

II – SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council's membership in 2005 consisted of the five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States—and 10 non-permanent members: Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, and Tanzania. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year and compares it with the previous 15 years.

YEAR	MEETINGS	RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED	RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	U.S. VETOES	PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS
2005	235	71	71	0	67
2004	216	62	59	2	48
2003	208	69	67	2	30
2002	238	70	68	2	42
2001	192	54	52	2	39
2000	167	52	50	0	41
1999	124	67	65	0	34
1998	116	73	73	0	38
1997	117	57	54	2	57
1996	114	59	57	1	49
1995	130	67	66	1	63
1994	160	78	77	0	82
1993	171	95	93	0	88
1992	129	74	74	0	94
1991	53	42	42	0	21
1990	69	40	37	2	14

In 2005, the Security Council considered and adopted 71 draft resolutions. The Council was again heavily engaged in efforts to resolve conflicts and to give direction to UN peacekeeping missions. Much of the Council's attention was focused on the following issues: Africa (39 resolutions, of which eight concerned Côte d'Ivoire, seven concerned the Sudan, seven concerned the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and four concerned Liberia); the Middle East (seven resolutions); conflict prevention and peacebuilding (four resolutions); counter-terrorism (four resolutions); the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (four resolutions); and Iraq (three resolutions).

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally considered by the Security Council during the year are listed and described below. They are organized alphabetically by topic, and, within each topic, by date. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, voting results (Yes-No-Abstain), including an indication of the U.S. vote, and a summary description. If a member was absent during a vote, that absence is noted. The descriptions are drawn from relevant excerpts from the resolution language. For the full text of the resolutions, see http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions05.htm.

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The U.S. position at the time the resolution was adopted and additional background information, as needed, follow the description. The United States agreed with nearly all resolutions as they were adopted.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1589 March 24 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) for an additional period of 12 months. Welcomes the announcement that Parliamentary and provincial elections will be held on September 18. Calls upon UNAMA to continue to provide the necessary support in order to facilitate timely elections with the broadest possible participation.

Welcomes the launch, in February 2005, of the Counter Narcotics Implementation Plan, which reflects the government's determination to tackle the cultivation, production, and trafficking of drugs. Urges the government to take decisive action to stop the processing and trade of drugs and to pursue the specific measures set out in the Plan.

Requests UNAMA, with the support of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, to continue to assist the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the full implementation of the human rights provisions of the new Afghan Constitution, particularly those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights. Welcomes the progress made by the International Security Assistance Force in expanding its presence outside of Kabul and the development of the new Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police as important steps towards the goal of Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country.

Background: The Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on March 18, that a number of post-conflict peacebuilding tasks remained, including restoring security countrywide, full resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, rehabilitation of key economic and social infrastructure, and the establishment of functional state institutions across the country. To maintain the fragile security, he recommended a 12-month renewal of UNAMA's mandate.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1623 September 13 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) as defined in Resolutions 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003) for a period of 12 months beyond October 13, 2005. Recognizes the need to strengthen ISAF, and calls upon

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member states to contribute personnel, equipment, and other resources to ISAF, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to Resolution 1386 (2001). Calls upon ISAF to continue to work in close consultation with the Government of Afghanistan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and the Operation Enduring Freedom Coalition in the implementation of the force mandate.

Background: Starting out as a UN-run mission, ISAF was taken over by NATO in August 2003. ISAF continued to fulfill its UN mandate to support the Afghan Government in the creation of a safe and secure environment within its areas of operations. However, the situation in Afghanistan still constituted a threat to international peace and security.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution to extend the mandate of ISAF.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1639

November 21 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reiterates that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military, and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts will be determined by the compliance and active participation by Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities in implementing the Peace Agreement and rebuilding civil society, in cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons. Underlines that full cooperation by states and entities with the ICTY includes the surrender of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations.

Recalls the support of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the European Union (EU) multinational stabilization force (EUFOR) and the continued NATO presence and their confirmation that both are the legal successors to NATO's stabilization force (SFOR) for the fulfillment of their missions for the purposes of the Peace Agreement, its annexes and appendices, and relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and can take such actions as are required, including the use of force to ensure compliance with the Peace Agreement and Council resolutions.

Welcomes the EU's intention to maintain an EU military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina from November 2005. Authorizes the member states acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for a further period of 12 months the EUFOR as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control. Welcomes the decision of NATO to continue to maintain a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of a NATO

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Headquarters in order to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with EUFOR. Authorizes the member states acting under the EUFOR or NATO to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with the Peace Agreement. Authorizes member states to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR or the NATO Headquarters, in defense of the EUFOR or NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions. Recognizes the right of both EUFOR and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack. Demands that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of EUFOR, the NATO presence, and other international personnel.

Reaffirms its intention to keep implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review. Reaffirms its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement. Expresses its intention to consider the terms of further authorization as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Background: In November 2004, the Council authorized EUFOR to begin operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the conclusion of the SFOR Mission pursuant to Resolution 1575. Resolution 1639 authorized member states to re-establish EUFOR for a further period of 12 months. This resolution also stressed that continued international assistance was contingent on Bosnia and Herzegovina's compliance with the Peace Agreement, including cooperation with the ICTY.

U.S. Position: The United States was pleased about the steps for reform that Bosnia and Herzegovina had taken, but felt that some critical deficiencies remained regarding cooperation with the ICTY. Noting the continued freedom of indictees Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić, the United States joined the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously to continue EUFOR's mandate.

BURUNDI

S/Res/1602

May 31

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB) until December 1. Welcomes efforts undertaken by ONUB to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the UN code of conduct. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed. Urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel.

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Calls upon all Burundian parties to exert greater efforts to ensure success of the transition, national reconciliation, and stability of the country in the longer term, in particular by refraining from any actions which may affect the cohesion of the Arusha Agreement process.

Background: Since 1993, rebel factions had fought Burundian Government forces. Burundian political parties signed the Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in 2000. There were several significant developments in the peace process in 2005, including successful elections, the conclusion of the transitional process, and the installation of a democratically elected government. In February, Burundi's constitution was adopted in a referendum; in May, the President of Burundi and the leader of the rebel group of Palipehutu-FNL agreed to cease hostilities immediately and within a month negotiate a permanent ceasefire. However, the Secretary-General noted in his May report that the reform process is not irreversible, human rights violations remained a serious concern, and political tensions continued.

U.S. Position: In March, the United States expressed the view that the international community needed to remain committed to supporting the Burundi peace process. The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution to extend ONUB's mandate.

S/Res/1606

June 20

15(US)-0-0

Requests the Secretary-General to initiate negotiations with the Burundi Government and consultations with all Burundian parties on how to implement his recommendations, and to report to the Council by September 30, 2005, on details of implementation.

Background: The Arusha Agreement provided for establishing an international judicial commission of inquiry. The Security Council requested the Secretary-General to dispatch an assessment mission to Burundi to consider the advisability and feasibility of establishing such a commission. The mission visited Burundi in May 2004. Based on the mission's report, the Secretary-General recommended a single, national commission with both national and international components. The commission would comprise a non-judicial accountability mechanism in the form of a truth commission, and a judicial accountability mechanism in the form of a special chamber within the Burundian legal system. Each would have a mix of international and national commissioners. The judicial mechanism's jurisdiction would include, at a minimum, events between 1972 and 1993, inclusive.

U.S. Position: The United States supported the recommendation to include a truth commission as well as a judicial mechanism to address issues of impunity and accountability, and joined other Council members in approving the resolution unanimously.

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S/Res/1641

November 30 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the ONUB until January 15, 2006.

Background: The Secretary-General reported in September 2005 on the successful conclusion of the transitional process and the proposed international arrangements for the provision of support to the newly-elected government. The Government of Burundi submitted a request for disengagement of the ONUB military forces based on stability in 14 of the 17 provinces in the country. While the Secretary-General recommended extending ONUB's mandate until May 2006, the Security Council decided to approve a technical rollover extending ONUB's mandate until January 15, 2006, while ONUB and the Government of Burundi negotiated the requested disengagement and ONUB's continuing role.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1650

December 21 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of ONUB until July 1, 2006. Authorizes the temporary redeployment of military and civilian police personnel between ONUB and the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, taking into account the need to ensure effective performance of the current mandates of those missions.

Welcomes the readiness expressed by the Secretary-General to continue to consult closely with the Government of Burundi, with a view to determining the modalities for implementing a gradual disengagement of the UN peacekeeping presence and of an adjustment to its mandate. Urges the government to complete the implementation of the program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), including the effective reintegration of former combatants.

Background: The Government of Burundi had requested immediate withdrawal of ONUB's military presence, and the extension allowed time for ONUB and the government to consult on a withdrawal plan. While congratulating the Government of Burundi for the peaceful transfer of authority to a representative and democratically elected government and institutions, the Security Council urged Burundi to work with ONUB on its DDR program and to maintain peace and security.

U.S. Position: The United States supported a phased withdrawal of ONUB peacekeepers. The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

S/Res/1584

February 1

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reaffirms its decision that all states enforce the arms embargo mandated in Resolution 1572 (2004). Authorizes the UN Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces which support it to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by Resolution 1572, including by inspecting aircraft cargo and any transport vehicle using the ports, airfields, military bases, and border crossings of Côte d’Ivoire. Also authorizes UNOCI to collect arms and any related material brought into Côte d’Ivoire in violation of the embargo.

Requests the Secretary-General to create for a period of six months a group of experts consisting of no more than three members to examine, analyze, and report on information gathered by UNOCI and the French forces monitoring implementation of the arms embargo. Calls upon the Government of Côte d’Ivoire and the Forces Nouvelles and their armed forces to cooperate with UNOCI in developing within 45 days a comprehensive list of armaments in the possession of these armed forces and associated paramilitary troops.

Urges all states, relevant UN bodies, and other organizations and interested parties to cooperate fully with the embargo monitoring Committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI, and the French forces. Expresses its grave concern at the use of mercenaries by both Ivorian parties, and urges both sides immediately to desist from this practice.

Background: On November 15, 2004, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1572 imposing an arms embargo to halt the flow of arms into Côte d’Ivoire. France drafted this resolution because of the continued flow of arms into the country.

U.S. Position: The United States cosponsored this French resolution, along with Denmark, Romania, and the United Kingdom. The United States wanted to support France in sending a strong message to Ivorian President Gbagbo and other leaders that they are not immune from the measures imposed by Resolution 1572.

S/Res/1594

April 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the mandate of the UN Mission in Côte d’Ivoire and of the French forces which support it shall be extended for a period of one month. Calls upon all Ivorian parties immediately and actively to pursue a lasting and just solution to the current crisis, particularly through the African Union mediation led by South Africa President Thabo Mbeki.

Background: Wanting more time to consider the Secretary-General’s report on the situation in Côte d’Ivoire, the Security Council adopted this resolution mandating a one-month extension of the mission.

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U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1600

May 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, welcomes the signature by the Ivorian parties on April 6, 2005, in Pretoria, South Africa, of the agreement on the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire (the Pretoria Agreement), under the auspices of South Africa President Thabo Mbeki. Commends President Mbeki for the essential role he has played on behalf of the African Union to restore peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire. Reaffirms its full support for his mediation efforts. Calls on all parties to implement fully the Pretoria Agreement and reminds them that they have decided in the Pretoria Agreement to refer to the mediator any differences which may arise in the interpretation of any part of the agreement.

Welcomes further the decision taken by President Mbeki with regard to the eligibility for the Presidency of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. Takes note with satisfaction of the announcement made by Ivorian President Laurent Gbagbo on April 26, 2005, that all candidates nominated by the political parties signatory to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement would be eligible for the Presidency. Urges all the Ivorian parties to take all necessary steps to ensure that the forthcoming general elections are free, fair, and transparent.

Decides that the mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and of the French forces which support it shall be extended for one month.

Background: Since the 2003 Linas-Marcoussis accord halted fighting in Côte d'Ivoire between the Government of President Laurent Gbagbo and the rebels, full implementation of the ceasefire agreement had not been achieved. Beginning in November 2004, South Africa President Thabo Mbeki, on behalf of the African Union (AU) led a mediation initiative. Despite the signing of the Pretoria Agreement, the country was divided, and the security situation remained precarious. The Ivorian parties agreed on a plan of action proposed by President Mbeki on behalf of the AU. Key provisions such as disarmament of ex-combatants and organization of presidential and legislative elections, of the plan remained unimplemented.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1603

June 3

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, endorses the Pretoria Agreement and demands that all signatories and all Ivorian parties concerned implement it fully and without delay. Stresses that non-respect of any of the Pretoria commitments would endanger the peace process and constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement and the Accra III Agreement. Reaffirms its readiness to implement the travel embargo

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and economic resources freeze from Resolution 1572 (2004) if the parties fail to meet their commitments under these agreements.

Takes note with satisfaction of the provisions of the Pretoria Agreement reaffirming the determination of the signatories of the Agreement regarding the need to organize presidential elections in October 2005 and then legislative elections, as well as their agreement to invite the United Nations to participate in the work of the Independent Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Council and in the organization of the general election, and of the decision by the Council of Ministers on April 28 to hold the first round of the presidential elections on October 30. Demands that all Ivorian parties take necessary steps to ensure that the forthcoming general elections are free, fair, and transparent.

Requests the Secretary-General to designate, after consultations with the African Union and President Mbeki, a High Representative for the elections, to assist in the work of the Independent Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Council, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with the following mandate including: to verify that all stages of the electoral process provide the necessary guarantees of the holding of open, free, fair, and transparent presidential and legislative elections within the time limits laid down in the Constitution; to provide all advice and guidance to the Constitutional Council, the Independent Electoral Commission, and other relevant agencies or institutes; and to report immediately to the Security Council and the African Union's mediator any difficulty which may jeopardize the elections, and to submit necessary recommendations to the Council. Decides that the High Representative's mandate will end after the forthcoming general elections. Calls upon donors to provide all the necessary financial resources to the High Representative to support the full implementation of his mission.

Takes note of the agreement on the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process and on the restructuring of the armed forces signed on May 14, 2005, by the Chiefs of Staff of the National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire and the armed forces of the Forces Nouvelle. Demands that the parties implement fully this agreement so that the DDR process can start without delay. Reaffirms Resolution 1572 (2004), which established a travel embargo and a freeze on economic resources, and Resolution 1584 (2005) regarding the establishment of a comprehensive list of armaments in their possession. Demands the immediate disarmament and dismantling of militias throughout the national territory.

Decides that the mandate of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it shall be extended until June 24, with a view to renew it for a period of seven months. Authorizes the Secretary-General to begin the necessary planning and preparations to facilitate a timely deployment in the event that the Security Council decides to increase UNOCI's authorized strength of troops and police and to adjust its mandate.

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Background: On May 24, South Africa President and African Union mediator Thabo Mbeki requested the United Nations to participate in the organization of general elections. Mbeki also expressed his hope that the Council would soon agree on the appointment of a competent authority invested with the necessary powers to guarantee transparency and the strict respect of the rules governing the election.

U.S. Position: The United States worked closely with France to draft this resolution. The Council adopted this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1609

June 24

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the mandate of UNOCI and of the French forces supporting it shall be extended for seven months. Authorizes for the same period of time an increase in the military component of UNOCI of up to 850 additional personnel as well as an increase in the civilian police component of up to a ceiling of 725 civilian police personnel. Decides to review the troop level of UNOCI by December 31, 2005, including the civilian police component, in the light of the situation after the forthcoming general elections and on the basis of remaining tasks, with a view to further reduction as appropriate. Authorizes the Secretary-General to implement measures envisaged in his March 2, 2005, report on inter-mission cooperation and possible cross-border operations between the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), and UNOCI, subject to the agreements of the troop-contributing countries and the governments concerned and without prejudice to the performance of these UN missions. Authorizes UNOCI and the French forces to use all necessary means to carry out their mandates.

Decides that UNOCI shall have the following mandate: to observe and monitor the implementation of the joint declaration of the end of the war of April 6, 2005, and of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of May 3, 2003, to prevent hostile action and investigate ceasefire violations; to support the Government of National Reconciliation in the implementation of the national program for the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of combatants; to secure, neutralize, or destroy arms surrendered by former combatants and militias; to assist the Prime Minister in formulating and monitoring the implementation of the Joint Operation Plan for the disarmament and dismantling of militias envisaged in the Pretoria Agreement; to protect UN personnel, installations, and equipment, and civilians; to monitor the implementation of measures imposed by Resolution 1572 (2004), in cooperation with the Group of Experts established under Resolution 1584 (2005), and, as appropriate, with UNMIL, UNAMSIL, and governments concerned; to collect arms brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by Resolution 1572; to facilitate the re-establishment by the government of the authority of the state throughout Côte d'Ivoire; to provide all necessary technical assistance to the Government, the Independent Electoral Commission, and other agencies for the organization of open, free,

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fair, and transparent presidential and legislative elections within the time frames envisaged in the Constitution; and to assist the government in re-establishing authority of the judiciary and the rule of law.

Authorizes, subject to the agreements of the troop-contributing countries and governments concerned, the temporary redeployment of military and civilian police personnel among UNMIL, UNAMSIL, and UNOCI to deal with challenges which cannot be handled within the authorized personnel ceiling of a given mission, subject to the following conditions: the Secretary-General shall inform the Security Council in advance of his intention to make such a redeployment; any such transfer shall not result in any increase in the total combined ceilings on military and civilian personnel deployed in UNOCI, UNAMSIL, and UNMIL; and any such transfer shall not extend the deployment period of personnel unless the Security Council decides otherwise.

Background: The security situation in Côte d’Ivoire had deteriorated, especially in the west, where the death toll was at least 70 due to violence between April and May. The militias continued to pose a threat to security, and the Secretary-General recommended in his June report their immediate disarmament. The parties have also delayed implementing key provisions of the Pretoria Agreement which could delay the first round of presidential elections, currently scheduled for October 30, 2005.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other members of the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1632 October 18 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts to December 15, 2005. Requests the Group of Experts to submit a brief written update before December 1 to the Council through the sanctions committee established under Resolution 1572 (2004) on the implementation of the sanctions imposed by Resolution 1572 and reaffirmed by Resolution 1584 (2005), with recommendations in this regard.

Background: The Security Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts to coincide with the expiration date of the arms embargo, travel ban, and assets freeze.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1633 October 21 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reaffirms its endorsement of the observation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and of the African Union’s Peace and Security Council on the end of the mandate of President Laurent Gbagbo on October 31, 2005, and the impossibility of organizing presidential elections on the scheduled date. Reaffirms the decision of the Peace and Security Council, including the fact that President Gbagbo shall remain Head of State from October 31, 2005, for a

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period not exceeding 12 months. Demands that all the parties signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis, Accra III, and Pretoria Agreements as well as Ivorian parties concerned implement it fully and without delay.

Urges the Chair of the African Union, the Chair of ECOWAS, and the African Union Mediator to consult immediately with all Ivorian parties to ensure that a new Prime Minister acceptable to all Ivorian parties signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement shall be appointed by October 31, 2005. Stresses that the Prime Minister must have all the necessary powers according to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement to ensure the effective functioning of the government; to guarantee security and the redeployment of the administration and public services throughout Côte d'Ivoire's territory; to lead the program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) and the operations of disarmament and dismantling militias; and to ensure the fairness of the identification process and of voter registration, leading to the organization of free, open, fair, and transparent elections. Demands that the Forces nouvelles proceed without delay with the DDR program in order to facilitate the restoration of the authority of the state, the reunification of the country, and the organization of the elections as soon as possible. Demands also the immediate disarmament and dismantling of militias.

Supports the establishment of the International Working Group at a ministerial level, requesting it to draw up a road map in consultation with all Ivorian parties, with a view to hold free, fair, open, and transparent elections as soon as possible and no later than October 31, 2006, concerning in particular the appointment of a new Prime Minister and the implementation of all outstanding issues, recalling that the concomitant implementation of the identification process and of the national DDR program would expedite the creation of conditions for holding free, fair, open, and transparent elections.

Demands that all Ivorian parties stop all incitement to hatred and violence in radio and television broadcasting and other media. Demands that all Ivorian parties refrain from any use of force and violence, including against civilians and foreigners, and from disruptive street protests. Reiterates its serious concern at all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Urges the Ivorian authorities to investigate these violations without delay in order to put an end to impunity.

Condemns the serious attacks against the personnel of UNOCI and the unacceptable obstacles to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and French forces. Demands that Ivorian parties cooperate, in particular by guaranteeing the safety and freedom of movement of their personnel.

Background: In his September report, the Secretary-General had noted that in August, the political opposition declared that it would be impossible to hold elections on October 30. The Secretary-General urged that attention must be given to the management of the post-October 30 period and the preparation of free, fair, and transparent elections. ECOWAS met and reported to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union to discuss the

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way forward. On October 6, the African Union's Council met and adopted a decision that laid out arrangements for the running of Côte d'Ivoire.

U.S. Position: The United States appreciated regional parties creating a solution to the Ivorian problem and joined the Security Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1643

December 15 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to renew until December 15, 2006, the provisions of Resolution 1572 (2004). Reaffirms Resolutions 1573 (2004), 1584 (2005), and 1633 (2005) and demands that the Forces nouvelles establish without delay a comprehensive list of their arms. Reaffirms its readiness to impose the individual measures in Resolution 1572, including against any person who is determined responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed since September 19, 2002, who publicly incites hatred and violence, and is in violation of the arms embargo.

Decides that any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of, or an attack on, UNOCI, the French forces which support it, the High Representative for the elections, or the International Working Group constitutes a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process for purposes of Resolution 1572.

Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire. Welcomes the measures agreed by participants in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to this effect. Calls upon the states in the region which are not participants in the Kimberley Process to intensify their efforts to join the Process.

Requests the Secretary-General to re-establish for six months a Group of Experts of no more than five members, with a range of expertise in arms, diamonds, finance, customs, and civil aviation, to gather and analyze all relevant information on flows of arms and related material, on provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities, on networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by Resolution 1572, and on the sources of financing for purchases of arms; and to provide the Council sanctions committee in its regular reports with evidence of any violations of the measures imposed by Resolution 1572.

Urges all states, relevant UN bodies, and other interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the sanctions committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI, and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information on possible violations of the measures imposed by Resolution 1572 and this resolution. Requests also the French Government to communicate information gathered by the French forces about the supply of arms to Côte d'Ivoire and about the production and illicit export of diamonds.

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Background: The Group of Experts, initially established by Resolution 1584 (2005), reported to the Security Council in November that organized and armed militias continued to pose a major security risk, potentially disrupting the entire peace process. The Group also suspected that the Forces nouvelles used revenue from the illegal export of rough diamonds to finance its activities. However, since there was no credible evaluation of current export volumes, the Group called on UNOCI and the Kimberley Process Secretariat to investigate the situation. The Group also noted that the sanctions committee had not provided the names of individuals or organizations for an assets freeze or travel ban. The Group urged the committee to clarify this situation as soon as possible.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1604

June 15

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Operation in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period ending December 15, 2005. Calls on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to June 30, 2000.

Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the UN code of conduct. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed. Urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel.

Background: Resolution 1568 (2004) recommended an increase in the number of civilian police and a 30 percent reduction in the number of military personnel. By February 2005, UNFICYP's military component had completed its reduction and started to implement the amended concept of operations. The situation in Cyprus remained calm, but the Secretary-General noted in his May report that while the parties distrusted each other, the presence of UNFICYP was necessary to maintain the ceasefire and to foster conditions conducive to a comprehensive settlement. Implementation of the restructuring of the mission was delayed; the Secretary-General recommended an extension of the mission's mandate to give time for the changes to be assessed completely.

U.S. Position: The United States looked forward to the Secretary-General's further recommendations on adjustments to the mission's mandate. The United States joined the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1642 December 14 15(US)-0-0

Expresses its full support for UNFICYP and decides to extend its mandate for a further period ending June 15, 2006.

Background: In his November 2005 report, the Secretary-General noted that progress towards a political solution was negligible, despite the opening of additional crossing points and small increases in trade between the two sides. Without a comprehensive settlement, the Secretary-General recommended the continuation of UNFICYP.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

S/Res/1592 March 30 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), as contained in Resolution 1565 (2004), until October 21, 2005. Emphasizing that MONUC is authorized to use all necessary means in the areas where it is deployed to deter any attempt at the use of force to threaten the political process and to ensure the protection of civilians from any armed group, foreign or Congolese, encourages MONUC to continue to make full use of its mandate under Resolution 1565 in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Stresses that MONUC may use cordon and search tactics to prevent attacks on civilians and disrupt the military capability of illegal armed groups.

Calls on the Government of National Unity and Transition to develop with MONUC a joint concept of operations for the disarmament of foreign combatants by the Armed Forces of the DRC, with the assistance of MONUC, within its mandate and capabilities. Calls on all the parties to the Transition in the DRC to make concrete progress towards the holding of elections in particular in furthering the early adoption of the constitution and of the electoral law, as well as the registration of voters.

Demands that the Governments of Uganda, Rwanda, as well as the DRC put a stop to the use of their respective territories in support of violations of the arms embargo imposed by Resolution 1493 (2003) or of activities of armed groups operating in the region.

Reaffirms its concern regarding acts of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by UN personnel against the local population. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure compliance with the zero tolerance policy he has defined and with the measures put in place to prevent and investigate all forms of misconduct; discipline those found responsible and provide support to the victims; and to pursue active training and awareness-raising of all MONUC personnel. Urges troop-contributing countries carefully to review the

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Secretary-General's letter of March 24, 2005, and to take appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel in MONUC, including the conduct of pre-deployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such misconduct involving their personnel.

Background: Resolution 1493 established the arms embargo in the DRC. Resolution 1565 focused the attention of the Transitional Government, international stakeholders, and MONUC on holding elections and the installation of a secure post-transitional government, and also requested the Secretary-General to investigate charges of sexual abuse against peacekeepers in MONUC. Since Resolution 1565 was adopted, individuals and entities were violating the arms embargo, resulting in the general deterioration of security in the Ituri district of the DRC. However, the DRC progressed towards holding elections, with MONUC playing a central role.

The Secretary-General also started an investigation into the sexual exploitation and abuse charges against UN civilian and military personnel. Based on the findings, he instituted several new measures including pre-deployment awareness training and revision of the MONUC code of conduct to explicitly define and clarify what behavior constitutes sexual exploitation and abuse.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1596

April 18

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reaffirms the arms embargo established by Resolution 1493 (2003). Decides that these measures shall from now on apply to any recipient in the DRC. Reiterates that assistance includes financing and financial assistance related to military activities. Decides that all states shall immediately freeze the economic resources which are owned, controlled, or held by persons designated by the Security Council sanctions committee to be in violation of the arms embargo. Decides that all states shall ensure that no economic resources are made available to or for the benefit of such persons or entities. Decides to review these measures by July 31, 2005.

Decides that all governments in the region, and in particular those of the DRC and of states bordering the Ituri and Kivus districts, shall take the necessary measures to ensure that aircraft operating in the regional do so in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation (1944); to prohibit immediately operation of any aircraft inconsistent with the conditions in the Convention or the standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization, in particular with respect to the use of falsified or out-of-date documents; and to ensure that all civilian and military airports or airfields will not be used for a purpose inconsistent with the arms embargo.

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Further decides that each government in the region shall maintain a registry for review by the sanctions committee and the Group of Experts of all information concerning flights originating in their respective territories en route to destinations in the DRC, as well as flights originating in the DRC en route to destinations in their respective territories. Calls upon the Government of National Unity and Transition to strengthen the monitoring of activity of all airports and airfields to ensure in particular that only customs airports are used for international air service. Requests MONUC to cooperate with the competent Congolese authorities to enhance the capability of those authorities to monitor and control the use of airports. Urges all states to inquire into the activities of their nationals who operate or are associated with the operation of aircraft or other means of transport used for the transfer of arms in violation of the arms embargo.

Requests the Secretary-General to re-establish the group of experts referred to in Resolution 1533 (2004), with the addition of a fifth expert for financial issues and to provide the group with the necessary resources to fulfill its mandate. Demands that all parties and all states cooperate fully with the work of the group and of MONUC, and that they ensure the safety of their members and unhindered and immediate access for the group of experts.

Background: The presence of armed groups and militias perpetuated a climate of insecurity in the whole region. In 2004, the Secretary-General established a group of experts to provide the sanctions committee with regular reports that would include a list of violators of the embargo and their supporters for possible future measures by the Council. The group reported in January 2005 that arms continued to flow into and out of the DRC despite the embargo established by Resolution 1493. The group noted in particular the large number of illicit aircraft operating to and from the eastern part of the DRC; they recommended an aggressive campaign to divest the region of aircraft and air cargo companies involved in illegal and abusive practices.

In response to the group's report, this resolution expanded the area of coverage of the original arms embargo to encompass the whole DRC. The resolution also added to the sanctions an asset freeze on any person to be designated by the sanctions committee as in violation of the arms embargo.

U.S. Position: The United States proposed the inclusion of flight reporting provisions in this resolution, seeking more attention to aviation activities violating the arms embargo. This provision required all governments in the region to notify the sanctions committee of all flights originating from or transiting their territories en route to destinations in the DRC. The United States joined the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1616

July 29

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reaffirms the demands of Resolutions 1493 (2003) and 1596 (2005). Decides, in light of the failure by the parties to comply with the demands of the Council, to renew until July

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31, 2006, the provisions of Resolution 1493, as amended and expanded by Resolution 1596; and reaffirms Resolution 1596.

Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council sanctions committee, to re-establish the group of experts. Requests the group of experts to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined by Resolutions 1533 and 1596.

Background: This resolution renewed the Council's demands that parties comply with previous resolutions. Specifically, this resolution reaffirmed the measures on travel, assets, aviation, and customs border control in Resolution 1596, and the arms embargo in Resolution 1493.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1621 September 6 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, approves the recommendations and the concept of operations described in the Secretary-General's special report on elections in the DRC. Authorizes an increase in the strength of MONUC of 841 personnel, including up to five formed police units of 125 officers each and additional police personnel. Underlines the temporary character of the increase and requests the Secretary-General to downsize these additional personnel from July 1, 2006, at the latest.

Approves the Secretary-General's recommendation in the special report and authorizes MONUC, acting in close coordination with the UN Development Program, to provide additional support to the Independent Electoral Commission for the transport of electoral materials.

Background: In his May 26, 2005, special report on elections in the DRC, the Secretary-General suggested a concept of operations that would entail co-location of MONUC senior police officers at general and provincial inspector level to advise on operations planning and management, while also building capacity from the bottom up. MONUC would provide immediate support for the development of crowd-management capacity of the national police, with MONUC training and conducting joint duties with the national police, while monitoring the national police actions during elections. To provide this support, the Secretary-General recommended temporarily hiring an additional five formed police units of 125 officers each (625 total) and another 216 police personnel.

U.S. Position: The United States joined the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1628 September 30 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MONUC, as contained in Resolutions 1565 (2004), 1592 (2005), 1596 (2005), and 1621 (2005), adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, until October 31, 2005.

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Background: MONUC's mandate expired on September 30, 2005. The Security Council was reviewing a report from the Secretary-General that recommended an increase in troops for the mission; the Council wanted more time to consider this request. This resolution extended MONUC's mandate by one month.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1635 October 28 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of MONUC until September 30, 2006. Authorizes an increase of 300 personnel in MONUC's military strength to provide additional security within its area of operations during the electoral period. Underlines the temporary character of this increase; requests the Secretary-General to take steps to downsize or repatriate this additional strength from July 1, 2006, at the latest.

Calls on the Transitional institutions and on all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair, and peaceful elections take place, and that the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral commission is scrupulously respected. Underlines in this regard that it is the responsibility of the Congolese authorities to adopt the necessary legislation without further delay.

Background: In his September 26, 2005, report, the Secretary-General noted that MONUC did not have the capacity to assist in providing electoral security in volatile areas. He recommended authorizing the deployment to MONUC of an additional brigade of 2,580 personnel to provide a secure environment for the electoral process.

U.S. Position: The United States believed that the increase of 300 personnel, in addition to the earlier increase of 841 personnel authorized by Resolution 1621, would enhance MONUC's military capacity enough to assist in providing security during the electoral period in the DRC. The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1649 December 21 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, deplores the fact that foreign armed groups present in the eastern DRC have not yet laid down their arms. Demands that all such groups engage voluntarily and without any delay or preconditions in their disarmament and in their repatriation and resettlement. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for its consideration by March 15, 2006, a comprehensive and integrated strategy for the disarmament, repatriation, and resettlement of foreign combatants, incorporating military, political, economic, and justice-related aspects, including the contribution of MONUC in the DRC within its current mandate.

Decides that, for a period expiring on July 31, 2006, the sanctions of Resolution 1596 shall extend to political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC, and to political and military leaders of

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Congolese militias receiving support from outside the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups. Decides that these measures shall enter into force on January 15, unless the Secretary-General informs the Council that the process of disarmament is being completed. Decides that, no later than July 31, it shall review these measures in light of progress accomplished in the peace and transition process in the DRC, in particular with regard to the disarmament of foreign armed groups.

Demands that the Governments of Uganda, Rwanda, the DRC, and Burundi take measures to prevent the use of their respective territories in support of violations of the arms embargo imposed by Resolutions 1493 and 1596, or in support of activities of armed groups present in the region. Requests states concerned and particularly those in the region to take additional measures with regard to the political and military leaders of the foreign armed groups present in their territories, including by taking action to bring them to justice or by taking appropriate measures of international cooperation and judicial assistance. Demands further that all states neighboring the DRC impede any kind of support to the illegal exploitation of Congolese natural resources, particularly by preventing the flow of such resources through their territories.

Background: The Security Council sent a mission to Central Africa, including the DRC, in November 2005 to stress the importance of achieving sustainable peace and security for all countries in the region. The Council was especially concerned about those who might violate the DRC arms embargo or refuse to participate in the process of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation, or resettlement and the integration of the armed forces of the DRC. This resolution noted the continuation of hostilities by militias and foreign armed groups and the threat they posed to the stability in the region. The Council called upon states in the region to deepen their cooperation to put an end to the illegal activities of armed groups.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

EAST TIMOR

S/Res/1599

April 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish a one-year follow-on special political mission in East Timor, the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL), to remain in East Timor until May 20, 2006. Decides further that UNOTIL will have the following mandate: to support the development of critical state institutions through provision of up to 45 civilian advisors; to support further development of the police through provision of up to 40 police advisors, and support for development of the Border Patrol Unit (BPU), through provision of up to 35 additional advisors, 15 of whom may be military advisors; to provide training in observance of democratic governance and human rights through provision

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of up to 10 human rights officers; and to monitor and review progress. Encourages the Government of East Timor, UNOTIL, the UN Secretariat, UN development and humanitarian agencies, and multilateral financial institutions to start immediately planning for a smooth and rapid transition from a special political mission to a sustainable development assistance framework.

Requests that, when implementing its mandate, UNOTIL emphasize proper transfer of skills and knowledge in order to build the capacity of the public institutions of East Timor to deliver their services in accordance with international principles of rule of law, justice, human rights, democratic governance, transparency, accountability, and professionalism.

Requests that the Secretary-General deploy some of the advisors to assist the National Police in developing procedures for and in training the BPU and to assist the East Timor Government in coordinating contacts with the Indonesian military, with the objective of transferring skills to the BPU to assume full responsibility for such coordination as soon as possible.

Background: The UN Mission of Support in Timor-Leste (UNMISSET) was established in 2002 to assist the newly-independent East Timor to develop its institutions, particularly its internal and external security institutions. In 2005, the Security Council determined that although East Timor faced continuing challenges and required the support of the international community in key areas of governance and security, the need for peacekeeping had passed.

U.S. Position: The United States noted that East Timor had achieved substantial progress in maintaining stability and that there was no longer a threat to international peace and security in the area. The United States supported the creation of a special political mission to promote long-lasting stability in East Timor while increasing its ability to carry out the responsibilities of government, and voted with the Council to adopt this resolution unanimously.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1586

March 14

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until September 15, 2005. Calls on both parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with UNMEE in the implementation of its mandate, to ensure the security of all UNMEE staff, and to remove immediately and unconditionally all restrictions on and impediments to the work and to the full and free movement of UNMEE and its staff.

Calls on both parties to refrain from any increase in troops in the areas adjacent to the Temporary Security Zone; to give serious consideration to returning to the December 16, 2004, levels of deployment; and to refrain from any threat of use of force against each other.

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Takes note of positive developments in some areas of relations between UNMEE and both parties, and urges Eritrea to take immediate steps, in consultation with UNMEE, towards implementing the direct flights between Addis Ababa and Asmara; also calls upon Eritrea to reopen the Asmara to Barentu road. Calls on Ethiopia to start the implementation of demarcation without preconditions, by taking the necessary steps to enable the Boundary Commission to demarcate the border completely and promptly.

Reiterates its full support for the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Ethiopia and Eritrea, Lloyd Axworthy (Canada), in his efforts to facilitate the implementation of the Algiers Agreements, the Commission's decision, and normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries through his good offices, and emphasizes that this appointment does not constitute an alternative mechanism. Calls on Eritrea to accept the Secretary-General's good offices and cooperate with his Special Envoy. Calls on the witnesses to the Algiers Agreements to play a more concerted and active role to facilitate their full implementation.

Background: Eritrea and Ethiopia concluded an agreement on cessation of hostilities on June 18, 2000, and a comprehensive peace agreement on December 12, 2000. The Security Council established UNMEE in July 2000 through Resolution 1312. The peace agreement provided for the establishment of a neutral Boundary Commission to delimit and demarcate the border. The Boundary Commission issued its demarcation decision in April 2002. However, demarcation of the boundary had been stalled. In February 2005, in an attempt to break the impasse, the Commission invited the parties to meet in London, but Ethiopia declined.

U.S. Position: The United States joined Security Council consensus in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1622

September 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNMEE until March 15, 2006. Approves the reconfiguration of UNMEE's military component, including an increase in the number of military observers by 10, within the existing overall mandated strength of UNMEE. Takes note of the continuing improvement in the climate of cooperation between UNMEE and the parties and calls on both parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with UNMEE in the implementation of its mandate, to ensure the security of all UNMEE staff, and to remove immediately and unconditionally all restrictions on and impediments to the work and to the full and free movement of UNMEE and its staff. Urges Eritrea to remove restrictions on UNMEE military police in Asmara.

Calls on both parties to refrain from any action which may lead to an escalation of the tension, and in this respect urges both parties to give serious consideration to returning to the December 16, 2004, levels of deployment and to refrain from any threat of use of force against each other. Reaffirms that

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Ethiopia and Eritrea have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Algiers Agreements and the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC). Calls upon Ethiopia to accept the decision of the EEBC and to enable it to demarcate the border completely and promptly. Calls upon both parties to achieve a full normalization of their relationship, including through political dialogue for the adoption of further confidence-building measures and to consolidate progress achieved so far.

Background: In May 2005, the EEBC reported that it had suspended all its activities in the area. Concerned about the political stalemate between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Secretary-General reiterated that a political dialogue was essential to achieve peace since Ethiopia and Eritrea were primarily responsible for attaining a durable peace. Ethiopia insisted that dialogue was a necessary precursor to demarcation of the border per the EEBC decision, while Eritrea stood by the “final and binding” nature of the EEBC decision and would accept dialogue only after demarcation.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1640

November 23 15(US)-0-0

Deeply deplores Eritrea’s continued imposition of restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMEE and demands that the Government of Eritrea reverse, without further delay or preconditions, its decision to ban UNMEE helicopter flights, as well as additional restrictions imposed on the operations of UNMEE, and provide UNMEE with the access, assistance, support, and protection required for the performance of its duties. Demands that both parties return to the December 16, 2004, levels of deployment, beginning with immediate effect and completing this redeployment within 30 days. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the parties’ compliance with these demands and to report to the Council 40 days after the adoption of this resolution. Expresses its determination to consider further appropriate measures, including under Article 41 of the UN Charter, if one or both of the parties fail to comply with these demands.

Demands that Ethiopia accept fully and without further delay the final and binding decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission and take immediately concrete steps to enable, without preconditions, the Commission to demarcate the border completely and promptly and expresses its determination to monitor closely the actions of both parties in relation to the demarcation of the border and to keep this matter under consideration. Calls on both parties to show maximum restraint and to refrain from any threat or use of force against each other and to work, without preconditions, to break the current stalemate through diplomatic efforts.

Background: On October 4, Eritrea announced its decision to restrict UNMEE helicopter flights within Eritrean airspace or going into Eritrea, effective October 5. The Security Council was concerned over this

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development and Ethiopia's continued failure to accept without preconditions the implementation of the Boundary Commission's final decision. The Security Council could impose sanctions if either party fails to meet the demands set out in this resolution.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1582

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a period terminating on July 31, 2005, subject to a review of its mandate by the Council in the event of changes in the mandate of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Underlines that it is the primary responsibility of the Abkhaz side and the Georgian side to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement of UNOMIG, the CIS peacekeeping force, and other international personnel.

Commends and strongly supports the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of Russia in its capacity as facilitator as well as the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General (comprising the France, Germany, Romania, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States), and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which must include a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the state of Georgia.

Reiterates its strong support for the document on "Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi" and for its letter of transmittal finalized by all members of the Group of Friends. Deeply regrets the continued refusal by the Abkhaz side to discuss the substance of this document; strongly urges the Abkhaz side to receive the document and its transmittal letter; urges both parties thereafter to give them full and open consideration, and to engage in constructive negotiations on their substance; and urges those having influence with the parties to promote this outcome.

Regrets also the lack of progress on the initiation of political status negotiations, and recalls that the purpose of the documents referred to above is to facilitate meaningful negotiations between the parties, under UN leadership, on the status of Abkhazia within the state of Georgia, and is not an attempt to impose or dictate any specific solution to the parties. Notes its position on Abkhaz elections as expressed in Resolution 1255 (1999).

Calls on both sides to participate in constructive negotiations towards a political settlement and to spare no efforts to overcome their ongoing mutual mistrust and underlines that the process of negotiation leading to a lasting political settlement acceptable to both sides will require concessions from both

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sides. Calls again on the parties to take concrete steps to revitalize the peace process, with a view to holding a fourth conference on confidence-building measures, and welcomes Germany's expressed intention to host such a conference pending progress in the conflict resolution process.

Background: The Security Council established UNOMIG by Resolution 858 (1993) to verify compliance with the 1993 ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities, to investigate reports of ceasefire violations, and to report to the Secretary-General on implementation of its mandate. In 1994, the Council expanded UNOMIG's mandate and increased its observer strength.

Despite progress the parties made establishing a political dialogue during the first half of 2004, renewed tension in the zone of conflict brought contact to a halt. UNOMIG's main efforts focused on re-establishing the dialogue and avoiding armed conflict between the parties. In his January 2005 report, the Secretary-General noted the mission's key role in maintaining the area's stability and recommended the extension of its mandate for six months.

U.S. Position: The United States was committed to supporting resumption of talks between the parties to find a political settlement addressing Abkhazia's status within Georgia. The United States joined the other Council members in the unanimous adoption of this resolution.

S/Res/1615

July 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a period terminating on January 31, 2006, subject to a review as appropriate of its mandate by the Council in the event of changes in the mandate of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force. Underlines that it is the primary responsibility of both sides to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement of UNOMIG, the CIS peacekeeping force, and other international personnel, and calls upon both sides to fulfill their obligations in this regard. Strongly condemns in that respect the repeated abductions of personnel of those mission in the past; deeply deplores that none of the perpetrators have ever been identified or brought to justice; and reiterates that it is the responsibility of the parties to end this impunity and calls upon them to take action. Also calls upon the parties to take all necessary steps to identify those responsible for the shooting down of a UNOMIG helicopter on October 21, 2001, to bring them to justice, and to inform the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the steps taken in particular in the criminal investigation.

Reaffirms the commitment of all member states to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, and the necessity to define the status of Abkhazia within the state of Georgia in strict accordance with these principles. Calls on both sides to participate in constructive negotiations towards a political settlement and to spare no effort to overcome their ongoing mutual mistrust and

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underlines that the process of negotiation leading to a lasting political settlement acceptable to both sides will require concessions from both sides. Welcomes the commitment by the Georgian side to a peaceful resolution of the conflict and calls on both parties further to publicly dissociate themselves from all militant rhetoric and demonstrations of support for military options.

Welcomes the convening of regular meetings of senior representatives of the Group of Friends and the United Nations in Geneva as well as the participation of both sides in the last meeting on April 7 and 8, 2005, and the commitments expressed by the parties during this meeting and strongly urges both sides to continue to participate constructively in future meetings. Regrets the cancellation of the meeting on security guarantees planned for July 2005 and expects that such a meeting with the full participation of both sides will be held as soon as possible. Calls again on the parties to take concrete steps to revitalize the peace process in all its major aspects, including their work in the Coordinating Council and its relevant mechanisms, to build on the results of the Yalta meeting on confidence-building measures in March 2001 and to implement the proposals agreed on that occasion in a purposeful and cooperative manner, with a view to holding a fourth conference on confidence-building measures, and welcomes the intention expressed by Germany to host such a meeting.

Welcomes the signing on May 12, 2005, of a Protocol with measures to strengthen the implementation of the Moscow Agreement on ceasefire and separation of forces in 1994. Condemns any violations of the provisions of the Moscow Agreement.

Stresses the urgent need for progress on the question of the refugees and internally displaced persons, calls on both sides to display a genuine commitment to make returns the focus of special attention and to undertake this task in close coordination with UNOMIG and consultations with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Group of Friends. Welcomes the positive developments towards the reopening of the railways between Sochi and Tbilisi and towards the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. Recalls that the Abkhaz side bears a particular responsibility to protect the returnees and to facilitate the return of the remaining displaced population.

Calls in particular on the Abkhaz side to improve law enforcement protection of the local population and to address the lack of instruction in their mother tongue for the ethnic Georgian population. Welcomes the continuing relative calm in the Kodori valley and condemns the continuing criminal activities, including killings and abductions of civilians, in the Gali and Zugdidi districts. Reiterates its call on the Georgian side to provide comprehensive security guarantees to allow for independent and regular monitoring of the situation in the upper Kodori valley by joint UNOMIG and CIS peacekeeping force patrols.

Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNOMIG to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse

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and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the UN code of conduct. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed. Urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel.

Background: The Secretary-General noted in his July report the encouraging development of resumed meetings between Georgia and Abkhazia. However, he remained concerned about the fragile peace between the parties and continued criminal activities that hampered UNOMIG carrying out its mandate. In this report, the Secretary-General again noted the mission's key role in maintaining the area's stability and recommended the extension of its mandate for another six months.

U.S. Position: The United States was pleased that the parties resumed talks, since a lasting peace is only possible through a political process. The United States joined the other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

HAITI

S/Res/1601

May 31

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until June 24, 2005, with the intention to renew for further periods.

Background: Pursuant to Resolution 1576 (2004), the mandate of MINUSTAH was extended until June 1, 2005. On May 13, the Secretary-General reported on MINUSTAH's deployment progress and mission's activities. He recommended a 12-month extension of the mission's mandate.

U.S. Position: The United States asked for an extension of the mandate of MINUSTAH to allow council members time to consider the Secretary-General's recommendation. The United States voted in favor of this resolution.

S/Res/1608

June 22

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of MINUSTAH until February 15, 2006. Decides that for a temporary period MINUSTAH will consist of a military component of up to 7,500 troops of all ranks and of up to 1,897 civilian police, which supports the Secretary-General's recommendations for a temporary increase of the force level by 800 military troops and 275 civilian police.

Stresses the importance of free and fair elections occurring according to the established timetable. Welcomes the approval of a National Program on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration by the Transitional

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Government of Haiti, the UN Development Program, and MINUSTAH. Requests the Secretary-General to share with the Council the overall plan for the successful holding of elections in Haiti and calls upon international donors to provide the necessary resources to support the electoral process.

Background: The Secretary-General reported on May 13 that progress towards creating an environment in which the political transition could unfold was fragile. He recommended modifying MINUSTAH's structure to add military troops and civilian police and augmenting MINUSTAH's capacity to implement DDR projects in the community.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously. The United States supports MINUSTAH and the increase in force strength to restore peace and security.

IRAQ

S/Res/1619

August 11

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for an additional 12 months from the date of this resolution. Expresses its intention to review UNAMI's mandate in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq.

Background: The Security Council established UNAMI in Resolution 1500 (2003) to support the Secretary-General in the fulfillment of his mandate under Resolution 1483 (2003). In Resolution 1546 (2004), the Security Council decided that UNAMI and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would, among other things, provide electoral and constitutional assistance as requested by the Government of Iraq.

U.S. Position: The United States drafted this resolution, which the Council adopted unanimously.

S/Res/1637

November 8

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, notes that the presence of the multinational force in Iraq is at the request of the Government of Iraq, and, having regard to the letters from the Iraqi Prime Minister and the U.S. Secretary of State annexed to the resolution, reaffirms the authorization of the multinational force as set forth in Resolution 1546 (2004). Decides to extend the force's mandate as set forth in that resolution for an additional 12 months through December 31, 2006. Decides further that the mandate for the multinational force shall be reviewed no later than June 15, 2006, or at the request of the Government of Iraq at any time, and declares that it will terminate this mandate earlier if requested by the Government of Iraq.

Decides to extend until December 31, 2006, the arrangements established in Resolution 1483 (2004) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas, and the arrangements referred to in Resolutions 1483 and

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1546 for the monitoring of the Fund by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board. Decides further that these provisions for the deposit of proceeds in the Fund and for the role of the Board shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than June 15, 2006.

Background: On October 27, 2005, Iraq Prime Minister Ja'afari requested the Security Council to extend for a period of 12 months the mandate of the Multinational Force's mandate, as provided in Resolution 1546, including the tasks and arrangements specified in letters annexed thereto, and to extend the validity of the arrangements for depositing proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board for an additional 12 months.

U.S. Position: In a letter annexed to the resolution, Secretary of State Rice confirmed that the Multinational Force stood ready to continue to fulfill its mandate as set out in Resolution 1546. The United States cosponsored this resolution with Denmark, Japan, Romania, and the United Kingdom. Addressing these issues at this time allowed the newly-elected Iraqi Government time to assume office, address constitutional questions, and consolidate its authority, building towards the day when the Iraqi forces would assume full responsibility for the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq. The Council adopted this resolution unanimously.

LIBERIA

S/Res/1607

June 21

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to renew the measures on diamonds imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of six months. Urges the National Transitional Government of Liberia to intensify its efforts to establish its authority over the diamond-producing areas, and to work towards establishing an official Certificate of Origin regime with a view to joining the Kimberley Process.

Calls on the Government of Liberia urgently to intensify its efforts to reform the Forestry Development Authority, to implement the Liberia Forest Initiative and to implement the Forest Concession Review Committee's recommendations for reform. Emphasizes its concern that the National Transitional Government of Liberia has taken no action to implement its obligation under Resolution 1532 (2004), and calls on the government to take such action immediately. Urges the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to intensify its efforts to assist the Government in re-establishing its authority throughout Liberia and restoring proper administration of natural resources.

Decides to re-establish the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to Resolution 1579 (2004) until December 21, 2005, to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003); assess the impact and effectiveness of the measures imposed by Resolution 1532 (2004); assess the humanitarian and socio-

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economic impact of the measures imposed by Resolution 1521; and report to the Council by December 7, 2005, on all issues listed above.

Background: The Secretary-General's June 7 report detailed progress made towards the goals prescribed in Resolution 1521 (2003), in order for the Council to consider lifting sanctions imposed on Liberia. The report stated that while Liberia had made progress toward these goals, it needed to do more to implement recommendations for reform of the timber and diamond sectors.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution. The United States believed that Liberia needed to establish transparent accounting and auditing mechanisms to ensure that government revenues are not used to fuel conflict, but rather to improve the lives of Liberians.

S/Res/1626

September 19 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that UNMIL shall be extended until March 31, 2006. Authorizes UNMIL to deploy up to 250 UN military personnel to Sierra Leone to provide security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL). Further authorizes a temporary increase in UNMIL's personnel ceiling, to a total of 15,250 UN military personnel, for the period from November 15 to March 31, 2006. Further authorizes UNMIL to deploy an adequate number of military personnel to Sierra Leone, if and when needed, to evacuate UNMIL military personnel deployed to Sierra Leone and officials of the SCSL in the event of a serious security crisis affecting those personnel and the SCSL. Requests the Secretary-General and the Government to conclude an agreement regarding the status of military personnel of UNMIL deployed to Sierra Leone pursuant to this resolution, and decides that, pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement dated October 9, 1990, shall apply provisionally. Supports the Secretary-General's recommendation to return to the ceiling of UN military personnel authorized in Resolution 1509 (2003) by March 31, 2006.

Background: Although Liberia had made great steps in consolidating peace and in implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in August 2003, the peace process faced many challenges. UNMIL was moving towards a new phase of its operations, which would focus on holding free and fair elections in October, as well as the provision of security during elections and in preparation for the installation of the new Government in January 2006.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution.

S/Res/1638

November 11 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the mandate of UNMIL shall include the following additional element: to apprehend and detain former President Charles Taylor in the event of a return to Liberia and to transfer him to Sierra Leone for prosecution before the

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Special Court for Sierra Leone, and to keep the Liberian and Sierra Leonean governments and the Council fully informed.

Background: Former President Charles Taylor resigned and left Liberia in August 2003; he faced a number of charges by the Special Court for Sierra Leone relating to serious violations of international humanitarian law for atrocities allegedly committed during Sierra Leone's decade-long civil war in the 1990s. The Council believed that Taylor's return to Liberia would threaten both Liberia's and international peace and security.

U.S. Position: Believing that Taylor's return to Liberia would be destabilizing, the United States, along with Denmark and the United Kingdom, introduced this resolution. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

S/Res/1647

December 20 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to renew the measures on arms and travel imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) for 12 months, and to renew the measures on diamonds and timber imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) for six months. Decides to review any of the preceding measures at the request of the new Government of Liberia once it reports to the Council that the conditions set out in Resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating the measures have been met and provides the Council with information to justify its assessment. Emphasizes its concern that the National Transitional Government of Liberia took no action to implement its obligations under Resolution 1532 (2004), and calls on the incoming government to take such action immediately.

Further decides to re-establish the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to Resolution 1607 (2005) until June 21, 2006, to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighboring states in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by this resolution; assess the impact and effectiveness of the measures imposed by Resolution 1532 (2004); assess the humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003); and report to the Council through the Committee by June 7, 2006, on all issues listed above.

Background: Upon review of progress made by the Government of Liberia toward achieving the conditions set forth in the above-mentioned resolutions, and upon examination of the report of the UN Panel of Experts dated November 25, 2005, the Council unanimously adopted this resolution to renew the previously imposed measures.

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in adopting this resolution. This vote reflected the U.S. call for security, transparency, and accountability throughout the Liberian economy to ensure that economic revenues do not fuel conflict in the region, but rather support legitimate developmental and governmental agendas.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1583

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until July 31. Calls upon the Government of Lebanon to fully extend and exercise its sole and effective authority throughout the south, including through the deployment of sufficient numbers of armed and security forces, to ensure a calm environment throughout the area, including along the Blue Line, and to exert control over the use of force on its territory and from it.

Reiterates its call on the parties to continue to fulfill the commitments they have given to respect fully the entire withdrawal line as set out in the Secretary-General's June 16, 2000, report, to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL.

Condemns all acts of violence, including the recent incidents across the Blue Line that have resulted in the killing and wounding of UN military observers; expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the sea, land, and continuing air violations of the withdrawal line; and urges the parties to put an end to these violations, to refrain from any act or provocation that could further escalate the tension, and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the UNIFIL and other UN personnel.

Expresses its intention to review the mandate and structures of UNIFIL at the end of the present mandate and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report recommendations in this regard, taking into account the prevailing situation on the ground, the activities actually performed by the Force in its area of operation, and its contribution towards the remaining task of restoring international peace and security.

Background: The Security Council established UNIFIL with Resolution 425 (1978) to confirm Israel's withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, help the Lebanese Government regain its authority over the area, and restore international peace and security. In July 2000, Israel withdrew its forces from Lebanon and the Secretary-General declared that UNIFIL had completed the first two parts of its mandate; the mission was now focused on the remaining element, restoring international peace and security in the region.

While the Blue Line was relatively quiet between July 2004 and January 2005, violent incidents occurred on January 9 and 17, resulting in the wounding of six people, and the death of an Israeli soldier. Lebanon also asserted that the Blue Line in the Shab'a Farms area just south of the Line was not valid despite previous Council resolutions stating otherwise.

U.S. Position: The United States joined the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously and issued an explanation of vote. While the United States believed that UNIFIL continued to play a critical role in attempting to maintain stability in southern Lebanon, it also wanted to emphasize Lebanon's responsibility for ensuring a calm environment throughout all its territory.

S/Res/1595

April 7

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish an international independent investigation Commission (the Commission) based in Lebanon to assist the Lebanese authorities with their investigation of all aspects of the February 14, 2005, terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon, that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and others, including to help identify its perpetrators, sponsors, organizers, and accomplices. Reiterates its call on the Lebanese Government to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of the bombing and calls upon it to ensure that the findings and conclusions of the Commission's investigation are taken into account fully.

Decides that, to ensure the Commission's effectiveness in the discharge of its duties, the Commission shall enjoy the full cooperation of the Lebanese authorities; have the authority to collect any additional information and evidence, both documentary and physical, pertaining to this terrorist act; enjoy freedom of movement throughout the Lebanese territory; and be provided with the facilities necessary to perform its functions. Directs the Commission to determine procedures for carrying out its investigation, taking into account the Lebanese law and judicial procedures. Requests the Commission to complete its work within three months of the date on which it commenced its fully operations.

Requests the Secretary-General to undertake without delay the steps, measures, and arrangements necessary for the speedy establishment and full functioning of the Commission. Calls upon all states and all parties to cooperate fully with the Commission. Authorizes the Secretary-General, if necessary, to extend the Commission's operation for a further period not exceeding three months and requests that he inform the Security Council accordingly. Requests the Secretary-General to update orally the Security Council on the progress of the Commission every two months during the operations of the Commission or more frequently as needed.

Background: On February 14, 2005, a bomb exploded in Beirut, Lebanon, killing former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and others. The Secretary-General dispatched a Mission of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances, causes, and consequences of the Beirut bombing. The Mission discovered that the Lebanese Government's investigation was flawed and that its credibility among Lebanese was compromised. The Mission concluded that an independent, international investigation would be needed.

U.S. Position: The United States believed that the Mission report raised serious and troubling allegations and strongly supported the establishment of an independent, international commission to conduct and investigation. Wanting to see those responsible for this heinous act and their sponsors brought to justice as soon as possible, the United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

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S/Res/1605

June 10

15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until December 31, 2005.

Background: UNDOF monitors the implementation of the 1974 disengagement between Israel and Syria in the Golan Heights. The Secretary-General's July 17 report on UNDOF recommended an extension of the mandate for a further six-month period. Although the area of operations of UNDOF [Israel-Syria sector] remained generally quiet, the report recommended an extension due to the very tense nature of the situation in the Middle East.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1614

July 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until January 31, 2006. Calls upon the Government of Lebanon to fully extend and exercise its sole and effective authority throughout the south, including through the deployment of sufficient numbers of Lebanese armed and security forces, to ensure a calm environment throughout the area, including along the Blue Line, and to exert control over the use of force on and from its territory across the Blue Line.

Reiterates its call on the parties to continue to fulfill the commitments they have given to respect fully the entire withdrawal line as set out in the Secretary-General's June 16, 2000, report and to exercise utmost restraint. Also reiterates its call on the parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL. Condemns all acts of violence, including the recent incidents across the Blue Line that have resulted in deaths and injuries on both sides; expresses great concern about the serious breaches, by sea, land, and continuing air violations, of the withdrawal line. Urges the parties to put an end to these violations, refrain from any act or provocation that could further escalate the tension, and abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the UNIFIL and other UN personnel.

Background: The Security Council established UNIFIL with Resolution 425 (1978) to confirm Israel's withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, help the Lebanese Government regain its authority over the area, and restore international peace and security. In July 2000, Israel withdrew its forces from Lebanon and the Secretary-General declared that UNIFIL had completed the first two parts of its mandate. The mission was now focused on the remaining element, restoring international peace and security in the region.

U.S. Position: The United States, along with the United Kingdom, France, and Greece, sponsored this resolution. The Council adopted the resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1636

October 31

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, takes note with extreme concern of the Commission's conclusion that there is converging evidence pointing at the involvement of both Lebanese and Syrian officials in the February 14, 2005, terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon, and that it is difficult to envisage a scenario whereby such a complex assassination could have been carried out without their knowledge. Decides that all individuals designated by the Commission or the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organizing, or perpetrating of this terrorist act, upon notification of such designation to and agreement of the sanctions committee established by this resolution, shall be subject to the following measures: all states shall take the measures necessary to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of such individuals; and all states shall freeze all economic resources that are on their territories that are owned or controlled by such individuals, ensure that no economic resources are made available by their nationals to or for the benefit of such individuals, and cooperate fully in accordance with applicable law with any international investigations related to the assets or financial transactions of such individuals.

Decides to establish a Security Council committee to register as subject to the sanctions any individual designated by the Commission or the Government of Lebanon, to approve exceptions to the sanctions on a case-by-case basis, and to register the removal of an individual from the scope of the sanctions.

Determines that the involvement of any state in this terrorist act would constitute a serious violation by that state of its obligations to work to prevent and refrain from supporting terrorism, and that it would amount also to a serious violation of its obligation to respect the sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon. Insists that Syria not interfere in Lebanese domestic affairs, refrain from any attempt aimed at destabilizing Lebanon, and respect scrupulously the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and political independence Lebanon.

Commends the Lebanese authorities for the courageous decisions already taken in relation to the inquiry, in particular the arrest and indictment of former Lebanese security officials suspected of involvement in this terrorist act, and encourages the Lebanese authorities to persist in their efforts.

Takes note with extreme concern also of the Commission's conclusion that, while Syrian authorities have cooperated in form but not in substance with the Commission, several Syrian officials tried to mislead the Commission by giving false or inaccurate information, and determines that Syria's continued lack of cooperation to the inquiry would constitute a serious violation of its obligations under Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1566 (2004), and 1595 (2005). Takes note of the recent statement by Syria regarding its intention to cooperate with the Commission and expects it to implement in full the commitments it is now making. Syria must detain those Syrian officials or

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individuals whom the Commission considers as suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organizing, or perpetrating of this terrorist act, and make them fully available to the Commission. The Commission shall have vis-à-vis Syria the same rights and authorities as regarding Lebanon in Resolution 1595, and Syria must cooperate with the Commission fully and unconditionally on that basis. The Commission shall have the authority to determine the location and modalities for interview of Syrian officials and individuals it deems relevant to the inquiry.

Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to extend the Commission's mandate until December 15, 2005, as authorized by the Security Council in Resolution 1595, and decides that it will extend the mandate further if recommended by the Commission and requested by the Lebanese Government.

Background: As a result of a Mission of Inquiry dispatched by the Secretary-General after the February 14, 2005, bombing that killed former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and 22 others, the initial Lebanese investigation was determined to be flawed. The Security Council established an international commission to investigate the bombing. In its report, the Commission commended subsequent Lebanese efforts in the investigation and its cooperation with the Commission. At the same time, the Commission noted Syria's limited cooperation as well as false and misleading statements by Syrian officials which impeded the investigation and made it difficult to follow leads. The Commission concluded that the investigation was not complete and that a full picture of the assassination would only be reached through an extensive and credible investigation conducted in an open and transparent manner to the full satisfaction of international scrutiny.

U.S. Position: The United States, France, and the United Kingdom submitted this resolution together to compel Syrian cooperation with the international investigation into the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri. The United States believed that Syria must cooperate fully with the investigation and cease its interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. The Syrian Government must take the demands of the international community seriously and respond fully and unconditionally to the UN inquiry. This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Council.

S/Res/1644

December 15 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate for the UN International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIC) for six months. Authorizes the UNIIC to extend technical assistance to the Lebanese Government's investigations into terrorist attacks that have occurred in Lebanon since October 2004. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Lebanese Government on the scope of international assistance needed for the eventual trials of the suspects.

Underscores Syria's commitment to cooperate fully with the Commission. Specifically demands that Syria respond unambiguously and

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immediately in those areas adduced by the Commissioner and that it implement without delay any future request of the Commission.

Background: Resolution 1595 (2005) established an International Independent Investigation Commission to investigate the February bombing as well as other terrorist acts inside Lebanon. The Commission expressed concern about the level of Syrian cooperation with its investigation.

U.S. Position: The United States believed that those responsible for the assassination of former Prime Minister Hariri must be identified and held accountable. Insisting that the international community must ensure that Syria understands that Lebanon should not be intimidated and that Lebanon's sovereignty must be respected, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom introduced this resolution in the Security Council. This measure was adopted unanimously.

S/Res/1648 December 21 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until June 30, 2006.

Background: The Secretary-General's December 7 report on UNDOF recommended an extension of the mandate for a further six-month period. Although the area of operations of UNDOF [Israel-Syria sector] remained generally quiet, the report recommended an extension due to the very tense nature of the situation in the Middle East.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1610 June 30 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) shall be extended for a final period of six months until December 31, 2005, at which point UNAMSIL would close. Urges the Government of Sierra Leone to intensify its efforts to develop an effective, affordable, and sustainable police force, army, penal system, and independent judiciary, so that the government can rapidly take over from UNAMSIL full responsibility for maintaining law and order throughout Sierra Leone, and encourages donors and UNAMSIL to continue to assist the Government in this regard.

Encourages the UN missions in the region to continue their efforts to enhance inter-mission cooperation to prevent the movement of arms and combatants across borders and to implement programs for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration.

Welcomes the efforts undertaken by UNAMSIL to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse

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and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the UN code of conduct. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the security, political, humanitarian and human rights situation in Sierra Leone under close review.

Background: Sierra Leone continued to make further progress towards peace consolidation. The armed forces and the police continued to build their capacities to ensure effective responsibility for the security of Sierra Leone. Consolidation of state authority continued, the local provincial and district councils began to function, and the deployment of the police advanced. Additionally, the continued deployment of UNAMSIL contributed to an overall improvement in security in the border areas.

The situation in Sierra Leone remained fragile, however, and more assistance was required for the country to attain durable stability and long-term national recovery. Despite improvements, the Sierra Leone armed forces and police experienced serious equipment shortfalls and full deployment of the police in the provinces was not attained. Some progress was made in the area of the protection of human rights, but violence against women, sexual exploitation, and discrimination against women in law and in practice remained problematic.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

S/Res/1620

August 31

15(US)-0-0

Requests the Secretary-General to establish the UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) for an initial period of 12 months beginning on January 1, 2006. Requests that UNIOSIL assist the Government of Sierra Leone in building the capacity of state institutions to further address the root causes of conflict; accelerate progress toward the Millennium Development Goals through poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth, and addressing HIV/AIDS; develop a national action plan for human rights; build the capacity of the National Electoral Commission to conduct a free, fair, and credible election in 2007; enhance transparency and accountability of public institutions; strengthen the rule of law and the security sector; promote a culture of public participation by encouraging the development of an independent media; and develop initiatives for the protection and well-being of youth, women, and children. Emphasizes the primary responsibility of the government for the consolidation of peace and security in the country and urges continued support from international donors for the government's efforts in this regard.

In addition, UNIOSIL will liaise with the Sierra Leonian security forces, making recommendations concerning external and internal security threats; coordinate with UN missions and offices and regional organizations in West Africa in dealing with human trafficking, smuggling, and illegal trade; and coordinate with the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

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Background: Sierra Leone had been progressing towards peace consolidation since the end of the conflict in January 2002. Following UNAMSIL’s successful completion of its peacekeeping mandate and subsequent departure, the Government of Sierra Leone demonstrated a need for further UN support to continue consolidating peace by addressing the underlying causes of the conflict, strengthening political and economic institutions, protecting human rights, and re-establishing the rule of law.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

SOMALIA

S/Res/1587 March 15 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, requests the Secretary-General to re-establish within 30 days for a period of six months a Monitoring Group with the mandate to continue to investigate implementation and violations of the arms embargo; make recommendations to strengthen implementation of the embargo; assess Somali actions to fully implement the embargo; and work closely with the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 751 (1992) on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo.

Background: The Security Council, in Resolution 733 (1992), imposed an embargo on “all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.” In Resolution 1519 (2003), it established a Monitoring Group to monitor the embargo and since then renewed the Group’s mandate for periods of six months. The Monitoring Group reported that extremist groups, militias, and some members of Parliament were importing explosives, heavy weapons, and small arms. The Group recommended continued monitoring. The Secretary-General noted in his February 2005 report large-scale violations of the arms embargo and recommended stronger enforcement by member states to enhance overall security in Somalia.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution.

S/Res/1630 October 14 15(US)-0-0

Reiterating the urgent need for Somali leaders to take tangible steps to begin political dialogue; reaffirming its support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his efforts to foster inclusive dialogue, particularly among the leaders of the Transitional Federal Institutions; stressing the need for the Transitional Federal Institutions to continue working towards establishing effective national governance in Somalia; and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, stresses the obligation of all member states to comply fully with the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by Resolution 733

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(1992). Expresses its intention to consider specific actions to improve implementation of and compliance with the arms embargo.

Decides to request the Secretary-General to re-establish, within 30 days, for six months, the Monitoring Group referenced in Resolution 1558 (2004), with a mandate which includes continuing to undertake the tasks outlined in Resolution 1587 (2005); investigate all activities which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations; investigate any means of transport, routes, and facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations; update information on the draft list of individuals and entities who violate the arms embargo within and outside Somalia for possible future measures by the Council; and make recommendations based on its investigations. Additionally, decides to mandate the Group to work closely with the Somalia Sanctions Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo; and assist in identifying areas where the capacities of states in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the embargo.

Background: The October report of the Monitoring Group noted a dramatic rise in the number of arms embargo violations. This increase in violations aggravated political tensions between the portion of the Transitional Federal Government based in the town of Jowhar and a group of opposition Members of Parliament based in Mogadishu, while elevating the threat of widespread violence in central and southern Somalia.

U.S. Position: Concerned about the increase in the number of violations, the United States joined the Council in unanimously adopting this resolution, which extended the Monitoring Group's mandate. In particular, the United States was pleased with the resolution's emphasis on the need for inclusive political dialogue and for the Somali Transitional Federal Institutions to work toward achieving effective national governance.

SUDAN

S/Res/1585

March 10

15(US)-0-0

Recalling its Resolutions 1547 (2004), 1556 (2004), and 1574 (2004), reaffirming its readiness to support the peace process, extends the mandate of the UN Advance Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS) until March 17, 2005.

Background: The Security Council established UNAMIS with Resolution 1547. UNAMIS was a special political mission designed to prepare for a peace support operation following the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement.

U.S. Position: To allow more time to discuss preparations for a full-fledged peacekeeping operation, the United States supported this one-week extension of the mission's mandate.

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S/Res/1588 March 17 15(US)-0-0

Recalling its Resolutions 1547 (2004), 1556 (2004), 1574 (2004), and 1585 (2005), reaffirming its readiness to support the peace process, extends the mandate of UNAMIS until March 24, 2005.

Background: Resolution 1585 expired on March 17, but the Security Council had not adopted a resolution establishing a peacekeeping mission to take the place of UNAMIS. The Security Council adopted this resolution to give them time to resolve issues for a resolution establishing sanctions and a peacekeeping operation.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this one-week extension of the mission's mandate.

S/Res/1590 March 24 15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) for an initial period of six months and further decides that UNMIS will consist of up to 10,000 military personnel and an appropriate civilian component including up to 715 civilian police. Decides that the mandate of UNMIS shall be to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A)), signed in Nairobi, Kenya, on January 9, 2005; facilitate and coordinate humanitarian assistance and the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons; provide humanitarian demining assistance; and contribute towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Sudan, as well as to coordinate international efforts towards the protection of civilians with particular attention to vulnerable groups. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of UNMIS, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security, and freedom of movement of UN personnel, as well as associated personnel throughout Sudan's territory.

Emphasizes that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur, and calls upon the Government of Sudan and the rebel groups, particularly the Justice and Equality Movement and the SPLM/A, to resume the Abuja talks rapidly without preconditions and negotiate in good faith to speedily reach agreement.

Requests that the Secretary-General transfer all functions performed by the special political mission in Sudan to UNMIS, together with staff and logistics of the office as appropriate, on the date when UNMIS is established.

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in UNMIS with the UN zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action in accordance with the Secretary-General's Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to keep the Council informed. Urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action including the conduct of pre-deployment

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awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel.

Reaffirms the importance of appropriate expertise on issues relating to gender in peacekeeping operations and post-conflict peacebuilding in accordance with Resolution 1325 (2000). Recalls the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare. Encourages UNMIS as well as the Sudanese parties to actively address these issues.

Acting under Chapter VII of UN Charter, decides that UNMIS is authorized to take the necessary action to protect UN personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment; ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel, humanitarian workers, joint assessment mechanism, and assessment and evaluation commission personnel; and to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. Requests that the Secretary-General and the Government of Sudan, following appropriate consultation with the SPLM/A, conclude a status of forces agreement within 30 days of adoption of this resolution.

Background: The Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A, parties to the Sudan conflict, began negotiations in 2002, signing a number of protocols since then. On January 9, 2005, the Government of Sudan and the SPLM/A signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Nairobi, Kenya. The signatories would be responsible for the Agreement's implementation, but the Agreement requested assistance and support from the United Nations and the international community.

Responding to a request by the Security Council for a plan to support implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement, the Secretary-General recommended in 2004 deployment of the UN Advance Mission in the Sudan to begin preparations for a peace operation. To continue its peace implementation assistance to the Sudan, the Secretary-General in January 2005 recommended that the Security Council establish an operation in the Sudan to support the peace process; ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel; provide assistance to the Sudan Government in the development of a civil administration; and facilitate provision of humanitarian assistance to all persons in the Sudan who need it.

U.S. Position: The United States drafted this resolution to help consolidate the North-South peace accord signed in Nairobi in January 2005. The peace accord brought an end to the conflict, but the critical issues of sanctions and accountability were still unresolved. These issues were addressed in resolutions 1591 and 1593.

S/Res/1591

March 29

12(US)-0-3 (Algeria,
China, Russia)

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, deplores strongly that the Government of Sudan and rebel forces and all other armed groups in Darfur have failed to comply fully with their commitments and the demands of

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the Council referred to in Resolutions 1556 (2004), 1564 (2004), and 1574 (2004); condemns the continued violations of the April 8, 2004, N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement and the November 9, 2004, Abuja Protocols, including air strikes by the Government of Sudan in December 2004 and January 2005 and rebel attacks on Darfur villages in January 2005, and the failure of the Government to disarm Janjaweed militia and apprehend and bring to justice Janjaweed leaders and their associates who have carried out human rights and international humanitarian law violations and other atrocities; and demands that all parties take immediate steps to fulfill all their commitments to respect the Agreement and Protocols, to facilitate humanitarian assistance, and to cooperate fully with the African Union Mission.

Decides, in light of the failure of all parties to the conflict in Darfur to fulfill their commitments, to establish a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to monitor implementation of the sanctions and to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested member states to discuss sanctions implementation; to request the Secretary-General to appoint a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the sanctions and to coordinate its activities with the African Union Mission in Sudan; that those individuals designated by the Committee shall be subject to targeted sanctions; that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of those persons subject to sanctions; that all states shall freeze all economic resources on their territories on the date of adoption of this resolution that are owned or controlled by the persons subject to sanctions.

Demands that the government immediately cease conducting offensive military flights in and over the Darfur region. Invites the African Union Ceasefire Commission to share pertinent information as appropriate in this regard with the Secretary-General, the Committee, or the Panel of Experts.

Reaffirms the arms embargo imposed by Resolution 1556 (2004) and decides that these measures shall immediately, upon adoption of this resolution, also apply to all the parties to the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in North, South, and West Darfur.

Background: The United States sponsored Resolution 1591, which imposed targeted sanctions (a travel ban and asset freeze) on those individuals who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights laws or other atrocities, violate the ceasefire under Resolution 1556 (2004), or are responsible for any offensive military overflights. The arms embargo covers all nongovernmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in the states of North, Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur, including Janjaweed, combatants in Darfur, the Government of Sudan, and any other belligerents. The resolution created a Sanctions Committee to designate individuals subject to sanctions and a Panel of Experts on Sudan to monitor implementation of the measures.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

U.S. Position: The United States was the sole drafter and sponsor of this resolution. After the peace accord was signed in November 2004, the United States believed that the need for peacekeeping, sanctions, and accountability still remained. The United States believed that sanctions were necessary to pressure the parties to peacefully end the violence and conclude a political settlement. The Security Council adopted this resolution with a vote of 12 to zero, with three abstentions (Algeria, China, and Russia).

S/Res/1593

March 31

11-0-4 (US, Algeria,
Brazil, China)

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to refer the situation in Darfur since July 1, 2002, to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Decides that the Government of Sudan and all other parties to the conflict in Darfur shall cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor and, while recognizing that states not party to the Rome Statute have no obligation under the Statute, urges all states and concerned regional and other international organizations to cooperate fully. Decides that nationals, current or former officials, or personnel from a contributing state which is not a party to the Rome Statute shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of that contributing state for all alleged acts or omissions arising out of or related to operations in Sudan authorized by the Council or the African Union (AU) unless such exclusive jurisdiction has been expressly waived by that contributing state.

Recognizes that none of the expenses incurred in connection with the referral shall be borne by the United Nations and that such costs shall be borne by the parties to the Rome Statute and those states that contribute voluntarily.

Emphasizes the need to promote healing and reconciliation and encourages the creation of institutions, involving all of Sudanese society, such as truth and/or reconciliation commissions, in order to complement judicial processes and thereby reinforce the efforts to restore long-lasting peace.

Invites the ICC Prosecutor to address the Council within three months and every six months thereafter on actions taken pursuant to the resolution.

Background: In 2004, at the request of the Security Council, the Secretary-General established the Darfur Commission of Inquiry to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in Darfur, Sudan. The Commission issued its report on January 25, 2005. The report detailed widespread atrocities committed against civilians, including mass killings; destruction of over 2,000 villages; widespread rape and other violence against women and girls; and attacks on ethnic groups. The Commission reported that the vast majority of attacks on civilians in villages were carried out by the Government of Sudan armed forces and Janjaweed.

U.S. Position: The United States abstained on this resolution. The United States strongly supported bringing to justice those responsible for the crimes and atrocities that occurred in Darfur and to ending the climate of

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impunity there. While the United States believed that the better mechanism for accountability would have been an AU-UN hybrid tribunal in Africa, the United States felt it important that the international community speak with one voice in order to help promote effective accountability. In the case of Darfur, accountability must be seen and pursued at all levels. In particular, the United States believed that a credible domestic accountability mechanism for Darfur must be encouraged and supported. The United States expected the Government of Sudan to comply with UN Security Council resolutions. The U.S. position regarding the ICC in no way reflects any lack of determination to ensure that the perpetrators of abhorrent crimes are fully prosecuted. Instead, it reflects strong U.S. opposition, as a matter of principle, to the ICC's claims of jurisdiction over the nationals, including government officials, of states not party to the Rome Statute, as well as its lack of sufficient safeguards to prevent politicized investigations and prosecutions.

The United States did not agree to the Council's referral of the situation in Darfur to the ICC and abstained on the resolution. The United States decided not to oppose the resolution because of the need for the international community to work together to end the climate of impunity in Sudan, and because the resolution protected from investigation or prosecution U.S. nationals and members of the armed forces of non-state parties.

S/Res/1627

September 23 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) until March 24, 2006. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of UNMIS's mandate, including its work to reinforce the efforts of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to foster peace in Darfur.

Background: Deployment of UNMIS to south Sudan was delayed due to concerns about militia activity there and the non-signage of a status of forces agreement due to logistical problems. However, the ceasefire held and the parties moved ahead with those activities mandated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1651

December 21 15(US)-0-0

Emphasizing the need to respect the provisions of the Charter concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as applicable to UN operations and persons engaged in such operations, and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to Resolution 1591 (2005) until March 29, 2006. Requests the Secretary-General to take the appropriate administrative measures.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

Background: Resolution 1591 (2005) called for the appointment of a Panel of Experts to assist the sanctions committee in overseeing implementation of sanctions measures imposed by Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591. The Panel's mandate was extended for three months to coincide with the review of Resolution 1591.

U.S. Position: Because of its leadership role on Sudan issues and firm commitment to the peace process, the United States drafted this resolution, which the Security Council adopted unanimously.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1598

April 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until October 31, 2005. Affirms the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with MINURSO with regard to the ceasefire.

Calls on member states to consider voluntary contributions to fund Confidence Building Measures that allow for increased contact between separated family members, especially family unification visits.

Looks forward to receiving the results of the comprehensive review of the structure of the administrative and other civilian components of the mission, as outlined in the Secretary-General's April 19 report.

Background: MINURSO had been in place since April 1991 when Morocco and the POLISARIO Front agreed to a ceasefire in their long-running dispute over the status of Western Sahara. However, the parties were at an impasse, which prevented MINURSO from carrying out most of its mandate. In his April 2005 report, the Secretary-General recommended that the mission's military and police numbers be maintained. He noted in his report that a review of MINURSO standard operating procedures had started in order to enhance its monitoring and verification capabilities. The Secretariat was also expected to travel to MINURSO in May to finalize the comprehensive review of the administrative structure and civilian components.

U.S. Position: Supporting UN efforts to reach a mutually acceptable political solution for the future status of the people of Western Sahara, the United States joined the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1634

October 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until April 30, 2006. Reaffirms the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with MINURSO with regard to the ceasefire. Calls on member states to consider voluntary contributions to fund Confidence Building Measures that allow for increased contact between separated family members, especially family unification visits. Welcomes the appointment of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for Western Sahara, Peter van Walsum (The Netherlands).

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Requests him to provide a briefing within three months on the progress of his efforts.

Background: While encouraged by the positive effect of the POLISARIO Front's release of 404 Moroccan prisoners of war, the Secretary-General noted in his October 2005 report the overall tense situation in the region. In view of the prevailing situation, he believed that MINURSO played an important stabilizing and ceasefire monitoring role on the ground and recommended that its mandate be extended.

U.S. Position: As Chair of the Friends of Western Sahara (comprised of the United States, France, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom), the United States drafted this resolution. The request for a briefing by the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy was meant to convey the Security Council's interest in encouraging progress towards a solution. The Council adopted this resolution unanimously.

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

S/Res/1612

July 26

15(US)-0-0

Strongly condemns the recruitment and use of child soldiers by parties to armed conflict in violation of international obligations and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict. Requests the Secretary-General to implement without delay the monitoring and reporting mechanism taking into account the findings and recommendations of an independent review on the implementation of the mechanism. Stresses that the implementation of the mechanism will be undertaken only for the specific purpose of ensuring the protection of children affected by armed conflict and shall not prejudice or imply a decision by the Security Council as to whether or not to include a situation on its agenda.

Welcomes the initiatives taken by the UN Children's Fund and other UN entities to gather information on the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and on other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict and invites the Secretary-General to take account of these initiatives during the initial phase of implementation of the mechanism. Urges member states, UN entities, regional and subregional organizations, and other parties, to take measures to control illicit subregional and cross-border activities harmful to children.

Decides to establish a working group of the Security Council consisting of all Council members to review the reports of the mechanism, review progress in the development and implementation of the action plans, and consider other relevant information presented to it. Decides further that the working group shall make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

Recalls Resolution 1539 (2004) and reaffirms its intention to consider imposing, through country-specific resolutions, targeted and graduated measures, such as a ban on the export and supply of small arms and light weapons, against parties to situations of armed conflict which are on the Security Council's agenda and are in violation of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that, in all his reports on country-specific situations, the protection of children is included as a specific aspect of the report, and expresses its intention to give its full attention to the information provided therein when dealing with those situations on its agenda.

Welcomes the efforts undertaken by UN peacekeeping operations to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and, to ensure full compliance of their personnel with the UN code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of misconduct involving their personnel.

Expresses serious concern regarding the lack of progress in development and implementation of the action plans called for in Resolution 1539 (2004) and calls on the parties concerned to develop and implement action plans without further delay, in close collaboration with UN peacekeeping missions and UN country teams. Stresses the responsibility of UN peacekeeping missions and UN country teams to ensure effective follow-up to Security Council resolutions, ensure a coordinated response concerns about children and armed conflict, and monitor and report to the Secretary-General.

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights, and well-being of children affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into all peace processes, peace agreements, and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programs.

Background: In 2004, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to devise a monitoring and reporting mechanism to provide information on grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict. The Secretary-General's February 2005 report outlines the mechanism, which would use the expertise from the UN system, regional organizations, and nongovernmental organizations in order to provide timely, objective, and reliable information on the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The report also noted continued violations of relevant provisions of applicable international law relating to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict in 2005. In view of these violations, the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council take targeted and concrete measures where insufficient or no progress had been made by parties named in the lists

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annexed to his reports. Parties to conflict continued to abuse children in Afghanistan, Burma, Burundi, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Northern Ireland, the occupied Palestinian territory, Philippines, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution, because it recognized the consequences suffered by children affected by armed conflict. The United States also urged the United Nations, Security Council, and governments of all UN member states to continue to focus on the issue of children and armed conflict.

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACEBUILDING

S/Res/1625

September 14 15(US)-0-0

Expresses its determination to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in preventing armed conflicts and to monitor closely situations of potential armed conflict. Affirms its determination to strengthen UN conflict prevention capacities by assessing regularly the developments in regions at risk of armed conflict and encouraging the Secretary-General to provide information to the Council on such developments pursuant to the UN Charter; promoting the follow-up of the Secretary-General's preventive-diplomacy initiatives; supporting regional mediation initiatives in close consultation with regional and subregional organizations concerned; supporting regional and subregional capacities for early warning to help them in working out appropriate mechanisms to enable prompt action in reaction to early warning indicators; taking measures to combat illicit trade of arms in all its aspects and the use of mercenaries; helping to enhance durable institutions conducive to peace, stability, and sustainable development; and supporting efforts of African states to build independent and reliable national judicial institutions.

Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Council regular reports and analysis of developments in regions of potential armed conflicts, particularly in Africa, and as appropriate a presentation of ongoing preventive-diplomacy initiatives; assist countries at risk of armed conflict in performing strategic conflict risk assessments, in implementing the measures agreed by the concerned countries, in enhancing national dispute management capacities, and in addressing the root causes of armed conflict; and promote coordination with regional conflict management machinery in Africa which would provide the Security Council with additional reliable and timely information to facilitate rapid decision-making.

Stresses the importance of establishing effective comprehensive strategies of conflict prevention, focused on averting negative developments in the security, economic, social, and humanitarian sectors and in the field of governance and human rights in countries which are facing crises, with special attention to the following: developing quick win activities to prevent conflicts arising from competition for economic resources and to monitoring tension arising from economic and social issues; encouraging UN regional offices to

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

facilitate the implementation of strategies aimed at curbing illicit cross-border activities; strengthening the capacities of civil society groups, including women's groups, working to promote a culture of peace, and to mobilize donors to support those efforts; developing policy measures to foster good governance and the protection of human rights in order to strengthen weakened or collapsed governance mechanisms and to end the culture of impunity; and promoting the fairness and transparency of electoral processes.

Stresses the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, particularly to programs of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, as well as the effective and sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants. Reaffirms its determination to take action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and high-value commodities in areas where it contributes to the outbreak, escalation, or continuation of armed conflict.

Encourages all African states to adhere to the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defense Pact adopted in Abuja on January 31, 2005, and to sign where appropriate subregional pacts on peace, security, democracy, good governance, and development, and calls on the UN system and the international community to support the implementation of the pacts. Encourages also African countries to continue to work closely with the UN Secretariat and UN regional offices in the implementation of measures aimed at security peace, security, stability, democracy, and sustainable development consistent with the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Background: In September 2005, the United Nations hosted a world summit to bring together world leaders to make decisions on global threats and reforming the United Nations. The Security Council addressed threats to international peace and security by adopting this resolution reinforcing the need for all states to participate in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa.

U.S. Position: The United States reaffirmed its commitment to the prevention of unjust armed conflict by cosponsoring this resolution with Algeria, Benin, and Tanzania. The Security Council adopted this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1631

October 17

15(US)-0-0

Expresses its determination to take appropriate steps to further development of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, consistent with Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and invites regional and subregional organizations that have a capacity for conflict prevention or peacekeeping to place such capacities in the framework of the UN Standby Arrangements System. Stresses the importance for the United Nations of developing regional and subregional organizations' ability to deploy peacekeeping forces rapidly in support of UN peacekeeping operations or

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other Security Council-mandated operations, and welcomes relevant initiatives taken in this regard. Reiterates the need to encourage regional cooperation, including through the involvement of regional and subregional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, and to include, where appropriate, specific provisions to this aim in future mandates of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations authorized by the Security Council. Recommends better communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations through liaison officers and holding of consultations at all appropriate levels.

Urges all states and relevant international organizations to contribute to strengthening the capacity of regional and subregional organizations, in particular of African regional and subregional organizations, in conflict prevention and crisis management, and in post-conflict stabilization, including through the provision of human, technical, and financial assistance, and welcomes in this regard the establishment by the European Union of the Peace Facility for Africa.

Welcomes the efforts undertaken by its subsidiary bodies with responsibilities in counterterrorism to foster cooperation with regional and subregional organizations. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by an increasing number of regional and subregional organizations in the fight against terrorism. Urges all relevant regional and subregional organizations to enhance the effectiveness of their counterterrorism efforts within their respective mandates, including with a view to develop their capacity to help member states in their efforts to tackle threats to international peace and security posed by acts of terrorism.

Reiterates the obligation for regional organizations to keep the Security Council fully informed of their activities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Background: The Security Council first discussed cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining peace and security in Africa in 1997. The United Nations expanded its focus to discuss the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations worldwide. The United Nations reviewed developments on this issue during six high-level meetings July 25–26, 2005, between the United Nations and regional and other intergovernmental organizations and during the World Summit.

This resolution was intended to bring more focus and organization to the relationship between the Council and regional organizations. An enhanced relationship between the Council and regional agencies might improve the Council's alertness to local disputes and potential conflicts in order to prevent their escalation.

U.S. Position: Because the Security Council has primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, the United

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

States was interested in exploring ways to enhance coordination between the Council and regional agencies. These regional organizations, working with the United Nations, would contribute to peacekeeping, strengthen and reinforce democracy and human rights, counterterrorism and transnational crime, and support economic development. The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1645

December 20 15(US)-0-0

Decides, in accordance with Articles 7, 22, and 29 of the UN Charter, with a view to operationalizing the World Summit decision, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body. Also decides that the following shall be the main purposes of the Commission: to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities, and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery.

Decides that the Commission shall have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, comprising seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected by the Security Council; seven members of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), elected from regional groups by ECOSOC; five top providers of assessed contributions to UN budgets and of voluntary contributions to UN funds, programs, and agencies, selected by and among the 10 top providers; five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions, selected by and among the 10 top providers; and seven additional members elected by the General Assembly. Emphasizes that a member state can only be selected from one category at any one time. Decides that members shall serve for renewable terms of two years. Decides that the Commission shall act in all matters on the basis of consensus of its members.

Decides that the Organizational Committee shall establish the Commission's agenda based on requests for advice from the Security Council, ECOSOC, the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, and member states in exceptional circumstances on the verge of lapsing or relapsing into conflict and which are not on the Security Council's agenda. Underlines that in post-conflict situations on the agenda of the Security Council with which it is actively seized, in particular when there is a UN-mandated peacekeeping mission on the ground or under way and given the primary responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the main

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purpose of the Commission will be to provide advice to the Council at its request.

Decides that country-specific meetings of the Commission, upon invitation of the Organizational Committee, shall include as members representatives from the country under consideration; countries in the region engaged in the post-conflict process and other countries that are involved in relief efforts and/or political dialogue, as well as relevant regional and subregional organizations; major financial, troop, and civilian police contributors involved in the recovery effort; senior UN representatives in the field and other relevant UN representatives; and such regional and international financial institutions as may be relevant. Decides that representatives from the Secretary-General, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and other institutional donors shall be invited to participate in all meetings of the Commission. Emphasizes that the Commission shall work in cooperation with national or transitional authorities in the country under consideration with a view to ensuring national ownership of the peacebuilding process. Notes the importance of participation of regional and local actors, and stresses the importance of adopting flexible working methods, including the use of videoconferencing and meetings outside of New York, in order to provide for the active participation of those most relevant to the deliberations of the Commission.

Decides that the Commission shall make the outcome of its discussions and recommendations publicly available as UN documents. Invites all relevant UN bodies and other bodies and actors to take action on the Commission's advice.

Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to establish a small peacebuilding support office to support the Commission. Also reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities availability of appropriate financing for recovery.

Notes that the Commission shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly shall hold an annual debate to review the report. Decides that the arrangements set out in this resolution will be reviewed in five years to ensure that they are appropriate to fulfill the agreed functions of the Commission.

Background: On September 14–16, 2005, world leaders met at UN headquarters to take action on a number of global challenges as part of a thorough reform effort. Participants recognized the need for a coordinated, coherent, and integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding to achieve sustainable peace, since nearly half the countries emerging from conflict were relapsing within five years. The Commission would provide advice to the Security Council and other UN bodies and organs to help prevent such lapses.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

On December 20, both the Security Council and the General Assembly adopted this resolution.

U.S. Position: The United States was pleased to support the concurrent resolutions in the Security Council and the General Assembly. In his statement to the Council, the U.S. representative noted that the resolution emphasized that the Commission must take into account the primary responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security by ensuring that the Council is aware of all the elements that are essential to achieving sustainable peace in a given nation. The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1646 December 20 13(US)-0-2(Argentina,
Brazil)

Decides pursuant to Resolution 1645 that the permanent members of the Security Council shall be members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and that, in addition, the Council shall select annually two of its elected members to participate in the Organizational Committee. Decides that the Commission's annual report shall also be submitted to the Security Council for an annual debate.

Background: Resolution 1645 provided that seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, would be part of the standing Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution.

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

S/Res/1581 January 18 15(US)-0-0

Expressing its expectation that the extension of the terms of office of the temporary judges concerned will contribute towards ensuring the implementation of the Completion Strategy, takes note of the intention of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to finish the *Hadžihanović* case before the end of September 2005, the *Halilović* case before the end of October 2005, the *Orić* and *Limaj* cases before the end of November 2005, and the *Krajišnik* case before the end of April 2006.

Background: The temporary judges' terms of office were scheduled to expire in June and judges could not be re-elected. This resolution extended the terms of the temporary judges hearing the *Hadžihanović*, *Orić*, *Limaj*, and *Krajišnik* cases so that they could finish these cases and keep the Completion Strategy on track. The judge hearing the *Halilović* case would be appointed as a temporary judge whose term would also expire in June. This resolution extended the term of that judge as well.

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U.S. Position: The United States supports the Completion Strategy and therefore joined the rest of the Security Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1597

April 20

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to amend article 13 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and to replace it with the provision included in the resolution. Decides further to extend the deadline for nominations of temporary judges under the amended provision of the Statute.

Background: The Security Council established the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia by Resolution 827 (1993). The amendment would allow temporary judges to run for re-election.

U.S. Position: The United States joined the Council in unanimously adopting this resolution.

S/Res/1613

July 26

15(US)-0-0

Having considered the nominations for temporary judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General, forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with the Statute of the International Tribunal: Mr. Tanvir Bashir Ansari (Pakistan), Mr. Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago), Mr. Frans Bauduin (The Netherlands), Mr. Giancarlo Roberto Belleli (Italy), Mr. Ishaq Usman Bello (Nigeria), Mr. Ali Nawaz Chowhan (Pakistan), Mr. Pedro David (Argentina), Mr. Ahmad Farawati (Syria), Ms. Elizabeth Gwaunza (Zimbabwe), Mr. Burton Hall (the Bahamas), Mr. Frederick Harhoff (Denmark), Mr. Frank Höpfel (Austria), Ms. Tsvetana Kamenova (Bulgaria), Mr. Muhammad Muzammal Khan (Pakistan), Mr. Uldis Kinis (Latvia), Mr. Raimo Lahti (Finland), Ms. Flavia Lattanzi (Italy), Mr. Antoine Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Mr. Jawdat Naboty (Syria), Ms. Janet Nosworthy (Jamaica), Ms. Chioma Egundu Nwosu-Iheme (Nigeria), Ms. Prisca Matimba Nyambe (Zambia), Ms. Michèle Picard (France), Mr. Brynmore Pollard (Guyana), Mr. Árpád Prandler (Hungary), Ms. Kimberly Prost (Canada), Mr. Sheikh Abdul Rashid (Pakistan), Ms. Vonimbolana Rasoazanany (Madagascar), Mr. Ole Bjørn Støle (Norway), Mr. Krister Thelin (Sweden), Mr. Klaus Tolksdorf (Germany), Mr. Stefan Trechsel (Switzerland), Mr. Abubakar Bashir Wali (Nigeria), and Mr. Tan Sri Dato Lamin Haji Mohd Yunus (Malaysia).

Background: As required by the Tribunal Statute, the President of the Security Council transmitted this list of candidates to the General Assembly. The Assembly would then elect 27 judges from the list.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

S/Res/1629

September 30 15(US)-0-0

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Security Council from the Secretary-General decides that notwithstanding article 12 of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and notwithstanding that Judge Christine Van Den Wyngaert's elected term as a permanent judge of the Tribunal will only begin on November 17, 2005, she be assigned as a permanent judge to the *Mrksic* et al. case which is due to commence on October 3.

Background: Judge Van Den Wyngaert, a temporary judge, was elected to serve as a permanent judge. She was assigned early to hear a case as a permanent judge so that commencement of the trial would not be delayed.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

TERRORISM

S/Res/1611

July 7 15(US)-0-0

Condemns without reservation the terrorist attacks in London on July 7, 2005, and regards any act of terrorism as a threat to peace and security. Urges all states, in accordance with their obligations under Resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate actively in efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these barbaric acts.

Expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of these terrorist attacks and their families, and to the people and Government of the United Kingdom. Expresses its utmost determination to combat terrorism.

Background: On July 7, four bombs went off in London, killing over 30 people.

U.S. Position: Condemning the terrorist attacks, the United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1617

July 29 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that all states shall take measures as imposed by Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), and 1390 (2002) with respect to al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them as referred to in the list created pursuant to Resolutions 1267 and 1333 (the Consolidated List). Decides to review these measures with a view to their possible further strengthening in 17 months, or sooner if necessary. Further decides that acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking, or entity is "associated with" al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, or the Taliban include the following: participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of; supplying, selling, or transferring arms and related

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material to; recruiting for; or otherwise supporting acts or activities of al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, or the Taliban. Decides that, when proposing names for the Consolidated List, states shall act in accordance with Resolution 1526 (2004) and henceforth also shall provide to the 1267 Committee a statement of case describing the basis of the proposal. Requests relevant states to inform in writing where possible individuals and entities included in the Consolidated List of the measures imposed on them, the Committee's guidelines, and the listing and delisting procedures. Decides that the statement of case submitted by the designating states may be used by the Committee in responding to queries from member states whose nations, residents, or entities have been included on the Consolidated List. Calls on all member states to report by March 1, 2006, to the Committee on specific actions that they have taken to implement the measures outlined earlier.

Strongly urges all member states to implement the comprehensive, international standards embodied in the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and the FATF Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing.

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to increase cooperation between the United Nations and Interpol in order to provide the Committee with better tools to fulfill its mandate more effectively and to give member states better tools to implement the measures referred to above. Urges all member states to ensure that stolen and lost passports and other travel documents are invalidated as soon as possible and share information on those documents with other member states through the Interpol database. Reiterates the need for ongoing close cooperation and exchange of information among the Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), and the non-proliferation committee established pursuant Resolution 1540 (2004).

Requests the Committee to consider visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures referred to above. Reminds the Committee of its responsibilities as outlined in Resolutions 1455 (2003) and 1526 (2004), and calls upon the Committee to provide the Council no later than July 31, 2006, an update of the written assessment referred to in Resolution 1526 of actions taken by member states to implement the measures described above.

Decides to extend the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team under the direction of the Committee for a period of 17 months, whose mandate includes the following: to collate, assess, monitor, and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures mentioned above; to submit a comprehensive program of work to the Committee for its approval and review; to submit in writing three comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee on implementation by states of the measures; to analyze reports submitted by states pursuant to Resolution 1455; to work closely and share information with the CTC's Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate and the 1540 Committee's group of

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experts to identify areas of convergence and to help facilitate concrete coordination among the three committees; to develop a plan to assist the Committee with addressing non-compliance with the measures referred to above; to present the Committee with recommendations to assist member states with the implementation of the above-mentioned measures; to encourage member states to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the Consolidated List, as instructed by the Committee; and to study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of al-Qaida and the Taliban and the best measures to confront it.

Background: This is a follow-on resolution to Resolution 1267 (1999) and successor resolutions, which imposed sanctions against those associated with al-Qaida/Taliban. The Monitoring Team was originally established by Security Council Resolution 1363 (2001) to oversee the implementation of the sanctions imposed by Resolutions 1267 and 1333. This resolution accomplished the following goals: clarified the phrase “associated with” to encompass a wide range of those assisting the Taliban and al-Qaida; clarified the type of information the Council and the 1267 Committee seek from states when new names are proposed for inclusion on the Consolidated List; increased transparency by including a request for a statement of case from states submitting names for inclusion on the Consolidated List; increased cooperation among the 1267 Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, and the 1540 (non-proliferation) Committee; and underscored the importance of best practices by urging adherence to the FATF’s standards.

U.S. Position: Working closely with the other Council members, the United States clarified aspects of previous resolutions. The United States believes that this resolution will improve the international community’s efforts to combat terrorism by acknowledging the evolution of al-Qaida as a less formal structure, by more clearly identifying individuals and entities subject to UN sanctions, by endorsing an effective set of standards and practices for implementing the financial sanctions imposed on them, and by facilitating cooperation among various counterterrorism committees and bodies. The Security Council adopted this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1618

August 4

15(US)-0-0

Condemns without reservation and in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks that have taken place in Iraq, and regards any act of terrorism as a threat to peace and security. Takes note particularly of the shameless and horrific attacks in recent weeks which have resulted in over 100 deaths, including 32 children, employees of the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq, and a member and an expert advisor of the Commission charged with drafting a permanent constitution for a new, democratic Iraq, Mijbil Sheikh Isa and Dhamin Hussin. Further notes with great concern that attacks on foreign diplomats in Iraq have increased in number, and have resulted in the murder or kidnapping of such diplomats.

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Affirms that acts of terrorism must not be allowed to disrupt Iraq's political and economic transition currently taking place, including the constitutional drafting process and its referendum. Expresses its utmost determination to combat terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the UN Charter.

Reaffirms the obligations of member states under Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), and 1617 (2005) and other relevant international obligations with respect, among other things, to terrorist activities in and from Iraq or against its citizens, and specifically strongly urges member states to prevent the transit of terrorists to and from Iraq, arms for terrorists, and financing that would support terrorists. Re-emphasizes the importance of strengthening the cooperation of the countries in the region. Urges all states to cooperate actively in efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these barbaric acts.

Background: In July, there was an upsurge in violence in Iraq which threatened to destabilize Iraq's constitutional processes. This resolution reaffirmed states' obligations under various counterterrorism-related resolutions.

U.S. Position: The United States, highlighting the critical importance of cooperation among all member states to halt the flow of terrorists, weapons, and terrorist financing to Iraq, cosponsored this resolution with the United Kingdom and Romania. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the Council.

S/Res/1624

September 14 15(US)-0-0

Calls upon all states to adopt such measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts; prevent such conduct; and deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct.

Calls upon all states to cooperate, among other things, to strengthen the security of their international borders, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, and to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures with a view to preventing those guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or terrorist acts from entering their territory.

Calls upon all states to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, and to take all measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent the subversion of

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educational, cultural, and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters.

Stresses that states must ensure that any measures taken to implement the measures in this resolution comply with all of their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law. Calls upon all states to report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the steps that they have taken to implement this resolution.

Background: In September 2005, the United Nations hosted a world summit to bring together world leaders to make decisions on global threats and reforming the United Nations. Members of the Security Council, at the Head of State or Government level, addressed threats to international peace and security, and adopted this resolution reinforcing the need for all states to fight the global threat of terrorism.

U.S. Position: The United States reaffirmed its commitment to fight terrorism by joining the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 71 draft resolutions introduced in 2005. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are identified by the resolution number (if the resolution was adopted) in parentheses or in a footnote.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	70	0	1 (1593)
Algeria	69	0	2 (1591, 1593)
Argentina	70	0	1 (1646)
Benin	71	0	0
Brazil	69	0	2 (1593, 1646)
China	69	0	2 (1591, 1593)
Denmark	71	0	0
France	71	0	0
Greece	71	0	0
Japan	71	0	0
Philippines	71	0	0
Romania	71	0	0
Russia	70	0	1 (1591)
Tanzania	71	0	0
United Kingdom	71	0	0

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In the following table, the 70 Security Council votes on which the United States voted Yes or No are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes for the General Assembly in this report (Sections III and IV). Voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Resolutions adopted without a vote are included as Yes votes. Security Council members are ranked by voting coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes. When the number of votes is the same, members are ranked alphabetically. Because abstentions reduce the number of identical votes, they lower the rank order of those countries that abstain. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Benin	70	0	0	100%
Denmark	70	0	0	100%
France	70	0	0	100%
Greece	70	0	0	100%
Japan	70	0	0	100%
Philippines	70	0	0	100%
Romania	70	0	0	100%
Tanzania	70	0	0	100%
United Kingdom	70	0	0	100%
Algeria	69	0	1	100%
Argentina	69	0	1	100%
Brazil	69	0	1	100%
China	69	0	1	100%
Russia	69	0	1	100%
Average	69.6	0	0.4	100%

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