers to transition soldiers from combatants to non-combative and productive members of society. This report believes that reintegration is incredibly difficult in post-conflict societies as there is often a weak level of governance and high levels of instability. As United Nations peacekeepers are often used to enforce peace treaties that seek to disarm and reintegrate combatants into society, it is important that these programs are reviewed for their efficiency and competence. This report specifically highlights missions that were given mandates to disarm, demobilize and integrate combatants: United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), and United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN). This report goes on to highlight how peacekeepers should go about disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating combatants.

http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/65/741

Source #3: Article 17 of the United Nations Charter

Article 17 of the United Nations Charter reads that the General Assembly considers and approves the budget and that all members must pay for the expenses of the United Nations and United Nations specialized agencies. The General Assembly also sets the funding for

agencies within the United Nations. However, as of 2014, \$2.6 billion [was owed](#) from member states for peacekeeping operations. To fix peacekeeping funding, members should look to collect any outstanding debt owned by members to peacekeeping missions so that the General Assembly can adequately fund all missions.

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-iv/index.html>

Source #4: Scale of Assessments for the expenses of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, A/67/224/Add.1

This document apportions the specific amount that each member state will pay towards United Nations peacekeeping operations from January 1, 2013- December 31, 2015. Dues are divided into 10 payment brackets: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J. Assessments, or the amount each nation is considered able to pay, for the United Nations is determined by several economic factors, such as population and gross domestic product, but most prominently national income. For the peacekeeping budget, less wealthy nations [are given](#) a discount, while permanent members of the Security Council pay extra to compensate for these discounts. Thus, for permanent members, contributions to the peacekeeping budget is a higher percentage of the overall peacekeeping budget than their contributions to the general budget.

http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/67/224/Add.1

Source #5: Press Release the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on Sexual Assault committed by Peacekeepers

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, described sexual abuse committed by French and UN soldiers in the Central African Republic "sickening". The allegations of sexual exploitation come from the Kemo region and were made regarding activities between 2013 and 2015. Zeid concluded by arguing that simply being sent home, without any form of actual punishment is inadequate given the types of crimes committed and promotes further abuse.

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=18548&LangID=E>

Source #6: United Nations Peacekeeping Troop and Police Contributors

This document provides information on the number and type of peacekeepers contributed by each UN member state. Ethiopia, India, Pakistan and Rwanda are major contributors, while more developed nations, such as the United States, Russian Federation and Australia, contribute significantly fewer troops. This page also links to more specific information regarding UN peacekeepers; such as the amount of troops each country contributes to a specific mission, and the monthly contribution of each country.

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/statistics/contributors.shtml>