

II – SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council's membership in 2006 consisted of the five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States—and 10 non-permanent members: Argentina, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Peru, Qatar, Slovakia, and Tanzania. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year and compares it with the previous 15 years.

YEAR	MEETINGS	RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED	RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	U.S. VETOES	PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS
2006	273	89	87	2	59
2005	235	71	71	0	67
2004	216	62	59	2	48
2003	208	69	67	2	30
2002	238	70	68	2	42
2001	192	54	52	2	39
2000	167	52	50	0	41
1999	124	67	65	0	34
1998	116	73	73	0	38
1997	117	57	54	2	57
1996	114	59	57	1	49
1995	130	67	66	1	63
1994	160	78	77	0	82
1993	171	95	93	0	88
1992	129	74	74	0	94
1991	53	42	42	0	21

In 2006, the Security Council considered 89 resolutions and adopted 87 resolutions. The Council was again heavily engaged in efforts to resolve conflicts and to give direction to UN peacekeeping missions. Specifically, Security Council resolutions focused on the following issues: Africa (42 resolutions, of which eight concerned the Sudan, seven concerned Côte d'Ivoire, seven concerned the Democratic Republic of the Congo, six concerned Liberia, and five concerned Ethiopia and Eritrea); the Middle East (nine resolutions); sanctions (three resolutions); the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (three resolutions); North Korea (two resolutions); Iran (two resolutions); and Timor-Leste (four resolutions).

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally considered by the Security Council during the year are listed and described below. They are organized alphabetically by topic, and, within each topic, by date. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, voting results (Yes-No-Abstain), including an indication of the U.S. vote, and a summary description. If a member was absent during a vote, that absence is noted. The descriptions are drawn from relevant excerpts from the resolution language. For the full text of the resolutions, see http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions06.htm.

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

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1659

February 15

15(US)-0-0

Endorses the “Afghanistan Compact” and its annexes as providing the framework for the partnership between the Afghan Government and the international community which underlies the mutual commitments set out in the Compact. Affirms the central and impartial role of the United Nations in Afghanistan, including coordination of efforts in implementing the Compact. Looks forward to the early formation of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, co-chaired by the Afghan Government and the United Nations.

Welcomes the interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (iANDS) presented by the Afghan Government and the political, security, and financial pledges made by participants at the London Conference. Notes that financial assistance available for the implementation of iANDS has now reached \$10.5 billion. Further notes the intention of the Afghan Government to seek debt relief through the Paris Club.

Background: Through its political process, Afghanistan completed the tasks in the Bonn Agreement in December 2005. Continuing its support for the government in rebuilding the country and strengthening the foundations of a constitutional democracy, the international community met in London January 29–February 1, 2006. The conference adopted the Afghanistan Compact, a five-year framework intended to help consolidate democratic institutions, curb insecurity, control the illegal drug trade, stimulate the economy, enforce the law, provide basic services to the Afghan people, and protect their human rights. Afghanistan committed to realizing the vision of the Compact, while the international community committed itself to providing the resources and support to realize that vision. The Compact set out benchmarks and timelines for achieving security; governance, rule of law, and human rights; and economic and social development by the end of 2010.

U.S. Position: The United States views its relationship with Afghanistan as a strategic partnership. To help maintain stability in Afghanistan after its political transformation, Secretary of State Rice committed over \$1 billion in new assistance for Afghanistan at the London Conference. Following up that support, the United States voted for adoption of this resolution.

S/Res/1662

March 23

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), as laid out in the Secretary-General's report, for an additional period of 12 months.

Emphasizes the importance of meeting the benchmarks and timelines of the Compact for progress on security, governance, and development, as well as the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics and improving the effectiveness and coordination of the assistance to Afghanistan. Calls upon the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, including the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition and the International Security Assistance Force, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by the Taliban, al-Qaida, other extremist groups, and criminal activities.

Welcomes the inauguration of the new Afghan National Assembly. Commends Afghan efforts to ensure its efficient functioning, which will be critical to the political future of Afghanistan. Encourages all the institutions to work in a spirit of cooperation. Calls on all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in the peaceful political development of the country and avoid resorting to violence.

Welcomes the interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy presented at the London Conference. Calls on the Afghan Government to further provide strong leadership in its implementation. Encourages the fulfillment of the pledges made by the participants at the Conference, including financial assistance available for the implementation of the Strategy, which has reached \$10.5 billion.

Background: In his March 7 report, the Secretary-General noted the progress made by Afghanistan in its political process while acknowledging that the government was still weak and did not have the capacity to deliver to the majority of Afghans basic services. In response to the London Conference and the need to continue a UN presence in Afghanistan, the Secretary-General recommended changing the size, scope, and structure of UNAMA to encompass the following mandate: provide political and strategic advice for the peace process; provide good offices; assist the Government of Afghanistan in the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact, and co-chairing the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board; continue to promote human rights through an independent role in monitoring human rights violations and capacity-building of national institutions; continue to provide technical assistance in sectors where the United Nations has a demonstrated comparative advantage and expertise in Afghanistan; and continue to manage all UN humanitarian relief, recovery, reconstruction, and development activities. To fulfill these tasks, the mission would have a political affairs pillar, and a relief, recovery, and development pillar. The Secretary-General noted that these changes to the mandate would require an increase in international and national officers at UNAMA.

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U.S. Position: The United States supported changing UNAMA’s mandate to assist Afghanistan in fulfilling its part of the Compact and joined other Council members in unanimous adoption of the resolution.

S/Res/1707 September 12 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), as defined in Resolutions 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003), for a period of 12 months beyond October 13, 2006. Recognizes the need to further strengthen ISAF, and, in this regard, calls upon member states to contribute personnel, equipment, and other resources to ISAF, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund established pursuant to Resolution 1386 (2001).

Calls upon ISAF to continue to work in close consultation with the Government of Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as well as with the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition in the implementation of the force mandate.

Background: In 2006, ISAF continued to fulfill its UN mandate to support the Afghan Government in the creation of a safe and secure environment and expanded its area of operations to the south and east of Afghanistan. The Security Council expressed concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the increased violent and terrorist activity by the Taliban, al-Qaida, illegally armed groups, and those involved in the narcotics trade, and determined that the situation in Afghanistan still constituted a threat to international peace and security.

U.S. Position: The United States recognized that despite progress, much remained to be done in Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan need stability to become a democratic, peaceful, and prosperous country. Expressing its confidence in its NATO allies to effectively deal with Afghanistan’s situation, the United States voted for adoption of this resolution.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1722 November 21 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reiterates that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves. Reminds the parties once again that they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Underlines that full cooperation by states and entities with the ICTY includes, among other things, the surrender for trial or apprehension of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations. Reaffirms its

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intention to keep implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review.

Recalls the support of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the European Union (EU) force and the continued NATO presence and their confirmation that both are the legal successors to NATO's stabilization force (SFOR) for the fulfillment of their missions for the purposes of the Peace Agreement, its annexes and appendices, and relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and can take such actions as are required, including the use of force, to ensure compliance with the Agreement and Council resolutions. Pays tribute to those member states which have participated in the EU multinational stabilization force (EUFOR), and in the continued NATO presence, and welcomes their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy the EUFOR and by maintaining a continued NATO presence. Welcomes the EU's intention to maintain an EU military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina from November 2006. Authorizes the member states acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for a further period of 12 months the EUFOR as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control. Welcomes NATO's decision to continue to maintain a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of a NATO Headquarters in order to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with EUFOR.

Reaffirms that the Peace Agreement and the provisions of its previous relevant resolutions shall apply to and in respect of both EUFOR and the NATO presence as they have applied to and in respect of SFOR. Authorizes member states to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR or the NATO Headquarters, in defense of the EUFOR or NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions. Recognizes the right of both EUFOR and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack. Demands that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of EUFOR, the NATO presence, and other international personnel.

Background: In November 2004, the Council authorized EUFOR to begin operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the conclusion of the SFOR Mission pursuant to Resolution 1575. Resolution 1722 authorized member states to re-establish EUFOR for a further period of 12 months. This resolution also stressed that continued international assistance was contingent on Bosnia and Herzegovina's compliance with the Peace Agreement, including cooperation with the ICTY.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution.

BURUNDI

S/Res/1692

June 30

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend mandate of the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB) until December 31, 2006. Decides to extend until September 30, 2006, the authorization contained in Resolution 1669 (2006) for the Secretary-General to redeploy temporarily a maximum of one infantry battalion, a military hospital, and 50 military observers from ONUB to the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), with the intention of renewing such authorization according to future decisions by the Security Council concerning the renewal of the mandate of MONUC. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to establish at the end of ONUB's mandate a UN integrated office in Burundi.

Background: In his June report, the Secretary-General noted that while Burundi had made progress towards the consolidation of peace after its emergence from a 12-year civil war, the political and security situation remained fragile and required the sustained engagement of the country's international partners. The United Nations and the Government of Burundi reached an agreement on May 24 in which the government reconfirmed its request for the establishment of a UN Integrated Office in Burundi, following the termination of ONUB's mandate.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution.

S/Res/1719

October 25

15(US)-0-0

Requests the Secretary-General to establish a UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) as recommended by him for an initial period of 12 months, commencing on January 1, 2007, to support the government in its effort towards long-term peace and stability throughout the peace consolidation phase in Burundi. Requests that, once established, BINUB focus on and support the government in the following areas: peace consolidation and democratic governance; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and reform of the security sector; promotion and protection of human rights and measures to end impunity; and donor and UN agency coordination.

Urges BINUB to take account of the rights of women and gender considerations as set out in Resolution 1325 (2000) as cross-cutting issues in all the areas outlined above. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout the integrated office and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from gender-based violence.

Takes note of the benchmarks outlined in the Secretary-General's proposal for gauging progress made by BINUB during its mandate and

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reaffirms its willingness to adjust as appropriate the UN presence in Burundi during the peace consolidation phase.

Emphasizes that the Government of Burundi bears the primary responsibility for peacebuilding, security, and long-term development in the country, and urges international donors to continue to support the government's efforts in those areas.

Expresses its deep concern at reports of continuing human rights violations. Urges the government to investigate all such reports, take the necessary steps to prevent further violations, and to ensure that those responsible for such violations are brought to justice.

Background: In an addendum to his June 2006 report, the Secretary-General proposed a mandate, structure, functions, and benchmarks for the establishment of the UN Integrated Office in Burundi. He observed that the establishment of BINUB would enable the international community to play an important role in the next critical phase in strengthening Burundi's national capacity to effectively address the root causes of conflict, including through the strengthening of political and economic governance, reform of the security sector, the protection and promotion of human rights, reform of the justice sector, and national reconciliation through the establishment of credible and effective transitional justice mechanisms.

The Secretary-General also noted that the successful implementation of BINUB's proposed mandate will ultimately depend on the government's full support and engagement, as well as significant external assistance. He was pleased that Burundi would be one of the first countries to receive advice and assistance in development of a long-term strategy for peacebuilding from the Peacebuilding Commission, established in 2005.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

S/Res/1652

January 24

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the respective mandates of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and of the French forces which support it shall be extended until December 15, 2006. Decides to extend the increase in additional personnel, civilian police, and formed police units of Resolution 1609 (2005) until December 15, 2006.

Expresses its intention to keep under review the tasks and troops level of UNOCI, and specifically to review these when the Security Council considers the Secretary-General's report on the UN Mission in Liberia in light of the progress in the implementation of the International Working Group's roadmap for the organization of free, fair, open, and transparent elections in Côte d'Ivoire no later than October 31, 2006.

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Background: Resolution 1609 (2005) authorized the Secretary-General to temporarily redeploy troops between the UN missions in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. In his January 2006 report, the Secretary-General recommended that UNOCI's troop strength be increased by 3,400 troops (four battalions) and its police component be increased by three additional formed police units (375 officers) and 100 civilian police officers, in light of the volatile security situation. This request was based on the assumption that UNOCI would have to support both disarmament and elections preparations in a much shorter timeframe than originally contemplated.

U.S. Position: The United States carefully evaluated the Secretary-General's request for additional troops. Noting that UNOCI troops had not yet been able to carry out their mandate to provide security for disarmament and support for elections because of continued lack of progress in the peace process, the United States negotiated a resolution that did not increase troop levels. The United States believed that the key to peace would be the will of various parties to work towards disarmament, reunification, and peaceful elections. The United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1657 February 6 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy immediately a maximum of one infantry company from the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), until March 31, 2006, in order to provide extra security coverage for UN personnel and property, and to perform other tasks mandated to UNOCI. Expresses its intention to review these provisions in 30 days and by March 31, in light of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and in Liberia.

Background: In late January, UN offices were under siege, looted, or destroyed during protests after the announcement of sanctions against individuals. In a February 6 letter to the Security Council, the Secretary-General stated his intention to temporarily redeploy up to one infantry battalion and one formed police unit from UNMIL to UNOCI and requested the Council's consent.

U.S. Position: As part of its overall reform agenda, the United States was one of the principal advocates of the creation of authority to transfer personnel and other assets between UN peacekeeping missions. The United States supported the temporary transfer of an infantry company from UNMIL to UNOCI and voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1682 June 2 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes until December 15, 2006, an increase in the strength of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) of up to 1,500 additional personnel, including a maximum of 1,025 military personnel and 475 civilian police personnel.

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Background: On March 22, the Secretary-General appealed to the Security Council to approve recommendations for additional personnel contained in his January report on the mission. He stated that the government of Prime Minister Banny had taken full ownership of the road map for the peace process. This important development set in motion a fledgling process which, if sustained, could put the peace process properly on track. This made quick reinforcement of UNOCI crucial so that it could support fully the implementation of the road map, making it feasible to organize the elections by October 2006.

US Position: The drawdown of forces in the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea on May 31 freed up funds which could be applied to the UNOCI increased costs. The United States was able to vote in favor of this resolution, which increased UNOCI by 1,500 troops and police.

S/Res/1708 September 14 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts to December 15, 2006. Requests the group to submit a brief written update to the Council before December 1 on the implementation of the sanctions imposed by Resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005).

Background: The Security Council established the Group of Experts early in 2005 to gather and analyze information on arms caches and flows in the region.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution.

S/Res/1721 November 1 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, endorses the decision of the African Union's Peace and Security Council on October 17. Takes note of the impossibility of organizing presidential and legislative elections on the scheduled date and of the October 31 expiration of the transition period and of the mandates of President Laurent Gbagbo and Prime Minister Konan Banny. Endorses the Peace and Security Council's decisions that President Gbagbo should remain Head of State as from November 1, 2006, and to renew the mandate of Prime Minister Banny as from November 1, 2006, for new and final transition periods not exceeding 12 months. Endorses also the Peace and Security Council's decision that the Prime Minister shall not be eligible to stand for the presidential elections to be organized by October 31, 2007.

Stresses that the Prime Minister shall have a mandate to implement all the provisions of the road map drawn up by the International Working Group (IWG) and of the agreements concluded between the Ivorian parties with a view to holding free, open, fair, and transparent elections by October 31, 2007, at the latest, with support from the United Nations and potential donors. Stresses that the Prime Minister must have all the necessary powers, and all appropriate financial, material, and human resources, as well as full

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and unfettered authority, and must be empowered to take all necessary decisions, in all matters, within the council of Ministers or the Council of Government by ordinances or decree-laws. Stresses also that the Prime Minister must have the necessary authority over the Defense and Security Forces of Côte d'Ivoire. Recalls that the Prime Minister shall have full authority over the government that he will establish. Reaffirms that disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and identification processes should be carried out concomitantly and stresses the centrality of both processes to the peace process. Urges the Prime Minister to implement them without delay and calls upon all Ivorian parties to cooperate fully with him in this regard.

Renews for a period of 12 months the mandate of the High Representative for the Elections laid down in Resolution 1603 (2005). Underscores that the Peace and Security Council encouraged the High Representative to play a greater role in the resolution of disputes linked to the electoral process.

Encourages the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to organize seminars on security sector reform to examine, among other issues, the principles of civilian control of armed forces and personal and individual responsibility for acts of impunity or violation of human rights. Demands that all Ivorian parties end all incitement to hatred and violence, in any media, and urges the Prime Minister to establish and implement without delay a code of conduct for the media.

Demands that all Ivorian parties refrain from any use of force and violence, including against civilians and foreigners, and from all kinds of disruptive street protests. Demands that all Ivorian parties guarantee the security and freedom of movement of all Ivorian nationals throughout the Côte d'Ivoire territory. Demands that all Ivorian parties cooperate fully with the operations of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the French forces which support it, as well as UN agencies and associated personnel.

Requests the African Union and ECOWAS to continue to monitor and follow-up closely the implementation of the peace process. Invites them to review before February 1, 2007, the progress achieved, and should they deem it appropriate, to review the situation again between that date and October 31. Requests them to report to the Security Council on their assessments.

Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the sanctions committee established by Resolution 1572 (2004) who are determined to be, among other things, blocking the implementation of the peace process.

Background: The Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, signed in January 2003, set the first transition period for elections and settlement of the key issues of disarmament, dismantling of the militia, identification, and

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reunification of the country. This period ended on October 31, 2005, without these issues being resolved or elections being held. The transition period was extended to October 31, 2006, which also ended without elections, although some progress was made on the other issues. To endorse the ECOWAS recommendations, the African Union's Peace and Security Council met on October 17, 2006, and authorized a new transition period for Côte d'Ivoire; during this period, President Laurent Gbagbo would remain Head of State and Charles Konan Banny would remain Prime Minister, with enhanced responsibilities. Also during this period, the following tasks would be accomplished: identification and registration of voters; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and restructuring of the defense and security forces; dismantling of the militias; restoration of state authority throughout Côte d'Ivoire's territory; and technical preparations for elections. Prime Minister Banny would have the necessary powers to implement the disarmament program; the identification process; militia dismantling; restoration of state authority throughout the country; electoral issues; and redeployment of the administration and public services throughout Côte d'Ivoire's territory.

U.S. Position: This resolution endorsed transitional governing arrangements and a framework developed by the African Union and the IWG that the United States believed would provide the Ivorian people a path out of the current political impasse and into a democratic, peaceful, and prosperous future. The United States voted for the resolution.

S/Res/1726 December 15 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and of the French forces which support it shall be extended until January 10, 2007.

Background: The situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to pose a threat to international peace and security, and the Secretary-General, in his December report, recommended that UNOCI's mandate be renewed.

U.S. Position: Due to the statutory delay required by the U.S. Congressional notification process, the United States requested this technical rollover of UNOCI's mandate.

S/Res/1727 December 15 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to renew until October 31, 2007, the arms embargo, travel ban, and assets freeze imposed pursuant to Resolution 1572 (2004) and the decision that states shall prevent the import of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to Resolution 1643 (2005). Decides that at the end of this period, the Security Council shall review these measures in the light of progress accomplished in the peace and national reconciliation process as referred to in Resolution 1721. Expresses its readiness to consider the modification or termination of these measures before

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the aforesaid period only if the provisions of Resolution 1721 have been fully implemented.

Demands that all Ivorian parties provide unhindered access, particularly to the Group of Experts established in Resolution 1643, to equipment, sites, and installations referred to in Resolution 1584, and to the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), and French forces which support it, to enable them to carry out the tasks set out in Resolution 1609 (2005). Reiterates that any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and of the French forces, or any attack or obstruction to the action of UNOCI, of the French forces, of the High Representative for the Elections, of the International Working Group (IWG), of the Mediator mentioned in Resolution 1721 (2006) or of their representative in Côte d'Ivoire, constitutes a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process for purposes of Resolution 1572 (2004). Requests the Secretary-General and the French Government to report to it immediately through the sanctions committee established by Resolution 1572 of any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and of the French forces, including the names of those responsible. Requests also the High Representative for Elections, the IWG, the Mediator or their representative in Côte d'Ivoire to report to it immediately, through the committee, any attack or obstruction to their action.

Decides to extend the mandate established in Resolution 1643 of the Group of Experts for a further six months. Decides the group shall report to the Council (through the sanctions committee) in writing before June 15, 2007, on the implementation of the arms embargo, travel ban, assets freeze, and prevention of import of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire.

Requests the Secretary-General to communicate as appropriate to the Council information gathered by UNOCI and, when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, about the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire. Requests also the French Government to communicate as appropriate to the Council information gathered by the French forces and, when possible, reviewed by the group, about the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire. Requests also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Council information, and when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, about the production and illicit export of diamonds. Urges all states, relevant UN bodies, and other organizations and interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI, and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the arms embargo, travel ban, assets freeze, and of the illicit import of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire.

Underlines that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the committee who are determined to be, among other things, a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire; attacking or obstructing the action of UNOCI, of the French

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forces, of the High Representative for the Elections, of the IWG, or of the Mediator or their representative; responsible for obstacles to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it; responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire; inciting publicly hatred and violence; and acting in violation of the arms embargo.

Background: In its October and December reports, the Group of Experts documented examples of sanctions violations, as well as illicit importation of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire. While the Group claimed that there was no evidence of gross violations, the Security Council was concerned at the persistence of the deteriorating situation in Côte d'Ivoire, including its grave humanitarian consequences, and determined that these circumstances continued to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1687

June 15

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate for the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period ending December 15, 2006.

Background: While the resolution expressed concern about the continued disagreement over construction activity, it took note of the stable security situation and welcomed progress in demining and 10 million peaceful crossings between north and south. The resolution also encouraged active participation in bi-communal discussions.

Despite calls from the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in Cyprus for a renewal of his diplomacy, the Secretary-General said there had been no evolution in their positions and recommended a six-month extension in the mandate of the UN mission. UNFIYCP has been deployed on the island for over four decades.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1728

December 15

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the observations in the Secretary-General's report on progress since June, and, in particular, on developments since July 8. Expresses appreciation for his personal efforts over the last 10 years aimed at achieving a comprehensive solution.

Reaffirms all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular Resolution 1251 (1999) and subsequent resolutions. Expresses its full support for the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), and decides to extend its mandate until June 15, 2007.

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Expresses its full support for the process agreed by the leaders and encourages active participation in bicomunal discussions as described in Under Secretary-General Gambari's letter of November 15, 2006. Calls for early completion of the preparatory phase so that a fully-fledged Good Offices process may resume as soon as possible.

Background: In July, Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs Gambari undertook an overview mission of the region. He met with officials from Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus. On July 8, the Greek Cypriot leader and the Turkish Cypriot leader met with Gambari, and they agreed on and signed a set of principles and decisions which would prepare the ground for fully-fledged negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement. On November 15, Gambari wrote both leaders to remind them of their July commitments and to suggest concrete next steps

In his December report, the Secretary-General noted this positive outcome to Gambari's meetings, but in the absence of a comprehensive settlement, the presence of UNFICYP remained necessary in maintaining the ceasefire. He recommended a six-month renewal of UNFICYP's mandate.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

S/Res/1654

January 31

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, requests the Secretary-General to re-establish the Group of Experts referred to in Resolution 1533 (2004) within 30 days from the date of adoption of this resolution and for a period expiring on July 31, 2006. Requests the Group of Experts to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in Resolutions 1533, 1596 (2005), and 1649 (2005); update the sanctions committee on its work by April 10, 2006; and report to the Council, through the committee, in writing before July 10. Reaffirms its demand that all parties and all states cooperate fully with the work of the Group and that they ensure the safety of the Group's members and unhindered and immediate access to persons, documents, and sites the Group deems relevant to the execution of its mandate.

Background: The Security Council imposed an arms embargo on the Democratic Republic of the Congo by Resolution 1493 (2003) and expanded the embargo by Resolution 1596. In 2004, the Council requested that the Secretary-General establish a Group of Experts to gather information on the flow of arms and related material as well as networks operating in violation of the embargo. The Group would also recommend ways to improve a state's capabilities to ensure the embargo is effectively implemented.

As of December 2005, the presence of foreign, armed groups posed a threat to regional security. Before dealing with this threat, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the Group of Experts to gather more information.

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U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1669 April 10 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy temporarily a maximum of one infantry battalion, a military hospital, and up to 50 military observers from the UN Mission in Burundi (ONUB) to the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), until July 1, 2006, with the intention to renew such authorization according to future decisions by the Security Council concerning the renewal of the mandates of ONUB and MONUC.

Background: In December 2005, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1650, which authorized the temporary redeployment of military and civilian police personnel between ONUB and MONUC. In March 2006, the Secretary-General requested the redeployment of one infantry battalion, a military hospital, and up to 50 military observers from ONUB to MONUC for an initial period ending December 31, 2006. While the Council authorized the redeployment until July 1, 2006, it did so with the intention to renew the authorization in future resolutions.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1671 April 24 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes, for a period ending four months after the date of the first round of the presidential and parliamentary elections, the deployment of a European Union reserve force (Eufor R.D.Congo) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Decides that the authorization for the deployment shall not exceed the term of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the DRC (MONUC) and will be subject to the extension of MONUC's mandate. Decides that Eufor R.D.Congo is authorized to take all necessary measures to carry out the following tasks: to support MONUC to stabilize a situation, in case MONUC faces serious difficulties fulfilling its mandate within its existing capabilities; to contribute to the protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence in the areas of its deployment, and without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of the DRC; to contribute to airport protection in Kinshasa; to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel as well as the protection of the installations of Eufor R.D.Congo; and to execute operations of limited character in order to extract individuals in danger.

Authorizes MONUC to provide all necessary logistical support to Eufor R.D.Congo, on a cost reimbursement basis. Calls also upon the Government of the DRC to do its utmost to ensure that the presidential and parliamentary elections are held in accordance with the timetable of the Independent Electoral Commission.

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Background: DRC held a referendum on the draft constitution in December, which transpired peacefully. However, the United Nations was concerned about the possibility of violence before, during, and after the upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections. On December 27, 2005, the United Nations sent a letter to the President of the European Union (EU) requesting the EU to consider making available a force reserve that could be deployed to the DRC to support MONUC during the electoral process.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1693 June 30 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council decides to extend until September 30 the temporary increase in the military and civilian police strength of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) authorized by Resolutions 1621 (2005) and 1635 (2005).

Calls once again on the Transitional institutions and on all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair, and peaceful elections take place; that the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral Commission is scrupulously respected; and that security forces exercise restraint and remain impartial while providing security to the electoral process and to respect the rights of every candidate to conduct a campaign.

Background: To provide additional security within MONUC's area of operations during the electoral period, the Security Council, in October 2005, authorized a temporary increase of MONUC military personnel by 300 staff. Armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo were still a threat to the July 30, 2006, elections, the largest and most expensive electoral assistance operation the United Nation has undertaken.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution.

S/Res/1698 July 31 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reaffirms the demands of Resolutions 1493 (2003), 1596 (2005), and 1649 (2005). Decides, in light of the parties' failure to comply with the Council's demands, to renew until July 31, 2007, the arms embargo of Resolution 1493, as amended and expanded by Resolutions 1596 and 1649, and the travel ban and assets freeze of Resolution 1596 applicable to those violating that embargo, and pursuant to Resolution 1649, leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and leaders of Congolese militias impeding the disarmament process. Also decides to extend the travel ban and assets freeze to political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict.

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures expeditiously with a view to extending the mandate of the Group of Experts for a period expiring on July 31, 2007. Requests the Group of Experts to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in Resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596

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(2005), and 1649 (2005), to update regularly the sanctions committee and to report to the Security Council, through the committee, by December 20, 2006. Requests the group to include in its December report on feasible and effective measures the Council might impose to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources financing armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the DRC, including through a certificate of origin regime; include an assessment of the relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources to the armed groups as compared to other sources of income. Requests the Secretary-General to present a report comprising an assessment of the potential economic, humanitarian, and social impact on the population of the DRC of implementation of the possible measures referred to above. Expresses its intention to consider possible measures to stem the sources of financing of armed groups and militias, including the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

Once again strongly condemns the continued use and recruitment of children in the hostilities in the DRC. Decides that, until July 31, 2007, the provisions of Resolution 1596 shall extend to the following individuals: political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law; and individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement. Requests the working group of the Security Council on children in armed conflict, the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for children in armed conflict, as well as the Group of Experts, to assist the committee in the designation of individuals referred to above by making known without delay to the committee any useful information.

Background: In July 2006, the Group of Experts reported to the Security Council on profound challenges facing the upcoming elections to be held July 31; internal instability in the northeast; continued foreign and domestic armed groups activities; slow integration of the Armed Forces of the DRC; hidden arms caches throughout the country, as well as internal arms markets flooded with weapons and ammunition; and border porosity. Because these problems perpetuate a climate of insecurity in the whole region, the Security Council renewed the group's mandate so that it could gather more information and present to the Council feasible and effective measures to counter these problems.

In a June report on children and armed conflict in the DRC, the Secretary-General noted that while some progress had been made to redress violations of children's rights, they continued to a large extent with impunity, including the recruitment and use of children in armed forces and groups, abduction, sexual violence, killing and maiming of children, and attacks on schools. Groups that engaged in these violations included Rwandan elements with close links to the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) but not under FDLR command; members of Congolese security forces, including the police force and elements of the Congolese armed forces; and

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dissident or non-aligned groups that refused to join the army integration process, including militia groups such as the coalition of the Mouvement Révolutionnaire Congolais. The Secretary-General urged all stakeholders to take all necessary actions for a complete and unconditional release of all children still present in the armed forces of the DRC and armed groups operating in the territory of the DRC.

U.S. Position: Noting that this is the first and only Security Council sanctions regime that identifies for sanctions those employing children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law or perpetrating violence against children, the United States was pleased to support this resolution.

S/Res/1711

September 29 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend until February 15, 2007, the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the temporary increase in the military and civilian police strength of MONUC authorized by Resolutions 1621 (2005) and 1635 (2005). Decides to extend until December 31, 2006, the authorization for the Secretary-General to temporarily redeploy a maximum of one infantry battalion, a military hospital, and 50 military observers from the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB) to MONUC.

Calls once again on the transitional institutions and on all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair, and peaceful elections take place; that the next steps of the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral Commission are scrupulously respected; and calls on all candidates to restate their commitment to the democratic process. Calls on all Congolese parties to refrain from incitement to hatred and violence and from any threat or use of force to prevent elections, dispute their outcome, or subvert the peace process, and to resolve political differences by peaceful means, including through the framework established with the facilitation of MONUC, and in the framework of democratic institutions and the rule of law.

Welcomes the intention expressed by the Secretary-General to consult closely with the new Congolese authorities on an adjustment of MONUC's mandate and capacities after the completion of the electoral process. Requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Council in this regard by the end of January 2007.

Background: Elections were held on July 30, 2006; a second round of elections was scheduled for October 29. However, violence erupting in Kinshasa on August 20 and 22 between security forces loyal to the two remaining presidential candidates remained a threat to the holding of elections. In his September 21 report, the Secretary-General observed that the parties and candidates should take all possible steps to ensure that the electoral campaign is freely contested and emphasized that any resort to incitement to hatred or violence during the electoral process was unacceptable, and that the

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perpetrators must be held accountable. He also recommended an extension until February 15, 2007, of MONUC's mandate, the temporary increase in its military and civilian police strength, and the temporary redeployment of troops from ONUB to MONUC.

U.S. Position: The United States was pleased that the first round of elections took place, and that the second round was scheduled for October, and voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1736 December 22 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes until February 15, 2007, an increase in the military strength of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) of up to 916 military personnel to allow for the continued deployment to MONUC of the infantry battalion and the military hospital currently authorized under the mandate of the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB). Expresses its intention to examine this issue further before February 15 in the context of the Secretary-General's forthcoming proposals, with a view to ensuring that MONUC has adequate capabilities to perform its mandate.

Background: When ONUB's mandate expired on December 31, 2006, the 916 troops deployed to MONUC under ONUB's authorized strength were withdrawn. Because of the continued hostilities by militias and foreign armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in a letter to the Security Council President on November 15, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council increase MONUC's military strength by 916 troops to continue the deployment of the infantry battalion and the military hospital to MONUC from ONUB.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

EAST TIMOR

S/Res/1677 May 12 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) until June 20, 2006. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Council by June 6 with an update on the situation in East Timor and the UN's role in East Timor following the expiration of UNOTIL's mandate with a view to taking further action on the subject.

Background: The Security Council established UNOTIL in 2005 to support the creation and development of state institutions and to provide training in democratic governance. UNOTIL's mandate ended May 20, 2006, but because of violence in East Timor at the end of April, the Security Council decided to extend its mandate for a month so that Council members could consider how to further reinforce the stability of East Timor.

U.S. Position: The violence at the end of April demonstrated that some of East Timor's institutions, notably the National Police of East Timor,

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were still fragile and needed strengthening. The United States agreed with other members of the Security Council that a month-long extension of UNOTIL's mandate would allow for the situation in East Timor to settle down and give the Council time to consider what exactly would be needed in any follow-on mission. The United States voted for the resolution.

S/Res/1690 June 20 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) until August 20, 2006, with a view to planning for the role of the United Nations following the expiration of the mandate of UNOTIL.

Welcomes the Secretary-General's initiative in asking the High Commissioner for Human Rights to take the lead in establishing an independent special inquiry commission in response to the request made by the Government of Timor-Leste.

Background: Because of the violence in April and May, the Government of East Timor requested the United Nations to conduct an independent inquiry into this matter. To give itself more time to examine the potential role of the UN mission in East Timor, the Security Council extended UNOTIL's mandate for two months.

U.S. Position: Resolving the crisis of violence occurring in East Timor would require sound, credible information regarding its causes, so the United States concurred with East Timor's request for an independent inquiry into the violence. The United States voted for the resolution.

S/Res/1703 August 18 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) until August 25.

Background: UNOTIL's mandate was to expire on August 20, 2006. To give itself more time to review the Secretary-General's report on East Timor, his recommendations for a new mission to East Timor, and his report on justice and reconciliation in East Timor, the Security Council extended UNOTIL's mandate for a week.

U.S. Position: The United States agreed that the Council needed more time to evaluate the reports, and voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1704 August 25 15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish a follow-on mission in Timor-Leste, the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), for an initial period of six months. Further decides that UNMIT will consist of an appropriate civilian component, including up to 1,608 police personnel, and an initial component of up to 34 military liaison and staff officers. Affirms that the Council shall consider possible adjustments in the mission structure, including nature and size of the military component, taking into account the views of the Secretary-General.

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Decides further that UNMIT will have the following mandate: to support the government and relevant institutions, with a view to consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance, and facilitating political dialogue among Timorese stakeholders, in their efforts to bring about a process of national reconciliation and to foster social cohesion; to support Timor-Leste in all aspects of the 2007 presidential and parliamentary electoral process; to ensure, through the presence of UN police, the restoration and maintenance of public security in Timor-Leste; to assist in further building the capacity of state and government institutions in areas where specialized expertise is required; to assist in further strengthening the national institutional and societal capacity and mechanisms for the monitoring, promoting, and protecting of human rights and for promoting justice and reconciliation, including for women and children, and to observe and report on the human rights situation; to assist the Office of the Prosecutor-General of Timor-Leste to resume investigative functions of the former Serious Crimes Unit; to cooperate and coordinate with UN agencies, funds, and programs with a view to making maximum use of existing and forthcoming bilateral and multilateral assistance to Timor-Leste in post-conflict peacebuilding and capacity-building; and to mainstream gender perspectives and those of children and youth throughout the mission's policies, programs, and activities and support the development of a national strategy to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

Encourages Timor-Leste to enact electoral legislation which provides for the 2007 elections to be supervised, organized, administered, and conducted in a free, fair, and transparent manner, with due respect to the need to establish an independent mechanism, and that reflects general consensus within the country regarding electoral modalities.

Background: In his July report on justice and reconciliation in East Timor, the Secretary-General noted that further efforts on the part of East Timor were necessary to develop a practically feasible accountability mechanism that could lead to those who committed serious crimes in 1999 being brought to justice. He included a list of recommendations for the Security Council's consideration, some of which were incorporated into UNMIT's mandate.

In August 2006, the Secretary-General also reported on the political and security situation in East Timor. He noted the underlying causes of the crisis in 2006 and recommended the establishment of a UN mission that would help the Government of East Timor address institutional failures, accountability for the human rights violations in 1999, and preparation for the elections in 2007. The Secretary-General suggested that the mission should have a strong civilian component (up to 1,608 UN police personnel) with the support of a small UN military component that would consist of up to 350 armed and unarmed troops. He also recommended that the mission be established for an initial period of 12 months.

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The Security Council decided to establish UNMIT as a follow-on mission to the UN Office in Timor-Leste to address the ongoing threats to the stability of East Timor. Because a multinational force, led by Australia, was providing military support, the Council decided not to include as many troops in the mission as the Secretary-General recommended. The Council requested the Secretary-General to review the arrangements between UNMIT and the multinational force and report back to it no later than October 25, 2006, so that the Council might consider possible adjustments in the mission structure.

U.S. Position: The United States believed that East Timor must address the core issues that led to the crisis earlier in the year and that the government would also need international support for democracy in such areas as the rule of law, human rights, governance, and preparation for the 2007 presidential and parliamentary elections. While supporting the Secretary-General's recommendation of a strong UN police operation in East Timor to provide law enforcement and training to build a strong, credible East Timor police force, the United States did not support his recommendation for a UN-led security force. The United States also noted the critical work of expert advisors to assist state and government institutions and the vital element of the electoral unit to help the government and people to hold free, fair, and transparent elections in 2007. The United States voted for this resolution.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1661

March 14

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for a period of one month until April 15. Demands that the two parties fully comply with Resolution 1640 (2005).

Background: Resolution 1640 (2005) demanded that the Government of Eritrea reverse its decision to ban UNMEE helicopter flights and that Ethiopia accept fully the final and binding decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. In December, Eritrea requested that UNMEE peacekeepers from Canada, Europe (including Russia), and the United States be withdrawn. In response, the Security Council temporarily relocated UNMEE staff to Addis Ababa. The parties had not complied with the Council's demands in Resolution 1640, and the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea remained tense. However, the United States was trying to further a diplomatic initiative to resolve the impasse between the parties, and the Secretary-General recommended extending UNMEE's current mandate to give the diplomatic process and a March 10 meeting of the Boundary Commission time to bear fruit.

U.S. Position: UNMEE's mandate was set to expire on March 15, 2006. The Council met on January 9 to review UNMEE's mandate in light of Eritrean restrictions on UNMEE. At the January meeting, and again in February, the United States requested the Council to defer consideration of UNMEE's mandate for another month each time to give the United States time

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to pursue a meeting of the Algiers Witnesses (those countries that witnessed the signing of the Algiers Agreement). This meeting was held February 22. The Council ultimately voted on March 14 to extend UNMEE's mandate for one month to give recently revived border talks between the two countries a chance to break the deadlock, and the United States supported the resolution.

S/Res/1670 April 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for a period of one month until May 15. Affirms its intention, in the event it determines that the parties have not demonstrated full compliance with Resolution 1640 (2005) by the beginning of May 2006, to review the mandate and troop level of UNMEE by May 15 with a view to a decision on possible adjustments of UNMEE, including, among other options, a transformation into an observer mission.

Background: In his January report, the Secretary-General proposed the following options for the future of UNMEE: maintain UNMEE's configuration on the ground; adjust UNMEE's configuration by relocating the entire UNMEE headquarters and units integral to it from Asmara to Addis Ababa, leaving only a small liaison office in Eritrea; transform UNMEE into an observer mission; deploy a preventive force in strength entirely south of the Temporary Security Zone currently held by Ethiopia; downgrade UNMEE to a liaison mission maintaining a small office in each capital; or withdraw UNMEE entirely. While the meeting of the Witnesses to the Algiers Agreements in February and the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) meeting in March were successful, neither Ethiopia nor Eritrea had complied with Council demands laid out in Resolution 1640. Council members adopted this resolution with a technical rollover of UNMEE's mandate to give themselves time to discuss the options that the Secretary-General had proposed in his report.

U.S. Position: While pleased that Ethiopia and Eritrea met with the Boundary Commission in March, the United States expected the parties to work towards a resumption of demarcation and towards establishing a lasting peace. The United States noted Ethiopia's non-acceptance of EEBC's binding decision and that Eritrea's restrictions were unacceptable and if no political progress was made, then it would support changing UNMEE's mandate. The United States voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1678 May 15 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until May 31, 2006. Demands that the parties fully comply with Resolution 1640 (2005). Decides, in the event it determines that the parties have not demonstrated full compliance with Resolution 1640, in the light of the outcome of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) meeting on May 17, that it shall adjust UNMEE's mandate and troop level by

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the end of May. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the parties' compliance with Resolution 1640.

Background: This two-week technical roll-over of UNMEE's mandate allowed the May 17 EEBC meeting to take place.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this roll-over pending the results of the EEBC meeting.

S/Res/1681 May 31 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for a period of four months, until September 30. Approves the reduced deployment within UNMEE of up to 2,300 troops, including up to 230 military observers. Demands that the parties fully comply with Resolution 1640 (2005).

Background: The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) met in London on May 17, where both parties discussed the necessary steps to resume demarcation of the border. When adopting Resolution 1678 (2006) to allow the May 17 meeting to take place, the Council expressed its intent to consider adjusting UNMEE's mandate and troop levels by the end of May depending on the meeting's outcome. Because the Council saw little progress from the meeting, the Council adopted this resolution, which reduced to 2,300 the uniformed military personnel assigned to UNMEE.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution in support of a reduced UNMEE force that would be adequate in supporting the demarcation and to continue monitoring the Temporary Security Zone along the Ethiopia-Eritrea border. The United States encouraged the parties to continue to cooperate with the EEBC and to resume the demarcation process.

S/Res/1710 September 29 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until January 31, 2007. Regrets the lack of progress on demarcation and calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC), including by attending EEBC meetings. Stresses that the parties have primary responsibility for the implementation of the Algiers Agreements, and calls again upon the parties to implement completely and without further delay or preconditions the delimitation decision of the EEBC and to take concrete steps to resume the demarcation process.

Intends, in the event it determines that the parties have not demonstrated progress towards demarcation by January 31, to transform or reconfigure UNMEE as the Council may decide. Intends further to review the situation before November 30, 2006, in order to prepare for possible changes by January 31, 2007, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to present updated options for possible changes to UNMEE's mandate. Expresses its willingness to reconsider any changes to UNMEE it may make in light of

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subsequent progress towards demarcation, and its readiness to take further decisions to ensure that UNMEE will be able to facilitate demarcation as progress becomes possible.

Background: The EEBC scheduled meetings for June 16 and August 24, 2006, neither of which took place. Eritrea refused to attend the first meeting and responded negatively to the second invitation, while Ethiopia did not respond at all to the second invitation. In his September report, the Secretary-General called on each country to honor their agreement to the final and binding decision of the Boundary Commission. He also called on each country to recommit itself to the peace process and cooperate with the Commission.

Because of little progress in demarcating the border, the Security Council reconfigured UNMEE in Resolution 1681 (2006) to reduce the mission to 2,300 troops, including 230 military observers. The Security Council expressed its willingness to further reduce the strength of the mission if the impasse continued.

U.S. Position: The United States believed the EEBC's decision is final and binding and that the parties must address the consequences of the boundary, not the decision itself. Final resolution of the boundary between Ethiopia and Eritrea would remove a long-standing and potentially dangerous point of friction between these countries and would help support strengthened regional stability. The United States supported the resolution.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1656 January 31 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until March 31, 2006.

Background: In August 1993, the Security Council established UNOMIG to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia. In August 2005, the parties reiterated their commitment at a UN-sponsored meeting to use only peaceful means to settle the conflict. The Group of Friends, comprised of France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, participated in this meeting.

In his January 13, 2006, report, the Secretary-General recommended a six-month renewal of UNOMIG's mandate. The Security Council decided to approve a technical rollover of the mission's mandate for two months because, during consultations among the Friends, the Russian delegation unexpectedly introduced text to the proposed resolution that was unacceptable to the other Friends as the basis for a vote by the Council.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for the resolution.

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S/Res/1666

March 31

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms the commitment of all member states to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders. Supports all efforts by the United Nations and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, which are guided by their determination to promote a settlement of the Georgia-Abkhaz conflict only by peaceful means and within the framework of the Security Council resolutions. Recalls, with a view to achieving a lasting and comprehensive settlement, its support for the principles contained in the “Paper on Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi.”

Calls on both sides to make full use of all existing mechanisms as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions in order to come to a peaceful settlement, and to comply fully with previous agreements and understandings regarding ceasefire, non-use of violence, and confidence-building measures. Calls on the Georgian side to address Abkhaz security concerns, and calls on the Abkhaz side to address seriously human rights concerns and the need to create conditions for the safe and dignified return of person displaced by the conflict. Calls on both parties to follow up on their expressed readiness for a meeting of their highest authorities without preconditions.

Underlines that it is the primary responsibility of both sides to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement of members of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force, and other international personnel. Decides to extend UNOMIG’s mandate for new period terminating on October 15, 2006, subject to a review of its mandate by the Council in the event of changes in security conditions.

Background: In Resolution 1656 (2006), the Council extended UNOMIG’s mandate for two months while it discussed the situation in Georgia. In February, the Group of Friends met in Geneva with representatives from the Georgian and Abkhaz sides. The Friends stressed the importance of achieving a political settlement and the urgent need to see tangible results by the parties in the peace process. Both sides expressed concerns that the other side was not fulfilling their commitments.

The military situation in the conflict zone remained relatively peaceful although tensions existed on both sides. To continue the political process and maintain security, the Secretary-General recommended a six-month extension of UNOMIG’s mandate.

U.S. Position: Supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Representative, the Group of Friends, along with Slovakia, introduced this resolution to the Security Council. The United States supported the resolution.

S/Res/1716

October 13

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms the commitment of all member states to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders. Supports all efforts by the United Nations and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General which are guided by their determination to promote a settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict only by peaceful means and within the framework of the Security Council resolutions.

Recalls, with a view to achieving a lasting and comprehensive settlement, its support for the principles contained in the “Paper on Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi.” Expresses its concern with regard to the actions of the Georgian side in the Kodori Valley in July 2006, and to violations of the Moscow Agreement on ceasefire and separation of forces of May 14, 1994, by all parties, and other Georgian-Abkhaz agreements concerning the Kodori Valley. Urges both parties to comply fully with previous agreements and understandings regarding ceasefire, nonuse of violence, and confidence-building measures. Stresses the need to strictly observe the Moscow Agreement on the separation of forces in the air, sea, and land, including in the Kodori Valley.

Calls on both parties to follow up on their expressed readiness for a meeting of their highest authorities without preconditions and to maintain open channels of communication to build confidence.

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a new period terminating on April 15, 2007.

Background: In July 2006, Georgia conducted what they claimed to be a police operation in the upper Kodori Valley to arrest the leader of a rebellious militia in the region. This operation resulted in Georgian control of the upper Kodori Valley and the move of the Government-in-Exile there from Tbilisi in late July. UNOMIG cited Georgia for violating the Moscow Agreement during the course of this operation. The Russians and Abkhaz claimed that this action was in violation of standing agreements between the sides. While the U.S. position remained that Georgia had the right to conduct this police mission, these developments increased tensions in the area. These ongoing tensions in the region underscored the fact that UNOMIG plays an essential role in maintaining stability in the area by monitoring and verifying implementation of the ceasefire agreement. The mission also plays an important role in fostering dialogue aimed at creating conditions for the safe and dignified return of displaced persons and, ultimately, resolving the conflict by determining the future status of Abkhazia within Georgia.

Heightened bilateral tensions between the Governments of Georgia and Russia made consultations between the two conflicting parties more challenging while trying to develop a balanced resolution that addressed core issues. The Secretary-General recommended a six-month extension of the mission’s mandate.

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U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution, but for the first time, the United States did not cosponsor this resolution because of objections to elements of the final text.

GREAT LAKES REGION

S/Res/1653

January 27

15(US)-0-0

Commends the positive role played by the Secretary-General, the African Union, the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes region, and other stakeholders in organizing and participating in the First Summit of the International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy, and Development in the Great Lakes Region of Africa. Urges the countries of the Great Lakes region to continue in their collective efforts to develop a subregional approach for promoting good relations, peaceful coexistence, peaceful resolution of disputes as envisaged in the Dar es Salaam Declaration, and encourages them to finalize the preparations for the second Summit to be held in Nairobi with a view to adopting a Security, Stability, and Development Pact for the countries of the Great Lakes region.

Encourages and supports the countries of the Great Lakes region, individually and collectively, to strengthen and institutionalize respect for human rights and humanitarian law, including respect for women's rights and protection of children affected by armed conflict, good governance, rule of law, democratic practices, as well as development cooperation. Urges all states concerned to take action to bring to justice perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and to take appropriate measures of international cooperation and judicial assistance in this regard.

Strongly condemns the activities of militias and armed groups operating in the Great Lakes region, which continue to attack civilians and UN and humanitarian personnel and commit human rights abuses against local populations and threaten the stability of individual states and the region as a whole. Reiterates its demand that all such armed groups lay down their arms and engage voluntarily and without any delay or preconditions in their disarmament and in their repatriation and resettlement. Underscores that the governments in the region have a primary responsibility to protect their populations, including from attacks by militias and armed groups, and stresses the importance of ensuring the full, safe, and unhindered access of humanitarian workers to people in need in accordance with international law. Calls upon all states in the region to deepen their cooperation with a view to putting an end to the activities of illegal armed groups. Underlines that these states must abide by their obligations under the UN Charter to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of their neighbors.

Calls upon the countries of the region to continue in their efforts to create conducive conditions for voluntary repatriation and safe and durable

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integration of refugees and former combatants in their respective countries of origin. In this regard, calls for commensurate international support for refugees and reintegration and reinsertion of returnees, internally displaced persons, and former combatants.

Encourages the development of the prevailing goodwill and relations among the countries of the region, which have positively influenced the successful transition in Burundi and the course of the ongoing democratic transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Background: Armed conflict has plagued the Great Lakes region of Africa for the past decade, causing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as wide scale loss of life, human suffering, and destruction of property. In 2005, the Security Council addressed these regional issues by adopting resolutions on the role of the Council and civil society in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict and cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations. Following up those resolutions, the Security Council focused specifically on the Great Lakes region in this resolution, encouraging the region in its peacebuilding efforts.

U.S. Position: The United States deplored the violence in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda, and condemned the negative forces and militias that continued to operate in the Great Lakes region. At the same time, the United States also commended the governments of these countries for their commitment to working together to secure peace in the region. Believing that the Council should support all efforts aimed at peace, security, and stability in the Great Lakes region, including addressing the needs of the refugees and internally displaced persons, the United States voted for this resolution.

HAITI

S/Res/1658

February 14

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter in regard to a secure and stable environment in Haiti, decides to extend the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), as contained in Resolutions 1608 (2005) and 1542 (2004), until August 15, 2006, with the intention to renew for further periods.

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council, as soon as possible after the conclusion of Haiti's electoral process, on whether to restructure MINUSTAH's mandate after the new government takes office, including recommendations for ways in which MINUSTAH can support reform and strengthening of key institutions.

Background: The Security Council established MINUSTAH in June 2004 to stabilize Haiti after former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's resignation and departure. On February 7, 2006, Haiti held its first round of successful national elections after they were postponed from January. In the

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longer term, the Secretary-General noted that Haiti's security would require reform and strengthening of the Haitian National Police and the judicial system. The Secretary-General also recommended a six-month renewal of MINUSTAH's mandate and that the mission be continued in its present configuration until after the new government takes office.

U.S. Position: The United States supported a technical roll-over of MINUSTAH's mandate in order to see whether Haiti's current electoral calendar held and also to give the newly-elected government time to demonstrate whether it was committed to MINUSTAH-assisted reforms of the national police and the justice sector, demobilization of militias, efforts to combat the drug trade, and implementation of law and order. The United States voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1702

August 15

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, as described in section I of operative paragraph seven of Resolution 1542 (2004), decides to extend the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), as contained in Resolutions 1542 and 1608 (2005), until February 15, 2007, with the intention to renew for further periods.

Welcomes the Secretary-General's report of July 28, 2006, and supports the priorities set out therein. Decides that MINUSTAH will consist of a military component of up to 7,200 troops of all ranks and of a police component of up to 1,951 officers. Authorizes MINUSTAH to deploy 16 correction officers seconded from member states in support of the Government of Haiti to address the shortcomings of the prison system. Urges member states to provide enough well-qualified police candidates to ensure full staffing of MINUSTAH police, and, in particular, to provide specific expertise in anti-gang operations, corrections, and other specializations identified as necessary by the Secretary-General in his report. Underlines the importance of MINUSTAH's continuing support for the institutional strengthening of the Haitian National Police (HNP). Strongly supports the Secretary-General's intention to maximize MINUSTAH's crime-prevention role. Requests MINUSTAH to reorient its disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration efforts towards a comprehensive community violence reduction program adapted to local conditions, including assistance to provide employment opportunities to former gang members and at-risk youth.

Urges the Haitian authorities to complete the run-off legislative, local, and municipal elections as soon as feasible. Calls on MINUSTAH to provide all appropriate assistance in this regard.

Background: The Secretary-General noted in his July 2006 report that Haiti still faced challenges, especially in tackling crime and insecurity. To counter these problems, he recommended strengthening the MINUSTAH police with SWAT-qualified personnel and equipment, as well as with expert advisers in counter-kidnapping and anti-gang operations. He claimed that the

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mission's current ceiling of 7,500 troops should be maintained, while increasing the police strength by 54 individual police officers to bring the total strength to 1,951. Considering the Secretary-General's recommendations and conditions in Haiti, the Council lowered the troop ceiling to 7,200 to increase the police contingent to 1,951 in order to keep the overall cost of MINUSTAH's deployment constant. The Council also authorized the deployment of 16 corrections officers.

U.S. Position: While Haiti took steps to reform the HNP and the justice sector, it needed more police assistance from MINUSTAH, which the United States supported. The United States was pleased that the Council unanimously decided to extend MINUSTAH's mandate for six months with the intention to renew for further periods.

IRAN

S/Res/1696

July 31

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Acting under Article 40 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter in order to make mandatory the suspension required by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), calls upon Iran without further delay to take the steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors in Resolution GOV/2006/14, which are essential to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear program and to resolve outstanding questions. Demands that Iran shall suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, to be verified by the IAEA. Expresses the conviction that such suspension, as well as full, verified Iranian compliance with the IAEA Board of Governors requirements, would contribute to a diplomatic, negotiated solution that guarantees Iran's nuclear program is for exclusively peaceful purposes; underlines the willingness of the international community to work positively for such a solution; encourages Iran to re-engage with the international community and the IAEA; and stresses that such engagement will be beneficial to Iran.

Endorses the proposals of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, for a long-term comprehensive arrangement which would allow for the development of relations and cooperation with Iran based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program.

Calls upon all states, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to exercise vigilance and prevent the transfer of any items, materials, goods, and technology that could contribute to Iran's enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and ballistic missile programs.

Expresses its determination to reinforce the authority of the IAEA process, strongly supports the role of the IAEA Board of Governors,

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commends and encourages the IAEA Director-General and its secretariat for their ongoing professional and impartial efforts to resolve all remaining outstanding issues in Iran within the framework of the Agency, underlines the necessity of the IAEA continuing its work to clarify all outstanding issues relating to Iran's nuclear program, and calls upon Iran to act in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Protocol and to implement without delay all transparency measures as the IAEA may request in support of its ongoing investigations. Requests by August 31 a report from the IAEA Director-General primarily on whether Iran has fully suspended all activities mentioned in this resolution, as well as on the process of Iranian compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board and with the provisions of this resolution. Expresses its intention, in the event that Iran has not by that date complied with this resolution, then to adopt appropriate measures under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter to persuade Iran to comply with this resolution and the requirements of the IAEA. Confirms that such additional measures will not be necessary in the event that Iran complies with this resolution.

Background: The IAEA began investigating Iran's nuclear activities in 2002. In 2003, the IAEA confirmed that Iran had pursued undeclared work in some of the most sensitive areas of the nuclear fuel cycle for two decades, and had concealed this information from the IAEA. These activities constituted numerous breaches and failures of Iran's obligations under its safeguards agreements with the IAEA. As a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Iran has an obligation not to acquire or produce nuclear weapons or to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Iran must also accept IAEA safeguards. In September 2005, the IAEA Board found Iran in non-compliance with its safeguards obligations, and also found that Iran's history of concealment had resulted in an absence of confidence that Iran's nuclear program was exclusively for peaceful purposes, and gave rise to questions that were within the competence of the UN Security Council. On February 4, 2006, the IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution, which requested the IAEA Director-General to report the Iran dossier to the UN Security Council. On March 29, the Council adopted a presidential statement (PRST) calling upon Iran to take the steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors, including a suspension of all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities. The UN Security Council asked for a report in 30 days from the IAEA Director-General on Iran's compliance with the PRST. On April 28, the IAEA Director-General reported that Iran had not taken the steps called for by the IAEA Board of Governors or the UN Security Council.

On June 6, the five permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) plus Germany (referred to as the P5+1) offered Iran a generous package of far-reaching incentives if Iran abandoned its nuclear weapons ambitions. Unfortunately, Iran failed to take the steps needed to allow negotiations to

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begin, and in particular, Iran did not meet the essential condition of fully suspending all of its enrichment-related and reprocessing activities.

In Paris, on July 12, the P5+1 Foreign Ministers affirmed their intention to continue action in the UN Security Council if Iran did not fully suspend its enrichment-related and reprocessing activities. After two months without a positive, concrete response from Iranian leaders to the incentives package, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1696 on July 31.

U.S. Position: The United States believes that Iran's pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability is a threat to international peace and security and to the non-proliferation regime. The United States expects Iran and all UN member states to immediately act in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1696.

S/Res/1737

December 23 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, affirms that Iran shall without further delay take the steps required by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors in its Resolution GOV/2006/14, which are essential to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear program and to resolve outstanding questions. Decides, in this context, that Iran shall without further delay suspend the following proliferation sensitive nuclear activities: all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, to be verified by the IAEA; and work on all heavy water-related projects, including the construction of a research reactor moderated by heavy water, also to be verified by the IAEA. Decides that Iran shall provide such access and cooperation as the IAEA requests to be able to verify these suspensions and to resolve all outstanding issues, as identified in IAEA reports, and calls upon Iran to ratify promptly the Additional Protocol.

Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer directly or indirectly from their territories, or by their nationals or using their flag vessels or aircraft to, or for the use in or benefit of, Iran, and whether or not originating in their territories, of all items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology which could contribute to Iran's enrichment-related reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, namely the nuclear and missile-related items described in paragraphs 3(a)-3(d) of the resolution.

Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer directly or indirectly from their territories, or by their nationals or using their flag vessels or aircraft to, or for the use in or benefit of, Iran, and whether or not originating in their territories, of the items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology included in paragraphs 4(a)-4(c) of the resolution.

Decides that, for the supply, sale, or transfer of all items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology covered by documents S/2006/814 and

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S/2006/815 the export of which to Iran is not prohibited by this resolution, by subparagraphs 3(b), 3(c), or 4(a), states shall ensure that the requirements of the Guidelines as set out in these documents have been met; they have obtained and are in a position to exercise effectively a right to verify the end-use and end-use location of any supplied item; they notify the sanctions committee within 10 days of the supply, sale, or transfer; and, in the case of items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology contained in document S/2006/814, they also notify the IAEA within 10 days of the supply, sale, or transfer. Decides that Iran shall not export any of the items in these documents and that all member states shall prohibit the procurement of such items from Iran by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, whether or not originating in Iran.

Decides that all states shall also take the necessary measures to prevent the provision to Iran of any technical assistance or training, financial assistance, investment, brokering, or other services, and the transfer of financial resources or services, related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, or use of the prohibited items and technology specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution.

Calls upon all states to exercise vigilance regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals who are engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. Decides in this regard that all states shall notify the committee of the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated in the resolution's annex, as well as of additional persons designated by the UN Security Council or the committee as being engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items and technology, specified by and under the measures in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Decides that all states shall freeze the funds, other financial assets, and economic resources which are on their territories at the date of adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled by the persons or entities designated in the annex, as well as those of additional persons or entities designated by the Council or by the sanctions committee as being engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means. Decides further that all states shall ensure that any funds, financial assets, or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any persons or entities within their territories to or for the benefit of these persons and entities. Establishes exemptions for payment of certain expenses and decides that states may permit the addition to the accounts frozen by these provisions of interests or other earnings due on those

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accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements, or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of this resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings, and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen.

Decides that technical cooperation provided to Iran by the IAEA or under its auspices shall only be for food, agricultural, medical, safety, or other humanitarian purposes, or where it is necessary for projects directly related to items specified in subparagraphs 3(b)(i) and (ii), but that no such technical cooperation shall be provided that relates to the proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities set out in paragraph 2 above. Calls upon all states to exercise vigilance and prevent specialized teaching or training of Iranian nationals, within their territories or by their nationals, of disciplines, which would contribute to Iran's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

Decides to establish a Security Council committee to undertake the following tasks: seek from IAEA's Secretariat and all states information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by this resolution and whatever further information they may consider useful in this regard; examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by this resolution; consider and decide upon requests for exemptions; determine as may be necessary additional items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology to be prohibited for Iran's use or benefit; designate as may be necessary additional individuals and entities subject to the travel notification and asset freeze imposed by this resolution; promulgate guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by this resolution and include in such guidelines a requirement on states to provide information where possible as to why any individuals and/or entities meet the criteria for the travel notification or asset freeze and any relevant identifying information; and report at least every 90 days to the Council on its work and on the implementation of this resolution, with its observations and recommendations.

Decides that all states shall report to the committee within 60 days on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by this resolution.

Expresses the conviction that the suspension of Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities as well as full, verified Iranian compliance with the requirements set out by the IAEA Board of Governors would contribute to a diplomatic, negotiated solution that guarantees Iran's nuclear program is for exclusively peaceful purposes. Underlines the willingness of the international community to work positively for such a solution. Encourages Iran to re-engage with the international community and with the IAEA and stresses that such engagement will be beneficial to Iran.

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Welcomes the commitment of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, with the support of the European Union's High Representative, to a negotiated solution to this issue and encourages Iran to engage with their June 2006 proposals, which were endorsed by the Security Council in Resolution 1696, for a long-term comprehensive agreement which would allow for the development of relations and cooperation with Iran based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program.

Reiterates its determination to reinforce the authority of the IAEA and strongly supports the role of the IAEA Board of Governors. Underlines the necessity of the IAEA continuing its work to clarify all outstanding issues relating to Iran's nuclear program. Requests within 60 days a report from the IAEA Director-General on whether Iran has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in this resolution, as well as on the process of Iranian compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board and with the other provisions of this resolution, to the IAEA Board and to the Security Council. Affirms that the Council shall review Iran's actions in the light of this report.

Affirms that it shall suspend the implementation of measures if and for so long as Iran suspends all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, as verified by the IAEA, to allow for negotiations. Affirms that it shall terminate the measures in the resolution as soon as it determines that Iran has fully complied with its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and met the requirements of the Board of Governors, as confirmed by the IAEA Board of Governors. Affirms that it shall, in the event that the IAEA Director General's report shows that Iran has not complied with the resolution, adopt further appropriate measures under Article 41 of the UN Charter to persuade Iran to comply with the resolution and the requirements of the IAEA. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Background: As requested by the Security Council, the IAEA Director-General reported on August 31, 2006, on Iran's compliance with the conditions laid out in Resolution 1696 (2006). The Director-General noted that Iran had not established full and sustained suspension of all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, resumed its cooperation with the IAEA under the Additional Protocol, taken the other steps required of it by the IAEA Board of Governors, nor complied with the provisions of Resolution 1696 which were essential to build confidence. Concerned by the proliferation risks presented by the Iranian nuclear program and, in this context, by Iran's continuing failure to meet the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors and Security Council Resolution 1696, the Council adopted this resolution to impose sanctions under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter on Iran to stop its nuclear and missile proliferation activities, and compel Iran to return to constructive negotiations.

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U.S. Position: Iran's pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability constitutes a grave threat and required a clear statement from the Security Council. The United States worked with the other members of the Security Council to adopt this legally binding resolution to limit Iran's ability to continue its nuclear and missile programs, make clear to the Iranian Government that there is a cost to defying the international community, and ensure transparency of Iranian activities. The United States looks forward to Iran's full, unconditional, and immediate compliance with this resolution, which the Council adopted unanimously.

IRAQ

S/Res/1700

August 10

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for another period of 12 months. Expresses its intention to review UNAMI's mandate in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq. Requests the Secretary-General to update the Council on a regular basis on the latest developments of the International Compact of Iraq.

Background: The Security Council established UNAMI in August 2003 and extended its mandate most recently in August 2006. UNAMI's core responsibilities include, among other things, technical support for elections and assisting the Government of Iraq in constitutional reform.

Iraq and the UN launched the International Compact with Iraq on July 20, 2006. The Compact is an Iraqi initiative, in which the Government of Iraq has committed to key reforms, primarily economic, which will be necessary to complete its transition to financial self-sufficiency in five years. International donors will calibrate their future support for Iraq based on its performance in meeting these commitments.

U.S. Position: The United States and the United Kingdom sponsored this resolution because they believed that the United Nations should play a leading role in assisting the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government in strengthening institutions for representative government, and in promoting national dialogue and unity. The Council adopted this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1723

November 28

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the multinational force as set forth in Resolution 1546 (2004) until December 31, 2007, taking into consideration the Iraqi Prime Minister's letter dated November 11, 2006, and the U.S. Secretary of State's letter dated November 17, 2006. Decides further that the mandate for the multinational force shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than June 15, 2007, and declares that it will terminate this mandate earlier if requested by the Government of Iraq. Requests that the United States, on behalf of the multinational force, continue to report to the Council on the efforts and progress of this force on a quarterly basis.

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Decides to extend until December 31, 2007, the arrangements established in Resolution 1483 (2003) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas, and the arrangements referred to in Resolutions 1483 and 1546 for the monitoring of the Development Fund for Iraq by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board. Decides further that these provisions for the deposit of proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and the role of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than June 15, 2007.

Background: On November 11, 2006, Iraq Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki requested the Security Council to extend the mandate of the multinational force, as provided in Resolutions 1546 and 1637 (2005) and the letters annexed thereto for another 12 months, starting on December 31, 2006. The Prime Minister requested the Council to extend as well the validity of the arrangements for depositing proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board for an additional 12 months.

U.S. Position: In a letter annexed to the resolution, Secretary of State Rice confirmed that the multinational force stood ready to continue to fulfill its mandate as set out in Resolution 1546 and extended by Resolution 1637. Secretary Rice also noted that the Multinational Force-Iraq is prepared to continue to undertake a broad range of tasks to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq and to ensure force protection, acting under the authorities set forth in Resolution 1546, including the tasks and arrangements set out in the letters annexed thereto, and in close cooperation with the Iraqi Government. Remaining committed to a unified, democratic, and prosperous Iraq, the United States, along with Denmark, Japan, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom, sponsored this resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

LIBERIA

S/Res/1667

March 31

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the increase in UNMIL's personnel ceiling approved in Resolution 1626 (2005) until September 30, 2006.

Reaffirms its intention to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy troops between UNMIL and the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) on a temporary basis in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1609 (2005). Expresses its determination to review the tasks and the troop level of UNOCI by the end of April 2006.

Requests the Secretary-General to review his recommendations for a drawdown plan for UNMIL and to present further recommendations in his next regular report to the Council on UNMIL's progress with the implementation of its mandate.

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Background: In February 2006, the Security Council approved the temporary redeployment of up to one infantry company from UNMIL to UNOCI until March 31. In his March 14 report, the Secretary-General noted that while Liberia had completed the two-year transition process set out in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2003) and UNMIL had completed many of its assigned tasks, the Secretary-General noted that a number of tasks critical to the sustainability of peace and stability in Liberia were not yet implemented. He recommended the extension of UNMIL's mandate for one year, while decreasing UNMIL's military strength by one infantry battalion and 250 troops and increasing the police strength by one formed police unit. The Secretary-General also noted that 2006 was too soon to consider a drawdown of UNMIL's troops. He believed that a drawdown could happen in early 2007, security conditions permitting.

U.S. Position: The United States believed that, in response to the transfer of former Liberian President Charles Taylor to the Special Court for Sierra Leone, violence might occur in Liberia's capital. The United States believed that increasing the military presence to the previously-approved ceiling of 15,250 would defuse the threat of violence. In light of the positive changes occurring in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, the United States agreed with the Council to review UNOCI's troop levels by the end of April, and possibly adjust them.

S/Res/1683

June 13

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) shall not apply to the weapons and ammunition already provided to members of the Special Security Service (SSS) for training purposes pursuant to advance approval by the Committee established by that resolution and that those weapons and ammunition may remain in the custody of the SSS for unencumbered operational use.

Further decides that the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) shall not apply to limited supplies of weapons and ammunition, as approved in advance on a case-by-case basis by the Committee, intended for use by members of the Government of Liberia police and security forces who have been vetted and trained since the inception of the UN Mission in Liberia in October 2003.

Decides that a request made in accordance with Resolution 1521 shall be submitted to the Committee by the Government of Liberia and the exporting state, and, in case of approval, the Government of Liberia shall subsequently mark the weapons and ammunition, maintain a registry of them, and formally notify the Committee that these steps have been taken.

Background: This resolution would amend the Liberia arms embargo to permit the immediate security needs of President Johnson Sirleaf and other dignitaries to be met. The resolution would maintain sanctions committee oversight of all weapons transfers.

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U.S. Position: The United States provided protection for Liberian President Johnson Sirleaf and trained her protective service from January to June 2006. The United States drafted this resolution to allow the newly-trained Liberian Special Security Service and other recently trained and vetted army and/or police units to legally obtain arms to perform their duties.

S/Res/1689

June 20

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides not to renew the measure in Resolution 1521 (2003) that obligates member states to prevent the import into their territories of all round log and timber products originating in Liberia. Decides to review this decision after a period of 90 days and expresses its determination to reinstate the measures in Resolution 1521 unless the Council is informed by that time that the forestry legislation proposed by the Forestry Reform Monitoring Committee has been passed.

Further decides that the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 shall be renewed for an additional six months with a review by the Council after four months, to allow the Government of Liberia sufficient time to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, with a view to joining the Kimberley Process. Calls upon the Government of Liberia to provide the Sanctions Committee, established by Resolution 1521, with a detailed description of the proposed regime.

Background: Resolution 1521 (2003) imposed a ban on the import by member states of round logs, timber products, and rough diamonds from Liberia. President Johnson Sirleaf was committed to creating transparent management of the country's forestry resources and reforming the timber sector for the benefit of Liberians. This led to her announcement, on February 2, 2006, of a range of forestry reforms, including the cancellation of all previously-held forestry concessions. On June 10, President Johnson Sirleaf reaffirmed the moratorium on timber exports and new timber concessions pending the completion of reforms and the passage of new forestry legislation.

To give the president time to set up an effective Certificate of Origin for diamonds, the Security Council extended the sanctions aimed at preventing Liberia from exporting rough diamonds. An effective Certificate of Origin regime would ensure that Liberians benefit from the diamond trade by putting into place verification and accountability mechanisms that will make it competitive in the global market. Liberia is expected to participate in the Kimberley Process to accomplish these goals.

U.S. Position: Welcoming the progress made by President Johnson Sirleaf and her administration for strengthening Liberia's infrastructure, the United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1694

July 13

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council decides to increase the authorized size of the UN Mission in Liberia's (UNMIL) civilian police component by 125, and to decrease the authorized size of UNMIL's military component by 125, from the current authorized levels.

Background: The Secretary-General reported that the country had made very encouraging progress since the Government of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf assumed office in January. He noted in particular the resettlement of all internally displaced persons, and he recommended continued reductions in the military component of UNMIL. At the same time, he warned that the security situation remained fragile, citing the threat of unrest among several disaffected groups, including disgruntled, demobilized personnel of the Armed Forces of Liberia and deactivated members of the Special Security Service and Liberian National Police.

U.S. Position: The United States continued to support President Johnson Sirleaf and her continued progress since assuming the role of President in January. Encouraged by President Johnson Sirleaf's progress, the United States circulated this resolution that would modify the composition of UNMIL's personnel to put a greater emphasis on policing and make a concomitant reduction in UNMIL's military component. The Security Council adopted this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1712

September 29

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) shall be extended until March 31, 2007. Endorses the Secretary-General's recommendations for a phased, gradual consolidation, drawdown, and withdrawal of UNMIL's troop contingent, as the situation permits and without compromising Liberia's security.

Calls on the Government of Liberia, in close coordination with UNMIL, to take the necessary steps on its part towards achieving the following benchmarks: restructuring of the security sector, including developing a national security policy and architecture; reintegrating former combatants; facilitating political and ethnic reconciliation; consolidating state authority throughout the country; reforming the judiciary; restoring effective government control over the country's natural and mineral resources, including ensuring the effective implementation of the Forestry Reform law; and establishing a stable and secure environment necessary to foster economic growth.

Background: UNMIL began developing benchmarks to guide the consolidation, drawdown, and withdrawal of the mission. The benchmarks encompass security, governance and the rule of law, economic revitalization, and infrastructure and basic services. Liberia is expected to take necessary

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steps towards achieving these benchmarks, as well, and it has made some tangible progress. However, Liberia still faced challenges in a number of areas, including provision of security, reintegration of ex-combatants, resettlement of internally displaced persons and returning refugees, and the consolidation of state authority. In his September report, the Secretary-General praised Liberia's progress, noted its continuing challenges, and recommended a one-year extension of UNMIL.

U.S. Position: The United States supported the mission's gradual withdrawal, which addressed the key issues of establishing a secure environment, extension of state authority, and development of Liberian security capacity. The United States also welcomed the steps that Liberia was taking to become a self-sufficient and transparent government. To monitor these developments and to allow for more frequent Council reviews, the resolution renewed UNMIL's mandate for six months. The Security Council adopted this U.S.-drafted resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1731

December 20 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides the following: to renew the measures imposed on arms by Resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by Resolution 1683 (2006) for an additional 12 months; to not apply these measures on arms to supplies of non-lethal military equipment (excluding non-lethal weapons and ammunition) intended solely for use by members of the Government of Liberia police and security forces who have been vetted and trained since the inception of the UN Mission in Liberia in October 2003; to renew the measures on travel imposed by Resolution 1521 for a further period of 12 months; to renew the measures on diamonds imposed by Resolution 1521 for an additional six months with a review by the Council after four months to allow the Government of Liberia sufficient time to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally viable; and to review any of these measures at the request of the Government of Liberia. Encourages the Kimberley Process to inform, as appropriate, the Council through the sanctions committee about any possible follow-up visit to Liberia and its assessment of progress made by the Liberian Government towards joining the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

Decides to extend the mandate of the current Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to Resolution 1689 (2006) for a further period until June 20, 2007, to undertake the following tasks in addition to those assigned in Resolution 1647 (2005): to assess the implementation of the forestry legislation passed by the Liberian Congress on September 19, 2006, and signed into law by President Johnson Sirleaf on October 5; to report to the Council through the sanctions committee by June 6, 2007, on all its tasks, and on progress in the timber sector since the lifting of timber sanctions pursuant to Resolution 1521 in June 2006; and to identify and make recommendations regarding areas where the capacity of states in the region can be strengthened

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to facilitate the implementation of the travel ban imposed by Resolution 1521 and measures imposed by Resolution 1532. Calls upon all states and the Government of Liberia to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts in all the aspects of its mandate.

Background: In its December report, the Panel of Experts noted that some progress had been made, notably in the timber sector, in achieving reform and accountability in the Government of Liberia. However, based on this report, the Security Council determined that the government had not made sufficient progress in establishing effective internal controls in the rough diamond trade, improving security, and establishing its authority throughout the country. Determining that the situation in Liberia remained a threat to international peace and security in the region, the Council renewed the travel ban, arms embargo, and measures to prevent the import of rough diamonds from Liberia.

U.S. Position: While Liberia had made progress regarding transparency and accountability in the timber sector, the United States believed that the situation in Liberia continued to be fragile. Recognizing the need for Liberia to establish its authority throughout the country, the United States drafted this resolution to continue the sanctions regime and give Liberia time to achieve security. The United States included language to allow the newly-trained and vetted government security forces to procure medical and other non-lethal equipment, excluding non-lethal weapons, in order to carry out its new security functions. The United States was pleased that the Security Council adopted this resolution by consensus.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1655

January 31

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate until July 31, 2006, while emphasizing the interim nature of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and looking forward to the early fulfillment of its mandate. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries and under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon. Reiterates its call upon the Government of Lebanon to fully extend and exercise its sole and effective authority throughout the south.

Condemns all acts of violence, including the latest serious incidents across the Blue Line initiated from the Lebanese side that have resulted in deaths and injuries on both sides; expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the sea, land, and the continuing aforementioned air violations of the withdrawal line; and urges the parties to put an end to these violations, to refrain from any act of provocation that could further escalate the tension.

Welcomes the steps undertaken recently by the Lebanese Government to strengthen the liaison between its armed forces and UNIFIL.

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Acknowledges the firm intention of the Lebanese Government to preserve the security and, to that end, to reinforce the presence of its armed forces in the southern region and to coordinate their activities with UNIFIL. Urges the Lebanese Government to do more to assert its authority in the south.

Supports the continued efforts of UNIFIL to maintain the ceasefire along the withdrawal line consistent with its remaining task, while stressing the primary responsibility of the parties in this regard and encourages the Force to focus also on assisting the Lebanese Government to assert its authority in the South.

Background: The Security Council established UNIFIL in 1978. UNIFIL's mandate included 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. In 2000, the Secretary-General reported that UNIFIL had fulfilled the first two parts of its mandate; UNIFIL's mission became focused on assisting Lebanon achieving peace and security in the region.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1664

March 29

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General, and requests him to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Lebanon aimed at establishing a tribunal of an international character based on the highest international standards of criminal justice, taking into account the recommendations of his report and the views that have been expressed by Council members. Acknowledges that the adoption of the legal basis of, and framework for, the tribunal, would not prejudice the gradual phasing-in of its various components and would not predetermine the timing of the commencement of its operations. Requests the Secretary-General to update the Council on the progress of the negotiation as he deems appropriate and to submit in a timely manner for the consideration of the Council a report on the implementation of this resolution, in particular on the draft agreement negotiated with the Lebanese government, including options for a funding mechanism appropriate to ensure the continued and effective functioning of the tribunal.

Background: Based upon the Secretary-General's reports of the work of the International Independent Investigation Commission into former Lebanon Prime Minister Hariri's assassination, the Lebanese Government requested the Security Council, in December 2005, to establish a tribunal of an international character to try those found responsible for this terrorist crime. By Resolution 1644 (2005), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to help the Lebanese Government identify the nature and scope of the international assistance needed to try those eventually charged with the bombing before an international tribunal. Following the adoption of Resolution 1644, Nicolas Michel, Under Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and the UN Legal Counsel, met with Lebanese officials, and the Secretary-

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General reported that these discussions resulted in a common understanding that it would be most appropriate to establish the tribunal through an agreement concluded between Lebanon and the United Nations. The parties also noted that the tribunal might not be able to function effectively in Lebanon, and that significant international participation on the tribunal would be necessary to ensure the independence, objectivity, and impartiality of the judicial process. The parties also agreed that while the Secretary-General would propose options to fund the tribunal, Lebanon would make a financial contribution in an amount in keeping with the financial situation of the country.

U.S. Position: The United States sponsored this resolution with France and the United Kingdom, and was pleased that the resolution was adopted unanimously.

S/Res/1680

May 17

13(US)-0-2 (China,
Russia)

Reiterates its call for the full implementation of all requirements of Resolution 1559 (2004). Reiterates also its call on all concerned states and parties to cooperate fully with the Government of Lebanon, the Security Council, and the Secretary-General to achieve this goal. Strongly encourages the Government of Syria to respond positively to the request made by the Government of Lebanon to delineate their common border, especially in those areas where the border is uncertain or disputed, and to establish full diplomatic relations and representation, noting that such measures would constitute a significant step towards asserting Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence and improving relations between the two countries. Urges both parties to make efforts through further bilateral dialogue to this end, bearing in mind that the establishment of diplomatic relations between states, and of permanent diplomatic missions, takes place by mutual consent.

Background: As a result of Syria's interference in Lebanese affairs, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1559, which, among other things, reaffirmed the Council's call for strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and political independence of Lebanon and declared its support for free and fair presidential elections conducted without foreign interference or influence. In March 2006, the Lebanese Parliament held a National Dialogue and made decisions on the Palestinian issue, Lebanese-Syrian relations, and the Sheba'a Farms. While these decisions brought Lebanon closer to fulfilling some portions of Resolution 1559, other provisions had not been implemented because they required the cooperation of parties other than Lebanon. This resolution urges Syria to cooperate with Lebanon to resolve these issues.

U.S. Position: The United States believed that Syria should accept the request of the Government of Lebanon to delineate their common border and to establish full diplomatic relations. Lebanon must also be fully supported in its efforts to achieve sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political

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independence. The United States, along with France and the United Kingdom, proposed this resolution to urge Syria to act responsibly and to support Lebanon.

S/Res/1685 June 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for a period of six months, until December 31, 2006.

Background: Established following the agreed disengagement in 1974 of the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights, UNDOF monitors the implementation of this agreement. The Secretary-General's June 1, 2006, report on UNDOF recommended an extension of the mandate for a further six-month period. While UNDOF performed its function effectively, the situation in the Middle East was very tense and likely to remain so.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this extension of UNDOF's mandate.

S/Res/1686 June 15 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIC) until June 15, 2007. Supports UNIIC's intention to extend further its technical assistance to the Lebanese authorities with regard to their investigations into other terrorist attacks perpetrated in Lebanon since October 1, 2004. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the support and resources needed in this regard.

Background: On June 10, 2006, UNIIC Chief Investigator Serge Brammertz submitted to the UN Security Council a report on the continuing investigation related to the February 14, 2005, assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri.

U.S. Position: The United States, along with France and the United Kingdom, sponsored this resolution because it supported the efforts of the UNIIC.

Not adopted July 13 10-1(US)-4(Denmark,
Peru, Slovakia, UK)

Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of the abducted Israeli soldier. Calls upon Israel, as the occupying power, for the immediate and unconditional release of all detained Palestinian ministers, members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, and other officials, as well as other illegally detained Palestinian civilians. Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to halt its military operations and its disproportionate use of force that endanger the Palestinian civilian population and to withdraw its forces to their original positions outside the Gaza Strip.

Calls upon the Palestinian Authority to take immediate and sustained action to bring an end to violence, including the firing of rockets on Israeli territory.

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Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all relevant resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the League of Arab States Summit in March 2002 in Beirut, and the Road Map.

Background: On June 25, 2006, Palestinian militants from Gaza seized an Israeli soldier. Israel responded by bombing areas of the Gaza Strip, taking out a power station. On July 13, the Secretary-General announced that he was sending a team to the region for wide-ranging talks to diffuse the flare-up of violence between Israel, the Palestinians, and Lebanon.

U.S. Position: Explaining its decision to veto this draft resolution, the United States said that not only did the draft resolution not reflect important new developments, including the Secretary-General sending a diplomatic team to diffuse the crisis, but it was unbalanced, placing demands on one side in the conflict but not on the other. The United States believed that this resolution would have exacerbated tensions in the region and undermined its vision of two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security.

S/Res/1697

July 31

15(US)-0-0

Urges all concerned parties to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and other UN personnel, and avoid any course of action which might endanger UN personnel. Calls on them to allow the Force to resupply its positions, conduct search and rescue operations on behalf of its personnel, and undertake any other measures the Force deems necessary to ensure the safety of its personnel.

Decides to extend UNIFIL's mandate until August 31, 2006.

Background: On July 12, Hizballah launched several rockets from Lebanese territory across the withdrawal line (the Blue Line) towards Israeli forces, wounding two, killing three, and capturing two others. Israel responded, conducting large-scale airstrikes on infrastructure and strategic targets within Lebanon. Because of the continuing hostilities along the Blue Line, UNIFIL could not during the hostilities effectively continue its operations. The Secretary-General, in his July report, recommended a one-month extension of UNIFIL's mandate so that the Council could consider other options for future arrangements in southern Lebanon.

U.S. Position: The United States agreed that the Council needed more time to consider options for peacekeeping at the Lebanese/Israeli border and voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1701

August 11

15(US)-0-0

Determining that the situation in Lebanon constitutes a threat to international peace and security, calls for a full cessation of hostilities based upon the immediate cessation by Hizballah of all attacks and the immediate

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cessation by Israel of all offensive military operations. Upon full cessation of hostilities, calls upon the Government of Lebanon and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to deploy their forces together throughout the south and calls upon the Government of Israel, as that deployment begins, to withdraw all of its forces from southern Lebanon. Emphasizes the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of Resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), and of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords, so that there will be no weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other than that of the Government of Lebanon. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders. Calls upon the Government of Lebanon, with UNIFIL's assistance, to secure its borders and other entry points to prevent the entry into Lebanon without its consent of arms or related materiel. Requests the Secretary-General to develop, in liaison with relevant international actors and the concerned parties, proposals to implement the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords and Resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006), including disarmament, and for delineation of the international borders of Lebanon, especially in those areas where the border is disputed or uncertain, including by dealing with the Sheba'a Farms area, and to present to the Security Council those proposals within 30 days.

Calls upon the international community to take immediate steps to extend its financial and humanitarian assistance to the Lebanese people and, under the authority of the Government of Lebanon, reopen airports and harbors.

Calls for Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution based on the following principles and elements: full respect for the Blue Line by both parties; security arrangements to prevent the resumption of hostilities; full implementation of the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords and of Resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006) that require disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon, so that, pursuant to the Lebanese cabinet decision of July 26, 2006, there will be no weapons or authority in Lebanon other than that of the Lebanese state; no foreign forces in Lebanon without the consent of its government; no sales or supply of arms and related materiel to Lebanon except as authorized by its government; and provision to the United Nations of all remaining maps of landmines in Lebanon in Israel's possession.

Decides, in order to supplement and enhance the force in numbers, equipment, mandate, and scope of operations, to authorize an increase in the force strength of UNIFIL to a maximum of 15,000 troops, and that the force shall, in addition to carrying out its mandate under Resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), do the following: accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the south as Israel withdraws its armed forces from Lebanon; extend its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons;

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and assist the Government of Lebanon, at its request, to secure its borders and prevent the entry into Lebanon, without its consent, of arms or related materiel.

Acting in support of a request from the Government of Lebanon to assist it to exercise its authority throughout the territory, authorizes UNIFIL to take all necessary action in areas of deployment of its forces to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind; resist attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council; protect UN personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment; ensure the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel and humanitarian workers; and to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence.

Requests the Secretary-General urgently to put in place measures to ensure UNIFIL is able to carry out these functions. Urges member states to consider making appropriate contributions to UNIFIL and to respond positively to requests for assistance from the Force. Decides to extend UNIFIL's mandate until August 31, 2007.

Decides that all states shall take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to any entity or individual in Lebanon of arms and related materiel of all types and the provision of any entity or individual in Lebanon any technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance, or use of arms and related materiel of all types without the consent of the Government of Lebanon or by UNIFIL.

Background: On August 7, 2006, Lebanon decided to deploy 15,000 troops in south Lebanon as the Israeli army withdrew behind the Blue Line and to request additional forces from UNIFIL to assist in the deployment. On August 11, the Security Council adopted this resolution, which called for the full cessation of hostilities between Hizballah and Israel; called for Lebanon, with UNIFIL, to deploy its forces throughout the south while Israel; and enhanced UNIFIL's force in numbers, equipment, mandate, and force of operations. It also imposed a legally binding arms embargo on weapons and related materiel into Lebanon without the consent of the Government of Lebanon or UNIFIL.

U.S. Position: The United States and France drafted this resolution, which accomplished three U.S. objectives. First, the resolution put in place a full cessation of hostilities. The second objective was for Lebanon to expand its sovereign authority into its whole territory, as called for in Resolution 1559 (2004), and to establish an embargo against the import into Lebanon of arms not authorized by the Government of Lebanon. The enhanced UNIFIL would help Lebanon in this objective by having an expanded mandate, a greater scope of operations, better equipment, and much larger numbers—a target of 15,000 soldiers. The third U.S. objective was to lay the foundation for a lasting peace, with no foreign forces and no authority in Lebanon other than that of the democratically-elected Lebanese Government.

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Not adopted November 11 10-1(US)-4(Denmark,
Japan, Slovakia, UK)

Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to immediately cease its military operations that endanger the Palestinian civilian population in the occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to immediately withdraw its forces from within the Gaza Strip to positions [held] prior to June 28, 2006. Calls for an immediate halt of all acts of violence and military activities between the Israeli and Palestinian side as was agreed in the Sharm El-Sheikh understandings of February 8, 2005. Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to scrupulously abide by its obligations and responsibilities under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949). Requests the Secretary-General to establish a fact-finding mission on the attack that took place in Beit Hanoun on November 8, 2006, within 30 days.

Calls upon the Palestinian Authority to take immediate and sustained action to bring an end to violence, including the firing of rockets on Israeli territory.

Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, the principle of land for peace and the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the League of Arab States Summit in March 2002 in Beirut, and the Road Map.

Background: On November 8, an Israeli rocket attack on the town of Beit Hanoun resulted in the death of 17 civilians, including a number of children. While the Israeli army said the attack was against suspected rocket launching sites, the Israeli government apologized and promised a thorough investigation. This incident prompted Qatar, a member of the Security Council, to call for a special session of the Council to condemn the attack and circulate this draft resolution.

U.S. Position: In its explanation of vote, the United States said that this draft resolution was unbalanced and did not display an even-handed characterization of the recent events in Gaza. The preambular text, for instance, equated legal Israeli military operations with illegal firing of rockets into Israel, which were acts of terrorism. The United States also noted that terrorism is not referenced in the resolution, nor any condemnation of the Hamas leadership's statement that Palestinians should resume terror attacks on a broad scale.

The United States remained committed to supporting a negotiated solution between Israel and Palestine and that the Road Map remained the only agreed international basis upon which to move forward towards the two-state goal. Believing that this resolution did not support the Road Map, the United States voted no on the draft resolution.

S/Res/1729

December 15 15(US)-0-0

Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its Resolution 338 (1973). Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until June 30, 2007. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Resolution 338.

Background: In his December report, the Secretary-General noted that the situation in the Middle East was tense and likely to remain so until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem is reached. He recommended a six-month extension of UNDOF's mandate.

U.S. Position: The United States voted for this resolution.

NORTH KOREA

S/Res/1695

July 15 15(US)-0-0

Acting under its special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, condemns the multiple launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) of ballistic missiles on July 5, 2006, local time, and demands that the DPRK suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program, and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching.

Requires all member states, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to exercise vigilance and prevent missile and missile related items, materials, goods, and technology from being transferred to the DPRK's missile or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs. Also requires member states to exercise vigilance and prevent the procurement of missiles or missile related items, materials, goods, and technology from the DPRK, and the transfer of any financial resources in relation to DPRK's missile or WMD programs.

Underlines, in particular to the DPRK, the need to show restraint and refrain from any action that might aggravate tension, and to continue to work on the resolution of non-proliferation concerns through political and diplomatic efforts. Strongly urges the DPRK to return immediately to the Six-Party Talks without precondition; to work towards the expeditious implementation of the September 19, 2005, Joint Statement, in particular to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs; and to return at an early date to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. Supports the Six-Party Talks, calls for their early resumption, and urges all the participants to intensify their efforts on the full implementation of the Joint Statement with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in northeast Asia.

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Background: On July 5, 2006, local time, the DPRK launched seven ballistic missiles, including a missile with intercontinental range capabilities, despite warnings from the international community not to conduct the missile launches. The following day, at the request of the United States and Japan, Council members agreed to act expeditiously to condemn the DPRK's provocative act. Japan drafted a preliminary resolution that included a specific reference to the Council's authority under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Russia and China argued against elements of the Japanese proposal, and instead offered a Russian-Chinese draft statement. Other Council members argued that a statement alone would not send a resolute signal to the DPRK regime and that a resolution would be a more appropriate response. Following further negotiations on the Japanese draft, Resolution 1695 was adopted by consensus. The final text did not include specific reference to Chapter VII due to Chinese and Russian opposition; however, the Council agreed to include language clearly indicating that the Council was acting under the Security Council's special responsibility for the maintenance of international security. The Security Council agreed that the DPRK's missile launches violated North Korea's 1999 moratorium on missile tests and the September 19, 2005, Joint Statement, in which the DPRK committed to abandoning its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and to returning to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the IAEA safeguards. The Council also called upon the DPRK to show restraint and refrain from any action that might aggravate tension.

U.S. Position: This was the first Security Council resolution on North Korea since 1993, reflecting the gravity of this situation and the unity and determination of the Council. The United States, as an original cosponsor of the Japanese text, supported the Council's condemnation of the DPRK's missile tests and sought to require member states to take steps necessary to prevent missiles and missile-related items, materials, goods, and technology from being transferred to or procured from the DPRK.

S/Res/1718

October 14

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and taking measures under its Article 41, condemns the nuclear test proclaimed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on October 9, 2006, in flagrant disregard of the Security Council's relevant resolutions, in particular Resolution 1695 (2006), as well as of the President's statement on October 6, that such a test would bring universal condemnation of the international community and would represent a clear threat to international peace and security. Demands that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile. Demands that the DPRK immediately retract its announcements of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Demands further that the DPRK return to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, and underlines the need for all states parties to the NPT to continue to comply with their treaty obligations. Decides that the DPRK shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile program and, in this

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context, re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching.

Decides that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner; shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty and the terms and conditions of its IAEA Safeguards Agreement; and shall provide the IAEA transparency measures extending beyond these requirements. Decides also that the DPRK shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile program in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner.

Decides the following: the DPRK shall cease export, and all member states shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to the DPRK, or procurement from the DPRK, of certain conventional weapons; and all items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology as set out in the lists in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, as well as other items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology, determined by the Council or the committee, which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related, or other weapons of mass destruction-related programs. All member states shall also prevent the supply, sale, or transfer to the DPRK of luxury goods. All member states shall, in accordance with their respective legal processes, freeze the assets and economic resources of persons or entities designated by the sanctions committee or by the Security Council as being engaged in or providing support for DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related, and other weapons of mass destruction-related programs, and ensure that any financial assets are prevented from being made available to or for the benefit of designated persons or entities. All member states shall take the necessary steps to prevent the entry or transit through their territories of persons designated by the committee or by the Council as being responsible for DPRK policies in relation to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related, and other weapons of mass destruction-related programs, together with their family members. In order to ensure compliance with this resolution, all member states are called upon to take, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, cooperative action including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK, as necessary. Calls upon all member states to report to the Security Council within 30 days on the steps they have taken to implement these provisions. Underlines that further decisions will be required, should additional measures be necessary.

Decides to establish a Security Council committee to undertake the following tasks: gather information regarding the actions taken by states to implement the resolution's measures and take appropriate action regarding alleged violations of the imposed measures; determine additional conventional arms or items which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related, or other weapons of mass destruction-related programs to be prohibited for transfer to and from the DPRK under the resolution; designate

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additional individuals and entities subject to the asset freeze and travel ban; and report at least every 90 days to the Security Council on its work, with its observations and recommendations.

Welcomes and encourages further the efforts by all states concerned to intensify their diplomatic efforts, to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tension, and to facilitate the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks, with a view to the expeditious implementation of the September 19, 2005, Joint Statement to achieve the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in northeast Asia. Calls upon the DPRK to return immediately to the Six-Party Talks without precondition and to work towards the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement.

Background: On October 3, the DPRK announced that it would conduct a test of a nuclear weapon. On October 6, the Security Council adopted a presidential statement that expressed deep concern about the DPRK's announcement and urged Pyongyang not to undertake this test. The Council stated that a nuclear test, if carried out by the DPRK, would represent a clear threat to international peace and security, and that should the DPRK ignore calls of the international community, the Security Council would act consistently with its responsibility under the UN Charter.

Following the failure of the DPRK to heed the calls of the international community and the DPRK's October 9 announcement of a nuclear test, the Security Council met to discuss the threat to international peace and security posed by the action. The DPRK's announced nuclear weapon test was met with unanimous condemnation in the Council, where ambassadors agreed to work on an appropriate response. The United States, supported by Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Denmark, and Slovakia, introduced a draft resolution. Following negotiations, a resolution text was agreed upon that could be introduced to the Council with the support of all 15 members and which was adopted by consensus on October 14.

U.S. Position: Stating that North Korea's test was a clear threat to international peace and security, the United States welcomed the unanimous adoption of this resolution. While Resolution 1695 (2006) sent an unequivocal and unambiguous message to North Korea to end its ballistic missile program, this resolution, as a binding resolution under Chapter VII, required action on the part of member states to impose a targeted set of sanctions to deny the DPRK the materiel, funds, and technology to advance its illicit weapons programs; established a ban on trade of specified items in order to limit the ability of the regime to proliferate these weapons; and imposed sanctions on the DPRK regime, including by preventing the travel of government officials of the DPRK who were designated by the 1718 Sanctions Committee as associated with DPRK proliferation activities, and freezing the assets of entities and individuals designated by the 1718 Sanctions Committee as associated with DPRK proliferation activities. The resolution called upon

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member states to take, in accordance with their national authorities and consistent with international law, cooperative action, including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK as necessary to ensure compliance with the resolution's provisions, and called on the DPRK to return immediately without precondition to the Six-Party Talks.

The United States drafted this resolution to send a strong, clear message to North Korea that the Security Council was united in its condemnation of the DPRK's provocative actions and was committed to preventing its ability to engage in proliferation activities. The resolution also demonstrated the international community's desire to resolve this issue in a diplomatic manner through the resumption of the Six-Party Talks and the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement.

The United States believed that all countries must fully and effectively implement Resolution 1718 until North Korea abandoned its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs. In drafting the resolution, however, the United States took steps to ensure that the provisions would not negatively impact the civilian population of North Korea, including by incorporating humanitarian exemptions in the provisions related to travel restrictions and the asset freeze.

SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1688

June 15

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, takes note of the intention of the President of the Sierra Leone Special Court to authorize a trial chamber to exercise its functions away from the seat of the Special Court, and his request to the Government of the Netherlands to host the trial, including any appeal.

Welcomes the willingness of the Government of the Netherlands to host the Special Court for the detention and trial of former President of Liberia Charles Taylor, including any appeal. Decides that the Special Court shall retain exclusive jurisdiction over former President Taylor during his transfer to and his presence in the Netherlands in respect of matters within the Statute of the Special Court, and that the Netherlands shall not exercise its jurisdiction over former President Taylor except by express agreement with the Special Court. Decides further that the Government of the Netherlands shall facilitate the implementation of the decision of the Special Court to conduct the trial of former President Taylor in the Netherlands.

Decides that the travel ban imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) shall not apply to former President Taylor for the purposes of any travel related to his trial before the Special Court, as well as any travel related to the execution of the judgment, and also exempt from the travel ban the travel of any witnesses whose presence at the trial is required.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2006

Background: Former President Charles Taylor was transferred to the Special Court for Sierra Leone after a brief stopover in Liberia. He was in the custody of the Special Court for Sierra Leone in Freetown, Sierra Leone, where UN Mission in Liberia forces provided security. His presence in Sierra Leone created a risk of instability in the region; therefore, his trial in another venue was deemed desirable. The Dutch agreed to Taylor's transfer and trial in The Hague at an International Criminal Court (ICC) facility, although it would remain exclusively a trial of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

U.S. Position: The United States was pleased that the Netherlands was willing to agree to allow the ICC to host the Special Court for the detention and trial of former President Taylor and joined other Council members in unanimous adoption of this resolution.

S/Res/1734

December 22 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) until December 31, 2007. Endorses the increase in the number of personnel of UNIOSIL recommended in the Secretary-General's report for a period from January 1, 2007, to October 31, 2007, in order to enhance the support provided by UNIOSIL for the elections and its ability to carry out its functions elsewhere in Sierra Leone. Calls upon the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive assessment of UNIOSIL's role closer to the election date, with a view to developing its exit strategy.

Calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to demonstrate their full commitment to the democratic process and to ensure that the 2007 presidential and parliamentary elections are peaceful, transparent, free, and fair. Emphasizes that the Government of Sierra Leone bears the primary responsibility for peacebuilding, security, and long-term development in the country. Encourages the government to continue its close engagement with the Peacebuilding Commission and international donors to continue to provide support to the government.

Calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone, UNIOSIL, and all other stakeholders in the country to increase their efforts to promote good governance, including through continued measures to combat corruption, improve accountability, promote development of the private sector to generate wealth and employment opportunities, strengthen the judiciary, and promote human rights. Calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone to expedite the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Calls upon member states to assist the government in funding the activities of the National Human Rights Commission.

Emphasizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding. Underlines that a gender perspective should be taken into account in implementing all aspects of UNIOSIL's mandate. Welcomes in this regard the action plan developed by UNIOSIL. Encourages UNIOSIL to work with the Government of Sierra

II—Security Council

Leone in this area. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure there are adequate capacity, expertise, and resources within UNIOSIL to carry out this work.

Background: The Security Council established UNIOSIL in January 2006 to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to begin preparations to conduct free and fair elections in 2007; enhance good governance; and promote a culture of peace, dialogue, and participation. In his November 28, 2006, report, the Secretary-General noted Sierra Leone's progress in its peacebuilding efforts and challenges remaining. To address these challenges, he recommended an increase in the strength of the UNIOSIL Military Liaison Team by five additional officers and that of the Police Section by 10 additional police officers to ensure effective support for Sierra Leone's security sector in carrying out its election-related responsibilities.

U.S. Position: The United States, recognizing UNIOSIL's efforts supporting the Government of Sierra Leone's peace consolidation efforts, which included focusing on gender equality, democracy, and implementation of the recommendations of the TRC, joined other Council members in voting for this resolution.

SOMALIA

S/Res/1676

May 10

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, stresses the obligation of all member states to comply fully with the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by Resolution 733 (1992). Expresses its intention to consider specific actions to improve implementation of and compliance with the measures imposed by Resolution 733.

Requests the Secretary-General to re-establish within 30 days for a period of six months the Monitoring Group referenced in Resolution 1558 (2004), with a mandate which includes the following: continuing to undertake the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3(a) through (c) of Resolution 1587 (2005); investigate all activities which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations; investigate any means of transport, routes, and facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations; update information on the draft list of individuals and entities who violate the arms embargo within and outside Somalia for possible future measures by the Council; and make recommendations based on its investigations. Additionally, decides to mandate the Group to work closely with the Somalia Sanctions Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo; and assist in identifying areas where the capacities of states in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the embargo.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2006

Background: In 2003, the Security Council established a group to monitor the embargo and since then renewed the group's mandate for periods of six months. In its report from May 2006, the Group noted a significant increase in the flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia, violating the arms embargo and posing a serious threat to Somalia's peace process. The Group recommended that the Security Council impose an integrated arms embargo. An integrated arms embargo would involve reaffirming and sustaining the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by the Security Council in 1992; implementing a trade embargo on the export of charcoal originating in Somalia; and implementing a ban on foreign vessels fishing in Somali waters and a trade embargo on the export of fish taken from Somali waters. These embargos would reduce the funds available for the main actors engaged in the purchase of arms.

The Group also recommended that the Security Council impose targeted sanctions in the form of travel bans and freezing the assets of individuals and entities names in the Group's draft list of violators. The resolution encouraged the sanctions committee to consider the Group's recommendations.

U.S. Position: Concerned about the increase in violations of the arms embargo, the United States supported the renewal of the Monitoring Group's mandate for another six months.

S/Res/1724

November 29 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, stresses the obligation of all member states to comply fully with the arms embargo imposed by Resolution 733 (1992). Expresses its intention, in light of the Monitoring Group's November report, to consider specific action to improve implementation of and compliance with the measures imposed by Resolution 733.

Requests the Secretary-General to re-establish within 30 days, for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in Resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate: continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3(a) to (h) of Resolution 1587 (2005); continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations; continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports, and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations; and to submit, for the Council's consideration, a final report covering all these tasks, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Group's mandate. Requests the sanctions committee to consider the recommendations in the reports of the Monitoring Group dated April 5 and October 6, 2006, and recommend to the Council ways to improve implementation of and compliance with the arms embargo, in response to continuing violations.

II—Security Council

Background: In its report from November 2006, the Monitoring Group noted that arms continued to flow in Somalia, particularly to the two principal contending groups (the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Islamic Courts Union (ICU)) for power in central and southern Somalia. Aircraft and ocean-going vessels were clandestinely delivering arms and other military support from neighboring states to the TFG and the ICU for a military build-up on each side. The Group concluded that this military support was increasing tension between the groups and leading to the possibility of a military solution inside Somalia, which could spill over into a direct state-to-state conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The Group recommended the following actions: increasing the strength of the arms embargo through an all-border surveillance and interdiction effort to severely curtail or cut off the flow of arms, military materiel, and other forms of military support to Somalia; imposition of financial sanctions on significant Somali-owned and operated businesses to reduce the availability of financial resources for purchasing arms and military materiel; and international diplomatic efforts to disengage states from contributing to the military build-up in Somalia, while at the same time trying to move political dialogue between all relevant Somali actors towards a political solution.

To improve the situation in Somalia, the Council renewed the Monitoring Group's mandate to continue investigating violations of the arms embargo, while calling on regional parties, including Somali groups, neighboring states, and regional organizations, to cooperate with the Monitoring Group; all parties to the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons to implement the Coordinated Agenda for Action and support the arms embargo; and all neighboring states to report on their efforts to implement the arms embargo.

U.S. Position: Stating that UN sanctions are important tools to address threats to international peace and security, the United States supported UN sanctions on Somalia and voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1725

December 6 15(US)-0-0

Reiterates that the Transitional Federal Charter and Institutions offer the only route to achieving peace and stability in Somalia. Emphasizes the need for continued credible dialogue between the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) and the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC). Urges the TFIs and the UIC to resume without delay peace talks on the basis of the agreements reached in Khartoum, and adhere to agreements reached in their dialogue. States its intention to consider taking measures against those that seek to prevent or block a peaceful dialogue process, overthrow the TFIs by force, or take action that further threatens regional stability.

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to authorize the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and member states of

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2006

the African Union (AU) to establish a protection and training mission in Somalia with the following mandate drawing on the relevant elements of the mandate and concept of operations specified in the Deployment Plan for the peacekeeping mission of IGAD in Somalia: monitor progress by the TFIs and the UIC in implementing agreements reached in their dialogue; ensure free movement and safe passage of all those involved with the dialogue process; maintain and monitor security in Baidoa (Somalia's interim capital); protect members of the TFIs and the government as well as their key infrastructure; and train the TFIs' security forces to enable them to provide their own security and to help facilitate the re-establishment of national security forces of Somalia. Endorses the specification in the IGAD Deployment Plan that those states that border Somalia would not deploy troops in Somalia. Establishes an exemption to the arms embargo for supplies of weapons or military equipment and technical training and assistance intended solely for the support of or use by the force authorized in this resolution.

Emphasizes the continued contribution made to Somalia's peace and security by the arms embargo. Demands that all member states, in particular those in the region, fully comply with it. Reiterates its intention to consider urgently ways to strengthen the embargo's effectiveness, including through targeted measures in support of the arms embargo.

Background: The IGAD and the AU put forth a proposal aimed at helping to restore stability in Somalia through deployment of a mission to provide security, training, and protection to the Transitional Federal Government.

In June, the TFIs and the UIC met for peace talks in which the parties agreed to cease all hostile action. However, in his October report, the Secretary-General noted that the situation had not improved and that the situation in Somalia continued to be a threat to international peace and security.

U.S. Position: The United States advocated deploying a regional protection and training force under the auspices of IGAD in Somalia. The regional force would provide protection for the Transitional Federal Government, as well as training for the development of an effective security sector in Somalia in an effort to create conditions conducive to the resumption of credible dialogue between the TFIs and the UIC.

SUDAN

S/Res/1663

March 24

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) until September 24, 2006. Reiterates its request in Resolution 1590 (2005) that UNMIS closely and continuously liaise and coordinate at all levels with the African Union (AU) Mission in the Sudan (AMIS), and urges it to intensify its efforts in this regard.

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Requests that the Secretary-General, jointly with the AU, in close and continuing consultation with the Security Council and with the parties to the Abuja Peace Talks, expedite the necessary preparatory planning for transition of AMIS to a UN operation, including options for how UNMIS can reinforce the effort for peace in Darfur through additional appropriate transitional assistance to AMIS. Requests the Secretary-General and the African Union to consult with international and regional organizations and member states to identify resources to support AMIS during transition to a UN operation. Requests that the Secretary-General present to the Council by April 24, 2006, for its consideration a range of options for a UN operation in Darfur.

Strongly condemns the activities of militias and armed groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army, which continue to attack civilians and commit human rights abuses in the Sudan. Urges in this regard UNMIS to make full use of its current mandate and capabilities.

Background: In 2004, the AU established a peacekeeping mission in Darfur (AMIS). On February 3, 2006, the Security Council issued a presidential statement requesting the Secretary-General to initiate planning with the AU on a range of options for a possible transition from AMIS to a UN operation. On March 10, the AU officially requested this transition. It also decided to extend its mission to September 30. This resolution provides for the transition process.

U.S. Position: The United States supports a transition from the AU mission to UNMIS within the framework of partnership between the African Union and the United Nations, and in consultation with Sudan's Government of National Unity. The United States introduced this resolution, which the Council adopted unanimously.

S/Res/1665

March 29

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend until September 29, 2006, the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to Resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by Resolution 1651 (2005). Requests the Panel of Experts to provide no later than 90 days after adoption of this resolution a midterm briefing on its work to the sanctions committee established pursuant to Resolution 1591 (2005), and a final report no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council.

Urges all states, relevant UN bodies, the African Union, and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the sanctions imposed by Resolutions 1591 and 1556 (2004).

Background: In January 2006, the Panel of Experts reported to the Security Council sanctions committee. The Panel noted small arms and ammunition continued to enter Darfur, while the rebels continued to receive training facilitated by parties in neighboring states; and violations of the

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N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and international humanitarian and human rights law by individuals, as well as the Government of Sudan for its failure to identify, neutralize, and disarm the armed militia groups in Darfur. The Panel made specific recommendations on strengthening the arms embargo and subjecting individuals suspected of violating humanitarian and human rights law and the Government to sanctions.

U.S. Position: Because it supports effective implementation of the sanctions mandated by the Security Council, including the assets freeze and travel ban on those responsible for violence in Darfur, the United States voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1672 April 25 12(US)-0-3(China,
Qatar, Russia)

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that all states shall implement the measures specified in paragraph 3 of Resolution 1591 (2005) with respect to the following individuals: Major General Gaffar Mohamed Elhassan; Sheikh Musa Hilal; Adam Yacub Shant; and Gabriel Abdul Kareem Badri.

Background: Resolution 1591 mandated that UN member states impose an assets freeze and travel restrictions on those individuals who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, violate the arms embargo, or are responsible for offensive military overflights. The Panel of Experts, appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 1591 to investigate these violations, reported to the Security Council in January 2006 on individuals who meet these criteria.

U.S. Position: The sanctions committee considered the Panel's list and the United Kingdom, with seven cosponsors (the United States, Argentina, Denmark, France, Japan, Peru, and Slovakia), tabled the names of four individuals for possible designation under Resolution 1591. Due to possible procedural holdups in the committee, the United States circulated this resolution in the Security Council. The United States believed that designating individuals for sanctions was an important first step in holding accountable those responsible for the violence in Darfur, while deterring others from perpetrating atrocities in the future. The United States was considering additional designations of individuals from all parties under Resolution 1591.

The Security Council adopted this resolution by a vote of 12(US) to 0, with three abstentions. The United States regretted that the vote was not unanimous, but did not think this outcome would deter the Council from continuing to fulfill its responsibilities.

S/Res/1679 May 16 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, calls upon the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to respect their commitments and implement the

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agreement without delay. Urges those parties that have not signed the agreement to do so without delay and not to act in any way that would impede implementation of the agreement. Expresses its intention to consider taking strong and effective measures, such as a travel ban and assets freeze, against any individual or group that violates or attempts to block the implementation of the Agreement.

Calls upon the African Union (AU) to agree with the United Nations, regional and international organizations, and member states on requirements now necessary to strengthen the capacity of the AU Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) to enforce the security arrangements of the Agreement, with a view to a follow-on UN operation in Darfur.

Endorses the decision of the AU's Peace and Security Council in its communiqué of May 15, 2006, that, in view of the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement, concrete steps should be taken to effect the transition from AMIS to a UN operation. Calls upon the parties of the Agreement to facilitate and work with the AU, the United Nations, regional and international organizations, and member states to accelerate transition to a UN operation, and, to this end, reiterating the requests of the Secretary-General and the Security Council. Calls for the deployment of a joint AU and UN technical assessment mission.

Background: The Government of National Unity and the largest rebel group, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, signed the Darfur Peace Agreement on May 5, 2006. The Agreement is a framework through which to promote peace, stability, and democratic transformation. To assist in this transformation, the Security Council planned to transition AMIS to a UN operation. The Council called for a deployment of a mission to Sudan to assess and make recommendations on all relevant aspects of the mandate of the UN operation in Darfur, including force structure, additional force requirements, potential troop-contributing countries, and a detailed financial evaluation of future costs.

U.S. Position: Committed to ending the violence and providing assistance to the people of Darfur, the United States cosponsored this resolution to accelerate the transition to a UN peacekeeping force as soon as possible. The Council adopted the resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1706

August 31

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

Decides that the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) shall be expanded as specified below, that it shall deploy to Darfur, and invites the consent of the Government of National Unity for this deployment. Urges member states to provide the capability for an expeditious deployment. Decides that UNMIS shall be strengthened by up to 17,300 military personnel and by an appropriate civilian component including up to 3,300 civilian police

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personnel and up to 16 formed police units. Expresses its determination to keep UNMIS' strength and structure under regular review.

Requests the Secretary-General to consult jointly with the African Union (AU) and the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement, including the Government of National Unity, on a plan and timetable for transition from the AU Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) to a UN operation in Darfur. Decides that those elements outlined in the July 28 report of the Secretary-General shall begin to be deployed no later than October 1, that thereafter additional capabilities shall be deployed as soon as feasible, and that UNMIS shall take over from AMIS responsibility for supporting the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement upon the expiration of AMIS' mandate but in any event no later than December 31. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the progress in implementing the Darfur Peace Agreement, respect for the ceasefire, and the implementation of the mandate of UNMIS in Darfur, and to report to the Council on the steps taken to implement this resolution and any failure to comply with its demands. Calls upon the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to respect their commitments and implement the Agreement without delay. Urges those parties that have not signed the Agreement do so without delay and not act in any way that would impede implementation of the Agreement. Reiterates its intention to take, including in response to a request by the AU, strong and effective measures, such as an asset freeze or travel ban, against any individual or group that violates or attempts to block the implementation of the Agreement or commits human rights violations.

Decides that the mandate of UNMIS in Darfur shall be expanded to support implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and the N'djamena Agreement on Humanitarian Cease-Fire on the Conflict in Darfur (the Agreements), including by performing the following new tasks: to maintain, in particular, a presence in key areas, such as buffer zones established pursuant to the Darfur Peace Agreement, areas inside internally displaced persons camps, and demilitarized zones around and inside internally displaced persons camps, in order to promote the re-establishment of confidence, and to discourage violence; to monitor transborder activities of armed groups along the Sudanese borders with Chad and the Central African Republic; to assist the parties in the preparations for and conduct of referendums provided for in the Darfur Peace Agreement; to cooperate closely with the Chair of the Darfur-Darfur Dialog and Consultation (DDDC), provide support and technical assistance, and coordinate other UN agencies' activities to this effect, as well as to assist the parties to the DDDC in addressing the need for an all-inclusive approach, including the role of women, towards reconciliation and peacebuilding; to assist in addressing regional security issues in close liaison with international efforts to improve the security situation in the neighboring regions along the borders between Sudan and Chad and between Sudan and the Central African Republic, including through the establishment of a multidimensional presence consisting of political, humanitarian, military, and

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civilian police liaison officers in key locations in Chad, including in internally displaced persons and refugee camps, and, if necessary, in the Central African Republic; and to contribute to the implementation of the Agreement between Sudan and Chad signed on July 26, 2006.

Calls upon all member states to ensure the free, unhindered, and expeditious movement to Sudan of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies, and other goods, which are for the exclusive and official use of UNMIS in Darfur.

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that UNMIS is authorized to use all necessary means to prevent attacks and threats against civilians in order to support early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and to seize or collect arms or related material whose presence in Darfur is in violation of the Agreements and the measures imposed by Resolution 1556 (2004) and to dispose of such arms and related material as appropriate. Requests the Secretary-General and the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic to conclude status-of-forces agreements as soon as possible.

Background: A joint AU-UN Assessment Team went to Darfur in June to assess the additional needs of AMIS and requirements for a UN peacekeeping force. Based on the team's findings, the Secretary-General recommended in his July report to the Security Council that UNMIS expand into Darfur, with the following main pillars: support for the peace process and good offices; the rule of law, governance, and human rights; humanitarian assistance, recovery, and reintegration; and security and physical protection. This resolution extended UNMIS's mandate, established pursuant to Resolution 1590 (2005) to cover implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action ending the North-South war, into Darfur to help the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement (signed in May 2006) implement it. Because of the increased territory and deteriorating relations between Chad and Sudan, this resolution called for an international force of up to 17,300 military personnel and more than 3,000 civilian police.

U.S. Position: Deeply concerned about the Darfur crisis, the United States, along with the United Kingdom, drafted this resolution to extend UNMIS into Darfur.

S/Res/1709

September 22 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) until October 8.

Background: The mandate of UNMIS would expire on September 24, while the mandate of the African Union Mission in Sudan would expire September 30. To give itself more time to consider its options, the Security Council adopted this technical roll-over.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this technical roll-over.

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S/Res/1713

September 29 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend until September 29, 2007, the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to Resolution 1591 (2005). Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a fifth member to enable the panel to better carry out its mission. Requests the Panel of Experts to provide no later than March 29, 2007, a midterm briefing on its work and a final report no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council with its findings and recommendations.

Background: In 2005, pursuant to Resolution 1591, the Security Council established the Panel of Experts to monitor implementation of sanctions against individuals who impede the peace process or commit violations of international law. In August 2006, the Panel reported that blatant violations of the arms embargo by all parties operating in Darfur continued unabated. The panel also reported that it believed that the Government of Sudan was willfully avoiding implementing the travel ban. The Panel also noted that the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in May 2006 resulted in a major split within the rebel movements, leading to signatories fighting non-signatories, even as some signatories attempted to implement the Agreement through force.

U.S. Position: Concerned about the deteriorating situation in Darfur, the United States introduced this resolution to give the panel time to thoroughly investigate violations of the sanctions and make recommendations. The United States was pleased that the Council adopted this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1714

October 6 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) until April 30, 2007.

Calls upon the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the Darfur Peace Agreement, and the N'djamena Humanitarian Cease-fire Agreement to respect their commitments and implement fully all aspects of the Agreements without delay. Calls upon those parties that have not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement to do so without delay and not to act in any way that would impede implementation of the Agreement.

Background: Continued problems with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement implementation and deteriorating security in Darfur required the ongoing presence of UNMIS, which would expire on October 8, 2006.

U.S. Position: Calling on the Government of Sudan and all armed groups, including those rebel groups who had not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement, to refrain from violence and choose to pursue a peaceful solution to the crisis, the United States voted for this resolution, which the Council adopted unanimously.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1675

April 28

15(US)-0-0

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

Background: The Security Council established MINURSO in 1991 to organize a self-determination referendum in the territory. In April 2004, Morocco rejected a referendum that included independence as an option. However, in March 2006, Morocco indicated that it was preparing an autonomy proposal for the Western Sahara. In his January 2006 briefing, the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy Peter van Walsum (the Netherlands) pointed out that Morocco would not accept any plan that included independence for Western Sahara, while the United Nations would not endorse a plan that excluded a genuine referendum. Based on these conclusions, the Secretary-General believed that the only viable option was direct negotiation between the parties. He recommended a six-month extension of MINURSO's mandate because of its key stabilizing and ceasefire monitoring role. In that time, the Secretary-General hoped that the parties would participate in direct negotiations and reach a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable solution.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of the resolution with the understanding that all parties would use the timeframe to negotiate a mutually acceptable solution that brings peace, stability, and economic prosperity to the region in a manner consistent with the principle of self-determination for the people of the Western Sahara.

S/Res/1720

October 31

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) with regard to the ceasefire. Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until April 30, 2007. Requests the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation in the Western Sahara before the end of the mandate period.

Background: In his October 2006 report, the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council extend MINURSO's mandate for further six months because the presence of the mission was indispensable for the maintenance of the ceasefire in Western Sahara.

U.S. Position: The United States supported a six-month renewal of MINURSO's mandate, but noted that the continuation of this peacekeeping mission was tied to progress towards a political solution of this conflict.

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

S/Res/1691 June 22 adopted without vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Montenegro be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Background: On May 21, Montenegro voted for, and on June 3 declared, independence from Serbia. The Montenegrin Government submitted its application for admission to UN membership on June 5. Article 4(2) of the UN Charter states that the admission of any state to UN membership “will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the Security Council’s recommendation.” On June 28, the General Assembly, acting on the Council’s recommendation, adopted by acclamation a resolution making Montenegro the 192nd member of the United Nations.

U.S. Position: The United States supported the adoption of this resolution.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND RWANDA

S/Res/1660 February 28 15(US)-0-0

Acting under chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to amend articles 12 and 13 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to this resolution.

Background: This amendment to the ICTY statute allows for the appointment of reserve judges from among the temporary judges. The reserve judges would be present at each stage of a trial to which they have been appointed and could replace a judge who is unable to continue sitting. Tribunal judges recommended this change to ensure that major trials would not be disrupted and could continue even if two judges left the bench.

U.S. Position: To prevent disruptions of trials at the Tribunal, the United States joined the Council in adopting this resolution unanimously.

S/Res/1668 April 10 15(US)-0-0

Decides in response to the request by the Secretary-General to confirm that Judge Joaquín Canivell can continue to sit in the Krajišnik case beyond April 2006 and see the case through to its completion, notwithstanding the fact that the cumulative period of his service in the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) would then attain and exceed three years.

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Background: Judge Canivell was appointed as a temporary judge on May 1, 2003, to serve in the trial of *Prosecutor v. Krajišnik*. The President of the ICTY requested his extension to complete the trial and to maintain the schedule of the ICTY's Completion Strategy.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution.

S/Res/1684 June 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides in response to the request by the Secretary-General and notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 (bis), of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges of the International Tribunal at the Tribunal until December 31, 2008:

- Mr. Charles Michael Dennis Byron (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
- Mr. Asoka de Silva (Sri Lanka)
- Mr. Sergei Aleckseievich Egorov (Russian Federation)
- Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
- Ms. Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)
- Mr. Erik Møse (Norway)
- Ms. Arlete Ramaroson (Madagascar)
- Mr. Jai Ram Reddy (Fiji)
- Mr. William Hussein Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania)
- Ms. Andrésa Vaz (Senegal)
- Ms. Inés Mónica Weinberg de Roca (Argentina)

Background: Trials of those accused of the 1994 Rwandan genocide will continue well beyond May 2007 and should certain judges not be re-elected, it would be impossible for the 2008 deadline for the completion of trials to be met. To facilitate the implementation of the tribunal's completion strategy, President Erik Møse recommended that the terms of office of the Tribunal's current permanent judges be extended to December 31, 2008.

U.S. Position: The United States remained strongly committed to the ICTR and was pleased to note the increased pace of trials under the leadership of President Møse. The United States joined other Council members in supporting this resolution.

S/Res/1705 August 29 15(US)-0-0

Taking note of the letter to the Security Council President from the Secretary-General dated August 25, the Council decides that, notwithstanding Article 12 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), and notwithstanding that Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa's elected term as a temporary judge of the Tribunal will end on June 24, 2007, she be authorized effective August 28, 2006, to continue to serve as a judge in the *Butare* case until its completion.

Background: In 2003, the General Assembly elected Judge Solomy Balunga Bossa to serve as a temporary judge for three years to help expedite

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the ICTR's work. So that the case she was presiding over might proceed without interruption, the Security Council extended her appointment.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution.

S/Res/1717 October 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides in response to the Secretary-General's request and notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) to extend until December 31, 2008, the term of office of the following temporary judges of the ICTR who were elected on June 25, 2003:

Mr. Aydin Sefa Akay (Turkey);
Ms. Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon);
Ms. Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda);
Mr. Robert Fremr (Czech Republic);
Ms. Taghrid Hikmet (Jordan);
Ms. Karin Hökborg (Sweden);
Mr. Vagn Joensen (Denmark);
Mr. Gberdao Gustave Kam (Burkina Faso);
Ms. Flavia Lattanzi (Italy);
Mr. Kenneth Machin (United Kingdom);
Mr. Joseph Edward Chiondo Masanche (United Republic of Tanzania);
Mr. Tan Sri Dato' Hj. Mohd. Azmi Dato Hj. Kamaruddin (Malaysia);
Mr. Lee Gacuiga Muthoga (Kenya);
Mr. Seon Ki Park (Republic of Korea);
Mr. Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar);
Mr. Emile Francis Short (Ghana);
Mr. Albertus Henricus Johannes Swart (the Netherlands); and
Ms. Aura E. Guerra de Villalaz (Panama).

Decides in response to the Secretary-General's request to allow temporary Judges Bossa, Arrey, Lattanzi, Muthoga, Short, Hökborg, Hikmet, Kam, and Park to serve in the ICTR beyond the cumulative period of service and until December 31, 2008.

Background: The terms of these judges will expire in 2007. To help the Tribunal meet its target of trying all defendants by the end of 2008, the Secretary-General requested the Security Council to extend until December 31, 2008, the terms of office of the temporary judges appointed in 2003.

U.S. Position: To facilitate adherence to the Tribunal's completion strategy, the United States supported this resolution.

NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS
DESTRUCTION

S/Res/1673

April 27

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reiterates its decisions in and the requirements of Resolution 1540 (2004) and emphasizes the importance for all states to implement fully that resolution. Calls upon all states that have not yet presented a first report on steps they have taken or intend to take to implement Resolution 1540 to submit such a report to the 1540 Committee without delay. Encourages all states that have submitted such reports to provide additional information on their implementation of the resolution.

Decides to extend the mandate of the 1540 Committee until April 27, 2008. Decides that the 1540 Committee will submit to the Security Council a report not later than April 27, 2008, on compliance with Resolution 1540 through the achievement of the implementation of its requirements. Decides that the 1540 Committee shall intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all states of Resolution 1540 through a work program which shall include the compilation of information on the status of states' implementation of all aspects of Resolution 1540; outreach, dialogue, assistance, and cooperation; and encourages the pursuit of the ongoing dialogue between the 1540 Committee and states on the full implementation of Resolution 1540, including on further actions needed from states to that end and on technical assistance needed and offered. Invites the 1540 Committee to explore with states and international, regional, and sub-regional organizations experience-sharing and lessons learned in the areas covered by Resolution 1540, and the availability of programs which might facilitate the implementation of the resolution.

Background: Resolution 1540 was the first international instrument that dealt with weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, and related materials in an integrated and comprehensive manner. It established binding obligations for all states regarding non-proliferation and was aimed at preventing and deterring unauthorized access to such weapons and weapon-related materials. The resolution called on all states to report on measures they had taken or intended to take to implement the obligations under the resolution. In its April 2006 report to the Security Council, the Committee noted that states needed to make more of an effort to fulfill their obligations under Resolution 1540, while also noting that the Committee could provide additional assistance to help states implement the resolution.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution. Over the past two years, the 1540 Committee and its experts have done useful work, which is summarized in the Committee's April report. By April 27, 2008, the 1540 Committee will issue another report to the Security Council that will

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document compliance with the resolution, including the progress made regarding the recommendations from the 2006 report.

The United States recognized that many governments might lack the necessary capability or expertise to assess their ability to implement Resolution 1540 and to identify gaps that must be addressed. Resolution 1673 noted the 1540 Committee's role in assessing states' needs for assistance and in facilitating communication between such states and potential donors (states and international organizations) to provide the assistance needed to take concrete steps toward implementation. States should be encouraged to reach out to either the 1540 Committee or other states for help in gaining access to sources of technical assistance. While it has programs that provide significant assistance to states in areas that can help them fully implement their 1540 obligations, the United States will investigate increasing and targeting its efforts, particularly through outreach to regional, sub-regional, and international organizations.

Moving ahead, the United States will consult friends and allies to promote the benefits of full implementation of Resolution 1540. Counterproliferation efforts must be multi-faceted and global to be successful. Governments must coordinate their diplomatic, law enforcement, military, and intelligence assets in their efforts to stop proliferation. States should take steps now to accept and implement the obligations under Resolution 1540; develop authorities similar to Executive Order 13382, which authorizes the U.S. Government to block property of weapons of mass destruction proliferators and their supporters; and take other concrete actions to stop the spread of chemical, nuclear, and biological weapons and their delivery systems.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT

S/Res/1674

April 28

15(US)-0-0

Emphasizes the importance of preventing armed conflict and its recurrence, and stresses in this context the need for a comprehensive approach through promoting economic growth, poverty eradication, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, the rule of law, and respect for, and protection of, human rights. Recalls that deliberately targeting civilians and other protected persons in situations of armed conflict is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law. Reiterates its condemnation in the strongest terms of such practices and demands that all parties immediately put an end to such practices. Reaffirms also its condemnation in the strongest terms of all acts of violence or abuses committed against civilians in situations of armed conflict in violation of applicable international obligations with respect in particular to torture and other prohibited treatment, gender-based and sexual violence, violence against children, the recruitment and use of child soldiers, trafficking in humans, forced displacement, and the intentional denial of humanitarian assistance. Demands that all parties put an end to such practices.

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Demands that all parties concerned comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law, in particular those contained in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as with the decisions of the Security Council.

Reaffirms that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses.

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements, and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning have regard for the special needs of women and children and include specific measures for the protection of civilians including the cessation of attacks on civilians; the facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance; the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons; the facilitation of early access to education and training; the re-establishment of the rule of law; and the ending of impunity. Reaffirms the need to maintain the security and civilian character of refugee and internally displaced person camps.

Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.

Reaffirms its practice of ensuring that the mandates of UN peacekeeping, political, and peacebuilding missions include, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, provisions regarding the protection of civilians; the facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance; and the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons. Expresses its intention of ensuring that such mandates include clear guidelines as to what missions can and should do to achieve those goals, that the protection of civilians is given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, and that protection mandates are implemented.

Underscores the importance of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants in the protection of civilians affected by armed conflict. Condemns in the strongest terms all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children, and undertakes to ensure that all peace support operations employ all feasible measures to prevent such violence and to address its impact where it takes place.

Urges all those concerned as set forth in international humanitarian law to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to civilians in need of assistance in situations of armed conflict, and to make available all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security,

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and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and the United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets.

Notes that the deliberate targeting of civilians and other protected persons, and the commission of systematic, flagrant, and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict, may constitute a threat to international peace and security.

Background: In 1999, the Security Council adopted its first resolution on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. Resolution 1265 (1999) strongly condemned the deliberate targeting of civilians in situations of armed conflict and called on all parties to put an end to such practices. Resolution 1265 also emphasized the responsibility of states to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, and crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law.

The Secretary-General has issued several reports on this issue. In his November 2005 report, he acknowledged Security Council efforts to address new challenges to the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The fact that armed conflicts are occurring more frequently within a state's borders (as opposed to between two or more states) has exacerbated the situation for civilian populations which are increasingly affected, either because combatants have inadvertently caught civilians in their violence or because combatants have targeted civilian groups. The Secretary-General noted the trend of sexual violence against women and girls, forced displacement of civilians within borders, and use of child soldiers by armed groups. The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council consider adopting a resolution that provides for a more systematic and comprehensive mandate for peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions, which would incorporate possible actions to address these issues. He also urged the Council to consider applying targeted sanctions in situations where access for humanitarian operations is denied as a result of specific attacks on those providing the assistance.

U.S. Position: The United States believes that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility for protecting civilians in situations of armed conflict. International efforts should complement government efforts. This resolution would help put into effect the concept of the responsibility to protect endorsed by heads of state at the September 2005 World Summit. Noting that civilian protection has a regional dimension, the United States expressed its support for Security Council efforts to address this issue.

The United States joined other Council members in the unanimous adoption of this resolution, which the United States believes reflects a good balance on issues relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

S/Res/1738

December 23 15(US)-0-0

Condemns intentional attacks against journalists, media professionals, and associated personnel in situations of armed conflict, and calls upon all parties to put an end to such practices. Recalls in this regard that journalists,

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media professionals, and associated personnel engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians and shall be respected and protected as such, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians.

Reaffirms its condemnation of all incitements to violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict. Further reaffirms the need to bring to justice, in accordance with applicable international law, individuals who incite such violence. Recalls that the deliberate targeting of civilians and other protected persons, and the commission of systematic, flagrant, and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict may constitute a threat to international peace and security. Reaffirms in this regard its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps.

Background: On December 4, the Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland (Norway) briefed the Security Council on the topic of civilians in armed conflict. He reviewed key concerns about the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including the need to improve humanitarian access to those in need of protection, protect and assist internally displaced persons, and check sexual violence. He noted the modest progress being made on the issue of children associated with fighting forces and reflected on steps to improve the protection of civilians.

U.S. Position: In its statement to the Council during the debate on this topic, the United States noted that many of the peacekeeping operations mandated by the Council have as part of their mandate the protection of civilians, which include journalists, under immediate threat of violence. The United States was encouraged that the Council was more consistent in highlighting key issues that affect civilians in armed conflict, including the deliberate targeting of civilians, forced displacement, sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law, the need for access by humanitarian personnel to civilians in need of assistance, and the need to promote the safety of United Nations and associated humanitarian personnel. The United States supported the resolution.

SANCTIONS

S/Res/1699

August 8

15(US)-0-0

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to increase cooperation between the United Nations and Interpol in order to provide the sanctions committees with better tools, to fulfill their mandates more effectively, and to give member states better optional tools to implement those measures adopted by the Security Council and monitored by the committees, as well as similar measures that may be adopted by the Council in the future, particularly the freezing of assets, travel bans, and arms embargoes.

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Encourages member states to use the tools offered by Interpol, particularly the I-24/7 global police communications system, to reinforce the implementation of such measures and similar measures that may be adopted by the Council.

Background: Interpol assisted the 1267 Committee in fulfilling its mandate through the creation of the Interpol-UN Security Council Special Notices. Believing that this kind of assistance could help the other sanctions committees, the Security Council suggested that the Secretary-General work to increase cooperation between Interpol and the United Nations. Also, because states are responsible for implementing sanctions under their national laws, states can make use of tools offered by Interpol to assist them in this obligation.

U.S. Position: The United States, along with Argentina, Denmark, France, Japan, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom, sponsored this resolution and joined the rest of the Council in adopting it.

S/Res/1730 December 19 15(US)-0-0

Adopts the de-listing procedure in the document annexed to the resolution. Requests the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat Sanctions Branch a focal point to receive de-listing requests and to perform the tasks described in the attached annex. Directs the sanctions committees established by the Security Council to revise their guidelines accordingly.

Background: The Security Council has adopted a number of resolutions imposing targeted sanctions on individuals and entities deemed responsible for threats to international peace and security, most often through a listing process in one of the Council sanctions committees. Council members had expressed concern about the transparency of the process for de-listing individuals and entities from sanctions lists and were committed to ensuring fair and clear procedures.

U.S. Position: The United States and France drafted this resolution and delisting procedure to create a focal point within the Secretariat to receive de-listing petitions. It also creates a process for circulating these petitions to Council members for their consideration. The resolution does not change the requirement of consensus to de-list. The United States was pleased that the resolution was adopted unanimously.

S/Res/1732 December 21 15(US)-0-0

Decides that the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions has fulfilled its mandate to develop recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of UN sanctions. Takes note with interest of the best practices and methods contained in the Working Group's report and requests its subsidiary bodies to take note as well.

Background: The Security Council established the informal working group in 2000 to improve the effectiveness of UN sanctions by examining, among other things, working methods of sanctions committees and inter-

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committee coordination, design of sanctions resolutions including the conditions for the maintaining and lifting of sanctions, monitoring and enforcement of sanctions, and assisting member states in implementing sanctions. Taking note of the best practices developed by the working group, the Security Council disbanded the group, deciding that it had fulfilled its mandate.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution.

S/Res/1735 December 22 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that all states shall take the measures (asset freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo) previously imposed by Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), and Resolution 1390 (2002) with respect to al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them as referred to in the list created pursuant to Resolutions 1267 and 1333 (the Consolidated List). Decides to review these measures with a view to their possible further strengthening in 18 months or sooner.

Decides that, when proposing names to the sanctions committee for inclusion on the Consolidated List, states shall act in accordance with Resolutions 1526 (2004) and 1617 (2005) and provide a statement of case. The statement should provide as much detail as possible on the basis(es) for the listing. States should include details of any connection between the proposed designee and any currently listed individual or entity. Directs the committee to encourage member states to submit names for inclusion on the list. Encourages states to submit to the committee for inclusion on the list names of individuals and entities participating in the financing or support of acts or activities of al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them, by any means, including but not limited to using proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production, and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in Afghanistan. Directs the committee to consider petitions for the removal of listed members and/or associates of the Taliban who are no longer associated with this group.

Decides that the Secretariat shall notify the permanent mission of the country or countries where the individual or entity is believed to be located and, in the case of individuals, the country of which the person is a national. Calls upon states receiving this notification to take reasonable steps according to their domestic laws and practices to notify or inform the listed individual or entity of the designation and provide a copy of the publicly releasable portion of the Statement of Case.

Decides that the committee shall continue to develop, adopt, and apply guidelines regarding the de-listing of individuals and entities on the consolidated list. Decides that the committee, in determining whether to remove names from the list, may consider, among other things, whether the

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individual or entity was placed on the list due to a mistake of identity, or whether the individual or entity no longer meets the criteria set out in relevant resolutions, in particular Resolution 1617.

Decides to extend the period for consideration by the committee of notifications submitted pursuant to Resolution 1452 (2002) from 48 hours to three working days. Reiterates that the committee must make a negative decision on notifications submitted pursuant to paragraph 1(a) of Resolution 1452 in order to prevent the release of funds and other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by the notifying state(s) to be necessary for basic expenses. Encourages states that submit requests to the committee, pursuant to paragraph 1(b) of Resolution 1452, to report in a timely way on the use of such funds, with a view to preventing such funds being used to finance terrorism.

Encourages states to identify, and if necessary introduce, adequate procedures to fully implement all aspects of the asset freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo described in this resolution. Stresses that these measures apply to all forms of financial resources. Directs the committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with these measures and requests the chair, in periodic reports to the Council, to report progress on the committee's work on this issue. Requests states to ensure that the most up-to-date version of the list is promptly made available to relevant government offices and other relevant bodies. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to increase cooperation between the United Nations and relevant international and regional organizations in order to provide the committee with better tools to fulfill its mandate more effectively and to give member states better tools to implement the asset freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo.

Reiterates the need for ongoing close cooperation and exchange of information among the committee, the Counter Terrorism Committee, and the committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004), as well as their respective groups of experts.

Reiterates the importance of having the committee follow-up with member states regarding effective implementation of the sanctions measures. Strongly encourages member states to send representatives to meet the committee for more in-depth discussion of relevant issues. Requests the committee to report orally, through its chair, at least every 180 days to the Council on the overall work of the committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (the Monitoring Team).

Decides to extend the mandate of the current Monitoring Team, appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Resolution 1617, for a further period of 18 months. The team shall have the responsibilities mandated pursuant to Resolution 1617, with the following additions: monitor implementation of the assets freeze as it pertains to the criminal misuse of the Internet by al-Qaida; assist the committee with its analysis of non-compliance with the assets freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo by collating information

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collected from member states and submitting case studies to the committee for its review; consult with member states' intelligence and security services in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen enforcement of these measures; consult with relevant representatives of the private sector to learn about the practical implication of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of that measure; work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures; and assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, with enhancing their cooperation with Interpol.

Background: In this resolution, the Security Council, noting increasing violence and terrorist activities in Afghanistan of the Taliban and al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them, shifted some of the 1267 Sanctions Committee's focus on sanctioning active members of the Taliban who were responsible for the upsurge in violence in Afghanistan. The resolution also clarified that the assets freeze applied to all forms of financial resources, including those used for the provision of Internet hosting and related services in support of al-Qaida; emphasized the importance of reporting violations of the sanctions regime to the Council; strengthened cooperation between the sanctions committee and international and regional organizations; improved fair and clear procedures for notifying individuals under sanctions; and called upon states to help update the sanctions list with new information in order to ensure effective sanctions enforcement.

U.S. Position: The United States, along with Argentina, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Peru, Russia, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom, submitted this resolution to the Council, which adopted it unanimously.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

S/Res/1715

October 9

Adopted by acclamation

Having considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the UN Secretary-General, recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. Ban Ki-moon (Republic of Korea) be appointed UN Secretary-General for a term of office from January 1, 2007, to December 31, 2011.

Background: Article 97 of the UN Charter provides in relevant part that the UN Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The Security Council, in a letter dated October 9, 2006, forwarded its recommendation to the General Assembly, which the General Assembly adopted by acclamation on October 13.

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

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S/Res/1733

December 22 Adopted by Acclamation

In tribute to Secretary-General Kofi Annan for his 10 years of service as Secretary-General, acknowledges the contribution of Secretary-General Kofi Annan to international peace, security, and development; his exceptional efforts to solve international problems in economic, social, and cultural fields, as well as his endeavors to meet humanitarian needs; and his efforts to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. Expresses its deep appreciation to Secretary-General Annan for his dedication to the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter and to the development of friendly relations among nations.

Background: In 1996, the General Assembly, on the Security Council's recommendation, appointed Kofi Annan to a five-year term as Secretary-General. He was re-appointed to a second five-year term in 2001. His term ended on December 31, 2006.

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

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 89 draft resolutions introduced in 2006. 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 on the Middle East. Of the 87 resolutions adopted, 80 were by unanimous vote and three without a vote (by acclamation).

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	87	2*	0
Argentina	89	0	0
China	86	0	3 (1672, 1680, 1706)
Congo	89	0	0
Denmark	87	0	2*
France	89	0	0
Ghana	89	0	0
Greece	89	0	0
Japan	88	0	1*
Peru	88	0	1*
Qatar	86	1 (1696)	2 (1672, 1706)
Russia	86	0	3 (1672, 1680, 1706)
Slovakia	87	0	2*
Tanzania	89	0	0
United Kingdom	87	0	2*

*The United States vetoed two draft resolutions on the Middle East; Denmark, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom abstained on both of those resolutions. Japan abstained on one of them and Peru abstained on the other.

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In the following table, the 89 Security Council votes on which the United States voted Yes or No are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes for the General Assembly in this report (Sections III and IV). Voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Resolutions adopted without a vote are included as Yes votes. Security Council members are ranked by voting coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes. When the number of votes is the same, members are ranked alphabetically. Because abstentions reduce the number of identical votes, they lower the rank order of those countries that abstain. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Denmark	87	0	2	100%
Slovakia	87	0	2	100%
United Kingdom	87	0	2	100%
Japan	87	1	1	98.9%
Peru	87	1	1	98.9%
Argentina	87	2	0	97.8%
Congo	87	2	0	97.8%
France	87	2	0	97.8%
Ghana	87	2	0	97.8%
Greece	87	2	0	97.8%
Tanzania	87	2	0	97.8%
China	84	2	3	97.7%
Russia	84	2	3	97.7%
Qatar	84	3	2	96.6%
Average	86.4	1.5	1.1	98.3%