

II – SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council's membership in 2007 consisted of the five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and 10 non-permanent members: Belgium, Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Slovakia, and South Africa. 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
2007	202	57	56	0	50
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

In 2007, the Security Council considered 57 resolutions and adopted 56. The Council was again heavily engaged in efforts to resolve conflicts and to give direction to UN peacekeeping missions. Much of the Council's attention, as in recent previous years, was focused on Africa, the Middle East, and Iraq.

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. For the full text of the resolutions, see http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions07.htm. The U.S. position at the time the resolution was adopted and additional background information, as needed, follow the description. The United States agreed with nearly all resolutions as they were adopted.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1746

March 23

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 23, 2008. Welcomes UNAMA's extended presence in the provinces and encourages further progress, including in the southern and eastern provinces. Requests UNAMA to continue to assist in the full implementation of the human rights provisions of the Afghanistan Constitution and international treaties.

Reiterates its call on the Afghan Government, and on all members of the international community and international organizations, to implement the Afghanistan Compact in full and acknowledges the central role played by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board.

Calls on all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in an inclusive political dialogue, within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and Afghan-led reconciliation programs.

Stresses the need for further progress on security sector reform and welcomes the ongoing efforts to increase functionality, professionalism, and accountability of the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police.

Calls upon the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, including the International Security Assistance Force and Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, in accordance with their respective designated responsibilities as they evolve, 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.

Stresses the need for accelerated progress in the implementation of the 10-year strategy for justice reform in the framework of the Afghanistan Compact. Invites the Afghan Government to continue to work towards the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system. Calls on the Afghan Government to vigorously lead the fight against corruption and to sustain its efforts to establish a more effective, accountable, and transparent administration.

Calls upon the Afghan Government, to begin planning and preparing for Afghanistan's next election cycle, including the establishment of a permanent Civil Voter Registry.

Expresses its concern at the serious harm that increasing opium cultivation, production, and trafficking causes to the security, development, and governance of Afghanistan, as well as to the region and internationally. Calls on the Afghan Government, with support from the international community, to pursue effective implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy.

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Background: The first UN Security Council mission to Afghanistan in three years took place from November 11–16, 2006. The mission’s report stated that while the 2001 Bonn Agreement was concluded successfully through the opening of the Afghan bicameral National Assembly in December 2005, Afghanistan’s progress on the Afghanistan Compact, which was adopted in February 2006, was not as rapid as had been hoped. In 2007, efforts to establish rule of law and improve governance were uneven and the level of Taliban-led insurgency intensified. Security levels in the southern and eastern areas of the country deteriorated and there was an upsurge in illegal drug production and trafficking. The mission asserted that international commitment to the Afghan Government during its time of transition was unwavering and the Afghanistan Compact represented the central, strategic framework for cooperation between Afghanistan’s Government and the international community. This resolution also highlighted, in the context of a comprehensive approach, the synergy of objectives of UNAMA and the International Security Assistance Force.

U.S. Position: The United States affirmed its long-term commitment to Afghanistan and supported the UN effort to ease the transition within the state. As the leading donor in funding for reconstruction, security assistance, and the leading contributor in troops, the United States was committed to helping Afghanistan develop a comprehensive approach to counter the Taliban insurgency and establish a secure, stable, and more prosperous state based on the rule of law and human rights.

S/Res/1776 September 19 15(US)-0-1(Russian Federation)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, extends 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, 2007.

Authorizes the member states participating in ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate. 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. Encourages ISAF and other partners to sustain their efforts, to train, mentor and empower the Afghan national security forces -- in particular the Afghan National Police.

Calls upon ISAF to continue to work in close consultation with the Afghan Government 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: ISAF was authorized by Resolution 1386 in 2001. ISAF’s mission is to assist the Government of Afghanistan to establish and maintain a safe and secure environment. In 2003, Resolution 1510 expanded

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ISAF's mission to support security operations outside of Kabul. ISAF is a NATO-led mission. In October 2006, NATO completed the expansion of its mission throughout Afghanistan.

U.S. Position: Afghanistan has made significant progress in a broad range of fields. Nevertheless, security is still a significant concern. The Taliban resort to terrorist tactics such as improvised explosive devices, suicide bombers, and directly targeting foreign civilians. While Afghan Security Forces are gradually assuming greater responsibility for security in Afghanistan, ISAF continues to play a critical role in supporting the Afghan Government in asserting its authority. The United States believes that it is essential that the international community maintain its unity and commitment to helping the Afghan people complete the transition from tyranny to liberty.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1764

June 29

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the appointment of Miroslav Lajčák by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council on June 19, 2007, as High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, succeeding Christian Schwarz-Schilling. Notes the decision of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council to keep the Office of the High Representative in place and to continue to carry out its mandate, with the aim of closing the office by June 30, 2008.

Background: The High Representative, under the Dayton Peace Agreement and subsequent Peace Implementation Council decisions, has the responsibility to oversee the full implementation of Dayton and to work to advance Bosnia and Herzegovina's Euro-Atlantic integration.

The Peace Implementation Council planned to review the situation in October 2007 and again in February 2008. These reviews would assess security and stability in the region and in Bosnia and Herzegovina to determine whether it would be appropriate to continue the Office of the High Representative.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of this resolution.

S/Res/1785

November 21

15(US)-0-0

Determined that the situation in the region continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security. Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, it reaffirmed its support for the peace agreement and for the Dayton Paris Agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of November 10, 1995, and called upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those agreements.

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Insisted that the primary responsibility for further successful implementation of the peace agreement laid with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts would be determined by the compliance and active participation by all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the peace agreement and rebuilding a civil society, in particular in full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in strengthening joint institutions, which foster the building of a fully functioning, self-sustaining state, able to integrate itself into the European structures and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons.

Reminded the parties that, in accordance with the peace agreement, they were committed to full cooperation with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the peace agreement, or which were otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carried out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially. The Council stressed that full cooperation by states and entities with the International Tribunal included the surrender for trial or apprehension of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations.

Emphasized its full support for the continued role of the High Representative to monitor implementation of the peace agreement and give guidance to and coordinate the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the peace agreement. It reaffirmed that under Annex 10 of the peace agreement, the High Representative is the final authority in theater regarding the interpretation of civilian implementation of the peace agreement, and that in case of dispute he may give his interpretation and make recommendations, and make binding decisions as he judges necessary on issues as elaborated by the Peace Implementation Council in Bonn on December 9-10, 1997.

Expressed its support for the declarations of the ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Conference, and reaffirmed its intention to keep implementation of the peace agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review, taking into account the reports submitted pursuant to Paragraphs 18 and 21 below, and any recommendations those reports might include, and its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the peace agreement.

Recalled the support of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the EU force and the continued NATO presence, and their confirmation that both are the legal successors to the Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and

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Herzegovina 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 Annexes 1-A and 2 of the peace agreement and relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

Thanked the states which participated in the multinational stabilization force (EUFOR), and in the continued NATO presence, established in accordance with its Resolution 1575 (2004) and extended with its Resolutions 1639 (2005) and 1722 (2006). It welcomed their willingness to assist the Parties to the peace agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR) and by maintaining a continued NATO presence. It also welcomed the EU's intention to maintain an EU military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina from November 2007.

Authorized the member states acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for a further period of 12 months, starting from the date of the adoption of Resolution 1785, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR) as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control, to fulfill its missions in relation to the implementation of Annex 1-A and Annex 2 of the peace agreement in cooperation with the NATO Headquarters presence, and in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the EU as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of November 19, 2004, which recognize that the EUFOR will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the peace agreement.

Welcomed NATO's decision to continue to maintain a Headquarters in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to continue assisting the implementation of the peace agreement in conjunction with EUFOR. It authorized the member states acting through or in cooperation with NATO to continue to maintain a NATO Headquarters.

Reaffirmed that the peace agreement and the provisions of its previous relevant resolutions would apply to and in respect of both EUFOR and the NATO presence as they have applied to and in respect of SFOR and that therefore references in the peace agreement, in particular in Annex 1-A and its appendices, and relevant resolutions to IFOR and/or SFOR, NATO and the North Atlantic Council (NAC) would be read as applying, as appropriate, to the NATO presence, EUFOR, the European Union, and the Political and Security Committee and Council of the European Union respectively.

Expressed its intention to consider the terms of further authorization as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the peace agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It authorized the member states to take all necessary measures to implement and to ensure compliance with Annexes 1-A and 2 of the peace agreement, and stressed that

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the parties would continue to be held equally responsible for the compliance with that Annex and would be equally subject to such enforcement action by EUFOR and the NATO presence as may be necessary to ensure implementation of those Annexes and the protection of EUFOR and the NATO presence.

Authorized 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, and recognized the right of both EUFOR and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack. It authorized the member states, in accordance with Annex 1-A of the peace agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all air traffic.

Demanded that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of EUFOR, the NATO presence and other international personnel; requested the member states acting through or in cooperation with the EU and the member states acting through or in cooperation with NATO to report to the Council on the activity of EUFOR and NATO Headquarters presence respectively, through the appropriate channels and at least every three months; invited all states, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities; reiterated its appreciation for the deployment by the EU of its Police Mission (EUPM) to Bosnia and Herzegovina since January 1, 2003; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with Annex 10 of the peace agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London December 4-5, 1996, and later Peace Implementation Conferences, on the implementation of the peace agreement and in particular on compliance by the parties with their commitments under that agreement.

Background: In crafting Resolution 1785, the Security Council recalled all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the relevant statements of its President, including Resolutions 1031 (1995), 1088 (1996), 1423 (2002), 1491 (2003), 1551 (2004), 1575 (2004), 1639 (2005), 1722 (2006), and 1764 (2007). The Council also reaffirmed its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, and to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states there within their internationally recognized borders. It also emphasized its full support for the High Representative's continued role in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council sought to underline its commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and

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Herzegovina and its Annexes, as well as the relevant decisions of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC); to recall all the agreements concerning the status of forces referred to in Appendix B to Annex 1-A of the peace agreement, and to remind the parties of their obligation to continue to comply with them. It also mentioned the provisions of Resolution 1551 (2004) concerning the provisional application of the status of forces agreements contained in Appendix B to Annex 1-A of the peace agreement, and emphasized its appreciation to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force (EUFOR), the Senior Military Representative and personnel of the NATO Headquarters Sarajevo, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union (EU) and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the peace agreement.

The Council wanted to emphasize that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region continued to be crucial to lasting peace; recall the declarations of the Ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Conference; and to recognize that full implementation of the peace agreement was not yet complete, while paying tribute to the achievements of the authorities at state and entity level in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the international community in the 12 years since the signing of the peace agreement.

The Security Council also sought to emphasize the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration on the basis of the peace agreement, while recognizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's transition to a functional, reform-oriented, modern, and democratic European country. It noted the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report of November 5, 2007.

The Council was determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalled the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on December 9, 1994, and the statement of its President on February 10, 2000. It also welcomed and encouraged efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations.

The Council took note of the conclusions of EU Foreign Ministers and Ministers of Defense at their joint meeting on May 14, 2007, which reiterate that the EU would retain a military presence in the country as long as necessary, in order to continue contributing to the maintenance of a safe and secure environment; it recalled the letters between the European Union and NATO sent to the Security Council on November 19, 2004, on how those

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organizations will cooperate together in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with both organizations recognizing that the EUFOR will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the peace agreement; and it recalled the confirmation by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on behalf of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its constituent entities, of the arrangements for EUFOR and the NATO Headquarters presence.

The Council welcomed the European Union's increased engagement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the continued engagement of NATO, and noted that Bosnia and Herzegovina had made very limited progress toward the European Union, and, in particular, toward the conclusion of a Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) despite the fact that the text of the SAA has been finalized. It reiterated its call on the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement in full their undertakings as also confirmed by the PIC declaration of October 31, 2007.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus in approving this resolution.

BURUNDI

S/Res/1791

December 19

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend until December 31, 2008, the mandate of United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), as set out in Resolution 1719.

Commends authorities and political actors in Burundi for persevering in their dialogue on achieving stability and national reconciliation and promoting social harmony, and encourages them to continue. It also urges the Palipehutu-FNL to return to the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JVMM) without delay and to release all children associated with it immediately, and calls on both parties to the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement to refrain from any action that might lead to a resumption of hostilities and to resolve outstanding issues in a spirit of cooperation including through agreeing on a road map of sequenced steps and clear time frames for the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement and conclusion of the final phase of the peace process.

Encourages South African Facilitation, the Regional Peace Initiative, the African Union and other international partners to reinforce efforts in support of the early conclusion of the peace process between the Government of Burundi and Palipehutu-FNL, and supports the Program of Action established in Cape Town February 24 by the Special Envoys to Burundi, which lays out a comprehensive way forward to implement the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement.

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Requests the Secretary-General, including through BINUB, to play a robust political role in support of the peace process, in full coordination with regional and international partners.

Encourages BINUB and the Facilitator to expedite their consultations to deal jointly with alleged FNL dissidents, with appropriate international support; and encourages Burundian Government efforts on peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance and justice and security reforms.

Expresses deep concern over continuing human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, and urges the Government diligently to investigate all such reports and prevent further violations and to bring those responsible to justice. It also requests the Secretary-General to continue to report regularly to the Council on these issues.

Background: The Council began its rationale for this resolution by recalling its resolutions and the statements of the Security Council President on Burundi, especially Resolution 1719 (2006), which established BINUB.

It then reaffirmed its strong commitment to Burundian sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity, and emphasized Burundi's need to take ownership of the processes on peacebuilding, security and long-term development. The Council noted both Burundi's progress toward consolidating peace and stability, and its remaining challenges, in particular completing the peace process with the *Forces Nationales de Libération* (Palipehutu-FNL), consolidating democratically elected institutions and good governance, and completing the disarmament, demobilization, and reinsertion process and the reform of the security sector, including ensuring that the security forces and judicial institutions effectively protect human rights and the rule of law.

The Security Council welcomed the appointment on November 14, 2007, of a government of national unity, and emphasized the need for the UN system and the international community to maintain support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi.

The Council then thanked various governments and international groups for their efforts to help Burundi achieve peace, stability, justice, and security, and to stop the practice of using children as soldiers, and to promote and protect the rights of women.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution.

CHAD

S/Res/1778

September 25

15(US)-0-0

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Approves the establishment in Chad and the Central African Republic of a multidimensional presence to help create security conditions for the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons, inter alia by helping to protect refugees, displaced persons, and civilians in danger; by facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance in eastern Chad and northeastern Central African Republic; and by creating favorable conditions for the reconstruction and economic and social development of those areas.

Decides that the multidimensional presence shall include, for one year, a UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), with the following mandate in eastern Chad and northeastern Central African Republic, in liaison with the UN country team to ensure the security and protection of civilians through liaison with the police, national army, the nomad national guard, the judicial authorities, the Chadian Government and the Sudanese Government; and to protect human rights and the rule of law, especially from sexual and gender-based violence, as well as from recruitment and use of children by armed groups; and by fighting impunity, and supporting an independent judiciary and strengthened legal system. Decides that MINURCAT shall include a maximum of 300 police and 50 military liaison officers and an appropriate number of civilians.

Endorses the police concept referred to in the report of the Secretary-General, including the provisions regarding the establishment of the *Police tchadienne pour la protection humanitaire* (PTPH), to be used exclusively to maintain law and order in refugee camps, groups of internally displaced persons, and key towns in neighboring areas; and to assist in securing humanitarian activities in eastern Chad. Emphasizes the urgent need to provide logistical and financial support to the PTPH and requests the Secretary-General to mobilize member states and institutional donors for this purpose.

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN, authorizes the European Union to deploy, for a period of one year, an operation (“the European Union operation”) to support the elements referred to above, and authorizes this operation to take all necessary measures possible in eastern Chad and northeastern Central African Republic, to fulfill the following functions to contribute to protecting civilians in danger, particularly refugees and displaced persons; to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel by helping to improve security in the area of operations; to contribute to protecting UN personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment; and to ensuring the security and freedom of movement of its staff and UN and associated personnel.

Encourages the Governments of the Sudan, Chad, and the Central African Republic to ensure that their territories are not used to undermine the sovereignty of others and to cooperate actively in implementing the Tripoli

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Agreement and other agreements aimed at ensuring security along their common borders.

Reaffirms the obligation of all parties to implement fully the rules and principles of international humanitarian law, particularly those regarding the protection of humanitarian workers, and furthermore requests all the parties involved to provide humanitarian personnel with immediate, free, and unimpeded access to all persons in need of assistance.

Exhorts the donor community to redouble its efforts to address the humanitarian, reconstruction, and development needs of Chad and the Central African Republic.

Background: The Security Council responded to a Report of the Secretary-General on Chad and the Central African Republic (Document S/2007/488), which summarized the activities of a UN delegation led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to Chad and the Central African Republic, and a revised concept for a UN mission in eastern Chad and northeastern Central African Republic.

The Secretary-General observed in his report that the humanitarian situation in eastern Chad and northeastern Central African Republic had shown no signs of improving. In addition to the 236,000 refugees and 170,000 internally displaced persons in eastern Chad, there are also an estimated 700,000 people in host communities who are directly affected by the instability and violence in the region. In the Central African Republic, the sudden influx of Sudanese refugees in the Vakaga prefecture provided a clear and unsettling illustration of the instability of that region. It was important, therefore, to address the insecurity that had forced so many people in those border areas to flee their homes, and the revised concept for an international multidimensional presence represented a unique opportunity to do so.

U.S. Position: The United States favored the resolution with the stipulation that the Chadian police component of the combined effort must be financed only through voluntary contributions.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

S/Res/1739

January 10

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the mandates of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and of the French forces which support it shall be extended until June 30, 2007. Expresses its intention to review by this date their mandates, including their length, and UNOCI's level of troops, in the light of progress achieved in the implementation of the peace process referred to in Resolution 1721 (2006). Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of UNOCI and the French forces, in particular by guaranteeing their safety,

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security, and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access, as well as associated personnel, throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, to enable them to carry out fully their mandates.

Decides that UNOCI shall have the responsibilities mandated pursuant to Resolution 1609 (2005), with the following additions: assist the Prime Minister in formulating and implementing the program for the immediate disarmament and dismantling of militias consistent with Resolution 1721 (2006), and to monitor its implementation; contribute, in close liaison with the working group mentioned in Paragraph 17 of Resolution 1721, to the security of the operations of identification of the population and registration of voters; assist, in close liaison with the working group mentioned in Paragraph 15 of Resolution 1721, in formulating a plan on the restructuring of the Defense and Security Forces and in preparing possible seminars on security sector reform to be organized by the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); to provide all necessary technical assistance to the Prime Minister, his government, the Independent Electoral Commission, and other relevant agencies or institutes, with the support of the African Union, ECOWAS, and other international partners, for the organization of open, free, fair, and transparent presidential and legislative elections by October 31, 2007 at the latest; provide as necessary, in close cooperation with the UN Development Program, logistical support for the Independent Electoral Commission; promote the peace process as referred to in Resolution 1721 throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, through the mission's public information capacity, in particular its radio broadcasting capability through ONUCI [French acronym for UNOCI] FM; and support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in ensuring the neutrality and impartiality of public media by providing security of the premises of the Radio Télévision Ivoirienne.

Decides to extend the temporary increases in personnel pursuant to Resolutions 1609 and 1682 (2006) until June 30, 2007. Reaffirms its intention to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy on a temporary basis troops between the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and UNOCI as may be needed. Requests UNOCI to carry out its mandate in close liaison with UNMIL, including especially in the prevention of movements of arms and combatants across shared borders and the implementation of disarmament and demobilization programs.

Urges UNOCI to take into account the rights of women and of gender considerations as set out in Resolution 1325 (2000) as a cross-cutting issue, including through consultation with local and international women's groups. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNOCI and all other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls.

Authorizes that the French forces shall have the responsibilities mandated pursuant to Resolution 1609 (2005), with the following addition:

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contribute to the drawing up of a plan on the restructuring of the Defense and Security Forces and to the preparation of possible seminars on security sector reform to be organized by the African Union and ECOWAS.

Background: In his December 2006 report, the Secretary-General noted progress in implementing aspects of Resolution 1721, which laid out the peace process. However, he also noted the political stalemate between Ivorian parties, which could easily lead to a deterioration of the situation and possibly develop into a long-term stand-off that would damage the resumption of key processes.

The Secretary-General recommended a 12-month renewal of UNOCI's mandate and changes to its mandate related to the UN contribution in support of the key processes, as well as an expanded presence of the civil and political affairs, human rights, and the rule of law components of UNOCI in the northern and western parts of the country to support the restoration of state administration.

The Security Council renewed UNOCI's mandate, adding elements to help Côte d'Ivoire officials prepare for legislative and presidential elections taking place no later than October 31, 2007.

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

S/Res/1761 June 20 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set out in Resolution 1727 (2006), until October 31, 2007, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures. Requests the Group of Experts to submit a written update to the Council, through the Committee established by Paragraph 14 of Resolution 1572 (2004), before October 15, 2007, on the implementation of the measures imposed by Paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of Resolution 1572 (2004) and Paragraphs 4 and 6 of Resolution 1643 (2005).

Background: The Group of Experts monitors the ban imposed on Côte d'Ivoire concerning the trading of arms and rough diamonds. Imposed in 2004, the sanctions are aimed at stemming the civil conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, which is divided into rebel-held northern and Government-controlled southern zones.

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

S/Res/1763 June 29 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, extends the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and of the French forces which support it until July 16, 2007.

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Background: United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s latest report on the situation in Côte d’Ivoire recommends that the mission maintain its current strength at least until the zone of confidence separating Government and rebel forces has been successfully replaced with a green line monitored by UNOCI observation posts.

He describes agreements signed by the parties in March as a “turning point” in the crisis that has kept Côte d’Ivoire divided since 2002 into the Government-controlled south and the Forces Nouvelles-held north. The report emphasizes, however, that many fundamental issues remain unresolved.

Extending the mandate of UNOCI until July 16, 2007, reaffirms the Security Council’s support for peace and fair electoral processes in the divided West African country.

U.S. Position: The United States joined the Council’s consensus in supporting this stop-gap resolution.

S/Res/1765

July 16

15(US)-0-0

Renews the mandates of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) and of the French forces which support it until January 15, 2008, in order to support the organization in Côte d’Ivoire of free, open, fair, and transparent elections within the time frame set out in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, and expresses its readiness to renew them further as appropriate. Endorses the recommendations contained in Paragraphs 42-72 and 75-83 of the report of the Secretary-General dated May 14, 2007, which adapt UNOCI’s role to the new phase of the peace process in Côte d’Ivoire as set out in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, and, accordingly, requests UNOCI, within its existing resources, to support the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, including by supporting the integrated command center, the restoration of government administration throughout the country, the identification and voter registration processes, the electoral process, persons affected by the conflict, efforts to create a positive political environment, protection and promotion of human rights, and the economic recovery process of Côte d’Ivoire.

Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, as well as in post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children. Also invites the signatories of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement to take the necessary steps to protect vulnerable civilian populations, including by guaranteeing the voluntary return, reinstallation, reintegration, and security of displaced persons, with the support of the United Nations system, and to fulfill in this regard their commitments in accordance

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with the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and their obligations under international humanitarian law.

Decides to terminate the mandate of the High Representative for the Elections, decides therefore that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Côte d'Ivoire shall certify that all stages of the electoral process provide all the necessary guarantees for the holding of open, free, fair, and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with international standards, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps so that the Special Representative has at his disposal a support providing him all appropriate assistance to fulfill this task.

Background: Based on the findings of a multidisciplinary technical assessment mission that visited Côte d'Ivoire April 10-22, 2007, the Secretary-General's Thirteenth Progress Report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (Document S/2007/275) provides recommendations on the UN role in implementing the Agreement signed by President Laurent Gbagbo and Guillaume Soro in Ouagadougou on March 4, 2007, under the facilitation of the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso.

The Ouagadougou Political Agreement sets out a series of measures to deal with the political divide. It calls for, among other steps, creating a new transitional government; organizing free and fair presidential elections; merging the Forces Nouvelles and the national defense and security forces through the establishment of an integrated command center; dismantling the militias, disarming ex-combatants, and enrolling them in civil service programs; and replacing the so-called zone of confidence separating north and south with a green line to be monitored by UNOCI.

Prior to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, the Ivorian parties had signed agreements at more than twelve high-level meetings of the parties and international facilitators, reaffirming and modifying the original peace agreement since the outbreak of the conflict in 2002. Each of those agreements significantly contributed toward resolving some important aspects of the crisis. The advent of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, however, represented a unique turning point in the Ivorian peace process. For the first time since the beginning of the crisis, the Ivorian parties undertook a dialogue at their own initiative, with a facilitator of their choice. Furthermore, the parties themselves drew up the framework for resolving key issues that had hitherto impeded progress in the peace process. The opposition parties, which were not directly involved in the dialogue, confirmed that they supported the Agreement and mandated Prime Minister Soro to represent them.

The political will of the parties alone will not sustain the peace process, the Secretary-General added, noting delays in launching the

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dismantling of militias, the cantonment of the former fighting forces, the redeployment of government authority and the mobile court hearings, scheduled to begin on April 23. In support of this assessment, the UN Security Council decided to renew the mandates of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it until January 15, 2008.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution.

S/Res/1782 October 29 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, determines that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a regional threat to international peace and security, renews the provisions of Paragraphs 7-12 of Resolution 1572 (2004), which imposed an arms and military materiel embargo, and of Paragraph 6 of Resolution 1643 (2005), which banned the import of Ivorian rough diamonds, until October 31, 2008, with a review of those measures to be completed by April 30, or sooner if the parties have fully implemented the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and have held open, free, fair, and transparent presidential and legislative elections.

Demands that Ivorian authorities immediately end any violation of assets freeze measures imposed by Paragraph 11 of Resolution 1572 (2004) including those violations mentioned by the Group of Experts in its report dated September 21, 2007 (S/2007/611).

Restates its demand that all Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement provide unhindered access to Ivorian air and transport vehicle cargo and equipment, and to Ivorian air and vehicular sites and installations.

Decides that any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and of the French forces which support it, or any attack or obstruction of the action of UNOCI, of the French forces, of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, of the Facilitator mentioned in paragraph 10 of resolution 1765 (2007) or his Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire shall constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process for the purposes of paragraphs 9 (travel ban) and 11 (assets freeze) of resolution 1572 (2004).

Extends the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in Paragraph 7 of Resolution 1727 (2006) until October 31, 2008, and urges Ivorian civilian and military authorities to collaborate more actively with the Group of Experts and to provide it with the information and documentation it requests. Requests the Group of Experts to provide a midterm report to the Sanctions Committee by April 15, 2008, and to submit a final written report to the Security Council through the Committee 15 days before the end of its mandated period, on the implementation of the measures imposed by Paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of

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Resolution 1572 (2004) and Paragraph 6 of Resolution 1643 (2005), as well as recommendations in this regard.

Requests receipt of information concerning the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire, from UNOCI through the Secretary-General, and from French forces through the French Government; and from the Kimberley Process information concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds.

Warns that it is fully prepared to impose travel and economic sanctions against persons who are determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular by blocking implementation of the Ouagadougou peace process; attacking or obstructing the action or the freedom of movement of UNOCI, of the French forces which support it, of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, of the Facilitator or his Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire; responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire; publicly inciting hatred and violence; and acting in violation of the arms and military materiel measures imposed by Paragraph 7 of Resolution 1572 (2004).

Background: This resolution came about because the Security Council sought a way to propel the Ivorian peace process forward, so as not to lose all of the positive steps that had already occurred. In adopting this resolution, the Security Council reinforced its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and unity of Côte d'Ivoire; the importance of the principles of good-neighborliness, non-interference and regional cooperation; its endorsement of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement; and its support for the appointment of Guillaume Soro as Ivorian Prime Minister. In addition, the Security Council paid tribute to the efforts of the President of Burkina Faso, in his role as Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to facilitate inter-Ivorian direct dialogue -- resulting in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement.

The Security Council also condemned attempts to destabilize the peace process by force, specifically the attack of June 29, 2007, against the Ivorian Prime Minister that resulted in several deaths; and stressed that the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

U.S. Position: The United States supported the aims of this resolution and joined a unanimous Security Council in voting to approve it.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1758

June 15

15(US)-0-0

Expresses full support for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and extends its mandate through December 15, 2007.

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Expresses full support for the July 8, 2006, process, by which the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders agreed to resume talks by setting up committees to discuss both day-to-day concerns and substantive issues, progress which could lead to full-scale settlement negotiations; notes with concern the lack of progress; and calls upon all parties to engage immediately and constructively with UN efforts to demonstrate measurable progress in order to allow negotiations to begin, and to cease mutual recriminations.

Reaffirms that the status quo is unacceptable and that time is not on the side of a settlement. Calls on both sides to consult urgently with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, in particular in relation to the Ledra Street crossing point. Calls on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo prior to June 30, 2000.

Background: During the first half of 2007, the situation along the Green Line remained generally calm and stable. Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots have cooperated with UNFICYP; however, the overall number of violations in the buffer zone has increased, in many cases due to members of the civilian population seeking to exercise their property rights without regard to security considerations.

The agreement of July 8, 2006, which commits the leaders to the unification of Cyprus based on a bi-communal, bi-zonal federation and political equality, has not been implemented. According to the Secretary-General, parties have taken small, incremental steps in the right direction, and there has been a sustained dialogue between the party representatives.

The Secretary-General's report on the UN Operation in Cyprus from November 2006 to May 2007 urges that action be taken to implement the July 8 Agreement. Opportunities for constructive public debate about the future of the island, within and between the communities, are becoming fewer as the UNFICYP enters its fifth decade in the region.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of this resolution.

S/Res/1789

December 14

15(US)-0-0

The Security Council fully supports the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and extends its mandate to June 15, 2008. It reaffirms that the status quo is unacceptable, that time is not on the side of a settlement, and that negotiations to reunify the island have been at an impasse for too long.

The Council fully supports the July 8 process, notes the lack of any progress with deep concern, and urges all parties immediately to engage constructively with UN efforts, to cease mutual recriminations, and to show

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flexibility and political will to make measurable progress that would allow full-fledged negotiations to begin.

The Council reaffirms all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and calls on both sides to continue to consult urgently with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone to reach early agreement on outstanding issues. It also calls on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military *status quo* prior to June 30, 2000.

Background: The UNFICYP was established in March 1964, the eighth UN peacekeeping force to be established. By way of explanation for its passage of Resolution 1789, the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's analysis of developments in Cyprus for the previous six months, and noted as well that the Government of Cyprus agreed it was necessary to keep UNFICYP beyond December 15, 2007.

The Council agreed with the Secretary-General that the Cypriots themselves must find a solution, that 2008 offered an important window of opportunity to reach a comprehensive solution, and that the United Nations had the primary role in assisting the parties to end the Cyprus conflict and division of the island.

On the positive side, the Council noted the generally stable security situation on the island and along the Green Line, and welcomed a decrease in the overall number of incidents; welcomed the agreement to allow European Union funds to support demining activities, aiming at the complete demining of the buffer zone; welcomed progress and continued important activities by the Committee on Missing Persons; welcomed proposals by both sides for confidence-building measures; and welcomed all efforts to promote bicomunal contacts and events.

The Council also sought to make clear that proposals for large scale commercial projects in the buffer zone which are not compatible with returning to normal conditions as expressed in the UNFICYP mandate should not be at the expense of stability and security. It reiterated the Secretary-General's firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide memoire used by the United Nations.

The Council deplored the continued failure to implement the July 8, 2006, Agreement, and urged both communities to start the process without delay in order to prepare the ground for full-fledged negotiations toward a comprehensive and durable settlement. It also agreed that opportunities for constructive public debate within and between the communities about the future of the island, are becoming fewer, and that this atmosphere is hampering efforts to foster bicomunal activities intended to benefit all

Cypriots, and to promote reconciliation and build trust in order to facilitate a comprehensive settlement.

U.S. Position: The United States joined the Council's consensus in approving Resolution 1789.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

S/Res/1742 February 15 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate and personnel strength of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until April 15, 2007. Requests the Secretary-General to report, as soon as possible and not later than March 15, on his consultations with the Congolese authorities and to submit recommendations on adjustments the Council may consider making to the mandate and capacities of MONUC.

Background: In January 2007, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) requested a technical, short-term renewal of MONUC's mandate in order to give the new DRC Government flexibility in the determination, with the competent UN officials, of the next mandate of the mission.

This renewal maintains MONUC's mandated force level of 16,700, plus the additional 916 military personnel authorized under the mandate of the UN Operation in Burundi.

U.S. Position: The United States supported a technical rollover of MONUC's mandate, noting that MONUC's support of the political transformation in the DRC is essential to future progress and also noting Under Secretary-General Guehenno's statement that early disengagement by the international community could lead to a resumption of conflict.

S/Res/1751 April 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate and personnel strength of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), as set out in Resolutions 1565 (2004), 1592 (2005), 1596 (2005), 1621 (2005), 1635 (2005), and 1736 (2006), until May 15, 2007.

Background: To consider potential changes to MONUC's mandate, the Security Council extended the mission's mandate for one month.

U.S. Position: The United States agreed that the Council needed more time to consider changes to MONUC's mandate, and voted for this resolution.

S/Res/1756 May 15 15(US)-0-0

Extends the deployment of the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) until December 31, 2007, and

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authorizes the continuation until that date of up to 17,030 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police trainers, and 750 personnel of formed police units. Decides that MONUC will have the mandate to assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo establish a stable security environment in the country, and to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel, and United Nations personnel and facilities; ensure territorial security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; participate in disarmament and demobilization of foreign and Congolese armed groups; and engage in security sector reform. Gives MONUC the mandate, in close cooperation with the Congolese authorities, the United Nations country team, and donors, to support the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law in the country. Exhorts the democratically elected authorities to respect the space and role of opposition parties to ensure their effective participation in the national political debate; and encourages all parties to remain committed to the political process and national reconciliation in accordance with the constitutional framework and the law.

Urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to strengthen its efforts, with the support of the international community, to extend its authority effectively throughout its territory, establishing its control over the exploitation and export of natural resources, and improving the transparency of the management of the revenues from the exploitation of those natural resources. Requests the Government, with the support of the international community, to develop as a matter of urgency a national security strategy and to plan and carry out security sector reform in order to establish professional security organizations in the areas of defense, police, and the administration of justice.

Reiterates its call for Congolese authorities to put an end to impunity, including by bringing to justice without delay perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, and to take the candidates' past actions in terms of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights into account when selecting candidates for official positions, including key posts in the armed forces, national police, and other security services. Encourages the Congolese authorities to continue their efforts, with the support of their international partners, to exercise effective, transparent, and comprehensive control over state finances in order to put an end to impunity for those responsible for acts of embezzlement or corruption.

Urges all governments in the region, in particular those of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda, to resolve in a constructive manner their shared security and border problems and to prevent the use of their respective territories in support of violations of the arms embargo imposed by Resolutions 1493 and 1596 or in support of activities of armed groups present in the region, in particular through the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission and through the implementation of the Security, Stability

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and Development Pact for the Great Lakes Region which they signed on December 15, 2006, and calls on the signatories to ratify the Pact at the earliest possible opportunity and to implement it promptly.

Background: In his March report on MONUC, the Secretary-General noted that, while the Democratic Republic of the Congo has entered a new political era, significant core stabilization tasks in the Mission's current mandate remained incomplete.

The Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council approve the post-transition mandate for the Mission. The principal elements of the Mission's mandate would be to assist the Government in building a stable security environment; consolidating democracy; planning security sector reform, and participating in its early stages; protecting human rights and strengthening the rule of law; protecting civilians; and conducting local elections. In all areas of its work, MONUC would emphasize the role of civil society in political dialogue and decision-making, ensuring a rights-based approach and the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and 1612 (2005) regarding the protection of children.

The Secretary-General stressed that an operational plan for MONUC's gradual downsizing and eventual withdrawal would require clear linkages between the achievement of key benchmarks and the handover of responsibility to other actors, including the Government; agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations; the World Bank; and multilateral stakeholders.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of this resolution.

S/Res/1768

July 31

15(US)-0-0

Extends until August 10, 2007, the measures on arms imposed by Paragraph 20 of Resolution 1493 (2003) as amended and expanded by Paragraph 1 of Resolution 1596 (2005). Extends until August 10, 2007, the measures on transport imposed by Paragraphs 6, 7, and 10 of Resolution 1596. Extends until August 10, 2007, the financial and travel measures imposed by Paragraphs 13 and 15 of Resolution 1596, Paragraph 2 of Resolution 1649 (2005), and Paragraph 13 of Resolution 1698. Extends until August 10, 2007, the mandate of the Group of Experts referred to in Paragraph 3 of Resolution 1698.

Background: Resolution 1768 (2007) renews the various mechanisms the Security Council had established over the past several years to monitor and enforce the embargo on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Those mechanisms include a travel ban and an assets freeze on persons

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determined to have violated the embargo, and a group of experts mandated to monitor violations through information provided by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and other means, and to recommend ways to strengthen the sanctions regime. Once again condemning the illicit flow of weapons to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and reiterating its concern over militia activity in its eastern provinces, the Security Council extended the arms embargo on that country for 10 days.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution.

S/Res/1771

August 10

15(US)-0-0

Renews until February 15, 2008, the measures on arms imposed by Paragraph 20 of Resolution 1493 as amended and expanded by Paragraph 1 of Resolution 1596. Reaffirms Paragraph 21 of Resolution 1493 and Paragraph 2 of Resolution 1596, and recalls in particular that the measures referred to above shall not apply to supplies of arms and related materiel or technical training and assistance intended solely for support of or use by units of the army and police of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, provided that the said units have completed the process of their integration; or operate under the command, respectively, of the *état-major intégré* of the Armed Forces or of the National Police of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; or are in the process of their integration, in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo outside the provinces of North and South Kivu and the Ituri district.

Decides that the conditions specified in Paragraph 4 of Resolution 1596, as now applied to the Government, shall apply to supplies of arms and related materiel as well as technical training and assistance which are consistent with such exemptions noted in the above paragraphs; and notes in this regard that states have an obligation to notify such supplies in advance to the Committee established pursuant to Paragraph 8 of Resolution 1533 (2004), as expanded pursuant to Paragraph 18 of Resolution 1596, Paragraph 4 of Resolution 1649, and Paragraph 14 of Resolution 1698.

Renews until February 15, 2008, the measures on transport imposed by Paragraphs 6, 7, and 10 of Resolution 1596. Renews until February 15, 2008, the financial and travel measures imposed by Paragraphs 13 and 15 of Resolution 1596, Paragraph 2 of Resolution 1649, and Paragraph 13 of Resolution 1698, and reaffirms the provisions of Paragraphs 14 and 16 of Resolution 1596, and Paragraph 3 of Resolution 1698.

Calls upon all states, in particular those of the region, to support the implementation of the arms embargo and to cooperate fully with the Committee in carrying out its mandate.

Requests the Secretary-General to re-establish until February 15,

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2008, the Group of Experts established pursuant to Paragraph 10 of Resolution 1533 and expanded pursuant to Paragraph 21 of Resolution 1596. Requests the Group of Experts to fulfill its mandate as defined in Paragraphs 5 and 17 of Resolution 1698, to update the Committee on its work as appropriate, and to report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, by January 15, 2008.

Background: This resolution followed a 10-day technical extension of the sanctions on July 31, 2007. The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decided that the arms embargo, which it first imposed by Resolution 1493 in July 2003 and expanded by Resolution 1596 in April 2005, should not apply to technical training and assistance agreed to by the Government and intended solely for army and police support units that were in the process of their integration in the provinces of North and South Kivu and the Ituri district. The Council condemned the continuing illicit flow of weapons within and into the DRC, and reiterated its serious concern regarding the presence of armed groups and militias in the Eastern part of the country.

Additionally, the Security Council supported the Group of Experts created to help monitor illicit arms flows into the country. Setting out the tasks of the Group of Experts, Resolutions 1533 (2004) and 1596 (2005) mandated the experts to, among other things, examine and analyze information gathered by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), countries of the region, and others on arms flows, and to recommend ways of improving the capabilities of states, particularly those in the region, to comply with the embargo. Resolution 1649 (2005) asked the experts to help identify the political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the country, as well as the political and military leaders of the Congolese militias receiving outside support, who impede participation of their combatants in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution as a means of assisting the DRC in impeding the flow of illicit arms while allowing the Government to continue with the development of its military and police forces.

S/Res/1794

December 21

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, extends the mandate and capacity of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), as set out in Resolution 1756, until December 31, 2008, and authorizes the continuation until that date of up to 17,030 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel, and 6 formed police units comprising up to 125 personnel each; requests MONUC to attach the highest priority to addressing the crisis in the Kivus in all its dimensions, in particular through the protection of civilians and support for the implementation of the Nairobi Joint Communiqué.

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Demands that the militias and armed groups that are still present in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the FDLR (Forces Democratiques de Liberation du Rwanda), ex-FAR (Forces Armees Rwandaises)/Interahamwe and the dissident militia of Laurent Nkunda and the LRA (Lord's Resistance Army), lay down their arms and engage voluntarily and without any further delay or preconditions in their demobilization, repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration, as appropriate, stresses the need to ensure that those militias and armed groups do not receive any support for their illegal activities, and also demands, recalling its Resolution 1698 (2006), that all armed groups, in particular the forces of Laurent Nkunda and the FDLR, immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them.

Welcomes MONUC's policy to promote and protect the rights of women and to take into account gender considerations as set out in its Resolution 1325 (2000) as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to keep the Council informed.

Urges all states, especially those in the region, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo itself, to take the appropriate steps to end the illegal trade in natural resources.

Reiterates its call upon the Congolese authorities to put an end to impunity, by bringing to justice without delay perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, with special attention to those responsible for recruitment and use of children as well as for grave violations against women and children, in particular sexual violence; to fully support the human rights mapping exercise initiated in the country by the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and to establish a human rights vetting mechanism to be used in selecting candidates for official positions, including key posts in the armed forces, national police, and other security services. This mechanism will take into account the candidates' past actions in terms of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights before being offered a position.

Background: The Security Council expressed grave concern at the continued presence of foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe and the dissident militia of Laurent Nkunda, which has resulted in a serious security and humanitarian crisis particularly in North Kivu. In particular, the Council had deep concern at the humanitarian consequences of the recent fighting between the dissident militia of Laurent Nkunda and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), and recalled that a comprehensive approach is needed to tackle the crisis in the Kivus including efforts to address the presence of all armed

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groups and militias, to end impunity and to promote reconciliation, social cohesion, recovery and development in the region,

The Council commended the joint efforts of the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda to address their common security concerns through dialogue and cooperation, welcoming in particular the joint communiqué on a common approach to end the threat posed to peace and stability in both countries and the Great Lakes region, signed in Nairobi on November 9, 2007, which is an important milestone toward the definitive settlement of the problem of illegal armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council also condemned in particular the sexual violence perpetrated by militias and armed groups as well as elements of the FARDC, the PNC and other security and intelligence services, stressing the urgent need for the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with MONUC and other relevant actors, to end such violence and bring the perpetrators, as well as the senior commanders under whom they serve, to justice, and called on member states to assist in this regard and to continue to provide medical, humanitarian and other assistance to victims,

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1741

January 30

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until July 31. Approves the reconfiguration of UNMEE's military component, from the current 2,300 to 1,700 military personnel. Decides to maintain the current mandate and maximum authorized force levels.

Reiterates its demand expressed in Resolution 1640 (2005) that Ethiopia must accept fully and without delay the final and binding decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) and take immediately concrete steps to enable, without preconditions, the Commission to demarcate the border completely and promptly. Reiterates its demand expressed in Resolution 1640 that Eritrea reverse, without further delay or preconditions, all restrictions on UNMEE's movement and operations, with the additional mention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Regrets the lack of progress on demarcation and calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with the EEBC. Also calls on the Secretary-General and the international community to assist Eritrea and Ethiopia to engage in order to normalize relations.

Demands that Eritrea immediately withdraw its troops and equipment from the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ). Reiterates its call expressed in Resolution 1640 that the parties show maximum restraint and refrain from any threat or use of force against each other.

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Background: In October 2006, Eritrean troops entered the TSZ separating it from Ethiopia, heightening tensions in an already tense situation.

To break the impasse around demarcation, the EEBC called a meeting of the parties and Witnesses to the Algiers Accord at the Permanent Court of Arbitration on November 20, 2006. Neither party attended. The EEBC decided on November 27 that it would issue a demarcation decision based on geographic coordinates (rather than emplacement of pillars) at the end of November 2007 if the parties did not request and enable the EEBC to complete demarcation by pillars on the ground.

On December 15, the Secretary-General released a special report on the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea and its impact on UNMEE. He listed a number of options for possible changes to UNMEE's mandate. Option I consisted of a reduction in the UNMEE military strength from 2,300 to 1,700 military personnel while maintaining its presence in the TSZ and adjacent areas; under Option II, UNMEE would maintain a military strength of 1,700 personnel and the entire UNMEE force headquarters would be relocated from Asmara to the Ethiopian side, leaving a small liaison office in Asmara; Option III would transform UNMEE into an observer mission; and under Option IV, UNMEE would be converted into a small liaison mission maintaining offices in Addis Ababa and Asmara. The Security Council approved Option I, expressing its willingness to reconsider this change to UNMEE in light of subsequent progress toward demarcation.

U.S. Position: The United States called on both parties to fulfill their commitments in the Algiers Accord, to resume demarcation of the boundary, and to comply with Council Resolution 1640.

The United States supported extending UNMEE's mandate for six months, which would give Council members another opportunity to review the situation before the EEBC possibly issues its final demarcation decision and dissolves at the end of November.

S/Res/1767

July 30

15(US)-0-0

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of July 18, 2007 (S/2007/440), extends the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for six months, until January 31, 2008. Calls on the parties involved to maintain their full commitment to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities and to de-escalate the situation, including by returning to the December 16, 2004, levels of deployment and by avoiding provocative military activities.

Regrets the lack of progress on demarcation, and stresses that the parties have the primary responsibility for implementing the Algiers Agreements, and again calls upon the parties to implement completely and without further delay or preconditions the delimitation decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) and to take concrete steps to resume

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and complete the demarcation process, including agreeing on a time frame for possible next steps.

Demands that the parties provide UNMEE with the necessary access, assistance, support, and protection required for the performance of its duties, including its mandated task to assist the EEBC in the expeditious and orderly implementation of the Delimitation Decision, in accordance with Resolutions 1430 (2002) and 1466 (2003) and demands that any restrictions be lifted immediately, including those restrictions specified in the Report S/2007/440. Reiterates its call to both parties to cooperate fully with UNMEE, with a view urgently to reactivate the work of the Military Coordination Commission, which remains a unique forum to discuss pressing military and security issues.

Calls on Eritrea to withdraw troops from the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) and lift restrictions on UNMEE. Welcomes Ethiopia's acceptance without preconditions of the EEBC's delimitation decision.

Calls on member states to provide contributions to the Trust Fund, established pursuant to Resolution 1177 (1998) and referred to in Article 4 (17) of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by Ethiopia and Eritrea on December 12, 2000, in order to support the demarcation process.

Background: Seven years ago the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and Peace Agreement (Algiers Agreements) put an end to the 1998-2000 war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities provided for the establishment of the TSZ. The Peace Agreement established the EEBC and the Claims Commission. It also called for establishment of a peacekeeping mission. The parties agreed that the decisions of the EEBC would be final and binding. The EEBC, so far, has not been able to resume demarcation. On September 26, 2006, it issued a statement saying that unless the parties requested and enabled the EEBC to resume demarcation by the end of November 2007, the EEBC's demarcation decision by map coordinates would become final. Both parties initially rejected this approach.

The Secretary-General expressed his deep concern over the continuing serious violations of the TSZ, and urged Eritrea to withdraw its troops and heavy military equipment from the Zone, calling also on the country to lift immediately all the restrictions it has imposed on UNMEE. He called on Ethiopia to take steps to de-escalate the situation by reducing the number of additional military forces that it has recently introduced in areas adjacent to the Zone.

Despite considerable difficulties in the implementation of its monitoring mandate, UNMEE continues to play an important deterrent role, according to the Secretary-General. The presence of the Mission also serves as a demonstration of the international community's commitment to the

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peaceful resolution of the dispute. Therefore, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMEE for six months.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution to attempt to break the boundary impasse by extending the mandate of UNMEE and urging the parties to respect commitments in the Algiers Agreements and implement the delimitation decision of the boundary commission.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1752

April 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, and 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. Stresses the urgent need to alleviate the plight of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Recalls the right of return for all IDPs to Abkhazia, Georgia.

Welcomes progress achieved by both sides towards the implementation of Resolution 1716 (2006). Endorses the proposals for confidence-building measures presented by the Group of Friends during the meeting held in Geneva on February 12–13, 2007, under participation of the Georgian and Abkhaz parties. Urges both parties with the assistance of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and of international partners and the support of the Group of Friends to immediately engage in implementing these measures without conditions.

Condemns the attack on villages in the upper Kodori Valley carried out in the night of March 11–12. Urges all sides to extend full support to the ongoing investigation conducted by the Joint Fact Finding Group under the leadership of UNOMIG.

Underlines that it is the primary responsibility of both sides to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement of UNOMIG, the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and other international personnel. Decides to extend UNOMIG's mandate for period terminating on October 15.

Background: In March 2007, UNOMIG sent a fact-finding team to the upper Kodori Valley to investigate reports that Georgian-controlled areas of the Kodori Gorge in Abkhazia came under rocket attack late on March 11.

II—Security Council

The Group of Friends (made up of France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) met with the Georgian and Abkhaz parties in Geneva on February 13–14, 2007, and presented proposals for confidence-building measures. The two sides reaffirmed their support for dialogue, including at the highest level.

The Secretary-General reported on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, on April 3, 2007, and noted progress made by the two sides towards implementation of Security Council Resolution 1716 (2006). However, the Secretary-General also noted a deterioration of relations between the parties and that the situation along the ceasefire line in the Kodori Valley remained tense. He noted that direct negotiation is irreplaceable in addressing security matters, rehabilitation, and economic cooperation; his Special Representative and UNOMIG will seek to assist the two sides in overcoming these issues. UNOMIG contributed to the security in the conflict zone and international efforts to promote political dialogue between the parties. The Secretary-General therefore recommended a six-month renewal of UNOMIG’s mandate.

U.S. Position: The United States urged the Georgians and Abkhaz to take concrete steps in line with the Friends’ “Proposals for Confidence Building Measures” that were presented to the sides in Geneva in February. Included in these proposals were a high-level meeting between Georgian President Saakashvili and Abkhaz separatist leader Bagapsh, without preconditions, and a recommendation to sign a package of documents on the non-use of violence and the return of refugees and IDPs to Abkhazia, Georgia.

After the March 11 attacks, the United States, gravely concerned by this attack on Georgian-controlled villages and the Georgian administration in the upper Kodori Valley, condemned the violence and called on all parties to refrain from breaches of the cease-fire and to maintain their commitment to the peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The United States appreciated UNOMIG’s continued efforts to enhance stability and security in Georgia’s Abkhazia region and to facilitate dialogue between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides in pursuit of a peaceful resolution of the conflict within Georgia’s internationally-recognized borders. UNOMIG played an important stabilizing role in Georgia’s Abkhazia region, and the United States joined the Council in extending the mission’s mandate for another six months.

S/Res/1781

October 15

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) through April 15, 2008.

Expresses its support for the Joint Fact-Finding Group Report on the Rocket Firing Incident in the upper Kodori valley on March 11, 2007. Urges engagement of both sides within the Joint Fact-Finding Group. Welcomes the commitment given by both sides during the meeting chaired by the United

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Nations in Bonn on June 27 and 28, 2007, to resume regular consultations within the Quadripartite meetings. Urges both sides to implement without conditions the confidence-building measures proposed by the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and endorsed through Resolution 1752 of April 13, 2007.

Welcomes the deployment of the UNOMIG police in Gali. Stresses the urgent need to alleviate the plight of refugees and internally displaced persons. Calls on both sides to fulfill their obligations to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement throughout the zone of conflict of UNOMIG, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force, and other international personnel.

Background: The most serious clash in many years between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides took place on September 20. In the incident, seven Abkhaz personnel were apprehended by the Georgian side, one was wounded and two former Russian officers – reportedly on contract with the Abkhaz side – were killed. A UNOMIG fact-finding team was established to investigate.

In his July 18, 2007, report, the Secretary-General expressed concern over the suspension of meetings between UNOMIG and the CIS force, and the absence of a security dialogue at the operational level. He recommended that disagreements on the location and status of the CIS force and interpretations of the Moscow Agreement be addressed through dialogue and settled in a way that protects the cease-fire regime.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of this resolution.

HAITI

S/Res/1743

February 15

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to extend the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until October 15, 2007, with the intention to renew for further periods. Requests MINUSTAH to remain engaged in assisting the Government of Haiti to reform and restructure the Haitian National Police by increasing momentum behind monitoring, mentoring, training, and vetting of all police personnel and the strengthening of institutional capacities.

Background: The UN Security Council established MINUSTAH in April 2004. The mission assisted the Haitian authorities in restoring peace and order after civil unrest broke out following the resignation and departure of former President Aristide. Pursuant to Resolution 1576 (2004), the mandate of MINUSTAH was extended until June 1, 2005. On June 22, 2005, the mandate

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was extended to February 15, 2006, due to the Secretary-General's assessment that the environment of political transition was fragile.

U.S. Position: The United States believed that Haiti's problems required a sustained UN presence in order to secure conditions conducive to good governance, economic growth, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance and subsequently co-sponsored this resolution. The Government of Haiti needed MINUSTAH's assistance to provide a secure climate in which to consolidate its new institutions of government, deal with rampant crime, and attract economic investment.

While the United States would have preferred a 12-month extension of MINUSTAH, some members of the Security Council did not agree. In the interests of continuing the presence of peacekeeping forces in Haiti, the United States agreed to an eight-month extension of MINUSTAH's mandate.

S/Res/1780

October 15

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until October 15, 2008, with the intention of further renewal. Decides that MINUSTAH will consist of a military component of up to 7,060 troops of all ranks and 2,091 police.

Requests that MINUSTAH continue its support of the Haitian National Police (HNP) as necessary, and welcomes progress in the implementation of the HNP Reform Plan. Recognizes the need for MINUSTAH to establish patrols along maritime and land border areas in support of border security activities by the HNP. Invites member states to engage with the government to address cross-border illicit trafficking. Calls on the Haitian authorities to continue their efforts to promote and protect human rights, and calls on MINUSTAH to continue to provide human rights training to the HNP and other relevant institutions, including the correctional services.

Condemns any attack against personnel from MINUSTAH and demands that no attacks be directed against UN personnel or other organizations engaged in humanitarian, development, or peacekeeping work.

Calls on the UN system and the international community, in cooperation with the Haitian authorities, to devise and support a renewed aid coordination system, based on mutual responsibility, which would focus on immediate needs as well as on long-term reconstruction and poverty reduction.

Background: According to the Secretary-General's assessment, the situation in Haiti remains fragile and the root causes of instability are still present. The Government of Haiti has succeeded in stabilizing the currency, reducing inflation, holding peaceful municipal elections in April 2007, and returning some gang-controlled areas to state authority. MINUSTAH is still

U.S. Position: The United States welcomes the one-year renewal of MINUSTAH's mandate. MINUSTAH's continued presence remains critical to consolidating Haiti's improved security environment.

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needed to provide security in order to allow the government to reform the judicial system, create a permanent electoral council, and strengthen other institutions of governance. During the coming mandate period, MINUSTAH will develop a benchmarked plan for transferring power to the Government of Haiti.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomes the one-year renewal of MINUSTAH's mandate. MINUSTAH's continued presence remains critical to consolidating Haiti's improved security environment.

IRAN

S/Res/1747

March 24

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, reaffirms 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. Affirms the Council's decision that Iran shall without delay take the steps required in Paragraph 2 of Resolution 1737 (2006).

Calls upon all states also to exercise vigilance and restraint 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 Security Council Sanctions Committee of the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated in the Annex to Resolution 1737 or Annex I to this resolution, as well as of additional persons designated by the Security Council or the committee as being engaged in, directly associated with, or providing support for, Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials, and technology specified by Resolution 1737.

Decides that the asset freeze measures specified in Paragraphs 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Resolution 1737 shall apply also to the persons and entities listed in Annex I to this resolution. Calls upon all states to 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.

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Calls upon all states and international financial institutions not to enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance, and concessional loans, to the Government of Iran, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes.

Decides that Iran shall not supply, sell, or transfer any arms or related materiel, and that all states shall prohibit the procurement of such items from Iran, whether or not originating in the territory of Iran. Calls upon all states to exercise restraint in the transfer of heavy conventional arms included in the UN Register on Conventional Arms to Iran.

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.

Welcomes the continuous affirmation of 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 (2006). Acknowledges with appreciation that this offer to Iran remains on the table, 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 to continue its work to clarify all outstanding issues relating to Iran's nuclear program. Requests within 60 days a further report from the IAEA Director-General to the IAEA Board and to the Security Council on whether Iran has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in Resolution 1737, as well as on the process of Iranian compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board and with the other provisions of Resolution 1737 and of this resolution. Affirms that the Council shall review Iran's actions in light of this report. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Background: As requested by the Security Council, on February 22, 2007, the IAEA Director-General reported on Iran's compliance with Resolution 1737 (2006). The report made it clear that Iran had not suspended its uranium enrichment or heavy water-related activities, as required by Resolution 1737, but had actually expanded such activities. As a result, the IAEA was not able to provide assurances that Iran's nuclear program was

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solely for the peaceful purpose of generating energy and not for producing nuclear weapons. This marked the second time that Iran failed to comply with a Chapter VII Security Council resolution. Both Resolutions 1696 (2006) and 1737 demanded that Iran suspend certain proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and cooperate fully with the IAEA.

This resolution built upon the sanctions imposed in Resolution 1737 by requiring states to freeze the assets of 28 additional entities or individuals of proliferation concern, including Bank Sepah—sanctioned for providing support to the Aerospace Industries Organization and subordinates—as well as Resolution 1737-designated Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group, Shahid Bagheri Industrial Group, and several entities and individuals affiliated with the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps. The resolution also imposed a mandatory ban on arms exports from Iran.

This crisis began with the IAEA’s 2003 discovery that Iran had concealed its nuclear activities for 18 years, constituting a breach of its obligations under its safeguards agreement and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

U.S. Position: Iran’s pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability constituted a grave threat and required a clear statement from the Security Council. The United States expected Iran’s full, unconditional, and immediate compliance with this legally binding resolution, which the Council adopted unanimously.

The United States remained committed to finding a diplomatic solution to Iran’s challenges to peace by supporting this incremental increase in the sanctions package. The United States emphasized that the offer to engage in direct discussion with Iran was still on the table, provided that Iran completely and verifiably suspended all uranium enrichment-related and reprocessing activities. The United States recognized Iran’s right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. However, Iran’s 20-year history of noncompliance with its NPT Safeguards Agreement has prompted serious concerns, shared by most states in the international community, that Iran’s nuclear program is not solely peaceful in nature. Moreover, as a consequence of Iran’s disregard of the international community’s demands detailed in Resolutions 1696 and 1737, Iran was seeking to undermine the legitimacy of the NPT, the IAEA, the Security Council, and the United Nations as a whole.

IRAQ

S/Res/1762

June 29

14(US)-0-1 (Russian Federation)

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, terminates immediately the mandates of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) under the relevant resolutions. Reaffirms

II—Security Council

Iraq's disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions, and acknowledges Iraq's constitutional commitment to nonproliferation.

Invites the Government of Iraq to report to the Security Council within one year on progress made in adhering to all applicable disarmament and nonproliferation treaties and related international agreements, notably the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons; an Additional Protocol to its Safeguards Agreement; and on progress made by the National Monitoring Directorate and the Government of Iraq with regard to dual-use controls and harmonizing Iraqi export legislation with international standards.

Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide for the appropriate disposition of UNMOVIC's archives and other property under arrangements ensuring that sensitive proliferation information or information provided in confidence by member states is kept under strict control. Requests the Secretary-General to transfer to the Government of Iraq through the Development Fund for Iraq not later than three months from the date of this resolution, all remaining unencumbered funds in the account established pursuant to Resolution 986, after returning to member states at their request contributions made by them pursuant to Resolution 699.

Background: UNMOVIC and the IAEA's Iraq Nuclear Verification Office (INVO) were put in place to verify Iraq's compliance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions. UNMOVIC was the replacement organization for UNSCOM [UNSCR 1284 (1999)]. Additionally, the Multinational Force in Iraq, mandated in Resolutions 1546, 1723, and 1790, and the Iraq Survey Group have taken all appropriate steps to investigate each credible report of the presence of weapons of mass destruction or their delivery systems in Iraq.

Debriefing of Iraqi officials from the former regime, in addition to some documentation that has been reviewed, suggest that Iraq did not retain Scud-variant missiles after 1991, and no evidence to the contrary was uncovered. The Iraq Survey Group uncovered no evidence suggesting that Iraq possessed or was developing biological weapon agents or production facilities.

The Government of Iraq has declared support for the international nonproliferation regime, transforming the Iraq National Monitoring Directorate into an organization that fully supports international nonproliferation goals, and has requested IAEA and other international assistance to help Iraqi authorities fully comply with all IAEA requirements concerning remaining material connected to nuclear weapons programs.

U.S. Position: The Iraq Survey Group and the Multinational Force have clearly demonstrated that the current Government of Iraq does not possess any weapons of mass destruction or delivery systems. Furthermore, the Government of Iraq has a solid commitment to nonproliferation embodied in its constitution, ratified in October 2005. Therefore, the United States voted to terminate the mandate of the UNMOVIC, and the IAEA Iraq Nuclear Verification Office.

S/Res/1770

August 10

15(US)-0-0

At the request of the Government of Iraq, extends the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for one year from the date of this resolution.

Decides further that, as circumstances permit, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, shall advise and assist the Government and people of Iraq on advancing their political dialogue and national reconciliation; and the Independent High Electoral Commission on developing election procedures; and the Council of Representatives on constitutional review and implementing constitutional provisions, as well as on the development of processes to resolve disputed internal boundaries; on facilitating regional dialogue; and on planning, funding and implementing reintegration programs for former members of illegal armed groups; and on initial planning to conduct a comprehensive census.

Facilitate, in coordination with the Government of Iraq: coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance and the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons; implementation of the International Compact with Iraq; coordination and implementation of programs to improve Iraq's capacity to provide essential services for its people and continue active donor coordination through the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI); economic reform, capacity-building, and the conditions for sustainable development; development of effective civil, social, and essential services; contributions of United Nations agencies, funds, and programs to the objectives outlined in this resolution; promotion of the protection of human rights and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq.

Recognizes the important role of the Multi-National Force Iraq (MNF-I) in supporting UNAMI, and that security is essential for UNAMI to carry out its work on behalf of the people of Iraq. Calls on member states to continue providing UNAMI with the necessary financial, logistical, and security resources and support to fulfill its mission. Expresses its intention to review the mandate of UNAMI in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq.

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Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within three months from the date of this resolution, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, on the progress made toward the fulfillment of all UNAMI's responsibilities.

Background: UNAMI was established by Security Council Resolution 1500 (2003). Prior to passage of Resolution 1770, it had been renewed by Resolution 1700 (2006), Resolution 1619 (2005), and Resolution 1557 (2004).

The International Compact with Iraq, an agreement between Iraq and the United Nations in which the Government of Iraq has committed to key reforms, was formally launched in May 2007. Increasing regional and international support for Iraq's development was the aim of the expanded mandate for UNAMI.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the unanimous adoption of this resolution, and its expansion of UN involvement in Iraq. The United States intended to continue its effort to help build a new Iraq and help the Iraqis overcome the challenges of sectarianism and terrorism, and hoped that this resolution would spur greater international support for Iraq's government and people.

S/Res/1790

December 18 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council notes that multinational force is present in Iraq at the request of the Government of Iraq; reaffirms the authorization for the multinational force as set forth in Resolution 1546 (2004) and renewed in UNSCR 1723; and decides to extend the mandate as set forth in those resolutions until December 31, 2008. The Council 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, 2008, and declares that it will terminate this mandate earlier if the Government of Iraq requests.

The Council decides to extend until December 31, 2008, the arrangements established in Paragraph 20 of Resolution 1483 (2003) for deposit into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas; the arrangements referred to in Paragraph 12 of Resolution 1483 (2003) and Paragraph 24 of Resolution 1546 (2004) for the monitoring of the Development Fund for Iraq by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board; and further decides that, subject to the exception provided for in Paragraph 27 of Resolution 1546 (2004), the provisions of Paragraph 22 of Resolution 1483 (2003) shall continue to apply until that date, including with respect to funds and financial assets and economic resources described in Paragraph 23 of that resolution.

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The Security Council decides further that the provisions in the above paragraph for the deposit of proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and for the role of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board and the provisions of Paragraph 22 of Resolution 1483 (2003) shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than June 15, 2008.

The Council requests that the United States, on behalf of the multinational force, continue to report on a quarterly basis to the Council on the efforts and progress of the multinational force.

Background: The resolution recognizes the request conveyed in the letter of December 7, 2007, from the Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council (which is annexed to this resolution) to retain the presence of the multinational force in Iraq. It recognizes also the Government of Iraq's intention to assume full responsibility for providing security to the country and people of Iraq, and notes all of the objectives set forth in that letter, including the statement that the Government of Iraq intends this to be its final request to the Security Council for the extension of the mandate of the multinational force.

The resolution welcomes the efforts of the democratically elected, constitutionally based, national unity Government of Iraq in fulfilling its detailed political, economic, and security program and national reconciliation agenda, and looks forward to the day Iraqi forces will assume full responsibility for the maintenance of security and stability in their country.

The resolution welcomes the continued progress in training, equipping, and capacity-building of Iraqi security forces; the assumption of command and control by Iraqi Ground Forces Command over all Iraqi Army divisions; and the transfer of security responsibility in Najaf, Maysan, Muthanna, Dhi Qar, Dahuk, Irbil, Sulaymaniyah, Karbala and Basra provinces. The resolution also welcomes efforts to complete that process during 2008.

The resolution calls upon the international community, particularly countries in the region and Iraq's neighbors, to support the Iraqi people in their pursuit of peace, stability, security, democracy, and prosperity; welcomes the Expanded Neighbors Conferences on May 4, 2007, and November 2-3, 2007, and the decision to form resultant working groups and the agreement to establish a "support mechanism" with UN assistance; and notes that the successful implementation of this resolution will contribute to regional stability.

The resolution reaffirms that acts of terrorism must not be allowed to disrupt Iraq's political and economic transition, and that member states have obligations under Resolution 1618 (2005) of August 4, 2005, and other

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relevant resolutions and international conventions with respect, inter alia, to terrorist activities in and from Iraq or against its citizens.

It also welcomes the willingness of the multinational force to continue efforts to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, including participation in the provision of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, as described in the letter of December 10, 2007, from the U.S. Secretary of State to the President of the Security Council (also annexed to this resolution).

Finally, the resolution stresses the responsibility of the Iraqi authorities to undertake all appropriate steps to prevent attacks on diplomatic personnel accredited in Iraq in accordance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of this resolution.

LIBERIA

S/Res/1750

March 30

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 September 30, 2007. Decides that UNMIL's mandate shall include the additional element of providing, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, administrative and related support and security, on a cost-reimbursable basis, for activities conducted in Liberia by the Special Court for Sierra Leone with the consent of the Government of Liberia.

Reaffirms its intention to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy troops, as may be needed, between UNMIL and the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire on a temporary basis in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1609 (2005).

Requests that the Secretary-General present a detailed drawdown plan for the mission in his next report to the Council scheduled for June, which should include specific recommendations on force levels and options for a drawdown, and should be presented no later than 45 days prior to the expiration of UNMIL's mandate.

Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council on progress on the stabilization of Liberia, with reference to the broad benchmarks laid out in his report of September 12, 2006. Calls on the Government of Liberia to take further steps towards achieving those benchmarks with a view to a phased, gradual consolidation, drawdown, and withdrawal of UNMIL's troop contingent.

Background: In his March 15, 2007, report, the Secretary-General noted that while Liberia had made some progress recovering from over 14 years of strife, it still faced significant reconstruction and development

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challenges, in addition to consolidating peace. In light of the challenges mentioned in his report, and given the limited progress made in meeting the benchmarks for the consolidation and drawdown of the mission, the Secretary-General recommended extending UNMIL's mandate for 12 months, until March 31, 2008.

Noting the progress that Liberia had made in combating corruption, improving governance, regaining control over Liberia's natural resources, and reintegration of ex-combatants, the Council recognized that significant challenges remained in the consolidation of Liberia's post-conflict transition, including development and reconstruction needs, reform of the judiciary, extension of the rule of law throughout the country, development of the Liberian security forces and security architecture, and consolidation of state authority.

U.S. Position: While noting Liberia's steady progress in consolidating peace, stability, and democracy, as well as promoting economic recovery, the United States recognized that Liberia still faced many challenges in completing its democratic and economic transitions and in expanding the government's authority throughout the country. The United States drafted this resolution to continue UNMIL's mandate for six months while starting the process of a gradual drawdown as political and security milestones are reached.

S/Res/1753

April 27

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to terminate the measures on diamonds imposed by Paragraph six of Resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by Resolution 1731 (2006).

Background: Because of evidence suggesting that the sale of rough diamonds from Liberia was fueling conflict in the region, the Security Council, in Resolution 1521, imposed a diamond embargo, which called on all states to prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia. The Security Council also specified that Liberia needed to develop a certificate of origin regime for diamonds so that it could participate in the Kimberley Process (the Kimberley Process is the 71-nation international trading regime designed to prevent rough diamonds from financing civil conflict).

The Security Council noted that Liberia had cooperated with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and put into place the necessary internal controls and other requirements in order to satisfy the requirements set out in Security Council resolutions and the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process.

U.S. Position: After reviewing the initiatives that the Government of Liberia undertook to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds, the United States believed that Liberia was ready for

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sanctions to be removed from the diamond sector and introduced this resolution. The Security Council adopted it unanimously.

S/Res/1760

June 20

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations requests the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a Panel of Experts consisting of up to three members, with a range of expertise, drawing as much as possible on the expertise of the members of the Panel of Experts reappointed pursuant to Resolution 1731 (2006), to undertake the following tasks:

To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighboring states, to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003); to assess the effectiveness of the measures imposed by Resolution 1532; to assess the implementation of forestry legislation passed by the Liberian Congress on September 19, 2006; to assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; to report to the Council through the Committee by December 6, 2007; and to identify and make recommendations regarding areas where the capacity of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by Resolutions 1521 and 1532.

Background: As of the passing of this resolution, former Liberian President Charles Taylor was awaiting trial for war crimes in The Hague. This Council action followed a closed-door meeting, held the week prior, to consider the report of the previous Expert Panel, whose mandate expired June 20. That panel, which conducted assessments in West Africa and elsewhere between February and June, discovered that Taylor may have hidden substantial assets in Liberia and Nigeria, and that he retained ties to a large Liberian cell phone company. The Government of Nigeria did not permit this former panel to investigate these allegations. In addition, Liberia has not yet adopted legislation authorizing a freeze of Taylor's assets, nor has Nigeria seized any of his assets.

The experts chosen for this Panel are required to report to the Council through its "1521 Committee," which monitors the United Nations sanctions regime on Liberia, by December 6, 2007, and to provide informal updates as appropriate before that date.

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

S/Res/1777

20 September

15(US)-0-0

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Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, extends the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) through September 30, 2008.

Endorses the Secretary-General's recommendation for a reduction of 2,450 in the number of personnel deployed as part of UNMIL's military component during the period October 2007 to September 2008. Endorses the Secretary-General's recommendation for a reduction of 498 in the number of officers deployed as part of UNMIL's police component between the period April 2008 and December 2010.

Requests that the Secretary-General monitor progress on the core benchmarks included in his August 8, 2007 report and recommend any appropriate further UNMIL reductions.

Expresses its intention to review the Secretary-General's recommendations, in the context of the security situation in Liberia and the sub-region by September 30, 2008.

Background: The Government of Liberia has made significant progress in promoting peace and economic recovery. Under President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Liberia has reduced poverty, improved education, improved the human rights situation, implemented the necessary measures to lift timber and diamond sanctions, and completed the staff-monitored program of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

However, ongoing challenges in the consolidation of Liberian state authority constitute a continuing threat to peace and security in the region. Of particular concern is the training of the Armed Forces of Liberia, the effectiveness of the Liberian National Police, and the rehabilitation of the justice system. Uncertain situations in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea also pose threats to security. A continuing UNMIL presence will maintain stability in Liberia in order to give the government time to build its capacity, with the long-term goal of gradually and methodically transferring responsibility for security to the government.

U.S. Position: The United States joined the other Security Council members in this unanimous decision to continue UNMIL's mandate for 12 months. A gradual drawdown of UNMIL acknowledges Liberia's steady progress toward economic and political stability, and supports the government while it builds its capacity to provide security to its citizens.

S/Res/1792

December 19

15(US)-0-0

The Security Council determines that the situation in Liberia continues to be a threat to international peace and security in the region. So, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, it decides to renew the arms

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measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by Resolutions 1683 (2006) and 1731 (2006). It also renews the travel measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) for another year. The Council further decides that member states shall notify the Committee established by Resolution 1521 (2003) (“the Committee”) upon delivery of all arms and related materiel supplied in accordance with Resolution 1521 (2003), Resolution 1683 (2006), or Resolution 1731; and to review any of the above measures at Liberia’s request, once that Government has met the conditions for terminating the measures, and provides the Council with evidence thereto.

The Council recalls that the measures imposed by Resolution 1532 (2004) remain in force, notes with concern the findings of the Panel of Experts on the lack of progress in this regard, and calls on the Government of Liberia to fulfill its obligations. It also welcomes the assistance of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to the Government of Liberia in conducting joint patrols with the Forestry Development Authority to strengthen Government control in forestry areas.

The Security Council decides to extend the mandate of the current Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to Resolution 1760 (2007) until June 20, 2008, to undertake the following tasks: (a) to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighboring states to report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed in this resolution, including any information relevant to the designation by the Committee of the individuals described in Resolution 1521 (2003) and Resolution 1532 (2004), and including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms; (b) to assess the impact of and effectiveness of the measures imposed by Resolution 1532 (2004), including particularly with respect to the assets of former President Charles Taylor; (c) to assess the implementation of forestry legislation passed by the Liberian Congress in September 2006, and signed into law in October 2006; (d) to assess with the Kimberley Process the Government of Liberia’s compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; (e) to report to the Council through the Committee by June 1, 2008, on all these issues, and to update the Committee informally before then, especially on progress in the timber sector since the lifting of Resolution 1521 (2003) in June 2006, and in the diamond sector since the lifting of Resolution 1521 (2003) in April 2007; (f) to cooperate actively with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that on Côte d’Ivoire re-established by Resolution 1782 (2007), and with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; (g) to identify and make recommendations regarding areas where the capacity of regional states can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003), and Resolution 1532 (2004).

The Council calls upon all States and the Government of Liberia to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts in all the aspects of its mandate. It

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encourages the Government of Liberia to invite the Kimberley Process to conduct a review visit within a year of Liberia's full participation in and implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; and encourages the Kimberley Process to inform, as appropriate, the Security Council through its Committee about any possible review visit to Liberia and its assessment of progress made by the Liberian Government in implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

Background: The Security Council began to fashion this resolution by recalling its previous resolutions and statements by its President on the situation in Liberia and West Africa, then welcomed the sustained progress made by the Government of Liberia since January 2006 in rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians with the support of the international community.

The Council stressed that Liberia's progress in the timber sector depends on effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law in October 2006, including the resolution of land and tenure rights, the conservation and protection of biodiversity, and the process for the awarding of contracts for commercial forestry operations,

The Council mentioned its decision to terminate the measures in Resolution 1521 (2003) regarding diamonds, and welcomed the Government of Liberia's participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, noted Liberia's implementation of the necessary internal controls and other requirements of the Kimberley Process, and called on the Government of Liberia to continue to work diligently to ensure the effectiveness of these controls,

The Security Council also stressed the continuing importance of UNMIL to improving security in Liberia and helping the Government establish its authority country-wide, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions and border areas, and took note of the report of the UN Panel of Experts on Liberia dated December 5, 2007, including on the issues of diamonds, timber, targeted sanctions, and arms and security.

The Council reviewed the measures imposed by Resolution 1521 (2003) and Resolution 1532 (2004) and the progress toward meeting the conditions set out by Resolution 1521 (2003), and concluding that insufficient progress has been made toward that end, urged all parties to assist the Government of Liberia to meet the conditions set out by Resolution 1521 (2003).

U.S. Position: The United States joined a unanimous Council to pass the resolution.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1748

March 27

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the report of the UN International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIC) and decides to extend the mandate of the commission until June 15, 2008. Also declares its readiness to terminate the mandate earlier if the commission reports that it has completed the implementation of its mandate. Requests the commission to continue to report to the Council on the progress of the investigation every four months, or at any other time it deems appropriate.

Background: On February 21, 2007, Lebanese Prime Minister Siniora forwarded a letter to the Security Council on behalf of the Lebanese Cabinet that requested an extension of the mandate of the UNIIC for a period up to one year. On March 20, UNIIC Chief Investigator Serge Brammertz released an interim report on the February 14, 2005, bombing that killed Lebanese ex-Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri. In his briefing to the Security Council, Brammertz said that while “significant progress” was made in the investigation, more time was needed to complete it. Additionally, Brammertz asked the Council if reports could be submitted once every four months, giving him more time to work on the investigation.

U.S. Position: The United States supported the mandate’s extension, but encouraged the Commission to finish its investigation earlier if possible. The United States remained committed to bringing to justice those responsible for the bombing that killed former Prime Minister Hariri and others.

S/Res/1757

May 30

10(US)-0-5 (China,
Indonesia, Russian
Federation, South
Africa, Qatar)

Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the provisions of “Agreement between the United Nations and the Lebanese Republic on the establishment of a Special Tribunal for Lebanon” shall enter into force on June 10, 2007. The location of the seat of the Tribunal shall be determined in consultation with the Government of Lebanon. If the Secretary-General reports that contributions from the Government of Lebanon are not sufficient to bear the expenses described in the annexed document, he may accept or use voluntary contributions from states to cover any shortfall.

Notes that the Special Tribunal shall commence functioning on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Government of Lebanon.

Background: Rafiq Hariri, former Prime Minister of Lebanon, was assassinated in February 2005 in a terrorist bombing. In December 2005, the

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2007

then-Prime Minister of Lebanon requested the establishment of an international tribunal in a letter to the Secretary-General. The Council approved the tribunal agreement and statute proposed by the Secretary-General in November 2006. However, the Lebanese Speaker of Parliament had refused to convene parliament against the wishes of the democratically elected parliamentary majority, effectively obstructing the Government of Lebanon's efforts to ratify the tribunal.

This resolution fulfills a request of Prime Minister Siniora and a majority of the Lebanese Members of Parliament to have the Council make binding the establishment of a Special Tribunal.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of this resolution to support the democratic Government of Lebanon and to deter future political assassinations. The United States would have preferred that the Lebanese ratify the tribunal agreement and statute, but the opposition in Lebanon chose to leverage its support for the Tribunal for other unrelated concessions, thereby, obstructing all options pursued by the Government of Lebanon and the Secretary-General short of Council action. By adopting this resolution, the Council has demonstrated its commitment to the principle that there shall be no impunity for political assassinations in Lebanon or elsewhere.

S/Res/1759

June 20

15(US)-0-0

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of June 5, 2007, and also reaffirming its Resolution 1308 of July 17, 2000.

Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its Resolution 338 of October 22, 1973; and renews the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force through December 31, 2007.

Background: Resolution 338 called for a cease-fire in the Middle East, and for all parties to begin negotiations toward a just and durable peace. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's latest report maintains that the Middle East is likely to remain tense until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the problem can be reached.

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

S/Res/1773

August 24

15(US)-0-0

Determining that the situation in Lebanon continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, extends the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2008.

Commends the positive role of UNIFIL, whose deployment together with the Lebanese Armed Forces has helped to establish a new strategic

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environment in southern Lebanon. Calls upon all parties concerned to respect the cessation of hostilities and the Blue Line in its entirety. Urges all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the UNIFIL and by ensuring that UNIFIL is accorded full freedom of movement within its area of operation. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General to achieve a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution as envisioned in Resolution 1701.

Background: The deployment of UNIFIL as mandated in 2006 was swift and effective, allowing the Lebanese Armed Forces to deploy throughout the country for the first time in nearly 40 years. Together they established a new strategic, military, and security environment in southern Lebanon.

Despite this, UNIFIL was targeted twice. On June 24, six peacekeepers serving with UNIFIL's Spanish contingent were killed. And on July 16, a UNIFIL military police vehicle of the Tanzanian contingent was attacked. These events highlight the precarious security situation in the Force's area of operations, as noted by the Secretary-General. There are unauthorized armed elements and weapons in south Lebanon; they pose a danger both to regional stability and the safety of UN personnel.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the unanimous adoption of this resolution to extend the mandate of UNIFIL at the request of the Government of Lebanon. The United States is pleased by progress that has been achieved since the adoption of Resolution 1701 and the coordinated efforts of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces.

However, the United States remains deeply concerned about the illegal weapons transfers across the Syrian-Lebanese border in violation of UNSC Resolution 1701; the continued armament of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militia in violation of the spirit of Resolution 1559 and the Taif Accords; and the continued detention of two Israeli soldiers, which sparked conflict between Lebanon and Israel in 2006. The United States hopes the Security Council will be relentless in its pursuit of a cease-fire and a long-term solution between Israel and Lebanon.

S/Res/1788

December 14

15(US)-0-0

The Security Council decides to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for six months, until June 30, 2008.

The Council also calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its Resolution 338 (1973); welcomes the efforts being undertaken by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the UN code of conduct,

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requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel; and 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 (1973).

Background: In renewing the mandate of the disengagement force the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the UN Disengagement Observer Force of December 3, 2007, and also reaffirmed Resolution 1308 (2000), which expressed concern, among other things, about “the potential damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of international peacekeeping personnel.”

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on the Council in approving Resolution 1788.

MYANMAR (BURMA)

Not adopted	January 12	9(US)-3(China, Russian Federation, S. Africa)-3 (Congo, Indonesia, Qatar)
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Expresses strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his representatives to implement his good offices mission, and welcomes the continuing efforts of all relevant UN agencies in this regard. Urges the Government of Myanmar (Burma) to respond in a concrete, complete, and timely manner to the Secretary-General’s efforts to enable him to fully implement his good offices mission.

Calls on the Government of Myanmar (Burma) to cease military attacks against civilians in ethnic minority regions and in particular to put an end to the associated human rights and humanitarian law violations against persons belonging to ethnic nationalities, including widespread rape and other forms of sexual violence carried out by members of the armed forces. Also calls upon the government to permit international humanitarian organizations to operate without restrictions to address the humanitarian needs of the people of Myanmar (Burma). Further calls on the government to cooperate fully with the International Labor Organization and its representatives in the eradication of forced labor.

Calls on the Government of Myanmar (Burma) to begin without delay a substantive political dialogue, which would lead to a genuine democratic transition, to include all political stakeholders, including representatives of ethnic nationality groups and political leaders. Also calls on the government to take concrete steps to allow full freedom of expression, association, and movement by unconditionally releasing Daw Aung San Suu

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Kyi and all political prisoners, lifting all constraints on all political leaders and citizens, and allowing the National League for Democracy and other political parties to operate freely. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within six months on the situation in Myanmar (Burma).

Background: During informal consultations of the Security Council on December 16, 2005, the Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council for the first time on the situation in Myanmar (Burma). He then visited Myanmar (Burma) in May 2006 and requested the government to release Aung San Suu Kyi, initiate an all-inclusive political dialogue, halt the military offensive against ethnic minorities, and permit international humanitarian organizations safe and unhindered access.

On September 15, 2006, by a vote of 10(US) to 4, with 1 abstention, the Security Council formally placed Myanmar (Burma) on its agenda. China, Congo, Qatar, and Russia voted against this U.S. motion, while Tanzania abstained. The Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the situation in Myanmar (Burma) on September 29 during a formal meeting of the Security Council.

He visited Myanmar (Burma) for the second time on November 10–12. On November 27, he briefed the Security Council about his latest visit, expressed disappointment with the lack of a constructive response from the regime, and said that a strong message of support from the Security Council for the Secretary-General’s good offices mission in Myanmar (Burma) would be appropriate at this juncture.

U.S. Position: The Burmese regime’s policies of political repression, forced relocations, massive human rights violations, military offensives against ethnic minorities, restrictions on international humanitarian organizations, and the use of rape as a tool of armed conflict have resulted in the destabilizing outflow of over a million Burmese to neighboring countries; cross-border trafficking in narcotics and persons; the unchecked spread of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; and the internal displacement of between 500,000 to 1 million people. The Myanmar (Burma) regime has refused entry to the Secretary-General’s Special Envoy and the UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Myanmar (Burma) for over two years.

The United States and other like-minded countries believed the time had come for the UN Security Council to take action to express its deep concern about the dire situation in Myanmar (Burma) and to support the Secretary-General’s good offices mandate. Those countries that opposed the resolution cited jurisdictional concerns, arguing that the situation in Myanmar (Burma) did not meet the Charter mandate of “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.” The General Assembly established the Secretary-General’s good offices mission.

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The United States and the United Kingdom introduced this resolution in the Council on January 7, and although the necessary majority (nine votes) of the Council supported it, China and Russia (permanent Council members) vetoed it. The United States was deeply disappointed by the Council's failure to adopt the resolution, which would have been a strong and urgently needed statement by the Council about the need for change in Myanmar (Burma).

NEPAL

S/Res/1740

January 23

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish a UN political mission in Nepal (UNMIN) under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with the following mandate: monitor the management of arms and armed personnel of both sides in line with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; assist the parties through a joint monitoring coordinating committee in implementing their agreement on the management of arms and armed personnel; assist in the monitoring of the ceasefire arrangements; provide technical support for the planning, preparation, and conduct of the election of a Constituent Assembly in a free and fair atmosphere, in consultation with the parties; and provide a small team of electoral monitors to review all technical aspects of the electoral process, and report on the conduct of the election. Decides that the mandate of UNMIN will be for a period of 12 months. Expresses its intention to terminate or further extend the mandate upon request of the Government of Nepal, taking into consideration the Secretary-General's expectation that UNMIN will be a focused mission of limited duration.

Requests the parties in Nepal to take the necessary steps to promote the safety, security, and freedom of movement of UNMIN and associated personnel in executing its mandated tasks.

Background: In 1996, the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (CPN-M) launched an insurgency, resulting in violations of international humanitarian law committed by both sides, disappearances, displacement of tens of thousands of civilians, and sexual violence. To deal with the crisis, the king appointed a series of prime ministers, finally dismissing the last one in February 2005, and directed a crackdown on mainstream democratic parties, the media, and civil society.

Massive, pro-democracy public demonstrations resulted in the end of the King's direct rule, restoration of Parliament, and a mutual ceasefire in April 2006. On November 21, the Government of Nepal and the CPN-M signed a Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The parties requested the United Nations to assist in implementing key aspects of the agreement, in particular monitoring of arrangements relating to the management of arms and armed personnel of both sides and election monitoring.

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On January 9, 2007, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council the findings of the technical assessment mission authorized by the Security Council to propose, following close consultations with the parties, a fully developed concept of operations for an integrated UN political mission. The Secretary-General recommended a UN mission in Nepal that would support the peace process; monitor the management of arms and armies of the CPN(M) and the government; assist the parties in implementing their agreement on the management of arms and armies through a joint monitoring coordinating committee which shall be chaired by the UN mission; assist in the monitoring of the ceasefire arrangements together with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which will monitor the human rights aspects of the ceasefire arrangements; provide support for the conduct of the election of a Constituent Assembly; provide a small team of electoral expert monitors; and execute these tasks with special attention to the needs of women, children, and traditionally marginalized groups in the country.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the technical assessment mission's report and recommendation for a special political mission. Supporting the prompt deployment of UN monitors in Nepal, the United States joined other Council members in adopting this resolution unanimously.

RWANDA

S/Res/1749

March 28

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to terminate immediately the measures imposed by Paragraph 11 of Resolution 1011 (1995).

Background: In response to the ongoing violence in Rwanda, the Security Council imposed in Resolution 918 (1994) a complete arms embargo that required states to prevent the sale or supply to Rwanda of arms and related materiel of all types. In Resolution 1011 (1995), the Council decided to lift the embargo as applied to the Government of Rwanda subject to a notification requirement (described below), and to terminate such measures on September 1, 1996. The Security Council made clear, however, that states must continue to prevent transfers of arms to persons other than the Government of Rwanda and that no arms or related materiel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by any state neighboring Rwanda. These measures were re-affirmed by Resolution 1749.

Paragraph 11 of Resolution 1011 (1995), which was terminated by Resolution 1749, further decided that states shall notify the Committee established by Resolution 918 (1994) of all exports from their territories of arms or related materiel to Rwanda and that the Government of Rwanda shall mark, register, and notify the committee of all imports made by it of arms and related materiel.

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Following the termination of the arms embargo as applied to the Government of Rwanda on September 1, 1996, the Committee issued a press release announcing that states were no longer required to notify the Committee of exports from their territories of arms and related materiel to the Government of Rwanda, and that the Government of Rwanda was also no longer required to submit notifications of its imports of arms. However, the Security Council had never made a formal decision to lift the notification requirement set out in Paragraph 11. The Committee, in its report to the Council in December 2006, therefore requested that the Council decide on the future status of this notification requirement. The Council did so by adopting Resolution 1749.

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

S/Res/1774 September 14 15(US)-0-0

Reappoints Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for a four-year term, beginning September 15, 2007. The term is subject to early termination upon completion of the Tribunal's work.

Background: This resolution followed Resolution 1534 (2004), which urged fully implementing the International Tribunal's completion strategy, as well as Resolution 1503 (2003), which called on the Tribunal to take all feasible measures to complete all first instance trial activities by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010.

The Security Council decided to reappoint Mr. Jallow, who was nominated by the Secretary-General, to continue leading the work of the Arusha-based Tribunal.

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

SIERRA LEONE

S/RES/1793 December 21 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), as outlined in Resolution 1620 (2005), until September 30, 2008; requests the Secretary-General to submit by January 31, 2008, and for the Council's consideration, a completion strategy for UNIOSIL including (a) at least a 20 per cent reduction in staff numbers by March 31, 2008; (b) a continued mission at 80 percent of the current strength until June 30, 2008; and (c) the termination of UNIOSIL's mandate by September 30, 2008.

Emphasizes the importance of UNIOSIL focusing, in particular, on providing assistance to the local elections scheduled for June 21, 2008, and to national commissions and institutions for the promotion of good governance

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and human rights, and actively supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund; and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to ensure there is adequate capacity, expertise, and resources within UNIOSIL.

Expresses its intention that, on the expiration of its mandate, UNIOSIL should be replaced by a United Nations integrated political office to focus on carrying forward the peacebuilding process, mobilizing international donor support, supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and Fund, and completing any residual tasks left over from UNIOSIL's mandate, in particular promoting national reconciliation and supporting the constitutional reform process; and requests the Secretary-General to submit specific proposals on the mandate, structure, and strength of the successor office in his next report to the Council in April 2008.

Calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to ensure that the 2008 local elections are peaceful, transparent, free, and fair; further calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone to provide the necessary support for the electoral institutions; and urges member states and relevant international and regional organizations to provide technical and material support.

Background: The Security Council reaffirmed its previous resolutions and the statements concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular Resolutions 1734 (2006), 1688 (2006) and 1620 (2005), commending the valuable contribution that UNIOSIL has made to the recovery of Sierra Leone from conflict and to the country's peace, security, and development. The report of the Secretary-General dated December 4, 2007, and the recommendation that the mandate of UNIOSIL to be extended for a further nine months until September 30, 2008, with a view to providing continued peacebuilding assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and preparing for the local elections in June 2008.

The Security Council welcomed the peaceful and democratic parliamentary and presidential elections that took place in August and September 2007, and stressed that the wide acceptance of the local elections in June 2008 will be another important milestone in consolidating a sustainable peace in Sierra Leone. The Council also welcomed the adoption on December 12, 2007, of the Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework highlighting inter alia five priority areas in the peace consolidation process to be addressed by the Government of Sierra Leone with the support of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the United Nations system, and bilateral and multinational partners.

The Security Council emphasized the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace building, as recognized in Resolution 1325 (2000), underlining that a gender perspective should be taken

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into account in implementing all aspects of the mandate of UNIOSIL, encouraging UNIOSIL to work with the Government of Sierra Leone in this area, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure there is adequate capacity, expertise, and resources within UNIOSIL to carry out this work and, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNIOSIL 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.

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

SOMALIA

S/Res/1744

February 20

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides to authorize member states of the African Union (AU) to establish for a period of six months a mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which shall be authorized to take all necessary measures as appropriate to carry out the following mandate: to support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia by assisting with the free movement, safe passage, and protection of all those involved with the process; to provide, as appropriate, protection to the Transnational Federal Institutions to help them carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure; to assist within its capabilities and in coordination with other parties the implementation of the National Security and Stabilization Plan, in particular the effective re-establishment and training of all-inclusive Somali security forces; and to contribute, as may be requested and within its capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Decides that the measures imposed by Resolutions 733 (1992) and 1425 (2002) shall not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment, technical training, and assistance intended solely for the support or use by the mission or such supplies and technical assistance by states intended solely for the purpose of helping develop security sector institutions.

Requests the Secretary-General to send a technical assessment mission to the AU headquarters and Somalia as soon as possible to report on the political and security situation and the possibility of a UN peacekeeping operation following the AU's deployment, and to report to the Security Council within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution with recommendations covering the UN's further engagement in support of peace and security in Somalia, as well as further recommendation on stabilization and reconstruction.

Expresses deep concern over the humanitarian situation in Somalia. Demands that all parties in Somalia ensure complete and unhindered humanitarian access, as well as providing guarantees for the safety and

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security of humanitarian aid workers in Somalia. Welcomes and encourages the ongoing relief efforts in Somalia.

Background: Somalia has not had a functioning government since 1991, when the regime of the dictator Muhammad Siad Barre was toppled. In December 2006, the transnational government, backed by Ethiopian troops, dislodged Islamist forces from much of the country. As a result of these attacks, the Security Council authorized the deployment of a peace support mission to Somalia to be run by the AU and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

The AU Peace and Security Council released a communiqué on January 19, 2007, stating that the AU would deploy AMISOM for six months to assist in stabilization. It also stated that the mission would evolve into a UN operation that would support the long-term stabilization and post-conflict restoration of Somalia. AMISOM will help avoid a security vacuum resulting from the exit of Ethiopian troops.

U.S. Position: The United States believed that deployment of an African stabilization force would create better conditions for the inclusive political process. In addition, the United States advocated for, and achieved, the inclusion of language urging the Secretary-General to dispatch a technical assessment team to Somalia to evaluate the possibility of a UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia.

U.S. policy in Somalia included the following goals: to look for ways to help Somalia regain political and economic stability, counter terrorism, and to alleviate the humanitarian crisis. The United States made sure these goals were covered in the resolution by cosponsoring it.

The United States remained concerned by the continued tensions inside Somalia and called for universal respect of the humanitarian assistance programs providing aid to the Somali people.

S/Res/1766

July 23

15(US)-0-0

Stresses the obligation of all member states to comply fully with the measures imposed by Resolution 733 (1992). Expresses its intention, in light of the report of the Monitoring Group dated July 17, 2007 (S/2007/436), to consider specific action to improve implementation of and compliance with measures imposed by Resolution 733 (1992).

Extends the mandate of the Monitoring Group referred to in Paragraph 3 of Resolution 1558 (2004) and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Monitoring Group for a further six months, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to Resolution 1724 (2006) and appointing new members as necessary in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 751 (1992) (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”), this

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mandate being to continue the tasks outlined in Paragraphs 3 (a)-(c) of Resolution 1587 (2005); to continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime, and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations; to continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violate the measures implemented by member states in accordance with Resolution 733 (1992), inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Security Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate; to continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts (S/2003/223 and S/2003/1035) appointed pursuant to Resolutions 1425 (2002) and 1474 (2003), and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2004/604, S/2005/153, S/2005/625, S/2006/229, S/2006/913 and S/2007/436) appointed pursuant to Resolutions 1519 (2003), 1558 (2004), 1587 (2005), 1630 (2005), 1676 (2006), and 1724 (2006).

Further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the Monitoring Group. Reaffirms Paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10 of resolution 1519 (2003).

Background: The original arms embargo was imposed on Somalia in 1992, one year after President Muhammad Siad Barre's regime collapsed. After 1991, the country had no functioning national government and was wracked by factional fighting. The Security Council condemns the inflow of weapons that continue to threaten peace and security in Somalia, and supports the mandate of the Group it established in 2004 to monitor the arms embargo. The arms embargo was modified through Resolution 1744 (2007) and subsequently by Resolution 1772 (2007) to allow for exemptions in support of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and to support efforts by the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) to rebuild an inclusive security sector in Somalia.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this resolution.

S/Res/1772 August 20 15(US)-0-0

Stresses the need for broad-based and representative institutions reached through an all-inclusive political process in Somalia, as envisaged in the Transitional Federal Charter, in order to consolidate stability, peace, and reconciliation in the country and to ensure that international assistance is as effective as possible.

Welcomes the convening of the National Reconciliation Congress (NRC) at the initiative of the Transitional Federal Institutions, and urges all parties to support the NRC and participate in the political process. Stresses the need for the NRC to be an all-inclusive intra-Somali political process

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involving all political leaders, clan leaders, religious leaders, the business community, and representatives of civil society such as women's groups.

Reiterates the need for the ongoing political process to agree both on a comprehensive and lasting cessation of hostilities and to produce a road map for a comprehensive peace process, including democratic elections at the local, regional, and national levels as set out in Somalia's Transitional Federal Charter.

Requests the Secretary-General to report on the efforts of the Transitional Federal Institutions, and on progress made in the National Reconciliation Congress and the subsequent political process. Requests in the same report an assessment of further measures that may be required to strengthen the ability of the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) to fulfill the role envisaged, including the possibility of relocation from Nairobi to Mogadishu, and any security measures that might be necessary for such a move.

Authorizes member states of the African Union to maintain a mission in Somalia for a further six months, which shall be authorized to take all necessary measures to carry out the following: to support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia by assisting with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the process; to provide protection to the Transitional Federal Institutions to help them carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure; to assist, within its capabilities, and in coordination with other parties, with implementation of the National Security and Stabilization Plan, in particular the effective re-establishment and training of all-inclusive Somali security forces; to contribute, as may be requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance; and to protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment, and mission; and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel.

Urges member states of the African Union to contribute to the above mission to help create the conditions for the withdrawal of all other foreign forces from Somalia.

Decides that the measures imposed by Paragraph 5 of Resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment, technical training and assistance intended solely for the support of or use by the mission referred to above; or such supplies and technical assistance by states intended solely for the purpose of helping develop security sector institutions, consistent with the political process set out above and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 751 (1992) within five working days of receiving notification.

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Emphasizes the continued contribution made to Somalia's peace and security by the arms embargo, demands that all member states, in particular those of the region, fully comply with it; reiterates its intention to consider urgently ways to strengthen its effectiveness, including through targeted measures in support of the arms embargo; and requests that the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 751 (1992) report to the Council within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution on possible measures that might be taken and how they might be implemented. Urges member states to provide financial resources, personnel, equipment, and services for the full deployment of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM).

Requests the Secretary-General, based on his report on Somalia of June 25, 2007, to continue to develop the existing contingency planning for the possible deployment of a UN peacekeeping operation replacing AMISOM.

Reaffirms its previous Resolutions 1325 (2000) on women, peace, and security, and 1674 (2006) and 1738 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and stresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks on populated areas. Strongly supports and encourages the ongoing relief efforts in Somalia; recalls Resolution 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; calls on all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take steps to ensure the safety and security of AMISOM and humanitarian personnel; grant timely, safe, and unhindered access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need; and urges the countries in the region to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance by land or by air and sea ports. Reaffirms its previous Resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict and recalls the subsequent conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict pertaining to parties to the armed conflict in Somalia (S/AC.51/2007/14).

Background: The Council's decision was based on two letters from the President of the African Union; one letter on the deployment of a UN peacekeeping operation and another letter on UN support for AMISOM, and a letter dated July 18, 2007, (Document S/2007/444) from the Permanent Representative of Ghana, containing the communiqué on the situation in Somalia issued by the 80th meeting of the regional body's Peace and Security Council, along with Secretary-General's latest report on the situation in Somalia (Document S/2007/381) dated June 25, 2007 and covering developments since his previous report of April 30 (Document S/2007/115).

U.S. Position: The United States campaigned in favor of this resolution because it achieved key U.S. policy priorities for Somalia, including

deployment of the AU stabilization force in Somalia and encouraged Somali parties to work toward broad-based, representative political institutions via an inclusive process to consolidate stability, peace, and reconciliation, and to ensure the effectiveness of international aid.

SUDAN

S/Res/1755

April 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) until October 31. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint urgently a new Special Representative for the Sudan and to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIS.

Calls upon the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to accelerate urgently progress on implementing all their commitments, including re-energizing the process of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of combatants; completing the full and verified redeployment of forces by July 9; and taking the necessary steps to hold national elections according to the agreed time frame. Calls upon the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the Darfur Peace Agreement, the N'Djamena Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement, the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement, and the communiqué of March 28 to respect their commitments and implement fully all aspects of those 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 the implementation of the agreement.

Background: While UNMIS deployed in southern Sudan in support of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, UNMIS had not assumed control of peacekeeping activities in Darfur. The security and humanitarian situation in Darfur continued to deteriorate, and humanitarian delivery remained constrained in spite of a communiqué signed by the United Nations and Government of National Unity in Khartoum on March 28 to support, protect, and facilitate all humanitarian operations in Darfur. The mission's activities throughout Sudan also continued to be hampered by both security constraints and logistical and bureaucratic impediments. The security environment in Sudan remained complicated, volatile, and dependent on a variety of medium- to high-risk internal and external factors. Because the circumstances necessitating UNMIS' deployment continued, the Secretary-General recommended a six-month extension of the mission's overall mandate (i.e., the mandate for peacekeeping in the south contained in Security Council Resolution 1590 (2005) and the mandate for peacekeeping in Darfur stated in Resolution 1706 (2006)). The extension of Resolution 1706 demonstrated that the Security Council was committed to requiring the Government of Sudan to effectively protect its civilians.

U.S. Position: Continued challenges with implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Darfur Peace Agreement and ongoing violence in Darfur required the ongoing presence of UNMIS in southern

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2007

Sudan and the accelerated deployment of UNMIS in Darfur. The United States introduced this resolution extending the mandate of UNMIS, and the Security Council adopted it unanimously.

S/Res/1769

July 31

15(US)-0-0

Decides to mandate the establishment, for 12 months, of an African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID). Further decides that UNAMID, which shall incorporate African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) personnel and the UN Heavy and Light Support Packages to AMIS, shall consist of up to 19,555 military personnel, including 360 military observers and liaison officers, and an appropriate civilian component including up to 3,772 police personnel and 19 formed police units comprising up to 140 personnel each.

Decides that no later than October 2007, UNAMID shall have an operational headquarters and be ready to assume operational command over the Light Support Package, personnel currently deployed to AMIS, and such Heavy Support Package and hybrid personnel as may be deployed by that date.

Urgently calls on all parties to facilitate the full deployment of the UN Light and Heavy Support Packages to AMIS and preparations for UNAMID, and further calls on member states to finalize their contributions to UNAMID within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, and urges the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to agree to the final composition of the military component of UNAMID within the same time period. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council monthly on the status of UNAMID's implementation of the above steps, including the status of financial, logistical, and administrative arrangements for UNAMID; and on the extent of UNAMID's progress toward achieving full operational capability.

Decides that UNAMID shall monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur in violation of the Agreements and the measures imposed by Resolution 1556 (2004).

Calls on all parties in conflict in Darfur immediately to cease all hostilities and commit to a permanent cease-fire. Demands an immediate cessation of attacks on AMIS, civilians and humanitarian agencies, their staff, and assets and relief convoys; further demands that all parties in conflict in Darfur fully cooperate with AMIS, civilians and humanitarian agencies, their staff and assets and relief convoys, and give all necessary assistance to the deployment of the United Nations Light and Heavy Support Packages to AMIS, and to UNAMID.

Requests the Secretary-General to enforce UNAMID's compliance with the United Nations' zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and

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abuse; and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel.

Stresses that the protection of children be addressed in implementing the Darfur Peace Agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to monitor and report on the situation of children and encourage preparation of action plans to end recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations against children.

Emphasizes the need to focus on developmental initiatives that will bring peace dividends in Darfur, including preparations for reconstruction and development, return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their villages, compensation, and appropriate security arrangements.

Background: In an attempt to quell the violence in Sudan's western Darfur region, where fighting between pro-government militias and rebel guerrillas has killed more than 250,000 people since 2003, the Security Council authorized the deployment of a 26,000-strong joint United Nations-African Union force with a single chain of command under UN command and control.

The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, authorized UNAMID to take the necessary action to support implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, as well as to protect its personnel and civilians "without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan." It also called for the force to take command of peacekeeping in the region from the 7,000-strong African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) by the end of 2007. UNSCR 1769 was adopted after the Government of Sudan refused to allow for the expansion of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) as authorized through UNSCR 1706. The transition of authority from AMIS to UNAMID took place on December 31, 2007.

U.S. Position: Since the passage of 1769, additional elements have deployed to Darfur, including a Rwandan and a Nigerian battalion, an advance party of Chinese engineers with equipment, and a Bangladeshi formed police unit before the transition of authority from AMIS to UNAMID. The United States is very concerned by the slow deployment of the Heavy Support Package of UN assistance to AMIS and of UNAMID. UNAMID has a strong mandate to protect civilians and to support the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. The brutal treatment of innocent civilians in Darfur is unacceptable to the United States. Since 2005, the American people have given more than \$2 billion toward humanitarian relief and development. The United States believes that a long-term solution to the crisis in Darfur will require both a robust peacekeeping force and a broadly supported and inclusive political settlement.

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S/Res/1779

September 28

15(US)-0-0

Extends until October 15, 2008, the mandate of the current Panel of Experts for Sudan, originally appointed pursuant to Resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by Resolutions 1651 (2005), 1665 (2006), and 1713 (2006); and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures.

Requests the Panel of Experts to provide no later than March 29, 2008, a midterm briefing on its work and no later than 90 days after adoption of this Resolution an interim report to the Committee established pursuant to Paragraph 3 (a) of Resolution 1591 (2005), and a final report no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Security Council with its finding and recommendations.

Requests the Panel of Experts to coordinate its activities as appropriate with the operations of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) which will succeed it, and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur, and, in this context, further requests the Panel to assess in its interim and final reports progress toward reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Resolution 1556 (2004) and Paragraph 7 of Resolution 1591 (2005), and progress toward reducing impediments to the political process.

Background: Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1779 (2007), extending until October 15, 2008, the mandate of the four-member Panel originally appointed by Resolution 1591 (2005).

According to the original resolution, the Security Council decided that all states would take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply of weapons and military equipment to belligerents in the Darfur conflict, in which at least 400,000 people have been killed and some two million displaced since fighting broke out in early 2003, pitting rebels against the Sudanese Government and its allied militias.

Strongly concerned about the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the strife-torn Darfur region of the Sudan, the Security Council extended for one year the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed to monitor the arms embargo there.

U.S. Position: The United States supported this resolution because it believed the work of the Panel continued to be critically important in Sudan and 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.

S/Res/1784

October 31, 2007

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) until April 30, 2008, with the intention to renew it further.

Stresses the importance of full and expeditious implementation of all elements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the N'djamena Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement, the Darfur Peace Agreement, and the October 2006 Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement, and calls for all the parties to respect their commitments to these agreements without delay.

Stresses the critical role of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission in overseeing and reporting on implementation of the CPA; calls for the strengthening of the Commission's autonomy; and looks forward to the production of the interim report and recommendations of the Commission in January 2008.

Calls for all parties immediately to allow full, unrestricted UNMIS monitoring and verification in the Abyei region, without prejudice to the final agreement on the actual borders between the two sides.

Urges UNMIS to continue to assess progress in redeployment of forces, in particular in the areas of Unity, Upper Nile, South Kordofan, Abyei, and Blue Nile, and to reinforce its ability to assist the parties in reducing tension in areas of potential conflict between them; and further urges the parties immediately to speed up efforts toward completing the redeployment of forces.

Calls on the parties to reduce tensions in the Abyei region, including by redeploying their forces away from the disputed January 1, 1956, border and by implementing an Interim Administration and agreeing upon boundaries; and expresses support for UNMIS to assist the parties in monitoring such arrangements as they may make in this regard, including by deploying UNMIS personnel to areas from which forces may be withdrawn.

Recalls UNMIS' mandate to cooperate with bilateral donors to form Joint Integrated Units (JIUs); requests UNMIS to devise a plan of support with the Joint Defense Board and further urges donors to offer support, via UNMIS, to enable the full establishment of JIUs as soon as possible; and further urges UNMIS to assist in voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction efforts in implementing CPA disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration plans.

Urges UNMIS, in coordination with the relevant parties, to increase its support for the National Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Coordination Council and the Northern and Southern DDR Commissions, and

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further urges donors to respond to calls for assistance from the joint United Nations DDR Unit.

Recalls UNMIS' mandate to provide guidance and technical assistance to support the preparations for the conduct of elections and referenda provided for by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and urges UNMIS to continue its efforts in this regard, including by providing technical and logistical support to the national census, and in coordination with the Government of National Unity and with other relevant United Nations offices.

Calls for UNMIS to support reconciliation in all its aspects, emphasizing the role of women and civil society and to work with the UN Development Program (UNDP) and other agencies.

Calls upon the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the communiqué, signed between the United Nations and the Government of National Unity in Khartoum on March 28, 2007, to support, protect, and facilitate all humanitarian operations in the Sudan.

Recalls UNMIS role in facilitating the deployment of the UN Light and Heavy Support Packages for AMIS; and calls upon the Government of National Unity and all other parties to cooperate fully with this deployment, and with the deployment of all components of UNAMID.

Calls upon the Government of National Unity to cooperate fully with all United Nations operations within its territory in the implementation of their mandates.

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNMIS with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel.

Requests the Secretary-General, in his next three-month report to the Council, to include: (a) an assessment of progress in implementation of plans under the CPA for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and to set out the key points of a strategy for achieving further progress, including benchmarks against which such progress can be measured and, specifically, the role of UNMIS at the various stages of implementation; and (b) an assessment of whether any changes to UNMIS mandate may be needed to enhance its ability to assist the parties in the implementation of the CPA.

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Background: Resolution 1784 was adopted by the Security Council by recalling all its resolutions and presidential statements concerning the situation in the Sudan, specifically noting its previous Resolutions :1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, which reaffirms the relevant provisions of the United Nations World Summit Outcome document; 1612 (2005) on children in armed conflict; 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; and 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. In addition, it took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan dated October 23, 2007, and on children and armed conflict in the Sudan dated August 29, 2007; and the report of the Council following its June 2007 mission to the Sudan.

In passing Resolution 1784, the Security Council reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of the Sudan and to the cause of peace; urged the parties to meet their outstanding commitments to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA); and noted in particular the delay in achieving the full and verified redeployment of forces by July 9, 2007. The Council urged such redeployment, the need for further progress in the demarcation of the North-South border, and the implementation of the Resolution of the Abyei Conflict.

The Security Council recalled the commitment of the international community to support the CPA process, including through development aid, and called upon donors to support implementation of the CPA, including by putting in place the Oslo Conference pledges of 2005. The Council also urged the Government of National Unity to take all necessary steps to prepare for the conduct of free and fair elections, including by committing its share of necessary resources for the conduct of a national census, and further urged the international community to provide technical and material assistance for electoral preparations, including for the national census.

The Council welcomed the continuing organized returns of internally displaced persons from Khartoum to Southern Kordofan and Southern Sudan, and that of refugees from countries of asylum to Southern Sudan; it encouraged the promotion of efforts, including the provision of necessary resources to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and implementing partners, to ensure that such returns would be sustainable.

The Security Council commended the work of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) in support of the CPA, and commended the continued commitment of troop-contributing countries in support of this mission. It welcomed the Secretary-General's appointment of Ashraf Qazi as his special representative for UNMIS and of Ameera Haq as his deputy special representative or humanitarian coordination. It reiterated its concern over the restrictions and all the impediments placed on the movements of UNMIS

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personnel and materiel, and the adverse impact such restrictions and impediments were having on UNMIS' ability to perform its mandate effectively and on the ability of the humanitarian community to reach affected persons. The Council called for the parties to abide by its international obligations in this regard, as well as those set out in the Status of Forces Agreement.

The Council commended UNMIS' efforts in Darfur and its facilitation of United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur's (UNAMID's) assumption of responsibility for peacekeeping in Darfur. It declared successful implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to be essential to resolving the crisis in Darfur and to sustainable peace and stability in the region. It condemned the acts of violence perpetrated by all sides, and called for the rapid deployment of the United Nations Light and Heavy Support Packages for the African Union Mission in Sudan, the full deployment of UNAMID, and the protection of humanitarian workers.

U.S. Position: The United States was the lead drafter. It joined consensus with the rest of the Council in approving Resolution 1784.

TIMOR-LESTE

S/Res/1745

February 22

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) until February 26, 2008. Decides to increase UNMIT's authorized force strength by up to 140 police personnel in order to permit the deployment of an additional formed police unit to supplement the existing Formed Police Units particularly during the pre- and post-electoral period.

Calls upon the government, assisted by UNMIT, to continue its comprehensive review of the future role and needs of the security sector. Also calls upon all parties in Timor-Leste to adhere to the principles of non-violence and to democratic and legal processes to ensure that the upcoming elections have a unifying impact, and calls upon Timorese political leaders to continue to work together in a spirit of cooperation and compromise. Encourages all Timorese parties to ensure that free, fair, and peaceful elections take place and that the timetable for polls, developed by the National Commission on Elections is respected, through implementation of the key recommendations of the UN Certification Team. Also encourages the international community to assist in this process through electoral observation. Emphasizes the importance of accountability and justice for the events of 1999 and April through May of 2006, and encourages UNMIT's sustained efforts in support of national dialogue, political reconciliation, and the strengthening of the justice system.

Background: The UN Security Council created UNMIT in August 2006 to help restore order after deadly fighting, attributed to differences

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between eastern and western regions, broke out in April and May 2006 and led to the deaths of at least 37 people and forced about 155,000, or 15 percent of the population, to flee their homes. The country's first round of presidential elections since gaining independence were scheduled for April 9, 2007. Parliamentary elections were to follow by August 2007.

U.S. Position: The United States welcomed the efforts made by the government and political leadership in Timor-Leste to reach political accommodation and called on them to build on their recent efforts to regain the trust of the public. The United States urged the government to ensure that the Timorese military assume a low profile and noted that the UN police continued to have the mandate to provide interim law enforcement and public security in Timor-Leste. The United States commended the efforts UNMIT made to reconstitute the Timorese police as an effective police force, and supported the mandate extension.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1754

April 30

15(US)-0-0

Calls upon the parties to enter into negotiations without preconditions in good faith, with a view to achieving a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. Requests the Secretary-General to set up these negotiations under his auspices and invites member states to lend appropriate assistance to such talks. Requests the Secretary-General to report by June 30 on the status and progress of these negotiations. Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until October 31.

Background: On April 10, the representative of the Polisario transmitted to the Secretary-General a document entitled "Proposal of the Frente Polisario for a Mutually Acceptable Political Solution that Provides for the Self-determination of the People of Western Sahara," primarily a restatement of the Polisario's support for the James Baker plan. On April 11, Morocco presented to the Secretary-General an initiative entitled "Moroccan Initiative for Negotiating an Autonomy Statute for the Sahara Region," containing an initiative by the King of Morocco on an autonomy proposal. In his report on April 13, the Secretary-General welcomed every effort that advanced the possibility of a political solution and encouraged the parties to enter into negotiations in good faith without preconditions. He noted a few areas (such as mine clearance and cooperation with MINURSO) in which the parties have cooperated and encouraged confidence-building efforts such as these.

The Secretary-General also noted that MINURSO's presence remained indispensable for the maintenance of the ceasefire in Western Sahara and recommended a six-month renewal of its mandate.

U.S. Position

U.S. Position: The United States believed that direct negotiations between the parties was the best way forward to achieve a political solution to the conflict and urged Morocco and the Polisario to engage in direct talks without preconditions immediately. The United States supported the renewal of MINURSO's mandate, but wanted to see progress towards a political solution of this conflict before the next renewal.

This resolution was cosponsored by Friends of Western Sahara, which was comprised of the United States, France, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

S/RES/1783

October 31, 2007

15(US)-0-0

The Security Council extends the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2008. Reaffirms the need for full respect of the military ceasefire agreements reached with MINURSO.

Calls upon the parties to continue to show political will to ensure implementation of Resolution 1754 and the success of negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith.

Calls on member states to lend appropriate assistance to these talks, and to consider voluntary contributions to fund confidence-building measures that allow for increased contact between separated family members, especially family unification visits, and other mutually agreed-upon measures.

Requests the Secretary-General to provide a report by January 31, 2008, on the status and progress of these negotiations under his auspices, and to provide a report on the situation in Western Sahara well before April 30, 2008; and requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure MINURSO's full compliance with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including pre-deployment awareness training.

Background: The Security Council crafted this resolution after receiving the Secretary-General's report of October 19, 2007, on Western Sahara. The Security Council made explicit that this new resolution followed all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara. It reaffirmed its strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy, and its commitment to help the parties achieve a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution. It reiterated its call for the parties and regional states to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations and with each other to end the current impasse and to make progress toward a political solution.

The Security Council noted Morocco's proposal to the Secretary-General of April 11, 2007, and welcomed serious and credible Moroccan

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efforts to move the process forward. It also noted the Polisario Front's proposal to the Secretary-General of April 10, 2007.

Finally, the Security Council noted that two rounds of negotiations had been held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and that the parties agreed to continue the process of negotiations through UN sponsored talks.

U.S. Position: The United States was part of a unanimous agreement to extend MINURSO's mandate for six months, in order to allow more time for UN-sponsored talks to proceed.

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND RWANDA

S/Res/1775 September 14 15(US)-0-1 (Russian Federation)

Decides, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16(4) of the Statute, to extend for a final period the appointment of Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia with effect from September 15, 2007, until December 31, 2007.

Background: Carla Del Ponte indicated to the Secretary-General that she did not wish to be reappointed for a new term as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, but that she would be willing to have her present term extended through the end of the year, in part to ensure a smooth transition between her departure and the arrival of a successor. The Secretary-General subsequently submitted the name of his nominee to the Security Council for the position of Prosecutor.

U.S. Position: The United States voted in favor of this resolution.

S/Res/1786 November 28 15(US)-0-0

The Security Council decides to appoint Mr. Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia with effect from January 1, 2008, for a four-year term, which is subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon completion of the work of the International Tribunal.

Background: The Secretary-General had nominated Brammertz for Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. His four-year term was made conditional because Resolution 1503 (2003) called for the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to take all possible measures to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010. Resolution 1534 (2004) also emphasized the

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this vote.

U.S. Position: The United States joined consensus on this vote.

importance of fully implementing the International Tribunal's completion strategy, and urged the Tribunal to plan and act accordingly.

TERRORISM

S/Res/1787 December 10 15(US)-0-0

The Security Council decides to extend the initial period of the Counter-Terrorism Committee from December 31, 2007 until March 31, 2008.

The Security Council also requests the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, within 60 days of the adoption of Resolution 1787 and in consultation with Council members, to recommend such changes as he deems appropriate to the organizational plan referred to in Paragraph 4 of Resolution 1535 (2004), and to submit them to the Counter-Terrorism Committee for its consideration and endorsement prior to March 31, 2008.

Background: The Security Council recalled Resolution 1373 (2001), Resolution 1456 (2003), Resolution 1535 (2004), and Resolution 1624 (2005), as well as its other resolutions concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorism. It also reaffirmed that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security.

The Council welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and the creation of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations, and reminded states that they must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, and should adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular, international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law.

The Council also commended member states for their cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and called on all of them to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee.

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

VOTING SUMMARIES

The following table lists the votes of Security Council members on the 57 draft resolutions introduced in 2007. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are identified by the resolution number (if the resolution was adopted) in parentheses.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	57	0	0
Belgium	57	0	0
China	55	1 (Burma)	1 (1757)
Congo	56	0	1 (1757)
France	57	0	0
Ghana	57	0	0
Indonesia	55	0	2 (Burma, 1757)
Italy	57	0	0
Panama	57	0	0
Peru	57	0	0
Qatar	55	0	2 (Burma, 1757)
Russia	52	1 (Burma)	4 (1757, 1762, 1775, 1776)
Slovakia	57	0	0
South Africa	55	1 (Burma)	1 (1757)
United Kingdom	57	0	0

In the following table, the 57 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. 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
Belgium	57	0	0	100%
China	55	1	1	98.2%
Congo	56	0	1	100%
France	57	0	0	100%
Ghana	57	0	0	100%
Indonesia	55	0	2	100%

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Italy	57	0	0	100%
Panama	57	0	0	100%
Peru	57	0	0	100%
Qatar	55	0	2	100%
Russia	52	1	4	98.1%
Slovak Republic	57	0	0	100%
South Africa	55	1	1	98.2%
United Kingdom	57	0	0	100%
Average				99.6%