

# Principles of UN Peacekeeping

There are **three basic principles** that continue to set UN peacekeeping operations apart as a tool for maintaining international peace and security.

## Consent of the parties

- Peacekeepers are deployed with the **consent of the main parties** of the conflict.
- In the absence of such consent, a peacekeeping operation risks becoming a party to the conflict; and being drawn towards enforcement action, and away from its **fundamental role of keeping the peace**.



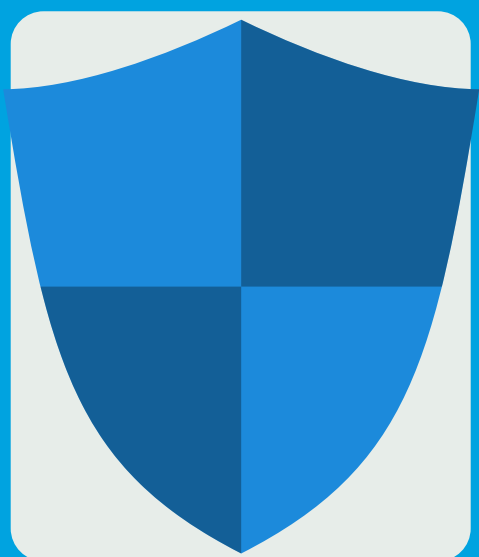
## Impartiality

- Peacekeepers are **impartial in their dealings** with the parties to the conflict. However, impartiality does not mean inaction or neutrality. Just as a good referee is impartial, but will penalize infractions, **peacekeepers are expected to stop violations of a peace process, monitor and report human rights violations**.
- Failure to do so may undermine the peacekeeping operation's credibility and legitimacy.



## Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate

- UN peacekeeping is **not an army to be used in a conflict**. Use of force is seen as a last resort.



REFERENCE

[PEACEKEEPING.UN.ORG/PRINCIPLES-OF-PEACEKEEPING](https://peacekeeping.un.org/principles-of-peacekeeping)



United Nations  
Peacekeeping