



*Permanent Mission of*  
**Malaysia**  
*to the United Nations*



STATEMENT BY  
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MISSION OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

ON BEHALF OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

AT  
THE INFORMAL THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS  
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE REPORT  
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ENTITLED  
"IN LARGER FREEDOM: TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT,  
SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL" (A/59/2005)

ON  
CLUSTER IV: STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

WEDNESDAY, 27 APRIL 2005

*Please check against delivery*



Mr. Facilitator,

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement in these consultations on Cluster IV: Strengthening the United Nations, of the Report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all". In keeping with the content of that Report I shall divide my statement under four headings that are of relevance to the Movement. Those headings are: (a) The General Assembly; (b) The Councils; (c) The Secretariat; and (d) Regional organizations.

2. The Secretary-General has advanced his argument under this Cluster that responding to the threats and challenges to peace and security as well as economic development and social advancement, would dictate the UN to be fully adapted to the needs and circumstances of the twenty-first century. The Secretary-General argues that this would, inter alia, entail reforming the intergovernmental organs of the UN, the Secretariat and organs within the UN system, as well as opening the UN to the participation of civil society to advance the cause of larger freedom. These notwithstanding, the Secretary-General recognized that much has been achieved in the area of UN reform to make it more useful to its Member States.

3. The Non-Aligned Movement takes note of the Secretary-General's views and recommendations. We recognize that our leaders would need to address the issues raised by him under this Cluster and make decisions on a broad spectrum of reform of the United Nations in September.

Mr. Facilitator,

4. Before commenting on the views, observations and recommendations that have been advanced by the Secretary-General under Cluster IV of his Report, the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to reiterate the following general principles and the Movement's position on UN reform:-

- First, UN reform must be comprehensive, inclusive, balanced and pursued in an effective manner. It should fully respect the political nature of the Organization as well as its intergovernmental, universal and democratic character.
- Secondly, it should be aimed at strengthening the role of the Organization as the pre-eminent and indispensable forum for addressing critical and complex global issues, including the peaceful resolution of disputes, based on dialogue, cooperation and consensus-building amongst nations.
- Thirdly, it should focus on strengthening the role of the Organization in promoting international cooperation for development and in implementing the Millennium Development Goals through enhanced mechanisms, adequate resources and effective follow-up activities, as well as in the maintenance of international peace and security. In this regard, the Charter clearly provides a role for each of the principal organs.
- Fourthly, it should include strengthening and revitalization of the principal organs, namely the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as reform of the Security Council, and other relevant UN bodies.
- Fifthly, the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly is part of the comprehensive reform of the Organization, which is a dynamic and ongoing process. Any reform process should lead to the strengthening of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN, and restoring and enhancing its role, including in the maintenance of international peace and security as provided for in the Charter, through the strengthening of its relationship and coordination with other organs, in particular the Security Council.

- Finally, any reform proposal should also address systemic issues that may arise as a result.

5. The Non-Aligned Movement observes the tendency to equate UN reform with empowerment of the Security Council. There appears to be the thinking that a new collective security system would require the strengthening and conferment of more power to the Security Council. In this regard, NAM reiterates that the UN Charter provides a balance among the purposes and principles of the Organization that cover all the pertinent issues, including peace and security as well as economic and social development. The Millennium Declaration provides the twenty-first century perspective of that balance. The Secretary-General himself has acknowledged in paragraphs 80 and 81 of his Report that the threats we face are interconnected, that on this interconnectedness of threats we must found a new security consensus, and that these threats could be addressed preventively, acting at a sufficiently early stage with the full range of available instruments.

6. The Non-Aligned Movement maintains its conviction that it is important that we begin our effort in this endeavour by developing common perceptions and agreed approaches to address both the new and existing threats to international peace and security. In this context, NAM believes that all the principal organs of the UN, the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and Security Council, have a role in evolving and implementing a more effective collective security system. Such common perceptions and approaches to collective security would only be legitimate if they are developed in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter and by all Member States acting together. NAM believes that the active participation of each and every organ of the UN is crucial, acting both in the exercise of its various mandates and within the competencies assigned to each one by the Charter, without upsetting the balance and distribution of powers as established by the Charter.

## **I. The General Assembly**

Mr. Facilitator,

7. The Non-Aligned Movement reiterates its key perception and position on the General Assembly as follows:-

- First, we must recognize the intergovernmental nature of the UN and the universal, representative and democratic character of the GA and all its Main Committees. These have immensely contributed to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the goals of the Organization in the political, social and economic fields.
- Secondly, NAM recalls the pertinent provisions of the Charter relating to the GA and recognizes the necessity to ensure full respect for the role and responsibility of the GA as enshrined in the Charter. NAM strongly supports the reaffirmation in the Millennium Declaration of the central position of the GA as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN. There is now greater necessity to enable the General Assembly to play that role effectively. In this regard, NAM stresses that while Member States have conferred on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security pursuant to Article 24 of the Charter and that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Security Council acts on their behalf, and thus should report and be accountable to the GA, consistent with that Article.
- Thirdly, in the context of UN-civil society relations, while stressing that the Member States are still considering the Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons (A/58/817) and the related Report of the Secretary General (A/59/354), NAM underscores the intergovernmental character of the UN.

- Finally, NAM stresses the role and mandate of the GA in setting the priorities of the Organization and in considering all budgetary and administrative issues, including its sole authority to allocate and reallocate financial and human resources. NAM emphasizes the need to fully adhere to GA resolutions pertaining to all budgetary and administrative issues.

8. The Non-Aligned Movement has presented its comments and ideas concerning the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly in the context of the Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565). These have been submitted to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2005. Those comments and ideas remain valid and relevant, and that they should be read in conjunction with this present statement. I do not wish to repeat them here.

9. The Non-Aligned Movement notes with concern the inadequate attention given in the Report of the Secretary General to the section on the General Assembly and its central role in the reform process. These notwithstanding, I should like to focus on the observations and recommendations made by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 158 until 163 of his Report as follows:-

- First, the revitalization of the work of the GA must be guided by the principles of democracy, transparency and accountability.
- Secondly, any reform proposals that challenge the importance of the GA would be unacceptable. NAM rejects any approach that seeks to or could result in minimizing the achievements of the GA, diminishing its current role and functioning, or raising questions about its relevance and credibility.
- Thirdly, the crux and process of the revitalization of the work of the GA must be aimed at enhancing and strengthening its role and authority, including by fully respecting its responsibility under the Charter and its role in norm-setting and establishing definitions. Such an approach necessitates a renewed political will and commitment on the part of all Member States. NAM stresses that the lack of political will and commitment for implementing all GA decisions and resolutions, on a non-selective and non-discriminatory basis, is at the root of the continued unresolved nature of the serious issues that must be settled.
- Fourthly, efforts to better enable the GA to perform its functions must not be limited just to procedural measures pertaining to its working methods. We must recognize that in accordance with GA resolution 55/285 the improvement of procedural and working methods of the Assembly is only a first step towards more substantive improvements in and revitalization of the Assembly.
- Fifthly, it is important to ensure that efforts aimed at rationalizing the GA agenda should adhere to the agreed principle of consultation with, and consent of, concerned Member States before proposals are made to the GA. Furthermore, the conceptualization of the agenda that is currently in place, as contained in GA resolution 58/316, is solely for illustrative purposes and will neither prejudge nor adversely affect the way in which the work of the GA is organized and carried out. In addition, there is an urgent need to end the continuing shifting of issues under the GA agenda to other UN organs.
- Sixthly, NAM reaffirms the role of the GA on issues relating to peace and security as set out in the Charter, as well as under the Uniting for Peace procedure. NAM calls for the simplification of the procedure of Uniting for Peace to enable swifter and urgent action by the GA.
- Finally, it is important to provide the Organization with the resources needed to fully implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant GA resolutions.

## II. The Councils

Mr. Facilitator,

### Security Council

10. The Non-Aligned Movement has presented its comments and ideas concerning the reform of the Security Council in the context of the Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565) that have been submitted to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2005. Those comments and ideas remain valid and relevant in the context of the present consultations. I do not wish to repeat them here. Specific comments and ideas from NAM concerning reform of the Security Council are contained in the Annex, for the information and reference of the Facilitators and all distinguished representatives of Member States of this Organization. Nonetheless, I should like to emphasize five key points in response to the observations and proposals made by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 167 until 163 of his Report and other questions related thereof. These are as follows:-

- First, the Secretary-General's Report could have addressed Security Council reform in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Substantial issues regarding the work of the Council could be given attention and concrete measures or recommendations introduced to address them. NAM reiterates that reform of the Council should not be confined only to the question of membership. It should address the Council's working methods and decision-making process, as well as its agenda, which should be determined to reflect the needs and interests of both developed and developing countries, in an objective, rational, non-selective and non-arbitrary manner.
- Secondly, the Secretary-General in paragraph 168 of his Report has alluded to the need for the working methods of the Security Council to be made more efficient and transparent, and that "the Council must be not only more representative but also more able and willing to take action when action is needed. Reconciling these two imperatives is the hard test that any reform proposal must pass." However, the focus of the Secretary-General's observations and proposals on Council reform appears to be limited largely to the question of its membership.
- Thirdly, NAM continues to believe that the Security Council, as a body primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, must become more democratic, more representative, more accountable and more effective in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter. In this respect, NAM is currently examining the various elements of proposals concerning the enlargement of the Council.
- Fourthly, the Security Council must fully observe the relevant provisions of the UN Charter as well as the resolutions which clarify its relationship with the General Assembly, as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ, and with other UN organs. NAM notes with concern the Council's gradual encroachment into the domain and mandate of the General Assembly by addressing issues which traditionally fall within the competence of the General Assembly, and the attempts to enter the areas of norm-setting and establishing definitions which fall within the purview of the Assembly. These trends must be checked and reversed. In addition, the Security Council should fully take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly regarding matters relating to international peace and security, consistent with Article 11.2 of the Charter.
- Finally, NAM stresses that Member States have conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security pursuant to Article 24 of the Charter, and that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Security Council

acts on their behalf. In this respect, NAM stresses the accountability of the Security Council to the General Assembly consistent with that Article.

### Economic and Social Council

11. The Member Countries of NAM associate themselves with the comments and ideas that would be presented shortly by the distinguished Permanent Representative of Jamaica, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, on the Secretary-General's recommendations concerning the ECOSOC.

Mr. Facilitator,

### Proposed Human Rights Council

12. The Non-Aligned Movement takes note of the proposal advanced by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 181 until 183 concerning the Human Rights Council. NAM also takes note of his subsequent explanatory note dated the 14<sup>th</sup> of April 2005 on this proposal. At this juncture, NAM wishes to offer its comments as follows:-

- First, the human rights agenda of the UN should be addressed through the Commission on Human Rights in a fair and balanced manner, taking into account in particular of the need to ensure equal treatment of both civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. In this connection, NAM maintains that the Commission remains relevant in the promotion and protection of all human rights.
- Secondly, NAM acknowledges that there are some shortcomings in the performance of the Commission of Human Rights in attaining the full realization of its mandate – just like many other UN bodies. These shortcomings could be addressed through the appropriate process of reform and revitalization of the Commission to be undertaken by Member States, without necessarily replacing the Commission with another UN organ or body. The recent decision adopted by the 61<sup>st</sup> Session of the Commission on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2005 on this question would be a move in the right direction. We believe that the outcome of the work by the Open-Ended Working Group of the Commission will immensely enrich and assist efforts toward improving the effectiveness of human rights machineries of the UN. In this connection, NAM is committed to work with other Member States within the process of reform and revitalization of the Commission with a view to contributing to the intergovernmental deliberations on the proposed reform of the UN in the General Assembly, as well as towards adapting the Commission to current and future needs in accordance with its responsibility to promote and protect human rights.
- Thirdly, the major obstacle to the Commission on Human Rights in fulfilling its role, with full objectivity and in conformity with the principles and norms envisaged in the UN Charter, is due to the tendency by some of its members to politicize the forum by primarily applying double standards and selectivity in its work. The Secretary-General has recognized this factor when he addressed the 61<sup>st</sup> Session of the Commission earlier this month.
- Fourthly, NAM underlines that any initiative to further reform and revitalize the UN human rights machinery should be approached with a view to removing confrontational approaches, exploitation of human rights for political purposes and selective targeting of individual countries for extraneous considerations, which are contrary to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter.
- Fifthly, NAM cannot concur with the notion that the composition of the Commission on Human Rights, whose members were elected based on established election procedures of the Organization, is a contributive factor to the problem of its “declining credibility and

professionalism". The smaller membership of the proposed Human Rights Council will not guarantee the reduction in the politicization and application of double standards and selectivity in the work of the Commission. Rather, it could generate an increase in the tendency for greater politicization, greater application of double standard and selectivity, and will significantly lessen the opportunity of Member States to participate in and contribute toward issues and developments on human rights and fundamental freedoms.

- Sixthly, NAM wishes to caution that the proposed Human Rights Council, with an envisaged limited membership, might result in the lack of transparency in the work of the UN in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms. As such, NAM would appreciate receiving clarification on the modalities concerning the Council's membership and additional justification on how the Council will strengthen the work of the UN in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms in place of the existing Commission on Human Rights.
- Seventhly, the coordination of human rights activities must be carried out by UN organs, bodies, programmes and specialized agencies, whose activities deal with human rights, so as in a co-operative fashion in order to strengthen, rationalize and streamline those activities, taking into account the need to avoid duplication.
- Finally, the impact of the proposed Council on the work and agenda of the Third Committee of the General Assembly must be seriously considered.

Mr. Facilitator,

#### Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Support Office

13. The Non-Aligned Movement, in its statement delivered on the 27<sup>th</sup> of January 2005 at the Informal Meeting of the Plenary of the General Assembly has offered its comments concerning the Peacebuilding Commission. In our view, the Peacebuilding Commission is an idea that could be welcomed. Such a body holds promise for many countries emerging from conflict, many of whom are NAM Member Countries. Nevertheless, NAM wishes to reiterate its view that without prejudice to the competence and respective roles of other principal UN organs in post-conflict peacebuilding activities, the General Assembly must have the key role in the formulation of post-conflict peacebuilding activities. NAM has welcomed the submission by the Secretary-General to Member States of an explanatory note dated the 19<sup>th</sup> of April 2005 regarding this recommendation. NAM Member Countries are studying this recommendation and NAM would provide its comments in due course. We believe that this particular recommendation merits further deliberations among Member States to ensure a successful outcome. NAM is prepared to discuss all the relevant issues relating to this recommendation.

### **III. The Secretariat**

Mr. Facilitator,

14. Under the heading "The Secretariat" the Non-Aligned Movement reiterates the following three points:-

- First, NAM stresses the importance of providing the Organization with the resources needed to fully implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions.



- Secondly, NAM stresses the role and mandate of the General Assembly in setting the priorities of the Organization and in considering all budgetary and administrative issues including its absolute authority to allocate and reallocate financial and human resources.
- Finally, NAM further emphasizes the need to fully adhere to General Assembly resolutions pertaining to all budgetary and administrative issues. In this context, NAM is currently examining the various elements of the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's Report.

#### **IV. Regional organizations**

Mr. Facilitator,

15. The Non-Aligned Movement underscores the important role that regional arrangements and agencies, including those composed of NAM Member Countries and other developing countries, can play in the promotion of regional peace and security as well as economic and social development through cooperation among countries in the region. In this connection, NAM calls for the intensification of the process of consultations, cooperation and coordination between the UN and regional and sub-regional organizations, arrangements or agencies, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, as well as on their mandates, scope and composition, which is useful and can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Mr. Facilitator,

16. Since these consultations constitute the final leg in the series of Informal Thematic Consultations of the General Assembly on the Secretary-General's Report in the current timetable of work of the President of the General Assembly, the Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation to the President of the General Assembly and to his team of distinguished Facilitators for affording us, the Member States, with the opportunity to express our views, comments and suggestions on the substantive aspects of our preparation for the forthcoming High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly in September. NAM reiterates its pledge of full cooperation and support to the President of the General Assembly and his Facilitators. NAM further reiterates its desire to see that the preparatory process to remain inclusive, open-ended and transparent. We hope that this approach will be maintained until September. We look forward to the forthcoming negotiations in this inter-governmental preparatory process.

17. The Non-Aligned Movement has studied the Secretary General's Report with great interest as well as a sense of common responsibility. We are going to continue our study on certain recommendations especially those contained in the Secretary-General's explanatory notes. NAM remains firm in its desire to be as constructive as possible, bearing in mind our interests, concerns and priorities based on our adherence to the fundamental principles, purposes and goals of the Movement and our commitment to the principles and purposes embodied in the UN Charter.

18. Finally, Mr. Facilitator, we must recognize that any new measures concerning the UN and its reform shall be decided by the Member States themselves. We must also recognize that reform of the UN is an ongoing process and the Member States are the major stakeholders in this endeavour. While we should aim for our leaders being able to collectively make major decisions in September, we have to expect the process of transforming the UN into an organization able to meet the threats and challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century to continue thereafter.

I thank you, Mr. Facilitator.

## Annex

### **COMMENTS AND IDEAS OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT CONCERNING REFORM OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

1. While noting that the Secretary General has made certain recommendations on reform of the Security Council, NAM considers that reform of the Council should not be confined only to the question of membership. It should address the Council's working methods and decision-making process, as well as its agenda, which should be determined to reflect the needs and interests of both developed and developing countries, in an objective, rational, non-selective and non-arbitrary manner.

2. The Non-Aligned Movement believes that the SG's report did not address the issue of Security Council reform in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Substantial issues regarding the work of the Council have been left unattended without introducing concrete measures or recommendations to address them.

3. The Non-Aligned Movement notes that some improvements have been made to the working methods of the Security Council. However, these improvements have not satisfied even the minimum expectations of the general membership of the UN, thus leaving much room for improvement. The processes to improve transparency and accountability should be incorporated and formalized in the Council's rules of procedure, which regrettably have remained provisional for more than 50 years.

4. Transparency, openness and consistency are key elements that the Security Council should observe in all its activities, approaches and procedures. Regrettably, the Council has neglected these important factors on numerous occasions. Such instances include, inter alia, surprise scheduling of Open Debates with selective notification, reluctance in convening Open Debates on some of the issues of high significance, restricting the participation in some of the Open Debates and discriminating between members and non-members of the Council particularly in regard to sequencing and time limits of statements during the Open Debates, failure to submit special reports to the General Assembly as required under Article 24 of the UN Charter, submission of annual reports still lacking sufficient information and analytical content, lack of minimal parameters for the elaboration of the monthly assessment by the Security Council Presidencies, etc. The Council must comply with the provisions of Article 31 of the Charter which allow any non-Council member to participate in discussions on matters affecting it. Rule 48 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Council should be thoroughly observed. Closed meetings and informal consultations should be kept to a minimum and as the exception they were meant to be.

#### 5. Chapter VII of the UN Charter

5.1. In recent years, the Security Council has been too quick to threaten or authorize enforcement action in some cases while being silent and inactive in others. Furthermore, the Council has been increasingly resorting to Chapter VII of the UN Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose an immediate threat to international peace and security. A careful review of these trends indicates that the Council could have opted for alternative provisions to respond more appropriately to particular cases. NAM is of the view that instead of excessive and quick use of Chapter VII, efforts should be made to fully utilize the provisions of Chapters VI and VIII for the pacific settlement of disputes. NAM underscores the role of the Secretary General, other UN bodies as well as regional arrangements in resolving disputes and conflicts through peaceful means. Chapter VII should be invoked, as intended, as a measure of last resort.

Unfortunately, provisions of Articles 41 and 42 in some cases have been too quickly resorted to while the other options had not been fully exhausted.

## 6. Enlargement of the Security Council

- 6.1. As for the enlargement of the Council, we continue to believe that the Security Council as a body primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security must become more democratic, more representative, more accountable and more effective in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter. In this respect, NAM is currently examining the various elements of the proposals contained in the SG's Report.

## 7. Right of veto

- 7.1. Furthermore, and with regard to the practice of veto, NAM maintains the idea that the use of veto should be limited and curtailed with a view to its eventual elimination. NAM believes that ideas floated on the possible voluntary "self-restraint" in the exercise of the veto right are not sufficient and cannot be considered as an option that will enhance the democratization process of the Council. Additional options in this regard must be explored. Such options include, inter alia, the following:
  - 7.2. Limiting the exercise of the veto right to actions taken by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter;
  - 7.3. The possibility of overruling the veto within the Security Council by an affirmative vote of a certain number of Member States, commensurate with size of an expanded Council; and
  - 7.4. The possible overruling of the veto by a two-third majority vote in the General Assembly under the Uniting for Peace formula and under progressive interpretation of Articles 11 and 24 (1) of the UN Charter.

## 8. Relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly

- 8.1. The Security Council must fully observe the relevant provisions of the UN Charter as well as the resolutions which clarify its relationship with the General Assembly, as the chief deliberative and policy-making organ, and other UN organs. NAM notes with concern the Council's gradual encroachment on the powers and mandate of the General Assembly through addressing issues which traditionally fall within the competence of the General Assembly; and the attempts to enter the areas of norm-setting and establishing definitions which fall within the purview of the Assembly. These trends must be checked and reversed.
- 8.2. The Non-Aligned Movement stresses that UN Member States have conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security pursuant to Article 24 of the Charter and that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Security Council acts on their behalf. In this respect, NAM stresses the accountability of the Security Council to the General Assembly consistent with the above-mentioned Article of the Charter.
- 8.3. Annual Report: NAM is convinced that the annual report of the Security Council should have a higher substantive and analytical content, assessing the work of the Council, including such cases in which the Council has failed to act, as well as the views expressed by its members during the consideration of the agenda items.

8.4. Special Reports: Pursuant to Articles 15 (paragraph 1) and 24 (paragraph 3) of the Charter, NAM underscores the need for the Security Council to submit special reports for consideration of the General Assembly.

8.5. General Assembly recommendations: The Security Council should fully take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly regarding matters related to international peace and security, consistent with Article 11 (para 2) of the Charter.

9. Monthly assessments by the Security Council Presidency:

9.1. The Non-Aligned Movement considers this practice as useful and informative for the general membership of the UN. In this context, NAM stresses the need for such assessments to be issued in a timely fashion. They should be comprehensive and analytical in content. The General Assembly may consider proposing parameters for the elaboration of such assessments.

10. Security Council meetings:

10.1. The Non-Aligned Movement is of the view that the informative briefings by the Secretariat, including Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General, should take place in public meetings of the Security Council unless there are exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, it is not only necessary to increase the number of public meetings but also, in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter, to ensure that they provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the UN, particularly non-Council members whose affairs are under the discussion of the Council.

11. Security Council and Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs):

11.1. The Non-Aligned Movement calls for further enhancement of the relationship between the Security Council, the Secretariat and TCCs, calling for a sustained, regular and timely interaction for it to be genuine and meaningful. Timing and frequency are key: meetings with TCCs should be held not only in the drawing up of mandates, but also in their implementation, when considering a change in, or renewal of, or completion of a mission mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground. NAM calls upon the Security Council's Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to involve TCCs more frequently and intensively in its deliberations, especially in the very early stages of mission planning.

12. Subsidiary organs of the Security Council:

12.1. Furthermore, NAM is concerned at the increase in the number of subsidiary organs of the Security Council, with their support mechanisms. It is imperative that these subsidiary organs, when needed, be established in accordance with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter. These subsidiary organs should function in a manner that would provide adequate and timely information on their activities to the general membership.