

II – SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council's membership in 2003 consisted of the five permanent members – China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States – and ten non-permanent members: Angola, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Germany, Guinea, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, and Syria. 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
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
1989	69	25	20	5	17
1988	55	26	20	6	8

In 2003, the Security Council considered 69 draft resolutions and adopted 67. The United States was the only permanent member of the Council to exercise its veto, this year vetoing two 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 (30 resolutions); the work of international courts and tribunals (eight resolutions); Iraq (seven resolutions); the Middle East (five resolutions); Afghanistan (two resolutions); and counter-terrorism (four resolutions). The Council also adopted resolutions on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, East Timor, Georgia, protection of UN personnel in armed conflicts, children and armed conflict and conflict diamonds.

This section focuses on votes taken at the Security Council. However, a key U.S. priority in early 2003 was a draft resolution on Iraq's non-compliance with past resolutions that was *not* put to a vote. Faced with Iraq's continued defiance of its disarmament obligations under Resolution 1441 (2002), the United States, the United Kingdom and Spain introduced a draft resolution in February 2003 that noted Iraq's failure to comply and the

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Council's warning of serious consequences. The United States pointed out that sufficient legal authority for use of force, if needed, to disarm Iraq already existed in 1441 and previous resolutions. This draft resolution was an opportunity for the Council to demonstrate unity and political will in acting to enforce its own resolutions: including 1441, a total of 17 over 12 years that the Iraqi regime defied. As a result of a veto threat from one permanent member, France, and reluctance on the part of a few other members to vote for any resolution giving Iraq an ultimatum, the sponsors decided not to call for a vote. Nonetheless, this effort was key in mobilizing support from U.S. coalition partners for military action against Iraq.

Each Security 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 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/scres/2003/sc2003.htm>. 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 RESOLUTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1471

March 28

15(US)-0-0

Recognizing that the United Nations must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts to assist the Afghan people in consolidating peace in Afghanistan and rebuilding their country, decides to extend UNAMA [UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan] for an additional period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of March 18, 2003 and the recommendations contained therein, and endorses the Secretary-General's proposal that an electoral unit be established within UNAMA, and encourages member states [to] support the UN electoral activities in Afghanistan. Stresses that the continued provision of focused recovery and reconstruction assistance can contribute significantly to the implementation of the Bonn Agreement and, to this end, urges bilateral and multilateral donors to coordinate closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Transitional Administration, in particular through the Afghan Consultative Group Process. Stresses also that while humanitarian assistance should be provided wherever

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there is a need, recovery and reconstruction assistance ought to be provided through the Transitional Administration in areas where local authorities demonstrate a commitment to maintaining a secure environment, respecting human rights and countering narcotics.

Background: UNAMA was established by Resolution 1401 on March 28, 2002, with the mandate to foster Afghanistan’s recovery and reconstruction through the implementation of the Bonn Agreement, which had set out provisional arrangements for governance and administration in Afghanistan pending the establishment of permanent institutions.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this one-year extension of the UNAMA mandate.

S/Res/1510

October 13

15(US)-0-0

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes expansion of the International Security Assistance Force [ISAF] to allow it to support the Afghan Transitional Authority and its successors in the maintenance of security in areas of Afghanistan outside of Kabul and its environs, so that the Afghan authorities and UN and other international civilian personnel engaged in reconstruction and humanitarian efforts can operate in a secure environment, and to provide security assistance for the performance of other tasks in support of the Bonn Agreement. Calls upon the ISAF to continue to work in close consultation with the Afghan Transitional Authority and its successors and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as with the Operation Enduring Freedom Coalition in the implementation of the force mandate, and to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 1; and decides also to extend the authorization of the ISAF, as defined in Resolution 1386 (2001) and this resolution, for a period of twelve months. Authorizes the member states participating in the ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate.

Background: Resolution 1386 (2001) initially authorized the ISAF to provide security in Kabul for a period of six months from December 20, 2001. That authorization had been extended regularly; Resolution 1510, however, was expected to set a precedent of annual renewal of ISAF’s mandate.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the adoption of this resolution, in large part because the groundbreaking takeover of ISAF by NATO on August 11 seemed to provide a mechanism for force generation and continuity that had been lacking in the preceding period, when ISAF leadership changed hands every six months. While the United States was pleased with broad, continued support for efforts to stabilize Afghanistan, and especially to increase security outside the capital, the United States recognized that NATO allies must be prepared to meet the significant challenges associated with such an expansion.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1491

July 11

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reminds the parties once again that, in accordance with the [Dayton] Peace Agreement [of 1995], they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially. Underlines that full cooperation by states and entities with the International Tribunal includes, among other things, the surrender for trial of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations. Authorizes the member states to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) as established in accordance with Resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfill the role specified in the Peace Agreement, and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Authorizes the member states [acting under the SFOR authorization] 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 SFOR, either in defense of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack; and authorizes the member states to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with [the military provisions] of the Peace Agreement.

Background: An international peacekeeping force was sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina in January 1996 to maintain peace and stability after the 1992-1995 conflict. In December 1996, the Security Council authorized member states to set up the multinational stabilization force in Bosnia and Herzegovina as the successor to the NATO-led multinational implementation force to help ensure compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement. SFOR closely cooperated with the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which was established in 1995, and exercised a wide range of functions related to law enforcement activities and police reform, humanitarian relief and refugees, demining, human rights, elections and rehabilitation of infrastructure, and economic reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Following the successful conclusion of its mandate, UNMIBH was terminated in December 2002, in accordance with Resolution 1423 (2002). From January 1, 2003, the European Union Police Mission subsequently took over international police monitoring duties from UNMIBH.

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U.S. Position: The United States voted for the adoption of this resolution, which extended the mandate of the 13,000-strong multinational stabilization force in Bosnia and Herzegovina for another year.

COTE D’IVOIRE

S/Res/1464

February 4

15(US)-0-0

Calls on all Ivorian political forces to implement fully and without delay the peace agreement signed by the Ivorian political forces in Linas-Marcoussis on January 24 and adopted by the Conference of the Heads of State on Cote d’Ivoire in Paris on January 25-26, 2003. Notes the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement calls for the formation of a government of national reconciliation and the establishment of a Monitoring Committee to [supervise] compliance. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council recommendations on how the United Nations could support fully the implementation of the Agreement, in accordance with the request by the roundtable of Ivorian political forces and by the Conference of the Heads of State, and declares its readiness to take appropriate measures on the basis of these recommendations. Welcomes the Secretary-General’s intention to appoint a Special Representative for Cote d’Ivoire, based in Abidjan, and requests him to do so as soon as possible.

Welcomes the deployment of forces of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and French troops to contribute to a peaceful solution of the crisis in Cote d’Ivoire and the implementation of the Agreement.

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes for a period of six months the ECOWAS forces, together with the French forces supporting them, to take the necessary steps to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of their personnel and to ensure, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Government of National Reconciliation, the protection of civilians immediately threatened with physical violence. After the six-month period, the Council will assess the situation on the basis of periodic reports, and decide whether to renew authorization.

Background: Hostilities broke out in Cote d’Ivoire on September 19, 2002. Subsequent efforts to come to a cease-fire, including the involvement of France and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), led to the roundtable meeting of Ivorian groups at Linas-Marcoussis, France, January 15-23, 2003. The roundtable resulted in the signing of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement on January 24 by all Ivorian political forces.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution in support of the peace process in Cote d’Ivoire.

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S/Res/1479

May 13

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirming its endorsement of the agreement signed by the Ivorian political forces at Linas-Marcoussis on January 24, 2003, and determining that the situation in Cote d'Ivoire is a threat to international peace and security in the region, decides to establish, for an initial period of six months, a UN special mission in Cote d'Ivoire (MINUCI), with a mandate to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, and including a military component on the basis of option (b) in the Secretary-General's March 26 report, complementing the operations of the French and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) forces.

Approves the establishment of a small staff to support the Special Representative on political, legal, civil affairs, civilian police, elections, media and public relations, humanitarian and human rights issues, and the establishment of a military liaison group whose tasks shall include: advising the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on military matters; monitoring the military situation, including the security of Liberian refugees, and reporting to the Special Representative; establishing liaison with the French and ECOWAS forces, as well as with the Forces Armees Nationales de Cote d'Ivoire (FANCI) and the Forces Nouvelles, in order to build confidence and trust between the armed groups, in cooperation with the French and ECOWAS forces, in particular concerning helicopters and combat aircraft; providing input to forward planning on disengagement, disarmament, and demobilization and identifying future tasks, in order to advise the Government and support the French and ECOWAS forces; and reporting to the Special Representative on the above issues.

Background: The Secretary-General's March 26, 2003, report on Cote d'Ivoire contained recommendations on the role the United Nations could play to facilitate the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, including the possible establishment of a mission there. According to the report, the multidisciplinary technical assessment mission that visited the country February 24-March 7 to assess the situation on the ground determined that prompt action must be taken to give the Special Representative and the Follow-up Committee the means to actively promote and support the peace process. The assessment mission also considered several options in the military sphere, including option (b), which refers to deploying a military liaison group co-located with the field headquarters of the French and ECOWAS forces, as well as those of the government and rebel forces.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution, approving a small special political mission to assist with efforts to sustain the Linas-Marcoussis cease-fire agreement in Cote d'Ivoire. The Mission would also monitor security and build trust between the FANCI and the opposition Forces Nouvelles. The United States regards the mission as critical to bolstering international efforts to restore and maintain peace in Cote d'Ivoire and called upon all Ivorian

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parties to cooperate in implementing the cease-fire agreement that provides the basis for national reconciliation and the return to stability in Cote d’Ivoire.

S/Res/1498 August 4 15(US)-0-0

Reaffirming its full support for the national reconciliation program in Cote d’Ivoire, decides to renew for a period of six months the authorization given to member states participating in ECOWAS forces together with French forces supporting them. Requests ECOWAS, through the command of its force, and France to report to the Council periodically, through the Secretary-General, on all aspects of the implementation of their respective mandates.

Background: This resolution renewed authorization for states to participate in the West African and French operations aimed at maintaining order and ensuring implementation of the peace agreement in Cote d’Ivoire.

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

S/Res/1514 November 13 15(US)-0-0

Noting with concern the continued existence of challenges to the stability of Cote d’Ivoire and determining that the situation in Cote d’Ivoire continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, decides that the mandate of the UN special political mission in Cote d’Ivoire, MINUCI, shall be extended until February 4, 2004. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by January 10, 2004 on MINUCI’s efforts to facilitate peace and stability in Cote d’Ivoire, including how those efforts might be improved and in particular the possible reinforcement of the UN presence in Cote d’Ivoire.

Background: In a separate presidential statement, the Security Council expressed serious concern that the peace process had been stalled and emphasized “in particular the importance of the entire Government of National Reconciliation meeting as soon as possible in order to implement fully the content of the Linas-Marcoussis agreement, with a view to open, free and transparent elections being held in Cote d’Ivoire in 2005.” The statement also stressed “the urgent need to begin reforming land law and electoral rules, restore public services and the authority of the state throughout the territory of Cote d’Ivoire, and end the use of mercenaries and illicit purchase of weapons.”

In the Secretary-General’s second report on MINUCI, dated November 4, 2003, he observed that the Ivorian peace process had encountered serious difficulties since the last such report dated August 2003. While President Gbagbo’s appointment of the Defense and Internal Security Ministers in September could have completed the assembling of the Government of National Reconciliation, the opposition Forces Nouvelles have rejected the appointments and pulled out of the government. The Secretary-General also noted that, although the cease-fire continued to hold between the government’s Forces Armees de Cote d’Ivoire (FANCI) and Forces Nouvelles,

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there was serious danger of a possible degradation in the fragile security situation if the current stalemate persisted for too long. Thus, while the Secretary-General called for a six-month extension of MINUCI to build confidence between the FANCI and the Forces Nouvelles, he expressed concern that, nine months after the peace agreement was signed, some key provisions had yet to be implemented.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members to unanimously adopt this resolution in an effort to prevent a breakdown of the peace process in Cote d'Ivoire. The United States called on all parties to the Marcoussis agreement to respect their commitments and to move forward with the political dialogue that is critical to restoring peace and good governance to Cote d'Ivoire.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1475

April 14

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms all its resolutions on Cyprus, in particular Resolution 1250 (1999), aimed at achieving agreement on a comprehensive Cyprus settlement, and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of April 1, 2003, on his mission of good offices in Cyprus. Further commends the Secretary-General for taking the initiative to present to the parties a comprehensive settlement plan aimed at bridging the gaps between them, drawing upon the talks that began in December 1999 under UN auspices and, following negotiations, to revise that plan on December 10, 2002, and February 26, 2003.

Regrets that, as described in the Secretary-General's [April 1, 2003] report, due to the negative approach of the Turkish Cypriot leader, culminating in the position taken at the March 10-11, 2003 meeting in The Hague, it was not possible to reach agreement to put the plan to simultaneous referenda as suggested by the Secretary-General. Thus the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots have been denied the opportunity to decide for themselves on a plan that would have permitted the reunification of Cyprus and as a consequence it will not be possible to achieve a comprehensive settlement before April 16, 2003. Gives its full support to the Secretary-General's carefully balanced plan of February 26, 2003, as a unique basis for further negotiations, and calls on all concerned to negotiate within the framework of the Secretary-General's Good Offices, using the plan to reach a comprehensive settlement as set forth in paragraphs 144-151 of the Secretary-General's report.

Background: On November 11, 2002, the Secretary-General had submitted a proposed basis for a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem to the parties involved—which was then twice revised, most recently on February 26, 2003—requiring referenda before April 16, 2003, the date that Cyprus's accession treaty to the European Union was signed. After talks on the settlement plan broke down in The Hague on March 11, when Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash walked away from the table, Denktash suggested reverting to an open-ended “discussion of principles.”

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According to his April 1 report, the Secretary-General did not intend to propose a new initiative, unless and until such time as he is given solid reason to believe that the political will exists that is necessary for a successful outcome. A solution on the basis of the plan could be achieved only if there were an unequivocally stated preparedness on the part of the leaders of both sides to commit themselves to finalize the plan by a specific date and with UN assistance, and to put it to separate simultaneous referenda on another date soon thereafter.

U.S. Position: The United States was pleased with the unanimous approval of this resolution, which reaffirmed the Council's full support for both the Secretary-General's February 26 revised peace plan and the UN's Good Offices for Cyprus. As one of the principal drafters of the resolution, along with the United Kingdom, the United States remains strongly committed to seeking a just and durable settlement to the Cyprus problem.

S/Res/1486

June 11

15(US)-0-0

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of May 27, 2003 on the UN operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness, and noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond June 15, 2003, decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending December 15, 2003. Endorses the increase of the UNFICYP civilian police component by no more than 34 officers in order to meet the increased workload resulting from the welcome, partial easing of restrictions on island-wide freedom of movement, which has been met by goodwill from Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Notes the limited steps taken by the Turkish Cypriot side to ease some of the restrictions imposed on June 30, 2000, on the operation of UNFICYP, but urges the Turkish Cypriot side and the Turkish forces to rescind all remaining restrictions on UNFICYP. Expresses concern at the recent, further violations by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces at Strovilia and urges them to restore the military status quo which existed there prior to June 30, 2000.

Background: The Security Council established the Cyprus peacekeeping force by Resolution 186 (1964), with the mandate to prevent a recurrence of fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order. Following the hostilities of 1974, the Council expanded the mandate to include maintaining a buffer zone between forces. In the absence of a political settlement, UNFICYP has been extended thereafter every six months.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus in voting for this routine extension, which followed the Secretary-General's May 27 report recommending extending UNFICYP's mandate for a further six months until

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December 15, 2003, and augmenting the UNFICYP civilian police component by up to 34 officers.

S/Res/1517

November 24 15(US)-0-0

Noting that the Government of Cyprus had agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond December 15, 2003, decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending June 15, 2004. Urges the Turkish Cypriot side and the Turkish forces to rescind all remaining restrictions on UNFICYP and expresses concern at the further continuing violations by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces at Strovilia and urges them to restore the military status quo which existed there prior to June 30, 2000. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by June 1, 2004 on the implementation of this resolution.

Background: In the Secretary-General's November 12, 2003 report on the UN operation in Cyprus describing UNFICYP's activities for the period May 21 to November 10, 2003, he stated that although the situation along the ceasefire lines remained generally stable, Turkish Cypriot authorities had failed to provide unhindered access and full freedom of movement to UNFICYP elements. Absent a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem, the Secretary-General concluded that UNFICYP's presence continued to be necessary for the maintenance of the ceasefire, and he recommended extension of the force's mandate for a further period of six months. UNFICYP comprises 1,230 military personnel and 42 civilian police officers.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this routine extension of UNFICYP's mandate for a further six months, until June 15, 2004.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

S/Res/1457

January 24 15(US)-0-0

Taking note of the report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC), transmitted by the Secretary-General in his October, 15, 2002, letter, the Council notes with concern that the plundering of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the DROC continues and is one of the main elements fuelling the conflict in the region. Stresses the importance of following up the Panel's independent findings regarding the link between the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the DROC and the continuation of the conflict and therefore requests the Secretary-General to give a new mandate to the Panel for a period of six months, at the end of which the Panel should provide a report to the Council.

Stresses that the Panel's new mandate should: (1) further review relevant data and information analysis gathered by the Panel, in order to verify, reinforce, and, where necessary, update the Panel's findings, and/or

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clear parties named in the Panel's previous reports, with a view to adjusting the lists contained therein; (2) gather information on actions taken by governments in response to the Panel's previous recommendations; (3) assess actions taken by all those named in the reports; and (4) recommend measures a transitional Government of the DROC and other governments in the region could take to ensure the resources of the country are exploited legally and on a fair commercial basis to benefit the Congolese people. Requests the Panel to establish a procedure to provide to member states, upon request, information previously collected by it to help them take the necessary investigative action; and urges all states, especially those in the region, to conduct their own investigations, in order to clarify credibly the Panel's findings.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution, which extended for a further six months the mandate of the Panel of Experts, originally established in June 2000 pursuant to Resolution 1304, to allow it to follow up on previous reports and further review information on illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the DROC. The United States looks forward to the imminent and successful conclusion of the Panel's mandate.

S/Res/1468

March 20

15(US)-0-0

Welcoming the 13th report of February 21, 2003 of the Secretary-General on the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), welcomes the March 6 agreement reached by the Congolese parties in Pretoria on transitional arrangements, and calls on them to establish as soon as possible the transitional government in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC). Condemns the massacres [and other human rights violations and atrocities] perpetrated in the country, in particular sexual violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, and atrocities perpetrated in the Ituri area. Expresses its deep concern over the heavy fighting in Bunia. Requests the Secretary-General to increase the number of personnel in the Mission's human rights component to assist and enhance the capacity of the Congolese parties to investigate all the serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights perpetrated on the territory of the country since the beginning of the conflict in 1998. Requests the Secretary-General to increase MONUC's presence in the Ituri area.

Also requests MONUC to provide further support and assistance to humanitarian efforts, as well as to facilitate the formation of the Ituri Pacification Commission and assist it with its work. Demands that all governments in the Great Lakes region immediately cease military and financial support to all the parties engaged in armed conflict in the Ituri region; and reiterates that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Congolese territory. In that connection, calls on Uganda to complete the withdrawal of all its troops without further delay, expressing concern that the Government's commitment to withdraw by March 20 has not been met. Demands that all the parties to the conflict, particularly in the Ituri area, ensure the security of

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civilian populations and grant to the UN mission and to humanitarian organizations full and unimpeded access to the populations in need.

U.S. Position: The United States joined the rest of the Council in welcoming the March 6 agreement between the Congolese parties on the transitional arrangements in the DROC. This agreement, the pending withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the recent cease-fire of hostilities in the Ituri area (in the northeast of the country, where weeks of escalating violence were halted by a cease-fire just two days earlier, on March 18) in the U.S. view, demonstrated new resolve and action among the parties to move beyond conflict to the establishment of an inclusive transitional government that could lead to free and fair elections.

S/Res/1484

May 30

15(US)-0-0

Expressing its utmost concern at the fighting and atrocities in Ituri, as well as the gravity of the humanitarian situation in the town of Bunia and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes the deployment until September 1, 2003, of an Interim Emergency Multinational Force in Bunia, to contribute to the stabilization of the security and humanitarian situation in Bunia; to ensure the protection of the airport, the internally displaced persons in the camps in Bunia; and, if the situation requires it, to participate in the protection of the population, UN personnel and the humanitarian presence in town. Authorizes the Force to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate. Stresses that the Force is to be deployed on a strictly temporary basis to reinforce the presence of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) in Bunia. In this regard, authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy, within the overall authorized MONUC ceiling, a reinforced UN presence to Bunia, and requests him to do so by mid-August 2003.

Demands that all parties to the conflict in Ituri cease hostilities immediately, and that all Congolese parties and all states in the Great Lakes region cooperate with the Force and with MONUC in the stabilization of the situation in Bunia.

Background: The MONUC's annual mandate, last renewed June 14, 2002 (Resolution 1417), expires on June 30, 2003. In addition, the United States and other Council members began reviewing a May 27 Special Report by the Secretary-General on the UN Mission in the Congo, addressing future Mission support for the inclusive Transitional National Government being formed. The report covers possible MONUC roles in security assistance, police and army training and reform, the reintegration of Congolese ex-combatants into society, and election support. The Secretary-General recommended extension of the mandate until June 30, 2004, and an increase of authorized military strength to 10,800 personnel, up from 8,700. He also recommended consideration of a possible arms embargo in the war-ravaged Ituri district as well as the Kivus.

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U.S. Position: The United States welcomed this resolution, which agreed to the rapid deployment of a French-led multinational force to the Ituri region, as a temporary, emergency response to the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation.

S/Res/1489 June 26 15(US)-0-0

Recalling its Resolution 1291 (2000) and other relevant resolutions relating to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC), especially Resolutions 1468 (2003), and deeply concerned over the continuation of hostilities in the eastern part of the country, in particular the province of North Kivu, the Council decides to extend the mandate of MONUC [due to expire on June 30] until July 30, 2003.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution, which extended the existing mandate by 30 days. This temporary rollover was passed in order to allow time for further Council discussion of the Secretary-General's proposals on future Mission size and tasks, including the proposed increase in troop strength in eastern Congo and support for an eventual transitional government.

S/Res/1493 July 28 15(US)-0-0

Deeply concerned by the continuation of hostilities in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) and by the grave violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law that accompany them; and 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) until July 30, 2004. Authorizes increasing the military strength of MONUC to 10,800 personnel; decides that all states, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, shall, for an initial period of 12 months, take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related materiel, and the provision of any assistance, advice, or training related to military activities, to all foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias operating in the territory of North and South Kivu and of Ituri, and to groups not party to the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Authorizes MONUC to take the necessary measures in the areas of deployment of its armed units, and as it deems it within its capabilities: to protect UN personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment; to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, including in particular those engaged in missions of observation, verification, or disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration, or resettlement; to protect civilians and humanitarian workers under imminent threat of physical violence; and to contribute to the improvement of the security conditions in which humanitarian assistance is provided. Authorizes MONUC to use all necessary

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means to fulfill its mandate in the Ituri district and, as it deems it within its capabilities, in North and South Kivu.

Background: In April 2003, two years of negotiations concluded in a package of agreements that constituted a comprehensive program for the restoration of peace during a transition period of two years. A transitional constitution was promulgated on April 4, 2003, and Joseph Kabila was sworn in on April 7 as President for the transitional period. The transitional Government of National Unity and Transition was inaugurated on July 17.

The Security Council adopted Resolution 1484 on May 30, 2003, authorizing the rapid deployment of a French-led interim emergency multinational force to Bunia in the Ituri region of the DROC, until a reinforced UN presence could be established there. Resolution 1489 (June 26, 2003) extended MONUC's existing mandate for 30 days until July 30, 2003, allowing time for further Council discussion of the Secretary-General's proposals.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution, which increased the troop ceiling and bolstered the mandate for MONUC by authorizing the UN Mission to use all necessary means to fulfill its mandate in Ituri and North and South Kivu where fighting continued.

S/Res/1499

August 13

15(US)-0-0

Noting with great concern that the plundering of natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues, especially in the eastern part of the country, as reported to the Council in an interim briefing on July 24, 2003, from the Chair of the Expert Panel on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stressing that appropriate action should be taken with regard to those responsible for such activities, requests the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Expert Panel on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo until October 31, 2003, to enable it to complete the remaining elements of its mandate, at the end of which the Panel will submit a final report to the Council. Reiterates its demand that all states concerned take immediate steps to end the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Background: In June 2000, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish the Expert Panel to follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation. The Panel was also mandated to research and analyze the links between such exploitation and the continuation of the conflict. In January 2003, the Council adopted Resolution 1457, giving a new mandate to the Panel to follow up on its independent findings. Its new mandate included a review and analysis of information gathered; verification and updating of its findings; an assessment of the impact

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of actions taken by governments in response to the Panel's previous recommendations; and formulation of recommendations on measures to be taken by the transitional Government in the Democratic Republic and other governments in the region to ensure the legal and fair use of the country's resources. Resolution 1457 also called on individuals, companies, and governments to transmit to the Panel (by March 31) their reactions to the Panel's last report.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution in order to allow the Panel more time to complete its mandate, including its efforts to exchange information and establish dialogue with individuals, companies, and states named in its last report. The panel formally presented its final report to the Security Council in October 2003.

S/Res/1501

August 26

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, approves the recommendation contained in the Secretary-General's letter of August 14, 2003 [to the President of the Security Council]. Authorizes the states [that are] members of the Interim Emergency Multinational Force [IEMF], within the limits of the means at the disposal of those elements of the Force which will not yet have left Bunia before September 1, 2003, to provide assistance to MONUC [the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo] contingent deployed in the town and its immediate surroundings, if MONUC requests them to do so and if exceptional circumstances demand it, during the period of the Force's disengagement, which should last until September 15, 2003, at the latest.

Background: In his August 14 letter, the Secretary-General recommended the need for such a contingency force, in case the situation in Bunia became volatile during the transition period. The assistance was intended to ensure a smooth transition as the Mission assumed the responsibilities of the IEMF, scheduled to complete its withdrawal by September 15, 2003.

The European Union-led multinational force was deployed to Bunia on a temporary basis to stabilize the tense situation in the area until MONUC could be reinforced. Under Resolution 1484 (May 2003), which authorized this force, the Council also authorized the Secretary-General to deploy a reinforced UN presence to Bunia by mid-August. Resolution 1493 (July 2003) strengthened and extended the Mission's mandate until July 2004, giving it the same robust mandate as the IEMF it was replacing. The Council gave the Mission additional Chapter VII authority to protect civilians and humanitarian workers in eastern Congo, and it raised its troop ceiling by over 2,000 (to 10,800).

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in adopting this resolution, which authorized the multinational force deployed in May to the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide assistance

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during the transitional period, as MONUC began to assume its responsibilities in the Ituri district and in North and South Kivu.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1466

March 14

15(US)-0-0

Noting that the peace process is about to enter its crucial phase of demarcation, and emphasizing the importance of ensuring expeditious implementation of the Boundary Decision while maintaining stability in all areas affected by the decision, decides to extend the mandate of UNMEE [UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea] at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its Resolution 1320 (2000) until September 15, 2003. Urges both Ethiopia and Eritrea to continue to assume their responsibilities and fulfill their commitments under the Algiers Agreements and calls upon them to cooperate fully and promptly with the Boundary Commission to enable it to fulfill the mandate, conferred upon it by the parties, of expeditiously delimiting and demarcating the boundary, to implement fully the Commission's binding Demarcation Directions, to abide promptly by all its Orders, including those issued on July 17, 2002, and to take all steps necessary to provide the necessary security on the ground for the staff of the Commission when operating in territories under their control.

Expresses concern regarding recent incidents of incursions across the southern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone and calls on both parties to ensure an immediate end to such incidents and to cooperate fully with UNMEE investigations, and expresses further concern about the placement by unknown entities of anti-tank mines in the Temporary Security Zone. Urges the two parties to engage expeditiously in further discussions with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General [Legwaila Joseph Legwaila (Botswana)] to reach agreement on the timing and modalities of territorial transfer, which could include the establishment by the parties of a mechanism for the resolution of problems in this regard. Reaffirms its decision to review frequently the progress made by the parties in the implementation of their commitments pursuant to the Algiers Agreements, including through the Boundary Commission, and to review any implications for UNMEE, including with regard to the process of territorial transfers during the demarcation as outlined by the Secretary-General in his report of July 10, 2002.

Background: The Secretary-General's March 6, 2003 progress report on the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea provided an update on developments since his December 20, 2002, report and described the activities of UNMEE, whose mandate was last extended by Resolution 1434 in September 2002 until March 15, 2003. The report also included an update on UNMEE activities related to the provision of assistance to the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. In the report, the Secretary-General observed that, while further progress had been made in implementing the Algiers Agreements, the peace process was now at a "critical stage," and the international community should

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not be complacent. It was now time for the parties to translate their commitments into real action, namely the implementation of the April 13 delimitation decision. Therefore, the Secretary-General recommended that UNMEE's mandate be extended for another six months.

The Security Council established UNMEE in July 2000 through Resolution 1312, following two years of fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea due to a border dispute. Resolution 1320 (September 2000) expanded UNMEE to include, among other things, the monitoring of cessation of hostilities and the monitoring of a temporary security zone. Resolution 1430 (August 2002) adjusted UNMEE's mandate, including calling for demining in key areas, in order to expedite the orderly implementation of the April 13 Delimitation Decision of the Boundary Commission.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this routine six-month extension of UNMEE's mandate.

S/Res/1507

September 12 15(US)-0-0

Noting that the peace process has entered its crucial phase of demarcation and emphasizing the importance of ensuring expeditious implementation of the Boundary Decision while maintaining stability in all areas affected by the decision, and concerned at delays in the demarcation process, particularly given the Mission's operational cost at a time of growing demands on UN peacekeeping, decides to extend the mandate of UNMEE [UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea] at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its Resolution 1320 (2000), until March 15, 2004. Calls for demarcation of the boundary to begin as scheduled by the Boundary Commission and further calls on the parties to create the necessary conditions for demarcation to proceed, including the appointment of field liaison officers. Calls on Ethiopia and Eritrea to cooperate fully and promptly with the Boundary Commission to enable it to fulfill the mandate conferred upon it by the parties to expeditiously demarcate the boundary and to implement fully the Commission's Demarcation Directions and Orders, and to take all necessary steps to provide the necessary security on the ground for the Boundary Commission's staff and contractors operating in territories under their control. Reaffirms the crucial importance of political dialogue between the two countries for the success of the peace process and the consolidation of progress made so far, welcomes initiatives to facilitate this dialogue, and calls again on both parties to normalize their relationship through political dialogue, including confidence-building measures.

Background: The Secretary-General's September 4 progress report on the situation in the two countries recommended an extension of UNMEE for a further six months, until March 15, 2004, and included an update of the Boundary Commission's work from June 10 to August 29, 2003. The report said that while the overall security situation in the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) and the adjacent areas remained generally calm and secure, local incidents in and around the TSZ were a source of concern because they had

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become more frequent. The report suggested this increase might be a sign of growing uneasiness among the border area-dwelling people, resulting from the uncertainties inherent in an undemarcated border. Thus, the Secretary-General called on the two governments to provide full cooperation to the Commission and its field offices so that the border demarcation could proceed as soon as possible.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution, which provided for a routine six-month extension of UNMEE's mandate while also seeking to facilitate the successful demarcation of the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1462

January 30

15(US)-0-0

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular Resolution 1427 (2002) [which extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and expressed regret over the lack of progress on political status negotiations based on the Basic Principles document]; stressing that the continued lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable; and welcoming the important contributions made by UNOMIG and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force) in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of January 13, 2003, and 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.

Reiterates, in particular, its support for the document on "Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi" and for its letter of transmittal, finalized by, and with the full support of, all members of the Group of Friends [France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States]. Regrets the lack of progress on the initiation of political status negotiations, and recalls, once again, that the purpose of these documents is to facilitate meaningful negotiations between the parties and is not an attempt to impose or dictate any specific solution to the parties. Deeply regrets, in particular, the repeated refusal of the Abkhaz side to agree to a discussion on the substance of this document. Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to invite senior representatives of the Group of Friends to an informal brainstorming session on the way ahead.

Strongly urges the parties to ensure the necessary revitalization of the peace process in all its major aspects, to resume 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 consider holding a fourth conference on confidence-building measures. Stresses the

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urgent need for progress on the question of the refugees and internally displaced persons. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new [six-month] period terminating on July 31, 2003, and to further review that mandate unless a decision on the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force is taken by February 15, 2003.

Background: The Secretary-General's January 13 report on the situation in Abkhazia stated that there had been grounds for optimism in January 2002, when Special Representative Heidi Tagliavini (Switzerland) had finalized the "Basic Principles" paper, providing the conceptual basis on which negotiations on comprehensive settlement of the conflict could take place. However, after one year of strenuous efforts by the Special Representative and the Group of Friends, the two sides had reached an impasse, with neither showing signs of real willingness to make the substantive compromises necessary for a meaningful peace process. As a result, the Secretary-General intended to invite senior representatives of the Group of Friends to an informal brainstorming session on the way ahead. The report emphasized that the resumption of Coordinating Council meetings was essential to progress in the Georgian-Abkhaz peace process and to turning the working groups' recommendations into firm commitments.

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in adopting this resolution, in the hopes that the scheduled February Friends' meeting in Geneva would move the peace process forward and that both sides would take steps to renew the forward momentum in their bilateral relations.

S/Res/1494

July 30

15(US)-0-0

Stressing that the continued lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia is unacceptable; welcoming, however, the positive momentum given to the UN-led peace process by the two high-level meetings of the Group of Friends [France, Germany, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States] in Geneva and the subsequent meeting of the Presidents of Georgia and the Russian Federation in Sochi, welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of July 21, 2003; welcomes also the identification in the first Geneva meeting of three sets of issues as key to advancing the peace process (economic cooperation, the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and political and security matters) and the following work on the substance of those issues; further welcomes the commitment of the parties to continue their dialogue on economic cooperation, refugee returns, as well as political and security matters, regularly and in a structured manner, and their agreement to join the Group of Friends again to review progress and explore future steps, and encourages them to act upon that commitment.

Endorses the recommendations by the Secretary-General in his report of July 21, 2003, that a civilian police component of twenty officers be added to the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), to strengthen its capacity to carry out its mandate and in particular to contribute to the creation of

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conditions conducive to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and welcomes the commitment of the parties to implement the recommendations by the security assessment mission of October to December 2002. Welcomes the relative calm in the Kodori Valley and the intention reaffirmed by the parties to resolve the situation peacefully and calls on both sides to spare no efforts to agree to a mutually acceptable arrangement for security of the population in, and in the vicinity of, the Kodori Valley. Strongly condemns, however, the abduction of four UNOMIG personnel of June 5, 2003, which is the sixth hostage-taking since the establishment of the mission, deeply deplores that none of the perpetrators have ever been identified or brought to justice and supports the Secretary-General's call that this impunity must end.

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on January 31, 2004, 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' peacekeeping force.

Background: According to the Secretary-General's July 21 report, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Heidi Tagliavini (Switzerland), with the support of the Group of Friends, continued to build upon the positive momentum begun at a brainstorming session in Geneva in February and that continued in Sochi, Russian Federation, with agreements between Russian President Putin and Georgian President Shevardnadze in March. While the parties made progress on economic cooperation and refugee return, little progress was made on political and security matters, including the future status of Abkhazia within the state of Georgia.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus in adopting this resolution, which extended the mandate of UNOMIG for a further six months and endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to add a civilian police component to strengthen its capacity.

IRAQ

S/Res/1472

March 28

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes the Secretary-General and his representatives to undertake as an urgent first step and for a 45-day period the following measures related to the Oil-for-Food Program: to establish alternative locations, both inside and outside Iraq, for the delivery, inspection, and authenticated confirmation of humanitarian supplies and equipment; to review and proceed with approved contracts to determine the relative priorities of the need for adequate medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and other materials and supplies; to contact suppliers of those contracts to determine the precise location of contracted goods and, when necessary, to require suppliers to delay, accelerate, or divert shipments; to negotiate and agree on necessary adjustments in approved contracts and the letters of credit; and to negotiate and execute new contracts for essential

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medical items. Also authorizes the Secretary-General and his representatives to transfer unencumbered funds between accounts created pursuant to Resolution 986 (1995) on an exceptional and reimbursable basis to ensure the delivery of essential humanitarian supplies and use funds in the escrow accounts (Resolution 986) to implement the Program; and use funds deposited in the accounts to compensate suppliers and shippers for agreed additional shipping, transportation and storage costs incurred as a result of diverting and delaying shipments.

Expresses its readiness to authorize the Secretary-General to perform additional functions as soon as the situation permits, with the resumption of program activities in Iraq. Expresses further its readiness to consider making additional funds available, on an exceptional and reimbursable basis, to meet further the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people.

Background: The Oil-for-Food Program was created in 1995 and implemented in December 1996 to ease the impact of the sanctions imposed following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, permitting Iraq to use part of its oil revenues for food and medicine. It has been the sole source of food for 60 percent of the Iraqi people. Oil sales and humanitarian imports were temporarily suspended on March 17, 2003, when UN personnel were withdrawn from Iraq just prior to the start of military action. Resolution 1472 provided the means to resume humanitarian deliveries on an emergency and temporary basis.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on the vote to modify the Oil-for-Food Program in Iraq, noting that it marked an important step, one that the United States favored from the moment that UN personnel were withdrawn and the program was suspended. The United States stressed its gratitude that the Council was able to come together and give a strong show of support for this resolution, which would help address the immediate humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and produce concrete results on the ground. The United States further expressed its full confidence that the Secretary-General and the UN Office of the Iraq Program would effectively carry out the important task of resuming the program in the subsequent weeks. For its part, the United States vowed to facilitate the necessary coordination on the ground in Iraq among coalition authorities, the United Nations, and associated relief agency staff, as circumstances on the ground might permit. The United States also noted that resumption of the Oil-for-Food Program complemented its own extensive efforts to address the humanitarian needs of the people of Iraq, and that its bilateral aid commitment will remain robust and long-term.

S/Res/1476

April 24

15(US)-0-0

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, in particular Resolutions 661(1990) [which imposed sanctions on Iraq and established the Committee that oversees Iraqi sanctions], 986 (1995) [which established the Oil-for-Food Program], 1409 (2002), 1454 (2002), and 1472 (2003) [which resumed and

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adjusted the program], and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the provisions of Resolution 1472 on the Oil-for-Food Program shall remain in force until June 3, 2003, and may be subject to further renewal.

Background: Resolution 1472 (paragraph four) provided a 45-day authorization to the Secretary-General to, among other things, establish alternative locations, both inside and outside Iraq, for the delivery of humanitarian supplies and equipment; proceed with approved contracts after a review to determine the relative priorities of the need for adequate medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and other materials; negotiate and agree on necessary adjustments in approved contracts; and negotiate and execute new contracts for essential medical items. It also allowed the transfer of unencumbered funds between accounts created pursuant to the program on an exceptional and reimbursable basis to ensure the delivery of essential humanitarian supplies; and the use of funds deposited in the accounts to compensate suppliers and shippers for agreed additional shipping, transportation, and storage costs incurred as a result of diverting and delaying shipments. Resolution 1476 extended these provisions until June 3, 2003.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution, which was unanimously adopted. In the U.S. view, it was appropriate to make a technical adjustment to Resolution 1472, extending the Secretary-General's authority from May 12 to June 3, to correspond to the end of the current phase of the Oil-for-Food Program. This extension would enable the Secretariat to better plan for the delivery of humanitarian goods in support of the Iraqi people.

S/Res/1483

May 22

14(US)-0-0
(Syria absent)

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, appeals to member states and concerned organizations to assist the people of Iraq in their efforts to reform their institutions and rebuild their country, and to contribute to conditions of stability and security in Iraq; calls upon member states to respond immediately to the humanitarian appeals of the United Nations and other international organizations for Iraq to help meet the humanitarian and other needs of the Iraqi people; and appeals to member states to support actions to bring to justice those members of the previous Iraqi regime responsible for crimes and atrocities.

Calls upon the Authority (the occupying Powers under unified command), consistent with the UN Charter and other relevant international law, to promote the welfare of the Iraqi people through the effective administration of the territory, including, in particular, working towards the restoration of conditions of security and stability and the creation of conditions in which the Iraqi people can freely determine their own political future. Calls upon all concerned to comply fully with obligations under international law.

Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Iraq whose independent responsibilities shall involve coordination of UN

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activities in post-conflict processes in Iraq, coordinating among United Nations and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities and, in coordination with the Authority, assisting the people of Iraq. In that regard, the Special Representative would work intensively with the Authority, the people of Iraq, and others concerned, to restore and establish national and local institutions for representative governance, including by cooperating to facilitate a process leading to an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq. Supports the formation of an Iraqi interim administration as a transitional administration run by Iraqis, until an internationally recognized, representative government established by the Iraqi people assumes the responsibilities of the Authority.

Decides that all prohibitions related to trade with Iraq and the provision of financial or economic resources to Iraq established by Resolution 661 (1990) [which imposed trade and financial sanctions on Iraq and established the Committee that oversees Iraqi sanctions] and subsequent relevant resolutions, including Resolution 778 (1992) [which called for member states to transfer all Government of Iraq funds representing proceeds from Iraqi oil sales to an escrow account], shall no longer apply. Reaffirms that Iraq must meet its disarmament obligations, and encourages the United Kingdom and the United States to keep the Council informed of Iraq's activities in this regard.

Notes the establishment of a Development Fund for Iraq from which money shall be disbursed at the direction of the Authority, in consultation with the Iraqi interim administration, for the purposes of meeting the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people, for the economic reconstruction and repair of Iraq's infrastructure, for the continued disarmament of Iraq, for the costs of Iraqi civilian administration, and for other purposes benefiting the people of Iraq. Requests that the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Authority, continue to exercise his responsibilities under Security Council Resolutions 1472 (2003) and 1476 (2003) [which resumed and modified the Oil-for-Food Program], for a period of six months and to terminate within this time period, the operations of the Oil-for-Food Program, transferring responsibility for the administration of the Program to the Authority.

Decides to terminate the functions related to the observation and monitoring activities undertaken under the Program, including the monitoring of the export of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq. Decides further that 5 percent of the proceeds from all export sales of Iraqi oil and natural gas shall be deposited into the Compensation Fund established under Resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions.

Decides that, until December 31, 2007, oil and natural gas originating in Iraq shall be immune from legal proceedings against them and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment, or execution, until title passes to the initial purchaser, and that all states shall take any necessary steps under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, and that

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proceeds and obligations arising from sales thereof, as well as the Development Fund for Iraq, shall enjoy privileges and immunities equivalent to those enjoyed by the United Nations.

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at regular intervals on the work of the Special Representative with respect to the resolution's implementation and on the work of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board; also encourages the United Kingdom and the United States to inform the Council at regular intervals of their efforts under the resolution. Decides to review the implementation of this resolution within 12 months and to consider further steps that might be necessary.

Background: The Security Council adopted this resolution following the end of military action (Operation Iraqi Freedom) in Iraq. The resolution lifts most sanctions, winds down the Oil-for-Food program over a six-month period, and provides other interim measures until such time as an internationally recognized, representative government is established in Iraq.

U.S. Position: The United States was a principal cosponsor of this resolution. In explaining its vote, the United States noted that the Iraqi state under Saddam Hussein was unwilling to adequately feed its people, that critical infrastructure projects were left to languish while luxurious palaces were built, and that it was a state in which free political expression was repressed and punished. The United States further stressed that the lifting of sanctions against Iraq, which had been prolonged by the defiance of Saddam Hussein's brutal regime, represented hope for the Iraqi people.

By recognizing the fluidity of the political situation and the fact that decisions will be made on the ground, the Security Council, in the U.S. view, provided a flexible framework under Chapter VII for the Coalition Provisional Authority, member states, the United Nations, and others in the international community to participate in the administration and reconstruction of Iraq and to assist the Iraqi people in determining their political future, establishing new institutions, and restoring economic prosperity to the country.

The United States also noted the immediate imperative to implement the resolution in order to address urgent humanitarian, reconstruction, and political tasks at hand, and called on member states to work to fulfill their obligations. For its part, the United States, in addition to its responsibilities in Iraq as leader of the Coalition Provisional Authority, pledged to inform the Council on a quarterly basis of progress in implementing the resolution. The United States voiced appreciation for the constructive spirit with which the Council considered the resolution and stated its intention to work closely with all Council members to implement this important decision.

S/Res/1500

August 14

14(US)-0-1(Syria)

Welcomes the establishment of the broadly representative Governing Council of Iraq on July 13, 2003, as an important step towards the formation by the people of Iraq of an internationally recognized, representative

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government that will exercise the sovereignty of Iraq. Decides to establish the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to support the Secretary-General in the fulfillment of his mandate under Resolution 1483 (2003) in accordance with the structure and responsibilities set out in his report of July 15, 2003, for an initial period of twelve months.

Background: The proposal to establish UNAMI was contained in the Secretary-General's July 15, 2003, report on Resolution 1483 implementation. Resolution 1483 (May 2003) had authorized the Special Representative of the United Nations, in coordination with the Authority, to: assist the people of Iraq by coordinating humanitarian and reconstruction assistance by the United Nations; promote the safe return of refugees; advance efforts to establish governance institutions; facilitate infrastructure reconstruction; promote economic reconstruction; promote the protection of human rights; and encourage efforts to rebuild the Iraqi police force. The report provided an initial assessment of the scope of the challenges involved in implementing Resolution 1483, and described the structure and responsibilities for the proposed UNAMI, including the provision of organizational, budgetary, and administrative support by over 300 civilian staff to the Secretary-General's Special Representative, the late Sergio Vieira de Mello.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the adoption of this resolution, which it cosponsored along with seven other Council members. The resolution reaffirmed the Council's support for the United Nations' vital role in Iraq and for the efforts of the Iraqi people and the Governing Council to bring democracy to their country. In adopting this resolution, the Council signaled its willingness to work with these Iraqi leaders as a broadly representative partner in building a better Iraq.

S/Res/1511

October 16

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reaffirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, and underscores, in that context, the temporary nature of the exercise by the Coalition Provisional Authority of the specific responsibilities, authorities, and obligations under applicable international law recognized and set forth in Resolution 1483, which will cease when an internationally recognized, representative government established by the people of Iraq is sworn in and assumes the responsibilities of the Authority.

Determines that the Governing Council and its ministers are the principal bodies of the Iraqi interim administration, which, without prejudice to its further evolution, embodies the sovereignty of the State of Iraq during the transitional period until an internationally recognized, representative government is established and assumes the responsibilities of the Authority. Affirms that the administration of Iraq will be progressively undertaken by the evolving structures of the Iraqi interim administration. Calls upon the Authority, in this context, to return governing responsibilities and authorities to the people of Iraq as soon as practicable and requests the Authority, in

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cooperation as appropriate with the Governing Council and the Secretary-General, to report to the Council on the progress being made. Invites the Governing Council to provide to the Security Council, for its review, no later than December 15, 2003, in cooperation with the Authority and, as circumstances permit, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, a timetable and a program for the drafting of a new constitution for Iraq and for the holding of democratic elections under that constitution.

Resolves that the United Nations, acting through the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, and the UN Assistance Mission in Iraq, should strengthen its vital role in Iraq, including by providing humanitarian relief, promoting economic reconstruction, and advancing efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions for representative government. Takes note of the intention of the Governing Council to hold a constitutional conference and calls for its preparation through national dialogue and consensus-building as soon as practicable and requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to lend the unique expertise of the United Nations to the Iraqi people in this process of political transition, including the establishment of electoral processes.

Determines that the provision of security and stability is essential to the successful completion of the political process and to the ability of the United Nations to contribute effectively to that process and the implementation of Resolution 1483 (2003), and authorizes a multinational force under unified command to take all necessary measures to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, including for the purpose of ensuring necessary conditions for the implementation of the timetable and program as well as to contribute to the security of the UN Assistance Mission in Iraq, the Governing Council of Iraq and other institutions of the Iraqi interim administration, and key humanitarian and economic infrastructure. Urges member states to contribute assistance under this UN mandate, including military forces, to the multinational force. Decides that the Council shall review the requirements and mission of the multinational force not later than one year from the date of this resolution.

Emphasizes the importance of establishing effective Iraqi police and security forces in maintaining law, order, and security and combating terrorism consistent with Resolution 1483, and calls upon member states and international and regional organizations to contribute to the training and equipping of Iraqi police and security forces. Expresses deep sympathy and condolences for the personal losses suffered by the Iraqi people and by the United Nations and the families of those UN personnel and other innocent victims of the multiple terrorist attacks in the region, including the UN headquarters in Baghdad.

Appeals to member states and the international financial institutions to strengthen their efforts to assist the people of Iraq in the reconstruction and development of their economy, and urges those institutions to take immediate

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steps to provide their full range of loans and other financial assistance to Iraq. Urges member states and international and regional organizations to support the Iraq reconstruction effort, including through substantial pledges at the International Donors Conference in Madrid.

U.S. Position: The United States authored this resolution, which was cosponsored by Spain, the United Kingdom, and Cameroon. In explaining its vote, the United States noted that the Council's unanimous adoption of this resolution was, in fact, a vote for the future of Iraq.

The United States highlighted the resolution's four key elements. First, it confirms Iraqi leadership in establishing a political horizon for the transfer of power and makes clear that the interim Iraqi leadership embodies Iraqi sovereignty during the transition. Second, the resolution provides for an expanded UN role, commensurate with the United Nations' unique experience and expertise, subject to UN capacity in Iraq. Third, the resolution authorizes a multinational force under unified U.S. command. Fourth, the resolution encourages international financial institutions and others to provide significant and sustained contributions to the reconstruction and development of Iraq's economy. By addressing the triad of politics, economics, and security, the United States concluded that the resolution offers a solid base for expanded international engagement in Iraq's reconstruction and stabilization.

S/Res/1518

November 24 15(US)-0-0

Recalling all of its previous relevant resolutions; recalling further its earlier decision in Resolution 1483 of May 22, 2003 to terminate the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 661 (1990), and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to establish, with immediate effect, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all Council members, to continue to identify pursuant to Resolution 1483 individuals and entities referred to in that resolution, including by updating the list of individuals and entities that have already been identified by the 661 Committee, and to report on its work to the Council. Decides to adopt the guidelines and definitions previously agreed by the 661 Committee to implement the provisions of paragraphs 19 and 23 of Resolution 1483 (2003), and further decides that the guidelines and definitions can be amended by the Committee in light of further considerations. Decides that the mandate of the Committee referred to above will be kept under review. Decides to consider the possible authorization of the additional task of observing member states' fulfillment of their obligations under paragraph 10 of Resolution 1483 (2003).

Background: Resolution 1483 (2003) lifted most prohibitions related to civilian trade with Iraq and related to the provision of financial or economic resources to Iraq. It further directed termination after six months of the 661 Sanctions Committee, which was established after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. At the same time, Resolution 1483 provided for the freeze and transfer to the Development Fund for Iraq of funds or other financial assets of the deposed Iraqi government, its former officials, and those connected to them.

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U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the adoption of this resolution establishing a new Committee to continue the work of the 661 Sanctions Committee in identifying relevant individuals and entities subject to Resolution 1483.

IRAQ/KUWAIT

S/Res/1490

July 3

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to continue the mandate of the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for a final [three-month] period until October 6, 2003; directs the Secretary-General to negotiate the transfer of UNIKOM's non-removable property and those assets that cannot be disposed otherwise to the states of Kuwait and Iraq, as appropriate; and decides to end the demilitarized zone [between] Iraq and Kuwait at the end of UNIKOM's mandate.

Background: UNIKOM was established by Resolution 689 (1991) to monitor the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, as well as the Khawr'Abd Allah waterway, in order to deter violations of the boundary and to observe any hostile action mounted from the territory of one state against the other.

In view of the altered conditions following the Iraqi conflict and the adoption of Resolution 1483 (2003), which lifted sanctions on Iraq and laid the organizational framework for the rebuilding and reconstruction of Iraq, the Secretary-General recommended in his June 17 report that the residual UNIKOM peacekeeping presence be maintained for a final three months, until October 6, 2003, when the Mission would be closed. During this period, UNIKOM would scale down its military presence to a minimum, continue to provide support to humanitarian assistance operations in Iraq, maintain liaison with Kuwaiti authorities, undertake the reconciliation and liquidation of UNIKOM assets, and make appropriate arrangements for handing over its activities in assistance of humanitarian operations to other entities remaining in the area.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in expressing appreciation for UNIKOM's successful completion of its mandate and in unanimously adopting this resolution.

LIBERIA

S/Res/1458

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Deeply concerned by the situation in Liberia and neighboring countries, especially in Cote d'Ivoire, decides to re-establish the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to Resolution 1408 (2002) for a further three months, commencing no later than February 10, 2003. Requests the Panel to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to the region, in order to investigate

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any violations of the measures against Liberia, including any involving rebel movements, and to review the audits by the Liberian Government [to ensure that revenue derived from the Liberia Shipping Registry and the Liberian timber industry are used for legitimate social, humanitarian and development purposes]; and to report to the Council by April 16, 2003, with observations and recommendations. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint up to five experts to the Panel and to make the necessary financial arrangements to support its work.

Background: In 2001, the Security Council imposed sanctions on the Government of Liberia for supporting Revolutionary United Front (RUF) guerrillas in neighboring Sierra Leone and exacerbating regional turmoil. Resolution 1343 (2001) terminated the 1992 arms embargo imposed during the period of Liberia's civil war, and imposed a new arms embargo against the Liberian Government in light of the ongoing support provided by the Taylor regime to the RUF rebels in Sierra Leone. Resolution 1343 also imposed additional sanctions, including a travel ban on senior Liberian government officials and a total ban on the import of its rough diamonds. Resolution 1408 (2002) extended sanctions for another year, because the Council decided that Liberia had not fully complied with demands that it halt its support for the RUF and other armed rebel groups in the region. Under Resolution 1408, the Council also asked the Secretary-General to establish, within three months, a Panel of Experts, and called on the Liberian Government to establish transparent and internationally verifiable audit regimes. These sanctions are subject to a regular six-month review by the Council; the next review was scheduled to occur on or before May 6, 2003.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution, which re-established the Panel of Experts for a further three months and called on them to report their findings to the Council by April 2003.

S/Res/1478

May 6

15(US)-0-0

Determining that the active support provided by the Government of Liberia to armed rebel groups in the region constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region, the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the Government of Liberia has not fully complied with the demands in Resolution 1343 (2001) [to immediately cease support for the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone and for other armed rebel groups in the region]. Calls upon the Government of Liberia and the rebel Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) group to enter into bilateral cease-fire negotiations under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the mediation of former President Abubakar of Nigeria. Reiterates its demand that all states in the region cease military support for armed groups in neighboring countries, take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and commit attacks on neighboring countries, and refrain from any

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actions that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation in the region. Decides that the sanctions imposed pursuant to Resolution 1343 shall remain in force for a further period of 12 months; decides that these measures shall be terminated immediately if the Council determines Liberia's Government has complied with the Council's demands.

Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent, for a period of ten months starting July 7, 2003, the import of all round logs and timber products originating in Liberia. Decides to consider by September 7, 2003, how best to minimize any humanitarian or socio-economic impact of that measure, including the possibility of allowing timber exports to resume in order to fund humanitarian programs.

Reiterating its call upon the Liberian Government to establish an effective Certificate of Origin for its diamonds, the Council decides that rough diamonds controlled through such a Certificate of Origin regime shall be exempt from the measures [an export prohibition] imposed by Resolution 1343 (2001), when an effective and internationally verifiable regime is ready to become fully operational and to be properly implemented. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, for a period of five months, a Panel of Experts that will conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighboring states in order to investigate Liberia's compliance with Council demands; investigate whether the Liberian Government uses any revenues in violation of this resolution, in particular for any possible diversion of funds from civilian purposes; assess the possible humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the measures imposed [upon the timber industry] and make recommendations on how to minimize any such impact; and report to the Council no later than October 7, 2003, with observations and recommendations, particularly on how to improve the effectiveness of implementing and monitoring the measures.

Background: According to Resolution 1343 (2001), existing sanctions on Liberia and the Liberian Government include a weapons embargo, measures against the export of Liberia's rough diamonds, and travel restrictions on senior government members. The October 2002 and April 2003 reports of the UN Panel of Experts on Liberia presented actions of the Liberian Government and the LURD and other armed rebel groups, including evidence that the Liberian Government continued to breach the measures imposed by Resolution 1343, particularly through the acquisition of arms. According to the Panel's April 2003 report, Liberia's conflict was once more no longer isolated and its refugees and armed fighters had spilled over into neighboring countries. In a separate report in April 2003, the Secretary-General stated that about 60 percent of the country's territory was under rebel control. The ECOWAS mediation and security verification mission that visited the country in April 2003 concluded that a cease-fire was urgently needed to restore security and to clear the way for relief efforts.

U.S. Position: Given continued instability in Liberia and neighboring countries, the United States joined all other Council members in adopting this

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resolution to extend for a further 12 months sanctions previously imposed on Liberia, and to add sanctions relating to Liberian export of round logs and timber products. The resolution also established a Panel of Experts charged with conducting follow-up assessments of the Mission; investigating whether any revenues of the Liberian Government were used in violation of the resolution; assessing possible humanitarian and socio-economic impacts of the sanctions; and reporting to the Security Council. The Security Council expected the Panel of Experts established under this resolution to draw on the expertise of the Panel established under Resolution 1458 and to continue and further that Panel's work.

S/Res/1497

August 1

12(US)-0-3(France,
Germany, Mexico)

Deeply concerned over the conflict in Liberia and its effects on the humanitarian situation, including the tragic loss of countless innocent lives in that country, and its destabilizing effect on the region; determining that the situation in Liberia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, to stability in the West Africa subregion, and to the peace process for Liberia; and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes member states to establish a Multinational Force in Liberia to support the implementation of the June 17, 2003, cease-fire agreement, including establishing conditions for initial stages of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration activities, to help establish and maintain security in the period after the departure of the current President and the installation of a successor authority, taking into account the agreements to be reached by the Liberian parties, and to secure the environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to prepare for the introduction of a longer-term UN stabilization force to relieve the Multinational Force. Declares its readiness to establish such a follow-on UN stabilization force to support the transitional government and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement for Liberia, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council recommendations for the size, structure, and mandate of this force preferably by August 15, 2003 and the subsequent deployment of the UN force no later than October 1, 2003.

Authorizes UNAMSIL [UN Mission in Sierra Leone] to extend the necessary logistical support, for a limited period of up to 30 days, to the forward ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] elements of the Multinational Force, without prejudicing UNAMSIL's operational capability with respect to its mandate in Sierra Leone; and requests the Secretary-General, pending a decision by the Security Council on the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation in Liberia, to take the necessary steps to facilitate the rapid deployment of the envisaged operation. Authorizes the member states participating in the Multinational Force in Liberia to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate. Calls upon member states to contribute personnel, equipment, and other resources to the Multinational Force; and stresses that the expenses of the Force will be borne by the participating member states and by other voluntary contributions.

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Decides that current or former officials or personnel from a contributing state that is not a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of that contributing state for all alleged acts or omissions arising out of or related to the Multinational Force or UN stabilization force in Liberia, unless such exclusive jurisdiction has been expressly waived by that contributing state. Demands that all states in the region refrain from any action that might contribute to instability in Liberia or on the borders between Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire. Further calls on all Liberian parties and member states to cooperate fully with the Multinational Force in Liberia in the execution of its mandate and to respect the security and freedom of movement of the Force, as well as to ensure the safe and unimpeded access of international humanitarian personnel to populations in need in Liberia.

Stresses the urgent need for all Liberian parties who are signatories to the June 17 cease-fire agreement, in particular the LURD and MODEL [rebel] leadership, immediately and scrupulously to uphold the June 17 cease-fire agreement, to cease using violent means and to agree as soon as possible to an all-inclusive political framework for a transitional government until such a time when free and fair elections can be held, and notes that critical to this endeavor is the fulfillment of the commitment to depart from Liberia made by President Charles Taylor. Decides to review the implementation of this resolution within 30 days of adoption to consider the report and recommendations of the Secretary-General and consider further steps that might be necessary.

Background: In a letter to the Council dated July 29, 2003, the Secretary-General expressed his deep concern at the “dramatic deterioration” of the situation on the ground in Liberia, following renewed fighting in Monrovia on July 18. He stressed that it was “absolutely essential” to accelerate the deployment of the ECOWAS vanguard force to Monrovia to pave the way for the early deployment of the Multinational Force, which he had earlier proposed in this June 28 letter to the Council. According to his letter, the deployment of the ECOWAS vanguard force would constitute the first phase of a three-phase deployment, followed by the deployment of the full multinational force in Phase 2, and a UN peacekeeping operation in Phase 3. The priority task of the vanguard force would be to stabilize the situation in Monrovia, as President Charles Taylor departed. Follow-on UN peacekeepers would provide a security umbrella and create the necessary conditions for the holding of elections. Other specific tasks for the military component would include assisting the interim government in disarming and demobilizing armed groups, providing security at key locations and government buildings, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and protecting civilians facing violence in areas of its immediate deployment.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the Council’s swift action in adopting this resolution, which outlined the Council’s strategy to help restore order in war-torn Liberia, including establishing conditions for initial

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stages of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration activities to ensure and maintain security in the period after the departure of President Charles Taylor, and installation of a successor authority. The United States considered the Multinational Force a crucial short-term bridge to the goal of placing UN peacekeepers on the ground as soon as possible, and viewed the two operations as going hand-in-hand. The U.S.-sponsored resolution reflected the importance that the United States placed on bringing peace to Liberia. In accordance with the United States' position, the resolution also decided that current or former officials or personnel from a contributing state that is not a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of that contributing state for all alleged acts or omissions arising out of or related to the Multinational Force or UN stabilization force in Liberia.

S/Res/1509

September 19 15(US)-0-0

Welcoming the August 11, 2003, resignation and departure of former Liberian President Charles Taylor from Liberia, and the peaceful transfer of power from Mr. Taylor; and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to establish the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the stabilization force called for in Resolution 1497 (2003), for a period of 12 months. Requests the Secretary-General to transfer authority from the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)-led Mission in Liberia (ECOMIL) forces to UNMIL on October 1, 2003. Further decides that UNMIL will consist of up to 15,000 UN military personnel, including up to 250 military observers and 160 staff officers, and up to 1,115 civilian police officers, including formed units to assist in the maintenance of law and order throughout Liberia, and the appropriate civilian component. Welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for Liberia to direct the operations of UNMIL and coordinate all UN activities in Liberia.

Decides that UNMIL shall have the following mandate:

1) In support of implementation of the cease-fire agreement: a) to observe and monitor the implementation of the cease-fire agreement and investigate violations; b) to maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces; c) to assist in the development and security of cantonment sites; d) to observe and monitor disengagement and cantonment of military forces; e) to support the work of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC); f) to develop, in cooperation with the JMC and relevant international actors, an action plan for the implementation of a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation (DDRR) program for all armed parties; g) to carry out voluntary disarmament and to collect and destroy weapons and ammunition; h) to liaise with the JMC and to advise on the implementation of its functions under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the cease-fire agreement; and i) to provide security at key

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government installations, in particular ports, airports, and other vital infrastructure;

2) In protection of UN staff, facilities, and civilians: j) to protect UN personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

3) In support of humanitarian and human rights assistance: k) to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to establish the necessary security conditions; l) to contribute towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Liberia, with particular attention to vulnerable groups; and m) to ensure an adequate human rights presence, capacity, and expertise within UNMIL to carry out human rights promotion, protection, and monitoring activities;

4) In support of security reform: n) to assist the transitional Government of Liberia in monitoring and restructuring the police force of Liberia consistent with democratic policing, to develop a civilian police training program; and o) to assist the transitional government in the formation of a new and restructured Liberian military in cooperation with ECOWAS, international organizations, and interested states;

5) In support of implementation of the peace process, to assist the transitional government in: p) re-establishment of national authority throughout the country; q) consolidation of governmental institutions; r) restoration of proper administration of natural resources; and s) preparation for national elections scheduled for no later than the end of 2005.

Demands that the Liberian parties cease hostilities throughout Liberia and fulfill their obligations under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the cease-fire agreement, including cooperation in the formation of the JMC as established under the cease-fire agreement.

Background: Resolution 1497 (August 2003) called for the establishment of a UN peacekeeping force to follow on the ECOWAS-led Multinational Force, ECOMIL. ECOMIL was deployed to help stabilize the situation in Liberia and prepare for deployment of a UN force. That resolution also requested the Secretary-General to submit recommendations regarding the UN force size, structure, and mandate for subsequent deployment no later than October 1, 2003, and to take the necessary steps, including pre-positioning logistical and personnel support, to facilitate its rapid deployment. Resolution 1509 establishes the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the stabilization force called for in Resolution 1497.

U.S. Position: The United States, as cosponsor, was pleased that the Security Council adopted this resolution unanimously, thereby contributing to the rebuilding of Liberia's shattered institutions and paving the way for greater humanitarian aid to the Liberian people.

S/Res/1521

December 22 15(US)-0-0

Welcoming the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the former Government of Liberia, Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD), and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) on August 18, 2003 in Accra, and that the National Transitional Government of Liberia under Chairman Gyude Bryant took office on October 14, 2003, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and noting that the changed circumstances in Liberia, in particular the departure of former President Charles Taylor and the formation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia, and progress with the peace process in Sierra Leone, require the Council's determination for action under Chapter VII to be revised to reflect these altered circumstances, decides to terminate the prohibitions imposed in Resolution 1343 (2001) and Resolution 1478 (2003) [i.e. bans on the sale or supply of arms, diamonds, and timber, and also travel] and to dissolve the committee established under Resolution 1343 (2001).

Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to Liberia of arms, related materiel, and training or assistance related to these items. Reaffirms that these measures apply to all sales or supply of arms destined for any recipient in Liberia, including all non-state actors, such as LURD and MODEL, and to all former and current militias and armed groups. Decides that the measures shall not apply to supplies intended for UNMIL or training and reform programs for the Liberian armed forces.

Demands that all states in West Africa take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and commit attacks on neighboring countries and refrain from any action that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation in the subregion. Decides also that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all such individuals who constitute a threat to the peace process in Liberia, or who are engaged in activities aimed at undermining peace and stability in Liberia and the subregion.

Expresses its readiness to terminate the measures imposed above when the Council determines that the ceasefire in Liberia is being fully respected and maintained; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation, and restructuring of the security sector have been completed; the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement are being fully implemented; and significant progress has been made in establishing and maintaining stability in Liberia and the subregion.

Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia to their territory. Calls upon the National Transitional Government of Liberia to establish an Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds with a view to joining the Kimberley Process.

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Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the import into their territories of all round logs and timber products originating in Liberia. Urges the National Transitional Government of Liberia to establish its full authority and control over the timber producing areas.

Decides to establish a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all members of the Council, to monitor implementation of these measures; seek from all states, particularly those in the subregion, information about actions taken to implement these measures; and to undertake related tasks.

Requests the Secretary-General to establish a Panel of Experts to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighboring countries, assess the progress made towards the goals described above, and report to the Council through the Committee no later than May 30, 2004 with observations and recommendations.

Background: This resolution modified the sanctions originally imposed by Resolution 1343 (2001) and expanded by Resolution 1478 (2003), by increasing transparency on diamond sales and timber exports and continuing the modified travel ban and arms embargo. The resolution effectively 1) shifted the legal basis of sanctions from countering the threat posed by ex-President Taylor's support for rebels in Sierra Leone to constraining the threat to regional stability posed by unchecked arms flows, and 2) shifted the political basis of the sanctions from trying to stem Taylor's export of instability to aiding the new Bryant regime and UNMIL in restoring stability to Liberia.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution, endorsing a new sanctions mandate that reflected the fact that Liberia had a new government in place.

LIBYA

S/Res/1506 September 12 13-0-2(US, France)

Recalling its Resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998), relating to the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, and the destruction of Union de Transports Aeriens flight 772 over Niger; welcoming the letter to the President of the Council dated August 15, 2003, from the Charge d' Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, recounting steps the Libyan Government has taken to comply with the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly concerning acceptance of responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials, payment of appropriate compensation, renunciation of terrorism, and a commitment to cooperating with any further requests for information in connection with the investigation; and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to lift, with immediate effect, the measures set forth in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of its Resolution 748 (1992) and paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of its Resolution 883 (1993); and decides further to dissolve the Committee established by

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paragraph 9 of Resolution 748 (1992). Decides also that it has concluded its consideration of the item entitled “Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America” and hereby removes this item from the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

Background: The sanctions against Libya had been imposed after it failed to cooperate with investigations into terrorist acts against Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988, and France’s Union de Transports Aeriens (UTA) flight 772 over Niger in 1989. Resolution 731 (1992), among other things, deplored the fact that the Libyan Government had not responded to requests to cooperate fully in establishing responsibility for the terrorist acts against Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772. Resolution 748 (1992) spelled out the sanctions imposed on Libya, and Resolution 883 included travel restrictions, an arms embargo, and financial sanctions, excluding financial resources derived from the sale of petroleum products and agricultural products. UN sanctions were suspended in 1999 after Libya fulfilled one demand by transferring the two Libyan suspects for trial before a Scottish court sitting in The Netherlands.

U.S. Position: In explaining its decision to abstain on this resolution, the United States noted that Libya had now addressed the remaining UN requirements related to the Pan Am 103 bombing. Among other steps, it has formally stated that it accepts responsibility for the actions of its officials and made arrangements to pay compensation to the families of the victims in accordance with an agreement worked out directly between them with their lawyers.

In recognition of these steps, and to allow the families’ settlement to go forward, the United States decided not to oppose the formal lifting of the UN sanctions. As stated in a joint letter from the United States and United Kingdom to the President of the Council on August 15, the United States underscored its expectation that Libya adhere scrupulously to the commitments it has made to the Council to cooperate in the international fight against terrorism and to cooperate with any further requests for information in connection with the Pan Am 103 investigation.

The United States stressed that its decision not be misconstrued as tacit U.S. acceptance that Libya had rehabilitated itself. The United States noted its continued serious concern about other aspects of Libyan behavior, including its poor human rights record, its destructive role in African conflicts, and its pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems. The United States made clear the bilateral sanctions would remain in place until Libya addressed these concerns.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1461

January 30

15(US)-0-0

Emphasizing the interim nature of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), endorses the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL of January 14, 2003, and decides to extend the present mandate for a further six months until July 31, 2003. Takes note of the completion of the reconfiguration of UNIFIL. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; commends the Government of Lebanon for taking steps to ensure the return of its effective authority through the south, including the deployment of Lebanese armed forces, and calls on it to continue to extend these measures and to do its utmost to ensure a calm environment throughout the south. Calls on the parties to ensure UNIFIL is accorded full freedom of movement in the discharge of its mandate; reiterates its call on the parties to continue to fulfill the commitments they have given to respect fully the withdrawal line identified by the United Nations.

Condemns all acts of violence, expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the air, sea, and land violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other UN personnel. Supports the continued efforts of UNIFIL to maintain the cease-fire along the withdrawal line; stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

Background: The Security Council established UNIFIL with Resolution 425 (1978) in response to the 1978 Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon. The elements of UNIFIL's mandate include: confirming the withdrawal of the Israeli Army from southern Lebanon, assisting the Lebanese Government in restoring its authority in the south, and restoring international peace and security in the region. Following the July 2000 withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, the UN Secretary-General declared that UNIFIL had completed the first two parts of its mandate, and that the mission was now focused on its remaining element: restoring peace and security in the region.

The Secretary-General's January 14 report on UNIFIL covered the six-month period from July 13, 2002, to January 14, 2003. According to the report, the UNIFIL area of operation had returned to a condition of general stability from previously reported levels of violence. The report indicated two serious breaches of the cease-fire, both involving Hizballah attacks against Israeli military outposts and patrols and Israeli retaliatory fire. It also pointed out sporadic Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace, as well as Hizballah's continued practice of reacting to Israeli overflights by firing anti-aircraft artillery. The report also indicated that UN officials have continued to stress to the parties that violations of Lebanese airspace and anti-aircraft fire have the potential to aggravate tensions.

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U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which extended UNIFIL’s mandate until July 31, 2003. The drawdown to 2,000 peacekeepers was completed at the end of 2002. The United States supported this resolution in the belief that the UN presence in southern Lebanon is a key factor to achieving stability along the Israeli/Lebanese border.

S/Res/1488 June 26 15(US)-0-0

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) [along the Israeli-Syrian border] of June 18, 2003, and also reaffirming its Resolution 1308 (2000), decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until December 31, 2003. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Resolution 338 (1973).

Background: The Secretary-General’s June 18 report on UNDOF for the period of December 6, 2002, to June 18, 2003 recommended an extension of the mandate for a further six-month period until December 31, 2003. According to the report, the cease-fire in the Israel-Syria sector was maintained during the period under review and UNDOF’s area of operation remained generally quiet, with two exceptions, including a January 2003 shooting incident in which one member of the Syrian security forces was shot and killed.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this further six-month extension of UNDOF’s mandate.

S/Res/1496 July 31 15(US)-0-0

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular Resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and 1461 (2003), as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Lebanon; recalling also the Secretary-General’s conclusion that, as of June 16, 2000, Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with Resolution 425 (1978) and met the requirements defined in the Secretary-General’s report of May 22, 2000, as well as the Secretary-General’s conclusion that the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had essentially completed two of the three parts of its mandate, focusing now on the remaining task of restoring international peace and security. Endorses the report of the Secretary General on UNIFIL of July 23, 2003, and in particular its recommendation to renew the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months. Decides to extend the present mandate until January 31, 2004.

Welcomes the steps already taken by the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority throughout the south, including the deployment of Lebanese armed forces, and calls on it to continue to extend these measures and to do its utmost to ensure a calm environment throughout the south. Condemns all acts of violence, expresses great concern about the

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serious breaches and the air, sea, and land violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other UN personnel. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

Background: According to the Secretary-General's July 23 report on UNIFIL, which covered the period from January 15 to July 23, 2003, the UNIFIL area of operation had continued to be generally calm since the previous report, dated January 14, 2003. Against the background of the heightened tension in the wider region, the parties had by and large exercised restraint. Although six months had passed since the last violent exchange across the Blue Line (the line of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, according to Resolution 425), which was the longest period of relative calm since Israel withdrew from Lebanon more than three years earlier, tension between the two parties nevertheless remained high. The situation along the Blue Line, although generally quiet, remained susceptible to volatile regional developments, underlining the need to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East. Thus, the Secretary-General recommended the Council extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further six months.

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in adopting this resolution, which extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, due to expire on July 31, 2003, until January 31, 2004.

Not Adopted	September 16	11-1(US)-3 (Bulgaria, Germany, UK)
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Reiterates its demands for the complete cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terrorism, provocation, incitement, and destruction. Demands that Israel desist from any act of deportation and cease any threat to the safety of the elected President of the Palestinian Authority [Yasser Arafat]. Expresses its full support for the efforts of the Quartet [a group formed by the United States that includes the United Nations, the European Union, and Russia] and calls for increased efforts to ensure the implementation of the Roadmap by the two sides, and underlines, in this regard, the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the Quartet in New York.

U.S. Position: The United States vetoed this draft resolution. In explaining its vote, the United States noted that while all parties have responsibilities in bringing peace to the Middle East, ending terrorism must be the highest priority. The resolution was flawed in that it failed to include the following three elements: a robust condemnation of acts of terrorism; an explicit condemnation of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and the Al-Aqsa Martyr's Brigade as organizations responsible for acts of terrorism; and a call for the dismantlement of infrastructure that supports these terror operations, wherever located, consistent with Council Resolution 1373 (2001).

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In the U.S. view, this resolution did not take a clear stand against the actions of these terrorist groups nor call for decisive action against them. The United States noted that the Palestinian Authority must take action to remove the capability of extremist groups to conduct terrorist outrages and that Israel must move forward and fulfill its obligations and commitments under the Roadmap and the Aqaba summit. The United States also noted that Israel is already aware of the views of the Council members on the issue of Yasser Arafat. Moreover, Secretary of State Powell stated that the United States does not support either the elimination of Yasser Arafat or his forced exile. While Yasser Arafat is part of the problem, the United States believed that this problem is best solved through diplomatic isolation. More broadly, the United States was committed to working, along with Quartet partners, toward the implementation of President Bush’s vision of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as set forth in the Roadmap.

Not Adopted

October 14

10-1(US)-4 (Bulgaria,
(Cameroon, Germany,
UK)

Reiterating its opposition to settlement activities in the Occupied Territories and to any activities involving the confiscation of land, disruption of the livelihood of protected persons, and the de facto annexation of land, decides that the construction by Israel, the occupying power, of a wall in the Occupied Territories and in departure of the armistice line of 1949 is illegal under relevant provisions of international law and must be ceased and reversed.

U.S. Position: The United States vetoed this draft resolution. In explaining its vote, the United States noted that all parties have responsibilities in bringing peace to the Middle East, but ending terrorism must be the highest priority. The United States also noted that a Security Council resolution focused on the fence does not further the goals of peace and security in the region. The United States believed that all resolutions on Israeli-Palestinian peace should reflect the kind of balance of mutual responsibilities embodied by the Quartet’s Roadmap, which this resolution did not do.

This resolution, in the U.S. view, was unbalanced and did not condemn terrorism in explicit terms. The resolution failed to address both sides of the larger security context of the Middle East, including the devastating suicide attacks that Israelis have had to endure over the past three years. The United States has repeatedly urged Israel and the Palestinian Authority to avoid actions that can lead to a further heightening of tension in the Middle East and think carefully about the consequences of their actions.

In addition, senior U.S. Administration officials were engaging directly with Israel on the matter of the fence. The United States, with its Quartet partners, remained committed to the implementation of President Bush’s vision of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as set forth in the Roadmap.

Voting Practices in the United Nations – 2003

S/Res/1515

November 19 15(US)-0-0

Expressing its grave concern at the continuation of the tragic and violent events in the Middle East, reiterating the demand for an immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terrorism, provocation, incitement, and destruction, reaffirming its vision of a region where two states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders, emphasizing the need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, including the Israeli-Syrian and Israeli-Lebanese tracks, and welcoming and encouraging the diplomatic efforts of the international Quartet and others: Endorses the Quartet Performance-based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. Calls on the parties to fulfill their obligations under the Roadmap in cooperation with the Quartet and to achieve the vision of two states living side by side in peace and security.

Background: On August 30, 2003, the Quartet officially announced the Roadmap with the goal of resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. That goal was to be achieved on the basis of the 1991 Madrid peace conference; the principle of land for peace; Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and 1397 (2002); agreements reached previously by the parties; and the “Arab Initiative” of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah endorsed by the Council of the League of Arab States on March 28, 2002. The performance-based and goal-driven Roadmap presented clear phases, timelines, target dates, and benchmarks aimed at the progression by the two parties through reciprocal steps in the political, security, economic, humanitarian, and institution-building fields, under the auspices of the Quartet.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of this resolution, which endorses the Roadmap and calls on parties to fulfill their obligations under it and in cooperation with the Quartet. The United States remains committed to the vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security, as outlined by President Bush on June 24, 2002. While the United States affirmed that the Roadmap is the way to realize this vision, it maintained that peace and security in the region can be achieved only through political dialogue and direct negotiations by the parties. Moreover, the United States stressed that while all parties have responsibility for bringing peace to the Middle East, ending terror must be the highest priority.

S/Res/1520

December 22 15(US)-0-0

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of December 9, 2003, and also reaffirming its Resolution 1308 (2000), calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its Resolution 338 (1973). Decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until June 30, 2004. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Resolution 338 (1973).

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Background: In the Secretary-General's December 9 report on UNDOF, for the period of June 19 to December 9, 2003, he recommended an extension of the mandate for a further six months until June 30, 2004. He stated that the area of operations of UNDOF remained generally quiet, except in the Shab'a farms, which experienced increased activity originating from the UNIFIL area of operations. However, tension in the Israel-Syria sector has been high since the Israeli air strike of October 5, 2003. While urging both parties to respect international law and to exercise restraint, he stated in the report, "The situation in the Middle East is very tense and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached."

U.S. Position: UNDOF was established in 1974 to maintain the ceasefire between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights. The United States supported this routine extension of UNDOF.

SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1470

March 28

15(US)-0-0

Expressing its concern at the continuing fragile security situation in the Mano River region, particularly the conflict in Liberia and its consequences for neighboring states, including Cote d'Ivoire, and at the substantial number of refugees and the humanitarian consequences for the civilian, refugee, and internally displaced populations in the region, and emphasizing the importance of cooperation among the countries of the subregion; recognizing that the security situation in Sierra Leone remains fragile, and recognizing the need to strengthen further the capacity, and to mobilize the resources, of the Sierra Leone Police and armed forces to enable them to maintain security and stability independently; emphasizing the importance of the continuing support of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) to the Government of Sierra Leone in the consolidation of peace and stability; and having considered the report of the Secretary-General of March 17, 2003, decides that the mandate of UNAMSIL shall be extended for a period of six months from March 30, 2003.

Urges UNAMSIL, guided by an evaluation of the security situation and the capacity and ability of the Sierra Leonean security sector to take responsibility for internal and external security, to complete phase 2 of the Secretary-General's plan as planned and to embark on phase 3 as soon as practicable thereafter; requests the Secretary-General to provide the Council with detailed plans for the remainder of the drawdown once phase 3 is under way, including options for faster and slower withdrawal depending on the security situation and the capacity and ability of the Sierra Leonean security sector to take responsibility for internal and external security. Expresses concern at the continuing financial shortfall in the multi-donor Trust Fund for the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program, and urges the

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Government of Sierra Leone to seek actively the urgently needed additional resources for reintegration.

Emphasizes that the development of the administrative capacities of the Government of Sierra Leone, particularly an effective and sustainable police force, army, penal system, and independent judiciary, is essential to long-term peace and development, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone, with the assistance of donors and UNAMSIL, in accordance with its mandate, to accelerate the consolidation of civil authority and public services throughout the country, and to strengthen the operational effectiveness and capabilities of the security sector. Notes the efforts made by the Government of Sierra Leone towards effective control of the diamond mining areas, urges the Government of Sierra Leone to consider urgently relevant policy options for more effective regulation and control of diamond mining activities, and encourages the Government of Sierra Leone to adopt and implement such a policy as soon as possible.

Welcomes the launch of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and progress made in its activities, and urges donors to commit funds to it generously. Urges the Presidents of the Mano River Union member states to resume dialogue and to implement their commitments to building regional peace and security, encourages the Economic Community of West African States and Morocco to continue their efforts towards a settlement of the crisis in the Mano River Union region, and expresses its support for the efforts of the International Contact Group on Liberia towards a resolution of the conflict in that country. Notes with concern the recent instability on the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia, demands that the armed forces of Liberia and any armed groups refrain from illegal incursions into the territory of Sierra Leone, calls upon all states to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Council, including the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia, and encourages the Sierra Leonean armed forces, together with UNAMSIL, to maintain intensive patrolling of the border with Liberia.

Background: In Resolution 1436 (September 2002), the Council had urged UNAMSIL to complete, within eight months, the first and second phases of the Mission's drawdown plan, as presented in the Secretary-General's fifteenth report. The Council had also requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made and the planning of subsequent phases, and to make any necessary recommendations. The Council authorized the deployment of up to 170 civilian police in UNAMSIL and requested the Secretary-General to provide updates on their deployment.

The Secretary-General's seventeenth report (March 17, 2003) contained an assessment of the progress made towards achieving key security benchmarks set out in the fifteenth report concerning the overall efforts to consolidate peace in Sierra Leone. According to the report, developments over recent months proved that while the efforts of those concerned went a

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long way towards enhancing the capacity and training of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces and police, the recent, serious challenges posed to both security institutions exposed the existence of considerable shortcomings, and the need for additional efforts to enhance the capacity of the security sector in Sierra Leone. The report stated that the generally positive security trends in Sierra Leone belied the reality that a government capacity to maintain internal and external security without any assistance from UNAMSIL had yet to be attained. Likewise, much still needed to be done to strengthen the presence of the Sierra Leone police in the areas being vacated by UNAMSIL. Furthermore, the commencement of indictments by the Special Court also brought on considerable security challenges. Given the various developments in the country, the Secretary-General confirmed the need for the gradual continued drawdown of UNAMSIL.

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in adopting this resolution, which extended UNAMSIL's mandate for a further six months, until September 30, 2003. The Mission was established by Resolution 1270 in 1999 to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to extend state authority, restore law and order, and progressively stabilize the country. The Mission was also to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program.

S/Res/1492

July 18

15(US)-0-0

Recognizing the continuing fragile security situation in the Mano River region, particularly the conflict in Liberia and the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Sierra Leone police and armed forces to enable them to maintain security and stability independently, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of June 23, 2003, particularly the options for drawdown of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) described in paragraphs 32 to 40, approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General, in paragraph 68 of his report, that the drawdown of UNAMSIL should proceed according to the “modified status quo” option towards withdrawal by December 2004, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to submit additional recommendations to the Council in early 2004 concerning a residual presence of the United Nations. Decides to monitor closely the key benchmarks for drawdown and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at the end of each phase, and at regular intervals, on the progress made with respect to the benchmarks, and to make any necessary recommendations on the planning of subsequent phases of the withdrawal.

Background: The Secretary-General's eighteenth report (June 23, 2003) on UNAMSIL outlined the options for the remaining phases of the drawdown of the Mission and indicated that attainment of the key security benchmarks gave no cause for optimism that any accelerated implementation of the drawdown plan would be advisable. In addition to providing an assessment of the prevailing security situation in Sierra Leone and progress made on the benchmarks that have guided the drawdown of UNAMSIL, the

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report also described ongoing efforts to consolidate peace in Sierra Leone, including the activities of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the efforts to facilitate national recovery. Among the options provided in the report for the remaining phases of the drawdown, the Secretary-General recommended the Council approve option (c), that is, the modified status quo option. Overall, the report found that the gradual and carefully calibrated approach to the drawdown of UNAMSIL, as approved by the Council, was “yielding the desired benefits,” and the extended presence of the Mission had assured a stable security environment and enabled the Government to make steady progress in consolidating peace, and in promoting national reconciliation, justice, and national reconstruction. However, neither the Sierra Leone police nor the armed forces were expected to have enhanced their capacities enough to see them totally assume internal and external security responsibilities by mid-2004 without UNAMSIL’s support. Much remained to be done to strengthen the capacities of both the police and army, and to facilitate their effective presence in the areas being vacated by UNAMSIL.

U.S. Position: The United States joined in the unanimous adoption of this resolution, approving the Secretary-General’s recommendation that the drawdown of UNAMSIL proceed according to the “modified status quo” option, according to which four stages of troop reduction would culminate in complete withdrawal by December 2004.

S/Res/1508

September 19 15(US)-0-0

Welcoming the increasingly stable security situation in Sierra Leone, while encouraging further progress towards strengthening the capacity of the Sierra Leone police and armed forces to maintain security and stability independently, decides that the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) shall be extended for a period of six months from September 30, 2003. Commends UNAMSIL for the progress made to date in the adjustments to its size, composition, and deployment, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 1436 (2002) and 1492 (2003), and welcomes the Secretary-General’s intention to continue with these adjustments, as outlined in paragraph 10 of his [September 5, 2003] report. Expresses its strong support for the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States towards building peace in the subregion, and encourages the Presidents of the Mano River Union member states to resume dialogue and to implement their commitments to building regional peace and security.

Background: The Secretary-General’s nineteenth report (September 5, 2003) on UNAMSIL described progress in security and peace consolidation in Sierra Leone over the three-month period since the last report (dated June 2003). This new report stated that during the period under review, sufficient progress had been made to enable UNAMSIL to continue the progressive drawdown of its military component, thus completing the first stage of a four-stage drawdown plan. The second stage of the plan, starting in November

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2003, would entail further reductions in troop strength to 11,500, as the repatriation of troops from the Sector Center continued. In the third stage, from December 2003 to June 2004, the entire Sector Center would be handed over to national security forces. In the fourth and final stage, all UNAMSIL troops would be withdrawn from the eastern border area, leaving troop strength at 5,000 personnel by October 2004. While serious security problems persisted, including the threat posed by the influx of young men to the diamond-mining areas of Kono and Kenema and the restiveness of some former elements of the Civil Defense Force, UNAMSIL believed there were no immediate internal threats to the country's security.

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution to extend UNAMSIL's mandate for a further six months until March 31, 2004, as recommended by the Secretary-General. The extension would allow the gradual drawdown of UNAMSIL to continue, until such time as the Sierra Leonean national security forces are able to assume independent authority and security.

SOMALIA

S/Res/1474

April 8

15(US)-0-0

Noting with regret that the arms embargo has been continuously violated since 1992, reiterating its serious concern over the continued flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia from sources outside the country, which is severely undermining peace and security and the political efforts for national reconciliation in Somalia, and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to re-establish a Panel of Experts for a period of six months with the following mandate: to investigate violations of the arms embargo covering access to Somalia by land, air, and sea; to detail information and make specific recommendations regarding measures to strengthen the embargo; to carry out field based research, as appropriate; to assess the capacity of states in the region to implement fully the embargo, including through a review of national customs and border control regimes; to focus on ongoing arms embargo violations, including transfers of ammunition, single use weapons, and small arms; to seek to identify continuing violators and their active supporters; to explore the possibility of establishing a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the embargo in close cooperation with regional and international organizations, including with the African Union; and to refine the recommendations provided in the report of the Panel of Experts.

Requests all Somali and regional parties as well as government officials and other actors contacted outside the region to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts. Decides to send a mission of the Committee [established by Resolution 751 (1992) to monitor the embargo], led by the Committee Chair, to the region at the earliest possible stage to demonstrate the Council's determination. Calls upon regional organizations, in particular the African

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Union and the League of Arab States, as well as states that have the resources, to assist Somali parties and the states in the region in their efforts to fully implement the embargo.

Background: In Resolution 733 (1992), the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on Somalia. The first Panel of Experts was established for six months pursuant to Resolution 1425 (2002) with the mandate to collect independent information on violations of the arms embargo and to provide recommendations on possible steps for its implementation. According to the Panel's report of March 25, 2003, flagrant violations continued, even as the Somali factions and their neighbors were participating in the Somalia National Reconciliation Conference, including the October 2002 signing in Kenya of a cease-fire and principles for reconciliation. The Panel recommended that the sanctions regime be enhanced and implemented with increased determination, as the Somali faction leaders were convinced that their business could go on as usual, since they had not seen any real enforcement.

U.S. Position: The United States joined other Council members in unanimously adopting this resolution, in an effort to stem the flow of weapons that fuels the Somalian conflict.

S/Res/1519

December 16 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, requests the Secretary-General to establish a Monitoring Group composed of up to four experts, for a period of six months commencing as soon as possible from the date of the adoption of this resolution, with the following mandate. This mandate should focus on the ongoing arms embargo violations, including transfers of ammunition, single use weapons, and small arms, including to: a) investigate violations of the arms embargo covering access to Somalia by land, air, and sea; b) detail information and make specific recommendations in relevant areas of expertise related to violations and measures to give effect to and strengthen the implementation of the arms embargo in its various aspects; c) carry out field based investigations in Somalia where possible and in states neighboring Somalia and other states, as appropriate; d) assess the progress made by the states in the region to implement fully the arms embargo, including through a review of national customs and border control regimes; e) provide the Committee in its final report with a draft list of those who continue to violate the arms embargo inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council; and f) make recommendations based on its investigations and the previous reports of the Panel of Experts.

Background: In November 2003, the Security Council sent a mission to Somalia to explore ways to strengthen the embargo, which was put in place in 1992 in a bid to restore peace to the volatile country. A previous panel of experts, also set up at the request of the Council, found last year that the repeated embargo breaches were undermining attempts to restore peace and stability to the country. Somalia has lacked a central government and has been

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beset by anarchy, civil strife, and famine since 1991. A national reconciliation process, launched in 2000 under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, has led to the formation of a transitional government, but to date the transitional government has established only limited control over the territory of Somalia.

U.S. Position: The United States supported the unanimous adoption of this resolution, which extended the Somalia Monitoring Group (formerly the Somalia Panel of Experts) for an additional six-month mandate.

TIMOR-LESTE

S/Res/1473

April 4

15(US)-0-0

Noting the continued existence of challenges to the security and stability of [East Timor], and having considered the Special Report of the Secretary-General on the UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) of March 3, 2003, decides that the composition and strength of the police component of UNMISSET and the schedule for its downsizing will be adjusted in line with paragraphs 33 and 35 of the Special Report of the Secretary-General and will include the following specific measures: inclusion of an internationally formed unit for one year; provision of additional training capacity in key areas specified in the special report [including crowd-control skills, forensics, tactical operations, and border security]; greater emphasis on human rights and rule of law elements; retention of a greater monitoring and advisory presence in districts where policing authority has been handed over to the [East Timor] Police Force; follow up of the recommendations outlined in the report of the Joint Assessment Mission on policing of November 2002; and adjustment of planning for the gradual transfer of policing authority to the [East Timor] Police Force.

Decides that the schedule for the downsizing of the military component of UNMISSET will be adjusted in line with the March 28, 2003, letter from the Under Secretary-General; accordingly, that two battalions will be retained within regions adjoining the Tactical Coordination Line during this period, together with associated force elements, including mobility; and that the number of military peacekeepers will be reduced to 1,750, more gradually than was foreseen in Resolution 1410 (2002). Requests the Secretary-General to provide by May 20, 2003, a detailed military strategy for the revised schedule for the downsizing of the military component of UNMISSET.

Background: Resolution 1410 (2002) had established UNMISSET as a successor mission of the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor for a period of two years, to assist in building a critical core administrative structure, providing interim law enforcement and public security, and contributing to the maintenance of the country's external and internal security. According to Resolution 1410, UNMISSET's downsizing should proceed "as quickly as possible" and fully devolve all operational responsibilities to the East Timorese authorities as soon as feasible, without jeopardizing security.

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U.S. Position: As a strong supporter of East Timor's transition to independence, the United States joined other Council members in voting for this resolution. The resolution adjusted the composition and strength of the police component of UNMISSET and slowed the downsizing of the Mission's military component in order to enhance the operational capability of UNMISSET, address civil disturbances, and improve the capability for the development of the East Timor police to respond to the weaknesses that had emerged since the Mission was first established in May 2002.

S/Res/1480

May 19

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirming its previous resolution on East Timor, in particular Resolutions 1410 (May 2002) [which established the UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET)] and 1473 (April 2003) [which adjusted the composition and strength of the police component of UNMISSET and slowed the downsizing of the Mission's military component] and having considered the report of the Secretary-General of April 21, 2003, decides to extend the current mandate of UNMISSET until May 20, 2004.

Background: The Secretary-General's April 21 report recommended an extension of the Mission's mandate for a further year. The report noted that, while much had been achieved in the year since the establishment of an independent East Timor, continued assistance by the international community would be crucial to enable the country to confront successfully the serious political, practical and security challenges ahead.

U.S. Position: The United States, in its continued support for a peaceful and democratic transition to independence in East Timor, fully supported this resolution extending UNMISSET's mandate.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1463

January 30

15(US)-0-0

As recommended by the Secretary-General in his January 16, 2003, report, the Council decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until March 31, 2003 [for a two-month period], to give the parties time to consider the [peace plan] proposal presented to them by the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, James Baker. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the situation by March 17, 2003.

Background: Morocco and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO) have contested the territory in Western Sahara since Spain relinquished control in 1974. Per Resolution 690 (1991), the Council established MINURSO to oversee the holding of a referendum on the future status of the territory. The referendum is one of the components of the UN Settlement Plan, which was originally agreed to by Morocco and the POLISARIO in 1988. However, implementation of the Settlement Plan has been stalled for years, due to disagreements between the parties over issues including voter eligibility in the referendum. At the same

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time, humanitarian issues, e.g., refugees, missing persons, and long-term Moroccan prisoners of war held by the POLISARIO, remain.

The Secretary-General's January 16 report, which covers developments since the previous report of April 19, 2002, stated that Mr. Baker would travel to the region from January 14 through 17 to present to the parties, Morocco, POLISARIO, and neighboring countries, Algeria and Mauritania, a proposal for self-determination. The plan initially called for an interim executive authority and legislative assembly elected by voters listed in the 1999 UN voting list and by Saharawis living in refugee camps in Tindouf, Algeria. This interim arrangement would be followed, four to five years later, by a referendum under UN auspices to determine the final status of Western Sahara.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in support of this resolution to extend MINURSO's mandate, in order to give the parties time to consider the Baker proposal.

S/Res/1469 March 25 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until May 31, 2003 [for a two-month period]. Requests that the Secretary-General report on the situation by May 19.

Background: The Secretary-General recommended that the Council consider a two-month rollover for MINURSO to allow additional time for the parties and neighboring countries to submit their replies on the Baker peace plan, and to give the Personal Envoy sufficient time to assess their responses.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this further extension of MINURSO by voting for Resolution 1469.

S/Res/1485 May 30 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until July 31, 2003 [for a further two months], to consider further the Secretary-General's May 23 report [regarding Special Envoy James Baker's peace plan].

Background: The Secretary-General's May 23 report on the question of Western Sahara recommended that the Council endorse the peace plan for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, which had been developed by his Personal Envoy James Baker, and agreed to by the parties involved, pursuant to Resolution 1429 (2002), and forwarded to the Council in the report. The proposed peace plan provides for a UN-conducted referendum on the final status of Western Sahara and for an interim authority until results of the referendum are implemented. Baker's plan calls for the initial step of electing a Western Sahara interim executive authority and legislative assembly, followed in five years by a final self-determination referendum. The referendum would include three options: independence, integration with Morocco, or autonomy under Moroccan sovereignty.

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U.S. Position: The United States, along with all other Council members, supported this resolution.

S/Res/1495 July 31 15(US)-0-0

Stressing that, in view of lack of progress in the settlement of the dispute over Western Sahara, a political solution is critically needed; reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect; and acting under Chapter VI of the UN Charter, continues to support strongly the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and similarly supports their peace plan for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara as an optimum political solution on the basis of agreement between the two parties. Calls upon the parties to work with the United Nations and with each other towards acceptance and implementation of the peace plan and calls upon all the parties and the states of the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy. Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO [the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara] until October 31, 2003.

Background: On May 30, the Council had extended MINURSO's mandate until July 31 to allow time for consideration of the Secretary-General's May 23, 2003 report and the latest peace plan for self-determination.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the Council's unanimous adoption of this resolution. The United States believed the Baker plan provided a fair and balanced basis on which to move forward toward resolving the longstanding dispute of nearly 30 years, and urged the parties and neighboring states to seize the opportunity presented by the plan to move the process forward.

S/Res/1513 October 28 15(US)-0-0

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, and reaffirming, in particular, Resolution 1495 (2003) of July 31, 2003, decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until January 31, 2004.

Background: According to the Secretary-General's October 16, 2003 report on the situation concerning the Western Sahara, the POLISARIO Front officially accepted the Baker peace plan on July 6. Morocco, however, objected to one of the two ballot choices in the planned referendum, i.e., a choice for independence, even though the two ballot choices reflected those previously agreed to by the parties in the UN Settlement Plan of 1988. The other ballot choice was for integration into Morocco. In early July 2003, an adjusted text of the peace plan was circulated that added a third ballot choice, which provided for continuation of the division of authority set out in the

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peace plan, i.e., self-government or autonomy. However, Morocco remained opposed to the peace plan. Given the circumstances, the Secretary-General acceded to Morocco's request for more time to reflect and consult before giving its final response, and recommended extending MINURSO's mandate until the end of January 2004.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this three-month technical rollover of MINURSO's mandate until January 31, 2004.

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

S/Res/1460

January 30

15(US)-0-0

Welcoming the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning the involvement of children in armed conflict; noting the fact that the conscription or enlistment of children under the age of 15 into the national armed forces or their use to participate actively in hostilities is classified as a war crime by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which recently entered into force; and having considered the report of the Secretary-General of November 26, 2002, on the implementation of Resolution 1379 (2001), supports the Secretary-General's call for "an era of application" of international norms and standards for the protection of children affected by armed conflict. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict who are recruiting or using children in violation of the international obligations applicable to them, to immediately halt such recruitment or use of children.

Notes with concern the list which identifies governments and armed groups that continue to recruit or use child soldiers annexed to the Secretary-General's report, and calls on the parties identified in this list to provide information to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on steps they have taken to halt their recruitment or use of children in armed conflict in violation of the international obligations applicable to them, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 9 of Resolution 1379 (2001). Notes with concern all the cases of sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children, especially girls, in humanitarian crises, including those cases involving humanitarian workers and peacekeepers, and requests contributing countries to incorporate the Six Core Principles of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Emergencies into pertinent codes of conduct for peacekeeping personnel and to develop appropriate disciplinary and accountability mechanisms.

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that in all his reports to the Security Council on country-specific situations, the protection of children in armed conflict is included as a specific aspect of the report. Further requests

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the Secretary-General to submit a report by October 31, 2003, on the implementation of this resolution and of Resolution 1379 (2002).

Background: An open debate on children and armed conflict was held January 14, following the release of the Secretary-General's November 26, 2002, report, which listed 23 parties, including governments and armed groups that continue to recruit or use child soldiers in conflicts that are currently on the Council's agenda. The conflict zones cited include Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, and Somalia.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which called for an immediate halt to the recruitment or use of child soldiers in armed conflict.

CONFLICT DIAMONDS (KIMBERLEY PROCESS)

S/Res/1459

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Noting with deep concern the linkage between the illicit trade in rough diamonds from certain regions of the world and the fuelling of armed conflicts that affect international peace and security, and highlighting in particular Resolution 1295 (2000), which welcomed the proposal that led to the adoption of the Interlaken Declaration of November 5, 2002, on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds: strongly supports the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, as well as the ongoing process to refine and implement the regime, adopted at the Interlaken Conference as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds and looks forward to its implementation and strongly encourages the participants to further resolve outstanding issues. Further welcomes the voluntary system of industry self-regulation, as described in the Interlaken Declaration; and stresses that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential and should be encouraged and facilitated and urges all member states to actively participate in the Scheme.

Background: The Kimberley Process began in May 2000 when southern African countries decided to take action to stop the flow of "conflict" diamonds to the markets, while at the same time protecting the legitimate diamond industry. The Kimberley Process, which involves more than 30 governments, the European Community, the diamond industry, and civil society, established minimum acceptable international standards for national certification schemes relating to trade in rough diamonds.

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in adopting this resolution, highlighting the importance of conflict prevention through efforts to hinder the fuelling of conflicts by illicit trade in rough diamonds, which is the very nature of the Kimberley Process.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

S/Res/1487

June 12

12(US)-0-3(France,
Germany, Syria)

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, requests, consistent with the provisions of Article 16 of the Rome Statute, that the International Criminal Court (ICC), if a case arises involving current or former officials or personnel from a contributing state not a party to the Rome Statute over acts or omissions relating to a UN established or authorized operation, shall for a twelve-month period starting July 1, 2003, not commence or proceed with investigation or prosecution of any such case, unless the Security Council decides otherwise. Expresses the intention to renew the request under the same conditions each July 1 for further 12-month periods for as long as may be necessary.

Background: The United States, which is not a party to the Rome Statute of the ICC, had expressed concern regarding the Court’s jurisdiction over peacekeepers from states not party to the Rome Statute serving in UN-established or UN-authorized missions. To address these concerns, the United States had introduced Resolution 1422 (2002), which deferred any actions by the ICC against U.S. personnel arising out of their participation in such a mission [or “concerning acts or omissions relating to a UN-established or UN-authorized operation”] for one year, beginning July 1, 2002. Resolution 1422 enabled the United States to deploy peacekeepers in overseas operations, while protecting them against the threat of politically motivated prosecution by an international judicial body whose jurisdiction the United States does not accept. The United States has continued to negotiate a global network of bilateral agreements with other states, Article 98 agreements, under which U.S. citizens would not be handed over to the ICC. The Article 98 agreements would permanently cover both U.S. forces deployed in UN peacekeeping operations as well as all U.S. forces overseas, both during and after their military service.

U.S. Position: The United States was pleased with the adoption of this technical rollover of Resolution 1422, extending by 12 months the resolution that effectively shields UN peacekeepers, who are citizens of states not party to the Rome Statute, from investigation or prosecution by the ICC.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

S/Res/1477

April 29

15(US)-0-0

Having considered the nominations for ad litem [temporary] judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the Council forwards [a list of 35 candidates] to the General Assembly.

Background: The Tribunal, located in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, was created in November 1994 to prosecute persons responsible for

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genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda in 1994. The Tribunal is also authorized to prosecute Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other violations of international law committed in neighboring states over the same period.

According to the Tribunal's Statute, the Council was asked to transmit for consideration to the General Assembly a list of 35 candidates. Pursuant to Resolution 1431 (2002) [according to which the Council decided to establish a pool of judges for the ICTR and make arrangements for the election of 18 judges as soon as possible], the list would be used in the selection of a pool of 18 ad litem judges, in order to help expedite the work of the Tribunal and complete trials by 2009, instead of the original projected date of 2017. The Council had earlier extended the deadline for the nomination of the ad litem judges until April 15, 2003, because the number of nominations received from states fell short of the minimum number required by the Tribunal's statute.

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

S/Res/1481

May 19

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to amend [part of] Article 13 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and to replace that article with the provisions set out in the annex to this resolution.

Background: The amendment included removal from Article 13 of the Statute [status of ad litem judges] of the provision that ad litem (temporary) judges could not adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings and inclusion of a new provision allowing them to "enjoy the power to adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings in cases other than those that they have been appointed to try." In this way, it was argued, the Tribunal could make the most efficient use of the ad litem judges' time, and no additional expenses would be incurred by the United Nations.

The Security Council created the ICTY in 1993 to prosecute those accused of genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia.

U.S. Position: This resolution, which amended the Tribunal Statute to enhance the powers of ad litem judges and thereby to increase procedural efficiency, was adopted as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors.

S/Res/1482

May 19

15(US)-0-0

Decides in response to the request by the Secretary-General that: Judges Dolenc, Maqutu, Ostrovsky, and Pillay of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, once replaced as members of the Tribunal, finish [their respective, ongoing] cases before expiry of their terms of office. Requests the

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President of the Tribunal to provide reports on the progress of [these] cases by August 1, 2003, November 15, 2003 and January 15, 2004.

Background: Judges Dolenc, Maqutu, Ostrovsky, and Pillay were not re-elected for a second term of office in the January 2003 elections. According to a letter dated March 26, 2003, from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda requesting the extension of the judges' terms, the proceedings in these cases were already well advanced. If the judges concerned were not allowed to continue their work, it would have been necessary to start the trials anew with fresh panels of judges and to order the rehearing of witnesses and the representation of arguments.

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in extending the term of office of four permanent judges at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in order to allow them to finish a number of ongoing cases.

S/Res/1503

August 28

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, calls on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010 (the Completion Strategies). Decides to amend Article 15 of the Statute of the ICTR and to replace that article with the provisions set out in Annex I to this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to nominate a person to be the Prosecutor of the ICTR. Welcomes the intention expressed by the Secretary-General in his letter dated July 28, 2003, to submit to the Security Council the name of Carla Del Ponte [Switzerland] as nominee for Prosecutor of the ICTY.

Background: The Annex provided for the creation of a new position of Prosecutor of the ICTR and described the appointment process. Specifically, (1) the Prosecutor shall be responsible for the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and of Rwandan citizens responsible for such violations committed in the territory of neighboring states, between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1994; (2) the Prosecutor shall act independently as a separate organ of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. He or she shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other source; (3) the Office of the Prosecutor shall be composed of a Prosecutor and such other qualified staff as may be required; (4) the Prosecutor shall be appointed by the Security Council on nomination by the Secretary-General. He or she shall be of high moral character and possess the highest level of competence and experience in the conduct of investigations and prosecutions of criminal cases. The Prosecutor shall serve for a four-year term and be eligible for reappointment. The terms and conditions of service of the Prosecutor shall be those of an Under

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Secretary-General of the United Nations; and (5) the staff of the Office of the Prosecutor shall be appointed by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Prosecutor.

In his July 28 letter to the Council, the Secretary-General recommended that, as the two Tribunals (for the Former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda) moved towards implementing their respective completion strategies and “in the interests of efficiency and effectiveness,” each should have its own Prosecutor, able to devote his or her entire attention to the conduct of the outstanding investigations and prosecutions.

The Security Council created the ICTY in 1993 and the ICTR in 1994 to prosecute those accused of genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda, or by Rwanda citizens, respectively.

U.S. Position: This resolution, which amended Article 15 of the Rwanda Tribunal’s Statute and replaced it with the provision set out in Annex I to the resolution, was adopted as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors.

S/Res/1504 September 4 15(US)-0-0

Recalling its Resolution 1503 (2003) of August 28, 2003, and having regard to Article 16(4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, appoints Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia taking effect from September 15, 2003, for a four-year term.

S/Res/1505 September 4 15(US)-0-0

Having regard to Article 15(4) of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) as adopted by the Council in its Resolution 1503 (2003), appoints Hassan Bubacar Jallow [Gambia] as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda taking effect from September 15, 2003, for a four-year term.

Background: Pursuant to Resolution 1503 (August 2003) [which split the prosecutorial duties for the criminal tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia and created a new position of Prosecutor for the ICTR], these two resolutions were adopted to appoint Carla Del Ponte, who had formerly held responsibility for both tribunals, as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the ICTR.

U.S. Position: The United States joined all other Council members in unanimously adopting these resolutions, in support of the tribunals’ strategies for prompt completion.

S/Res/1512

October 27

15(US)-0-0

Convinced of the advisability of enhancing the powers of ad litem judges in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) so that during the period of their appointment to a trial they might also adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings in other cases, should the need arise and should they be in a position to do so; convinced also of the advisability of increasing the number of ad litem judges that may be appointed at any one time to serve in the Trial Chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda so that the Tribunal might be better placed to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, as envisaged in its Completion Strategy; and acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to amend articles 11 and 12 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to this resolution.

In the Annex, Article 11 [Composition of the Chambers] was amended to increase the maximum number of ad litem independent judges serving at the same time from four to nine. The chambers shall be composed of sixteen permanent independent judges. A maximum of six ad litem judges at any one time may serve as members of each trial chamber. Article 12 quater [Status of ad litem judges] was amended to allow ad litem judges to adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings in other cases during the period of their appointment to serve in the ICTR.

Background: This resolution, which provided for an increase in the number of judges serving simultaneously on the Tribunal and authorized them to adjudicate other cases while on the ICTR, provided a means by which the Tribunal could accelerate its work in order to comply with Resolution 1503 (2003). This earlier resolution called on the Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008.

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

PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS AND MERCENARY ACTIVITIES

S/Res/1467

March 18

15(US)-0-0

Decides to adopt a declaration [attached as an annex to the resolution] on the ‘Proliferation of small arms and light weapons and mercenary activities: threats to peace and security in West Africa.’

In the declaration, the Security Council expresses its profound concern at the impact of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, as well as mercenary activities, on peace and security in West Africa. It calls on the states of the subregion to strengthen the adopted measures and to consider other appropriate steps, taking into account the following recommendations formulated at an open debate by Council members on March 18, which might

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contribute to the more effective implementation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Moratorium on Small Arms: a) broadening the Moratorium to include an information exchange mechanism for all types of small arms procured by ECOWAS member states as well as for arms transfers by supplier countries; b) enhancing transparency in armaments, including through the establishment of an ECOWAS register that would record national inventories of small arms and light weapons; c) strengthening national commissions set up to oversee implementation of the Moratorium, in terms of staffing and equipment, and developing national plans of action; d) taking necessary measures to build the capacity of the ECOWAS secretariat; e) computerizing aircraft registration lists to ensure better monitoring of airspace, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on December 7, 1944; and f) introducing a standardized end-user certificate for imported weapons.

The Declaration also expresses concern at the serious violations of the arms embargoes in West Africa and calls on member states to comply fully with the relevant resolutions of the Council. Expresses its concern at links between mercenary activities, illicit arms trafficking, and the violation of arms embargoes that help to foster and prolong conflicts in West Africa. Encourages all ECOWAS states, especially those most affected by the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, to submit, as did other states, national reports on actions undertaken to implement the UN program of action for small arms and light weapons to the Secretary-General in advance of the 2003 biennial review meeting. Calls on all states in the subregion to cease military support for armed groups in neighboring countries, and to take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and launch attacks on neighboring countries.

Background: The Council held a workshop-type open debate on March 18, 2003, on the question of proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and the phenomenon of mercenaries as threats to peace and security in West Africa. The meeting's objectives were to identify the characteristics of the proliferation of small arms in West Africa; focus on the practice and consequences of mercenaries in West Africa; evaluate the implementation of the ECOWAS Moratorium on Small Arms at national and subregional levels; and make recommendations for measures to build the capacity of West African States to eliminate the proliferation of small arms and the phenomenon of mercenaries.

U.S. Position: During the open debate, the United States made several points. It agreed that the proliferation of small arms and light weapons contributed to conflicts around the world, and the situation in West Africa was particularly grave, given the common use of mercenaries in this region. The United States called for states to move beyond words to full and practical implementation of the Moratorium adopted by ECOWAS in October 1998, specifically to enforce their own Moratorium by fully establishing functioning

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national commissions and implementing the code of conduct at the national level. The United States noted further that solutions to the problem of small arms and light weapons must be practical and effective; and the most effective way of preventing the proliferation of such weapons was by implementing strict import and export controls and strong brokering laws, and ensuring the destruction of excess weapons. It was also necessary to address the combatants themselves [through reintegration programs that include monetary payments and job training] in the rebuilding of societies.

The United States supported this resolution, which was intended to address the complex challenges of security, humanitarian worker protection, and development, posed by the uncontrolled proliferation of small arms and light weapons and the use of mercenaries in West Africa.

PROTECTION OF HUMANITARIAN AND UN PERSONNEL IN CONFLICT ZONES

S/Res/1502

August 26

15(US)-0-0

Gravely concerned at the acts of violence in many parts of the world against humanitarian personnel and the United Nations and its associated personnel, in particular deliberate attacks, which are in violation of international humanitarian law, as well as other international law that may be applicable, such as the attack against the Headquarters of the UN Assistance Mission in Iraq in Baghdad on August 19, 2003, expresses its strong condemnation of all forms of violence, including, among other things, murder, rape and sexual assault, intimidation, armed robbery, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment, and illegal arrest and detention to which those participating in humanitarian operations are increasingly exposed, as well as attacks on humanitarian convoys and acts of destruction and looting of their property. Urges states to ensure that crimes against such personnel do not remain unpunished.

Expresses its determination to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and the United Nations and its associated personnel, including, among other things, by: a) requesting the Secretary-General and host countries to seek the inclusion of key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of UN and Associated Personnel. Among others, that they include those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of UN operations, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders, in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-missions, and host country agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries, mindful of the importance of the timely conclusion of such agreements; b) encouraging the Secretary-General, in accordance with his prerogatives under the UN Charter, to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which humanitarian assistance is denied as a consequence of violence directed against humanitarian personnel and the

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United Nations and its associated personnel; and c) issuing the declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1(c)(ii) of the Convention on the Safety of UN and Associated Personnel, in situations where, in its assessment, circumstances would support such a declaration, and inviting the Secretary-General to advise the Council, where, in his assessment, circumstances would support such a declaration.

Background: On August 20, 2003, the Council issued a presidential statement unequivocally condemning the August 19 terrorist attack against the UN headquarters in Baghdad as an assault against the international community as a whole. The statement emphasized that the UN Iraq mission “will not be intimidated.”

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which recognized the paramount importance of the work of humanitarian and UN and associated personnel, and the need to protect them. The tragic events in Baghdad constituted an attack on the entire civilized world. In response to these attacks, the resolution placed value on the dedication and the heroism of those humanitarian workers serving worldwide who knowingly risked their lives daily in the cause of peace.

TERRORISM

S/Res/1455

January 17

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to improve the implementation of measures [against the Taliban, Osama bin Laden, members of Al Qaida, and those associated with them], and to further improve the sanctions referred to in Resolutions 1267, 1333, and 1390 in 12 months, or sooner if necessary. [Measures incumbent on all states include asset freezes, travel bans, and arms embargoes, as designated by the 1267 Sanctions Committee established by Resolution 1267 (1999).] Stresses the need for improved coordination and increased exchange of information between the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999) and the [Counter-Terrorism] Committee established by Resolution 1373 (2001). Calls upon all states to submit an updated report to the 1267 Committee no later than 90 days (after January 17, 2003) on all steps taken to implement the above-mentioned measures and all related investigations and enforcement actions, unless to do so would compromise investigations or enforcement actions.

Requests the Secretary-General to reappoint the five experts who constitute the 1267 Committee Monitoring Group, established pursuant to Resolution 1363 (2001) [which called for a monitoring mechanism to assist UN members in enforcing an arms embargo and other sanctions against the Taliban and freezing Al Qaida financial assets], to monitor, for a further period of 12 months, the implementation of the measures referred to in this resolution and to follow up on relevant leads relating to any incomplete implementation of the measures.

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U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution as part of its effort to institutionalize more effective counter-terrorism measures in the UN system.

S/Res/1456

January 20

15(US)-0-0

Meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Council decides to adopt a declaration on the issue of combating terrorism. Therein, the Council reaffirms that: terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security; any terrorist acts are criminal and unjustifiable, and are to be unequivocally condemned; the serious and growing danger of terrorist access to and use of nuclear, chemical, biological, and other potentially deadly materials, [present] a need to strengthen controls on these materials; in an increasingly globalized world, terrorists can more easily exploit sophisticated technology, communications, and resources for their criminal objectives; measures to detect and stem the flow of finance and funds for terrorist purposes must be urgently strengthened; terrorists must be prevented from making use of other activities, such as transnational organized crime, illicit drugs and drug trafficking, money-laundering, and illicit arms trafficking; in the face of terrorists and their supporters' exploitation of instability and intolerance to justify their criminal acts, the Council is determined to counter this by contributing to peaceful resolutions and creating a climate of mutual tolerance and respect; terrorism can only be defeated, in accordance with the UN Charter and international law, by a sustained, comprehensive approach involving active participation and collaboration of all states, international and regional organizations, and redoubled efforts at the national level.

The Council therefore calls on all states to take urgent action to prevent and suppress all active and passive support to terrorism and comply with all relevant resolutions, particularly 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003). It further calls upon states to: become a party to all relevant conventions and protocols relating to terrorism; assist each other in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of acts of terrorism; cooperate closely to implement fully the sanctions against terrorists and their associates; and bring to justice those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts or provide safe haven. The declaration further calls on its Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by member states of Resolution 1373 (adopted in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks), in particular through reviewing states' reports and facilitating international assistance and cooperation. In this regard, the Council stresses the obligation of states to report to the CTC and to respond promptly and fully to CTC's requests for information, and instructs the CTC to inform the Council of progress.

The declaration also calls on all states to assist each other to improve their capacity to prevent and fight terrorism and thereby facilitate the full and timely implementation of the resolution; it invites the CTC to step up its

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facilitative efforts by developing targets and priorities for global action. It further calls upon all states to ensure any measure taken to combat terrorism comply with all obligations under international law, particularly international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law. Further, the declaration calls on international organizations, particularly those technical agencies and organizations whose activities relate to the control or use of or access to nuclear, chemical, biological, and other deadly materials, to evaluate ways in which to enhance the effectiveness of their anti-terrorism action. Likewise, the declaration also calls on regional and subregional organizations to work with the CTC and other international organizations to facilitate sharing of best practice in the fight against terrorism. In reaffirming its strong determination to intensify its fight against terrorism in accordance with its responsibilities under the UN Charter, the Council invites member states to make further contributions to enhancing the role of the United Nations in this fight, namely by cooperating to resolve all outstanding issues with a view to adoption of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism.

U.S. Position: As a leading advocate of concerted UN action to combat terrorism, the United States supported this resolution and put particular stress on the link between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, who attended the session, stated that weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists are a mortal danger to all. In that regard, Secretary Powell continued, the Council would meet in the very near future to determine what to do in the case of Iraq, and when it did, Council members must not be “shocked into impotence” because they were afraid of the difficult choices ahead. Several other speakers also noted the time had come to take action regarding the link between terrorism and other illegal activities, such as the spread of weapons of mass destruction, arms trafficking, and illegal financing.

S/Res/1465 February 13 15(US)-0-0

Condemns in the strongest terms the bomb attack in Bogotá, Colombia, on February 7, 2003, characterizing it as an act of terrorism that threatens peace and security. Expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the people and the Government of Colombia and the victims of the attack and their families; and urges all states to provide support and assistance to the Colombian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of the attack.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution, which condemned as a terrorist act a car bomb explosion at the El Nogal nightclub in the city center of Bogotá, Colombia.

S/Res/1516 November 20 15(US)-0-0

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Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the UN Charter, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, condemns in the strongest terms the bomb attacks in Istanbul, Turkey, on November 15, 2003 and November 20, 2003, in which many lives were claimed and people injured, as well as other terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of terrorism, as a threat to peace and security. Expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the people and Governments of Turkey and the United Kingdom and to the victims of the terrorist attacks and their families. Urges all states, in accordance with their obligations under Resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate in efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these terrorist attacks. Expresses its reinforced determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the UN Charter.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution, which condemns as terrorist acts the November 15 bomb attacks against two synagogues and the November 20 bomb attacks at the British Consulate and the HSBC bank headquarters in Istanbul, Turkey. In voting for this resolution, the United States stressed that it stands firmly with its close ally Turkey in the global war on terrorism.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 69 draft resolutions introduced in 2003. 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. The United States vetoed two draft resolutions, both on the Middle East, and abstained on one resolution on Libya.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	66	2*	1 (1506)
Angola	69	0	0
Bulgaria	67	0	2*
Cameroon	68	0	1*
Chile	69	0	0
China	69	0	0
France	66	0	3 (1487, 1497, 1506)
Germany	65	0	4* (1487, 1497)
Guinea	69	0	0
Mexico	68	0	1 (1497)
Pakistan	69	0	0
Russia	69	0	0
Spain	69	0	0
Syria**	66	0	2 (1487, 1500)
United Kingdom	67	0	2*

*The U.S. vetoed two draft resolutions on the Middle East; Bulgaria, Germany and the United Kingdom abstained on both of those draft resolutions; Cameroon abstained on one of the two Middle East draft resolutions.

**Syria was absent for the vote on Resolution 1483.

In the following table, the 69 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

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before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Bulgaria	67	0	2	100%
United Kingdom	67	0	2	100%
Germany	65	0	4	100%
Cameroon	67	1	1	98.5%
Angola	67	2	0	97.1%
Chile	67	2	0	97.1%
China	67	2	0	97.1%
Guinea	67	2	0	97.1%
Pakistan	67	2	0	97.1%
Spain	67	2	0	97.1%
Russia	67	2	0	97.1%
Mexico	66	2	1	97.1%
France	65	2	2	97.0%
Syria	64	2	2	97.0%
Average	66.4	1.5	1	97.8%

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