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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 24, 1992

NATIONAL SECURITY DIRECTIVE 74

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
DIRECTOR OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Peacekeeping and Emergency Humanitarian Relief
Policy (U)

This directive provides guidance for U.S. support of United Nations peacekeeping and emergency humanitarian relief activities. (U)

GENERAL POLICY

1. New Emphasis: The United States supports a new agenda to strengthen the ability of the United Nations to prevent, contain, and resolve conflict. The need for enhanced peacekeeping and emergency humanitarian relief capabilities has never been greater. Strengthened peacekeeping capabilities can help buttress diplomatic efforts. As much as the United Nations has played a central role in preventing conflicts, it can do more. The need for monitoring and preventive peacekeeping, putting people on the ground before the fighting starts, may become critical in volatile regions. (U)

2. Regional Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): The United States fully supports the efforts of NATO, CSCE, the WEU and the CIS and other competent regional organizations to develop peacekeeping capabilities. Enhanced United Nations capabilities are a necessary complement to these regional efforts. (U)

3. Funding: We shall review how we fund peacekeeping and explore new ways to ensure adequate American financial support for United Nations peacekeeping and United Nations humanitarian

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activities. The United States will actively seek a more equitable financing of United Nations peacekeeping that would assign a larger share to other member states. (S)

4. Authority: The United States policy on the UN's mobilizing national forces is that they should be made available only after the request of the United Nations Security Council and with the approval of the states providing them. United Nations member states must retain the final decision on the use of their troops. (S)

FORCES, EQUIPMENT, AND DIRECT SUPPORT

5. Forces: The United States should urge nations to provide military units for possible peacekeeping operations and humanitarian relief. These forces should be available on short notice. U.S. forces will emphasize training of its combat, engineering and logistical units for the full range of peacekeeping and humanitarian relief. The United States will work with the United Nations on how best we could employ our lift, logistics, communications, and intelligence capabilities to support peacekeeping. (S)

In order that UN peacekeeping operations may be better planned and more rapidly assembled, the United States supports the proposal that member states advise the Secretary General of their available capabilities. The United States will provide the United Nations with information on what we believe are our potentially unique contributions (e.g., strategic lift, logistics support, communications, medical). (S)

6. Equipment: Effective multinational action requires interoperability of both equipment and communications. Member states traditionally equip their own units that are seconded to a UN peacekeeping force. Some states, however, might be willing to provide personnel but are unable to supply them with some of the equipment needed for interoperability. Toward the end of enlarging the pool of countries that can participate in UN peacekeeping forces, the United States should propose that member states provide the United Nations on a regularly updated basis with information about the equipment they would in principle be willing to provide to equip other nations' contingents, subject to case-by-case national review. The United States should state its willingness to provide such information and should prepare a submission. (S)

7. Humanitarian Relief: The United States should urge member states to designate stockpiles of resources necessary to meet humanitarian emergencies, including famines, floods, and civil disturbances. The United States should explore with the United Nations and member states the enhancement of the combined civilian and military emergency humanitarian relief capability of the United Nations. The United States should urge the United

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Nations to conduct pre-crisis planning and coordination, including designating stockpiles of supplies which could be made quickly available for humanitarian relief. It should also develop and identify various human and technical resources which could be drawn upon to support teams formed to deal with specific emergencies. The United States should state its willingness in principle to participate in such activities, and should prepare an operational concept and a notional U.S. contribution. (S)

8. Intelligence: The United Nations requires intelligence capabilities for peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. The United States will broaden its support for monitoring, verification, reconnaissance, and other requirements of United Nations peacekeeping or humanitarian assistance. (S)

OPERATIONS, PLANNING, AND TRAINING

9. Planning: Multinational planning is needed and should be linked with regional organizations. The United States is willing to provide its military expertise to the United Nations to strengthen its planning and operations for peacekeeping. (S)

To address the larger planning and operational problems facing UN peacekeeping operations, the United States will propose the creation of a professional peacekeeping headquarters staff for planning and operations. The United States will offer to provide expert personnel and technical assistance for such a staff and to assist in the creation and management of a peacekeeping operations center. The United States will encourage greater cooperation among UN offices responsible for planning, implementing, and providing financial and logistical support to UN peacekeeping operations. (S)

10. Training: The United States will promote multilateral peacekeeping training, exercises, simulations, and leadership development. The U.S. will offer to participate in and to assist in the creation of such programs, including the use of U.S. facilities. The U.S. will also develop and utilize a peacekeeping curriculum in appropriate U.S. military schools. (S)

IMPLEMENTATION

11. DOD: The Secretary of Defense will place a new emphasis on the peacekeeping mission. The Defense Department, the State Department, the Agency for International Development, and the Intelligence Community will review their respective structure and organization for support to peacekeeping and emergency overseas humanitarian relief and report to the Deputies Committee by 8 December 1992. (S)

12. The State Department will consult with other member states on a special UN Security Council meeting to consider the Secretary General's proposals on peacekeeping and to develop

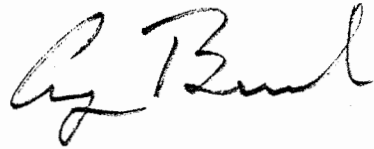
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specific responses. The State Department will submit a diplomatic game plan aimed at achieving UN agreement on a package of measures to implement the President's peacekeeping initiative at a special session of the Security Council. (S)

13. An interagency report on implementation of this directive should be submitted by the Working Group to the Deputies Committee in 30 days and again in 60 days. (U)



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