

IV - SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five Permanent Members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the Security Council in 2001 was composed of Bangladesh, Colombia, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Norway, Singapore, Tunisia, and Ukraine. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year and compares it with the previous 13 years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes	Presidential Statements
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
1989	69	25	20	5	17
1988	55	26	20	6	8

The Security Council in 2001 was again heavily engaged in the international community's efforts to resolve conflicts. Much of the Council's attention was focused on Africa (20 resolutions), the Middle East (9 resolutions, including the 2 vetoed), Afghanistan (4 resolutions), and international terrorism (3 resolutions). The Council also adopted resolutions on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, East Timor, Georgia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Yugoslavia.

Each Council resolution is described below.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council during the year are listed and described below. They are organized by topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes/No/Abstain), with the U.S. vote indicated, and a summary description. The descriptions, which include key elements of the resolutions, are composed of excerpts from the resolution language; "Security Council" is the subject of the verbs. The U.S. position, giving the U.S. view and reasoning at the time the resolution was adopted, is in the paragraph following the description.

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1363 July 30 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: stresses the obligation of all member states to comply with the measures imposed by Resolution 1267 (1999); welcomes the report of the Committee of Experts established pursuant to Resolution 1333 (2000); asks the Secretary General to establish, within 30 days, a mechanism to (a) monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by the above stated resolutions, (b) offer assistance to states bordering Afghanistan, and (c) collate, assess, verify, report, and make recommendations regarding violations of these resolutions; decides that the monitoring mechanism should comprise: (a) a Monitoring Group of up to five experts in New York to monitor implementation of all measures imposed by the resolutions, and (b) a Sanctions Enforcement Support Team, under coordination of the Monitoring Group; urges all states to take immediate steps to strengthen and enforce, through legislative or administrative acts, the prevention and punishment of violations of these resolutions; affirms that a trust fund will be created for contributions to the monitoring mechanism; and expresses the intention to review the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolutions.

The United States supported this resolution because it establishes a monitoring mechanism to assist UN members to enforce an arms embargo and other sanctions against the Taliban and freeze al Qaeda financial assets. The United States also supported inclusion in the resolution of the call on countries to adopt domestic legislation to improve enforcement of sanctions.

S/Res/1378 November 14 15(US)-0-0

Recognizes the urgency of the security and political situation in Afghanistan; condemns the Taliban for allowing Afghanistan to be used as a base for the export of terrorism by the al Qaeda network and other terrorist groups and for providing safe haven to Usama bin Laden, al Qaeda, and others associated

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with them, and supports the efforts of the Afghan people to replace the Taliban regime; expresses strong support for the efforts of the Afghan people to establish a new and transitional administration leading to the formation of a new government, both of which should be broad-based, multi-ethnic, and fully representative of all the Afghan people, should respect the human rights of all Afghan people, and should respect Afghanistan's international obligations, including full cooperation in international efforts to combat terrorism and illicit drug trafficking; calls on member states to provide support for such an administration and government; and encourages member states to support efforts to ensure the safety and security of areas of Afghanistan no longer under Taliban control.

The United States supported this resolution aimed at backing the efforts of UN Special Representative Brahimi to convene Afghan parties to form a representative interim authority following the collapse of the Taliban. The United States called on Afghans to avoid retribution and urged the international community to increase the flow of humanitarian assistance.

S/Res/1383

December 6

15(US)-0-0

Determines to help the people of Afghanistan bring an end to the tragic conflicts in that country and to promote national reconciliation, lasting peace, and respect for human rights, as well as to cooperate with the international community to put an end to the use of Afghanistan as a base for terrorism; welcomes the signature in Bonn on December 5 of the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan pending reestablishment of permanent government institutions; endorses the Agreement; calls on all Afghan groups to implement the Agreement in full, in particular through full cooperation with the Interim Authority due to take office on December 22, 2001; and calls on donors, in coordination with the Special Representative of the Secretary General, UN agencies, and Afghan groups, to assist with the rehabilitation, recovery, and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The United States favored adoption of this resolution endorsing the Bonn Agreement among Afghan factions, in which they formed a representative, multi-ethnic Interim Authority, which will give way to a Transitional Authority after the Afghans have met in a traditional assembly, the Loya Jirga. The Bonn Agreement, negotiated under UN auspices, spelled out the functions of the interim and transitional authorities and described the UN role in assisting the new government.

S/Res/1386

December 20

15(US)-0-0

Notes the request to the Council in the Bonn Agreement to consider authorizing the early deployment to Afghanistan of an international security force;

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welcomes the letter of December 19 from the United Kingdom to the Secretary General and notes the offer contained therein to take the lead in organizing and commanding an international security assistance force; determines to ensure full implementation of the mandate of an international security assistance force, in consultation with the Afghan Interim Authority established by the Bonn Agreement; acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the establishment for six months of an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to assist the Afghan Interim Authority in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas; calls on member states to contribute personnel, equipment, and other resources to ISAF; authorizes the member states participating in ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate; calls on ISAF to work in close consultation with the Afghan Interim Authority as well as with the Special Representative of the Secretary General; calls on all Afghans to cooperate with ISAF; takes note of the pledge made by the Afghan parties to the Bonn Agreement to withdraw all military units from Kabul; and stresses that the expenses of ISAF will be borne by the participating member states.

The United States supported the establishment of ISAF to assist the Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) in maintaining security in Kabul and surrounding areas. Creating a secure environment to allow the AIA to function was a critical step in assisting the Afghan parties to implement the framework established in the Bonn Agreement.

ANGOLA

S/Res/1336 January 23 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: takes note of the final report of the monitoring mechanism established under Resolution 1295 (2000); decides to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism for five months and requests that it report periodically to the Committee established under Resolution 864 (1993), and provide an addendum to the final report by April 19, 2001; asks the Secretary General to reappoint up to five of the experts appointed by him under Resolution 1295 to serve on the monitoring mechanism.

S/Res/1348 April 19 15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of the monitoring mechanism in Angola for six months, to October 19, 2001.

The United States, in supporting a six-month extension of the monitoring mechanism, noted the information it had uncovered and suggested that the

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Council consider “appropriate action” against states found to be in violation of the sanctions.

S/Res/1374

October 19

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism for a further period of six months, to April 19, 2002; requests that the monitoring mechanism provide the Committee, within 60 days, a detailed action plan for its future work, in particular but not exclusively on sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) with regard to illicit trade in diamonds, violations of arms sanctions, and on UNITA finances.

The United States supported the six–month extension of the mandate, but sought a change in language that confused renewal of this mandate with the broader concept of establishing a permanent UN monitoring mechanism.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1357

June 21

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: reaffirms support for the Peace Agreement; reiterates that the primary responsibility for implementation of the Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves; reminds the parties that they have committed to full cooperation with all entities involved in implementation of the peace settlement, underlining that full cooperation with the International Tribunal includes the surrender for trial of all persons indicted by the Tribunal; urges each member state to take all necessary measures in defense of the Stabilization Force (SFOR) to assist it in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of SFOR to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack; decides that the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) is to be extended to June 21, 2002; and urges member states to intensify their efforts to provide a voluntarily funded base for coordination with the International Police Task Force (IPTF) in regard to training, equipment, and related assistance for local police forces.

The United States supported this reaffirmation of the Dayton Peace Agreement of November 1995 and the extension of the mandate of UNMIBH for another year.

BURUNDI

S/Res/1375

October 29

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms that the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement of August 2000 remains the most viable basis for a resolution of the conflict together with the continued efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi; notes with concern the implications of the situation in Burundi for the region as well as the consequences for Burundi of continued regional instability; welcomes the agreement reached at the Summit of the Regional Initiative on October 11, 2001, in Pretoria, South Africa, on the legal framework and the structure of the transitional government, and the composition of the cabinet, the senate, and the transitional national assembly; reaffirms strong support for the installation of the transitional government in Burundi on November 1, 2001; calls on the parties to the Arusha Agreement and the armed groups, namely the Forces pour la Defense de la Democratie (FDD) and Forces Nationales de Liberation (FNL), to put an end immediately to all acts of violence against civilians; calls on the FDD and FNL to cease immediately all hostilities, enter into negotiations, and join the peace process, and calls on all the states of the region to support the process fully; endorses the efforts of the Government of South Africa and other member states to support the implementation of the Arusha Agreement, and strongly supports establishment of an interim multinational security presence in Burundi, at the request of its government, to protect returning political leaders and to train an all-Burundian protection force; and urges the international community, with the installation of the transitional government, to provide additional assistance.

The United States supported this resolution, called on nations to provide assistance to the newly installed Burundi transitional government, and supported creation of a multinational security presence—a “special protection unit.”

CROATIA

S/Res/1335

January 12

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the UN military observers to continue monitoring the Prevlaka Peninsula; reiterates its calls upon the parties involved to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the UN designated zones, and to cooperate fully with UN military observers; calls on the parties to resume talks on the disputed issue at hand to further facilitate the freedom of movement of the civilian population; urges parties once again to abide by their mutual commitments and to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations; requests that the parties continue to report on a bi-monthly basis to the Secretary General on their progress; reiterates its call to put a comprehensive de-mining program in

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place in the identified minefields of the area of responsibility of the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP).

The United States supported extension of the mandate of UNMOP, a group of 28 military observers monitoring the demilitarization of the area.

S/Res/1362 June 11 15(US)-0-0

Authorizes UN military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka Peninsula, and requests that the Secretary General continue to report to the Security Council where appropriate; reiterates its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the UN designated zones; welcomes the resumption of talks between the Governments of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; encourages the parties to consider all confidence-building measures; and asks the parties to report bi-monthly on their bilateral negotiations.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1354 June 15 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until December 15, 2001; urges the Turkish-Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on June 30, 2000, on the operations of UNFICYP and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia.

The United States supported this resolution to continue UNFICYP.

S/Res/1384 December 14 15(US)-0-0

Notes that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep UNFICYP beyond December 15, 2001; decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on June 15, 2002; requests that the Secretary General submit a report by June 1, 2002, on the implementation of this resolution; and urges the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on June 30, 2000, on the operations of UNFICYP and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia.

The United States supported this resolution to continue UNFICYP.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DROC)

S/Res/1341

February 8

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: demands the withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces from the DROC; calls upon authorities of both countries to immediately comply with any agreements made with the United Nations, specifically, the immediate withdrawal of two battalions as agreed by the Ugandan Government; demands the cessation of any offensive military action during disengagement of troops in the defined borders; calls for an end to the recruitment of children as combatants, and calls for any steps necessary for their rehabilitation; calls on the international community to increase humanitarian relief to the DROC; strongly encourages the accord of Congolese dialogue under Sir Kamile Masire; strongly encourages the cooperation of the UN Organizing Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) with the dialogue; welcomes discourse between DROC and Burundi, with the goal of achieving regional security; and supports an expert panel concerning illicit exploitation of natural resources.

The United States supported the Council's call on the parties to begin a full and definitive withdrawal of all foreign troops from DROC and joined in urging the parties to work with MONUC to prepare for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation or resettlement of all armed groups. Recognizing the role that illegal exploitation of natural resources has played in fueling the conflict, the United States supported the work of the UN Expert Panel looking into this issue in DROC.

S/Res/1355

June 15

15(US)-0-0

Demands that the Liberation Front of the Congo disengage and redeploy in accordance with Harare sub-plans and prior commitments; demands the withdrawal of Ugandan, Rwandan, and all other foreign forces from the territory of the DROC, and urges an accelerated withdrawal; calls on parties to refrain from offensive action during disengagement; expresses concern about reported military operations in the Kivus; demands that all parties cease hostilities; requests that all parties provide the Joint Military Commission with all necessary operational information on the withdrawal; encourages the leaders of the DROC and Rwanda to intensify their dialogue with the goal of achieving regional security structures; stresses that a durable peace in the DROC should not be achieved at the expense of peace in Burundi; condemns the attacks on humanitarian organizations and demands the bringing to justice of the perpetrators; condemns the use of child soldiers, and demands the cessation of recruitment and training of child soldiers; calls on all parties to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance; reaffirms its readiness to consider actions to put an end to exploitation of the natural resources of the

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DROC; decides to extend the mandate of MONUC until June 15, 2002; requests that the Secretary General deploy military observers in locations where early withdrawal is implemented; asks the Secretary General to expand the civilian component of MONUC; calls for expansion of the deployment of child protection advisers; and reaffirms that it is the responsibility of all parties to ensure the security of UN and associated personnel.

The United States again supported extension of the mandate of MONUC and the call on the parties to withdraw all foreign forces, with assistance from MONUC in disarmament and demobilization. The United States joined in condemning the massacres and atrocities committed against civilians and the use of child soldiers. The United States also urged the restoration of commercial traffic on the Congo and Oubangui rivers to reestablish economic links between key cities.

S/Res/1376

November 9

15(US)-0-0

Calls on the parties to cease any form of support to the armed groups, particularly in the east of the country; welcomes the withdrawal of some foreign forces from the DROC, including the full Namibian contingent, and requests that all states that have not yet done so to begin their full withdrawal; demands that Kisangani be demilitarized rapidly and unconditionally; stresses that, once demilitarized, no party will be permitted to reoccupy the city; expresses its grave concern about the repeated human rights violations throughout the DROC, in particular in the territories under the control of the rebel groups party to the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement, and calls on all parties to put an end to such violations; reiterates its condemnation of all illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the DROC and stresses that these resources should not be exploited to finance the conflict in the country; supports the launching of Phase III of the deployment of MONUC (as detailed in the Secretary General's report in S/2001/970); and stresses the importance of deployments in the east of the country.

The United States joined the other Council members in welcoming the withdrawal of some foreign forces from the DROC and supported the call for continued withdrawal of all foreign forces. The United States also supported the commencement of new operations by MONUC in eastern DROC in support of voluntary disarmament and demobilization, demilitarization of Kisangani, and full restoration of freedom of movement for persons and goods between the key cities of Kinshasa and Kisangani.

EAST TIMOR

S/Res/1338

January 31

15(US)-0-0

Extends the current mandate of the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) until January 31, 2002; requests that the Special Representative of the Secretary General continue to delegate further authority within the East Timor Transitional Administration (ETTA) to the East Timorese people until authority is fully transferred to the government of an independent state of East Timor; encourages support of the transition to independence, including development and training for East Timorese people; calls on international financial institutions, UN funds and programs, and bilateral donors to fulfil their commitments in areas relevant to peace-building and development assistance; urges the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to create the East Timor Defense Force; underlines that UNTAET should respond robustly to the military threat in East Timor; emphasizes the need for measures to address shortcomings in the administration of justice in East Timor; encourages the Indonesian Government to continue to take steps in cooperation with UNTAET; and stresses the need for a substantial international presence in East Timor after independence.

The United States, in its continued support for a peaceful and democratic transition to independence in East Timor, fully supported this resolution. The United States also emphasized the need for the United Nations to accelerate the delegation of authority to the people of East Timor.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1344

March 15

15(US)-0-0

Reiterates the importance of a cease-fire between Ethiopia and Eritrea; extends the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until September 15, 2001; calls on the parties to continue working toward implementing their agreements; calls on the parties to allow freedom of movement and access for UNMEE; and calls for a process of demarcation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean border.

The United States supported renewal of the mandate of UNMEE, which monitors the implementation of the agreements that ended the war along the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea and established an independent panel of international experts to examine relevant treaties and agreements in preparation for a determination of the precise location of the border.

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S/Res/1369

September 14

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms its strong support for the Algiers Agreement (the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia of December 12, 2000) and the preceding Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of June 18, 2000; decides to extend the mandate of UNMEE at the troop and military observer levels authorized in Resolution 1320 (2000) until March 15, 2002; calls on the parties to cooperate fully with UNMEE and the Boundary Commission; emphasizes that the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) must be completely demilitarized; calls on the parties to urgently resolve the outstanding issues and to fulfil their obligations, including to provide freedom of movement and access for UNMEE personnel and supplies, to facilitate establishment of an air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara, to pursue a range of confidence-building measures, to redirect their efforts from weapons procurement and other military activities toward reconstruction and development of their economies, and to continue to enhance efforts to improve their relations; and expresses its intention to consider a mission to the two countries before agreeing to a further mandate renewal.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1339

January 31

15(US)-0-0

Strongly supports the stabilization of the situation in Georgia and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement with the assistance of the Russian Federation, the Group of Friends of the Secretary General, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in settling the political status of Abkhazia within Georgia; supports the submission by the Special Representative of a draft paper with specified proposals to the involved parties in respect to constitutional competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi so that meaningful negotiations can be had; stresses accelerating the draft protocol on the return of refugees to Gali, as well as agreements on peace and on preventing resumption of hostilities; calls particularly on the Abkhaz faction to engage in negotiations on core political questions in addition to other outstanding issues in the peace process; reaffirms the inalienable right of refugees and displaced persons affected by conflict to return to their homes; urges the parties to address the undefined status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district; condemns any violation of the cease-fire, with particular concern about the Abkhaz military exercises in November 2000; calls on the parties to curb criminality and activities of armed groups; calls on Georgia to investigate the killing of Abkhaz militia personnel and to bring the perpetrators to justice; and extends the presence of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until July 31, 2001, with the intent to have a thorough review when the mission is completed.

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The United States supported extension of the mandate of UNOMIG, a group of 109 observers in the Gali region of Abkhazia, the break-away province of Georgia. UNOMIG monitors the cease-fire and the separation of the forces of Georgia and Abkhazia in the security zone around Gali, monitors the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and encourages the parties to reach a political settlement.

S/Res/1364

July 31

15(US)-0-0

Calls on the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to undertake immediate efforts to move beyond the impasse and to engage in negotiations on the core political questions of the conflict; urges both sides to implement the proposals agreed to at the Yalta meeting on confidence-building in March 2000; urges the parties to bring about the release of hostages and to bring to justice the perpetrators of all hostage-taking incidents; reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and reaffirms the inalienable right of all refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes; urges both sides to return immediately to full compliance with the Moscow Agreement and calls on the parties to ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN and other international personnel; reminds the Georgian side in particular to stop the activities of illegal armed groups crossing into Abkhazia from the Georgia-controlled side of the cease-fire line; and extends the mandate of UNOMIG to January 31, 2002, subject to review by the Council of any future changes in the mandate or presence of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS Peacekeeping Force).

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

S/Res/1361

July 5

Adopted Without Vote

Notes a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of Judge Mohammed Bedjaoui; and decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on October 12, 2001, at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

S/Res/1340

February 8

15(US)-0-0

Forwards the list of nominees for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to the General Assembly.

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U.S. candidate Theodore Morton was included in the list of nominees and was subsequently elected to the bench at ICTY.

S/Res/1350 April 27 15(US)-0-0

Forwards nominations for judges of ICTY to the General Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

S/Res/1347 March 30 15(US)-0-0

Forwards nominations for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) to the General Assembly.

IRAQ

S/Res/1352 June 1 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the provisions of Resolution 1330 (2000) until July 3, 2001; and expresses its intent to consider new arrangements for the sale or supply of commodities and products to Iraq for the facilitation of civilian trade based on the principles that (a) the new arrangements will significantly improve the flow of commodities and products to Iraq other than those on a Goods Review List, and (b) the new arrangements will improve the controls to prevent the sale or supply of items prohibited by the Council.

The United States was the lead supporter of this resolution, which acknowledged the necessity of tightening the focus of UN controls on militarily useful exports to Iraq, while easing the delivery of purely civilian goods. This resolution was the first step in reforming the Council's approach to Iraq.

S/Res/1360 July 3 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the (oil-for-food program) provisions of Resolution 986 (1995), excluding paragraphs 4, 11, and 12, and subject to paragraph 15 of Resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain intact for a new period of 150 days; decides that the amounts recommended by the Secretary General for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis, of which 13 percent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8b of Resolution 986; decides that funds produced pursuant to this resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of Resolution 986, up to a total of US\$600 million may be used to meet any rea-

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sonable expenses, other than those payable to Iraq, which follow directly from contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of Resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of Resolution 1284; asks the Secretary General to transfer excess funds from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 of Resolution 986 in order to increase the funds available for humanitarian purchases; and urges all states, particularly Iraq, to provide full cooperation in implementation of this resolution.

The United States supported this technical resolution to continue the oil-for-food program for an additional 150 days and to allow the Council time to continue negotiation of its reform of UN controls on trade with Iraq.

S/Res/1382

November 29

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the (oil-for-food program) provisions of Resolution 986 (1995), except paragraphs 4, 11, and 12, and subject to paragraph 15 of Resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraphs 2, 3, and 5-13 of Resolution 1360 (2001), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning on December 1, 2001; notes the proposed Goods Review List (contained in Annex 1) and the procedures for its application (in Annex 2) and decides to adopt the List and the procedures; reaffirms the obligation of all states, pursuant to Resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to prevent the sale or supply to Iraq of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, and to prevent the making available to Iraq of any funds or any other financial or economic resources, except as authorized by existing resolutions; and stresses the obligation of Iraq to cooperate with the implementation of this and other applicable resolutions, including by respecting the security and safety of all persons involved in their implementation.

The United States was the lead supporter of this resolution by which the Council committed itself to a reform of UN controls on trade with Iraq. The Council decided to adopt the Goods Review List and its procedures for implementation before the end of the current phase of the oil-for-food program, determined by this resolution to expire May 30, 2002.

LIBERIA

S/Res/1343

March 7

15(US)-0-0

Concerned that the illicit diamond trade fuels the conflict in Sierra Leone and the active support of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) by Liberia, demands that Liberia cease all support for the RUF, that this rebel group be expelled from the country, and that all financial support cease; demands cessation of imports from Sierra Leone of diamonds not controlled by the Certificate

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of Origin regime of Sierra Leone; demands that all countries freeze funds that might be benefiting the RUF; stresses that the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) be granted free access to release abductees, to enter disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration zones, and to seize weapons from the RUF; demands that all states in the region prevent armed groups and individuals from using their territory to commit attacks on neighboring countries; demands a halt to the sale to Liberia of military equipment and a halt to the training of troops by all countries in the region, except troops set aside for humanitarian purposes; demands that all states in the region take measures to end the import of rough diamonds from Liberia; demands a halt to the transit of Liberian officials or troops through neighboring regions unless it is for a justified humanitarian reason; and requests exploration of the links between the exploitation of natural resources and its correlation with fueling the conflict in Sierra Leone and neighboring states.

The United States supported this imposition of sanctions on the Government of Liberia, which was supporting RUF guerrillas in neighboring Sierra Leone and exacerbating regional turmoil.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1337 January 30 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for six months, to July 31, 2001; reiterates strong support for the sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon; calls on the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of authority in the south; condemns all acts of violence; expresses concern about the serious violations of the withdrawal line; supports continued efforts to maintain the cease-fire along the line; and supports the general approach for reconfiguration of UNIFIL as outlined in the report of the Secretary General on January 22, 2001.

The United States supported extension of the UNIFIL mandate. It also expressed deep concern about the ongoing tensions along the Israel-Lebanon border and about the kidnapping of three Israeli soldiers across the border. The United States urged the Government of Lebanon to exercise its full authority in the southern part of the country, as required by several Security Council resolutions.

Not Adopted March 26 9-1(US)-4

Calls for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, provocation, and collective punishment, as well as the return to the positions and arrangements that existed prior to September 2000; calls on the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority to implement the understandings reached at the Summit

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at Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, on October 17, 2000; urges a resumption of negotiations; expresses grave concern at recent settlement activities; calls on the parties to take the following steps: (a) resume contacts at all levels, (b) end the closures of the occupied Palestinian territories, (c) Israeli transfer to the Palestinian Authority of all revenues due, and (d) additional confidence-building measures by both sides; calls on the parties to cooperate fully with the Fact-Finding Committee; and expresses the readiness of the Council to set up an appropriate mechanism to protect Palestinian civilians, including through the establishment of a UN observer force. (France, Ireland, Norway, and the United Kingdom abstained. Ukraine was absent.)

The United States vetoed this resolution because in it the Council sought to prescribe to the Secretary General, and through him to the Israelis and Palestinians, the only way forward in the search for peace in the Middle East. It was an attempt to impose a solution, including a protective mechanism for civilians, in the absence of an agreement between the two sides. It was the U.S. view that this approach ignores the most basic precept of peace-making: the need to encourage the parties to find and implement their own lasting solutions and then stand ready to help them in their implementation. In the U.S. view, the resolution was unbalanced, unworkable, and unwise.

S/Res/1351 May 30 15(US)-0-0

Calls on the parties to implement Resolution 338 (1973); and decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for six months, to November 30, 2001.

S/Res/1365 July 31 15(US)-0-0

Recalling the Secretary General's conclusions that Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon as of June 16, 2000, and that UNIFIL had essentially completed two of the three parts of its mandate and was focusing on the remaining task of restoring international peace and security, the Council: decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, to January 31, 2002; requests that the Secretary General implement the reconfiguration and redeployment of UNIFIL as outlined in his report, in accord with the letter of the President of the Security Council of May 18, 2001, in light of developments on the ground and in consultation with the Government of Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries; and calls on the Government of Lebanon to take additional steps to ensure the return of its effective authority throughout the south.

The United States supported this resolution as well as the efforts made by the Secretary General on the reconfiguration of UNIFIL as outlined in his interim report of April 30, 2001, and his report of July 20, 2001.

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S/Res/1381 November 27 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until May 31, 2002.

Not Adopted December 14 12-1(US)-2

Demands the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, provocation, and destruction; condemns all acts of terror, in particular those targeting civilians; condemns all acts of extrajudiciary executions, excessive use of force, and wide destruction of properties; calls on the two sides to start the implementation of the recommendations in the Report of the Sharm El-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee (Mitchell Report); encourages all concerned to establish a monitoring mechanism to help the parties implement the Mitchell Report and to help create a better situation in the occupied Palestinian territories; and calls for the resumption of negotiations between the two sides within the Middle East peace process, and urges them to reach a final agreement on all issues, with the objective of implementing Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). (Norway and the United Kingdom abstained.)

The United States vetoed this resolution, viewing it as an attempt to isolate Israel politically and to have the United Nations take sides in the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians. The resolution failed to recognize the acts of terrorism against Israelis or those responsible for them. The resolution would not have made a meaningful contribution to improving the situation in the Middle East. In the U.S. view, the focus should be on establishing a cease-fire and working with the parties to help them stop the terror and violence.

SECRETARY GENERAL APPOINTMENT

S/Res/1358 June 27 15(US)-0-0

Recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. Kofi Annan be appointed Secretary General of the United Nations for a second term of office effective January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2006.

The United States supported the reappointment of Mr. Annan for another term.

SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1346

March 30

15(US)-0-0

Concerned about the fragile situation in Sierra Leone and in the neighboring countries of Guinea and Liberia, extends the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for six months, to September 30, 2001; authorizes an increase in the military component of UNAMSIL to 17,500; demands the cessation of human rights violations by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF); demands that the RUF ensure the freedom of UN troops to be deployed and are permitted free movement of persons and goods; calls on the parties to intensify efforts toward peace in accordance with the Abuja Cease-fire Agreement and Security Council resolutions and to continue full cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); and emphasizes the need for development of the administrative capacities of the Government of Sierra Leone to prepare for restoration of civil authority.

The United States joined other Security Council members in recognizing the importance of efforts to extend the authority of the Government of Sierra Leone throughout the entire country, and to promote political dialogue, national reconciliation, and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program. The United States also supported the extension of the mandate of UNAMSIL for six months, with an increase in the authorized troop level.

S/Res/1370

September 18

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of UNAMSIL for six months, to March 31, 2002; demands cessation of the human rights abuses and attacks committed by the RUF, the Civil Defense Forces (CDF), and other armed groups against the civilian population, and asks the Secretary General to ensure that all human rights monitoring positions within UNAMSIL are filled; welcomes the efforts made by the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF toward full implementation of the Abuja Cease-fire Agreement; urges the RUF to ensure freedom of deployment of UN troops throughout the country and to restore the authority of the Government of Sierra Leone throughout the country; stresses the importance of reintegration of the RUF into society and its transformation into a political party, and demands that the RUF cease to maintain options for military action; emphasizes the importance of free, fair, transparent, and inclusive elections for the long-term stability of Sierra Leone; urges the Government of Sierra Leone to accelerate efforts to restore civil authority and basic public services throughout the country (including in the diamond mining areas), including by deployment of key administrative officials and police and by

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progressive involvement of the Sierra Leone army in providing border security against external forces; and encourages the expedited establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court envisaged in Resolution 1315 (2000).

The United States again joined in extending the mandate of UNAMSIL and in recognizing the importance of efforts to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation and to extend the authority of the Government of Sierra Leone throughout the entire country. The United States supported the Council's encouragement of the RUF to transform itself into a political party and participate in the political process. The United States also supported efforts to expedite the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court.

S/Res/1385

December 19

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend its authority over the diamond producing areas, with the assistance of UNAMSIL, but notes that it has not yet established effective authority over those areas; expresses continued concern about the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in the conflict in the country; welcomes the efforts of the General Assembly (in its Resolution 55/56), interested states, the diamond industry (in particular the World Diamond Council), and nongovernmental organizations to break the link between illicit trade in rough diamonds and the armed conflict, particularly through the Kimberley Process; welcomes the establishment of a certification regime for Guinea's exports of rough diamonds; and welcomes the efforts of ECOWAS and West African countries toward developing a region-wide certification regime. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: welcomes the establishment and implementation of the Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds in Sierra Leone; decides that the measures (restrictions on imports of diamonds from Sierra Leone) imposed in paragraph 1 of Resolution 1306 (2000) shall remain in force for a new period of 11 months from January 5, 2002, except that diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone under the Certificate of Origin regime shall continue to be exempt.

The United States joined in recognizing the importance of efforts to extend the authority of the Government of Sierra Leone over the diamond producing areas. The United States also supported establishment of a certificate of origin regime to prevent the use of illicit trade in diamonds to fuel the conflict.

SOMALIA

S/Res/1356

June 19

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: reiterates, to all states, their obligation to comply with Resolution 733 (1992), and urges them to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the arms embargo; and decides that embargo measures shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use.

The United States supported this technical resolution, which exempted protective clothing used by UN personnel, aid workers, and media representatives, and non-lethal military equipment for humanitarian use, from the existing arms embargo imposed in Resolution 733.

SUDAN

S/Res/1372

September 28

14-0-1(US)

Noting the steps taken by the Government of Sudan to comply with the provisions of Resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1070 (1996), welcomes the accession of the Republic of Sudan to the relevant international conventions for the elimination of terrorism, its ratification of the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing, and its signing of the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Resolution 1054 (1996) and paragraph 3 of Resolution 1070.

The United States agreed with the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya that the suspects in the assassination attempt on President Mubarak of Egypt were no longer in Sudan, but noted with alarm that the suspects were not turned over to the appropriate authorities as demanded in Resolution 1054. In making the determination to abstain rather than support the lifting of sanctions, the United States also took into account the continued suffering of the Sudanese people and the Sudanese Government's disregard for the human rights of its citizens. Sudan's efforts to cooperate in the international effort against terrorism were noted.

TERRORISM

S/Res1368 September 12 15(US)-0-0

Determined to combat threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, while recognizing the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense in accordance with the UN Charter, unequivocally condemns in the strongest terms the horrifying terrorist attacks that took place on September 11, 2001, in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania; calls on all states to work together urgently to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these terrorist attacks and hold accountable those responsible for aiding, supporting, or harboring the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these acts; calls on the international community to redouble their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, including by increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international anti-terrorist conventions and Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 1269 (1999); and expresses its readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and to combat all forms of terrorism.

The United States strongly supported adoption of this resolution condemning the terrorist attacks on the United States. This resolution marked the first time the Council had concluded that international terrorism was a threat to international peace and security.

S/Res/1373 September 28 15(US)-0-0

Deeply concerned about the increase of acts of terrorism motivated by intolerance or extremism, calls on states to work together urgently to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, including through increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant conventions relating to terrorism; recognizes the need for states to take additional measures to prevent and suppress the financing and preparation of any acts of terrorism; and reaffirms the principle that every state has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting, or participating in terrorist acts in another state or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed toward the commission of such acts. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that all states shall: (a) prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts; (b) criminalize the willful provision or collection of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds be used to carry out terrorist acts; (c) freeze funds, other financial assets, or economic resources of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts, or participate in or facilitate such acts; and (d) prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets, or economic resources available for the benefit of persons who commit, attempt to commit, or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts; decides that all states shall: (a) suppress

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recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists; (b) prevent the commission of terrorist acts, including by provision of early warning to other states by exchange of information; (c) deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts; (d) prevent those who finance, plan, facilitate, or commit terrorist acts from using their territories for those purposes; (e) ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation, or perpetration of terrorist acts is brought to justice, and ensure that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offenses in domestic laws and that the punishment reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts; (f) afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence; and (g) prevent movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery, or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents; calls on all states to: (a) intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information, especially regarding actions or movements of terrorist persons or networks, forged or falsified travel documents, traffic in arms and explosives, use of communications technologies by terrorist groups, and the threat posed by the possession of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups; (b) cooperate on administrative and judicial matters to prevent the commission of terrorist acts; (c) cooperate to prevent and suppress terrorist acts and to take action against perpetrators of such acts; (d) become parties to the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism; (e) increase cooperation and fully implement the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism; (f) take measures to ensure that asylum-seekers have not planned, facilitated, or participated in the commission of terrorist acts; and (g) ensure that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers, or facilitators of terrorist acts, and that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists; notes with concern the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, illegal arms trafficking, and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological, and other potentially deadly materials, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts on all levels to strengthen a global response to this threat to international security; and decides to establish a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all Council members, to monitor implementation of this resolution.

The United States introduced and strongly supported adoption of this binding resolution under Chapter VII that required all UN members to take concrete steps to combat terrorism. President George W. Bush said in his address to the UN General Assembly that this resolution defined for all nations the most basic obligations in the war against terrorism. This resolution has served as the framework for unprecedented international consultation and

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coordination against terrorism, including the provision of technical assistance to governments that do not have the necessary specialized expertise.

S/Res/1377

November 12

15(US)-0-0

Decides to adopt the attached declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism; declares that acts of international terrorism constitute one of the most serious threats to international security; declares that such acts constitute a challenge to all states and to all humanity; reaffirms its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation; underlines that acts of terrorism endanger innocent lives and the dignity and security of human beings everywhere, threaten the social and economic development of all states, and undermine global stability and prosperity; affirms that a sustained, comprehensive approach involving the participation of all UN member states is essential to combat the scourge of international terrorism; stresses that continuing efforts to broaden the understanding among civilizations and to address regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including development issues, will contribute to international cooperation, which is necessary to sustain the broadest possible fight against international terrorism; and invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee (established by Resolution 1373 above) to explore ways in which states can be assisted, and in particular with the promotion of best-practice, including the preparation of model laws and the availability of existing assistance programs.

The United States supported the declaration endorsed by this resolution as part of the Council's Ministerial session on Counter-Terrorism on November 12. When the resolution was adopted, the United States, recalling its declaration of war on terrorist organizations of global reach, asked for the help of police forces, intelligence services, and banking systems around the world to isolate and eradicate terrorists. The United States expressed readiness to provide technical assistance ranging from aviation security to financial tracking measures and law enforcement.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

S/Res/1345

March 21

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the efforts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (TFYR Macedonia) to consolidate a multi-ethnic society within its borders; condemns the violence occurring in certain parts of TFYR Macedonia and other principalities in southern Serbia; recognizes this violence as a threat to the security and stability of the wider region; demands a cease-fire by those currently engaged in armed conflict there; supports TFYR Macedonia in its

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efforts to end violence in a manner consistent with the rule of law; welcomes and encourages all states in the region to isolate extremists and prevent the support of thus persuaded people and groups; calls on the International Security Presence in Kosovo (KFOR) to continue to strengthen its efforts to stop unauthorized arms shipments in Kosovo, as well as in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The United States supported this condemnation of violence by armed Albanian extremists in TFYR Macedonia and southern Serbia, and expressed support for the efforts of the Yugoslav and Macedonian governments to find peaceful solutions. The United States called on KFOR to prevent unauthorized movement and illicit arms shipments.

S/Res/1371

September 26

15(US)-0-0

Calls for the full implementation of Resolution 1345 (2001); supports the full and timely implementation of the Framework Agreement; strongly supports the establishment of a multinational security presence in TFYR Macedonia at the request of its government to contribute to the security of the observers; and welcomes the efforts of the UN Interim Mission in Kosovo and KFOR to implement Resolution 1244 (1999), in particular by further strengthening its efforts to prevent unauthorized movement and illegal arms shipments across borders and boundaries, and to confiscate illegal weapons within Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The United States supported this endorsement of the Framework Agreement, negotiated in August 2001 by the President of TFYR Macedonia and major political parties, as a major step toward ending the political crisis and armed strife in the country. The resolution welcomed initiatives by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union, and NATO to support implementation of the Framework Agreement, and it reiterated the call on KFOR to continue efforts to interdict unauthorized movement and illicit arms shipments.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1342

February 27

15(US)-0-0

Reiterating full support for the continued efforts of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), encourages agreement by the parties to hold a free, fair, and impartial referendum concerning self-determination for the people of the Western Saharan region; and extends the mandate of MINURSO to April 30, 2001, with the expectation that the parties will continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of

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the Settlement Plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara.

The United States continued to support the efforts of MINURSO and the extensions of its mandate.

S/Res/1349 April 27 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to June 30, 2001.

S/Res/1359 June 29 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to November 30, 2001; encourages the efforts of the parties to discuss the draft Framework Agreement, to negotiate any changes, and to discuss any other proposal for a political solution, in hope of arriving at a mutually acceptable agreement; urges the parties to solve the problem of the fate of people unaccounted for; and calls on the parties to release, without further delay, all those held since the start of the conflict.

S/Res/1380 November 27 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to February 28, 2002; and asks the Secretary General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments in an interim report by January 15, 2002, and to provide an assessment of the situation by February 18, 2002.

YUGOSLAVIA

S/Res/1367 September 10 15(US)-0-0

Noting that the conditions listed in paragraphs 16(a) to 16(e) of Resolution 1160 (1998) have been satisfied, emphasizes the continuing authority of the Secretary General's Special Representative to restrict and strictly control the flow of arms into, within, and out of Kosovo, pursuant to Resolution 1244 (1999); terminates the prohibitions established by paragraph 8 of Resolution 1160; and dissolves the Committee established by paragraph 9 of Resolution 1160.

The United States supported this lifting of the arms embargo on Yugoslavia because the Belgrade authorities had met the preconditions. It is important to note that the lifting of the embargo does not circumscribe the authority of the commander of the International Security Presence in Kosovo (KFOR) to control the illicit flow of arms into, within, and out of Kosovo.

OTHER ACTIONS

S/Res/1353

June 13

15(US)-0-0

Agrees to adopt the decisions and recommendations on **cooperation with troop-contributing countries** contained in the annexes to this resolution; requests that its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations strengthen the UN capacity for effective peacekeeping missions; and asks the Working Group to assess within six months the efficiency and effectiveness of the agreed measures.

The United States again supported close cooperation with the countries contributing troops to peacekeeping missions.

S/Res/1366

August 30

15(US)-0-0

Having considered the Secretary General's report on Prevention of Armed Conflict (S/2001/574) and the recommendations therein relating to the role of the Security Council in the **prevention of armed conflicts**, the Security Council stresses that the essential responsibility for conflict prevention rests with national governments; calls on member states and regional and sub-regional organizations to support development of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy; reiterates its call to member states to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security through provision of the necessary human, material, and financial resources for timely preventive measures, including early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, practical disarmament measures, and peace-building; calls on member states to ensure implementation of the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, and combat the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons in areas of conflict; calls for enhancement of the capacity for conflict prevention of regional organizations, in particular in Africa, by extending international assistance; and stresses the need to create conditions for durable peace and sustainable development by addressing the root causes of armed conflict and, to this end, calls on member states and relevant UN bodies to contribute to the implementation of the UN Declaration and Program of Action for a Culture of Peace.

The United States joined in support of this resolution, which emphasizes the primary responsibility of national governments for conflict prevention. The United States also called for effective leadership and political will in dealing with prevention of armed conflicts.

Recalls its commitment to address the **impact of armed conflict on children**; expresses its readiness to include provisions for the protection of children when considering the mandates of peacekeeping operations; expresses its intention to call on the parties to a conflict to make special arrangements to meet the protection and assistance requirements of women, children, and other vulnerable groups; underlines the importance of full, safe, and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and goods and delivery of humanitarian assistance to all children affected by armed conflict; urges member states to prosecute those responsible for crimes against children and exclude these crimes from amnesty provisions, and to consider measures to discourage corporate actors from maintaining commercial relations with parties to armed conflicts when those parties are violating international law on the protection of children in armed conflict; asks the Secretary General to take the protection of children into account in peacekeeping plans submitted to the Security Council by including child protection staff in peacekeeping and peace-building operations; asks UN agencies, funds, and programs to coordinate their support to parties to armed conflicts in fulfilling their obligations and commitments to children; encourages international financial institutions and regional financial and development institutions to devote part of their assistance to rehabilitation and reintegration programs in states parties to armed conflict that have complied with their obligations to protect children in situations of armed conflict; and urges regional and sub-regional organizations to establish child protection mechanisms for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict.

The United States, as in previous years, joined in support of the Council's resolution on this subject, noting that the issue has taken on new dimensions against the backdrop of the war against terrorism. Highlighting the plight of women and children in Afghanistan, as well as the thousands of children who lost their parents in the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, the United States called for continued work to protect children affected by armed conflict.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 54 resolutions introduced in 2001. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are indicated by number in parentheses. The United States vetoed two resolutions on the Middle East (Ukraine was absent for one of these resolutions). Of the 52 resolutions adopted, 50 were by unanimous vote and one without a vote (by acclamation). The United States abstained on one resolution on Sudan.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	51	2*	1 (1372)
Bangladesh	54	0	0
China	54	0	0
Colombia	54	0	0
France	53	0	1*
Ireland	53	0	1*
Jamaica	54	0	0
Mali	54	0	0
Mauritius	54	0	0
Norway	52	0	2*
Russia	54	0	0
Singapore	54	0	0
Tunisia	54	0	0
Ukraine	53	0	0
United Kingdom	52	0	2*

* Two resolutions on the Middle East; the United States vetoed both. Ukraine was absent for one of these resolutions.

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In the following table, the 53 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, and voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Council members are ranked by coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes, and alphabetically when the number of votes is the same. 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
Norway	51	0	2	100%
United Kingdom	51	0	2	100%
France	51	1	1	98.1%
Ireland	51	1	1	98.1%
Ukraine	51	1	0	98.1%
Bangladesh	51	2	0	96.2%
China	51	2	0	96.2%
Colombia	51	2	0	96.2%
Jamaica	51	2	0	96.2%
Mali	51	2	0	96.2%
Mauritius	51	2	0	96.2%
Russia	51	2	0	96.2%
Singapore	51	2	0	96.2%
Tunisia	51	2	0	96.2%
Average	51.0	1.5	0.4	97.1%

