

IV - SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five Permanent Members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the Security Council in 2000 was composed of Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, the Netherlands, Tunisia, and Ukraine. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year, and compares it with the previous 12 years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes	Presidential Statements
2000	167	52	50	0	41
1999	124	67	65	0	34
1998	116	73	73	0	38
1997	117	57	54	2	57
1996	114	59	57	1	49
1995	130	67	66	1	63
1994	160	78	77	0	82
1993	171	95	93	0	88
1992	129	74	74	0	94
1991	53	42	42	0	21
1990	69	40	37	2	14
1989	69	25	20	5	17
1988	55	26	20	6	8

In 2000, the count of 52 resolutions considered includes one decision.

The Security Council in 2000 was again heavily engaged in the international community's efforts to resolve conflicts. Much of the Council's attention was focused on Africa (24 resolutions), the Middle East (10 resolutions), and the former Yugoslavia (4 resolutions). The Council also adopted resolutions on Afghanistan, Cyprus, East Timor, and Georgia. Also notable was the Council's first ever adoption of a resolution on HIV/AIDS.

Council resolutions on peacekeeping are summarized in the following paragraphs. Each resolution is described in more detail later in this section.

AFRICA

Angola: The Council in April extended the mandate of the UN Office in Angola (UNOA) for six months, to October 15, 2000. Also in April, it acted to strengthen implementation of sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Burundi: The Council in January endorsed the Arusha summit's naming of former South Africa President Nelson Mandela as Facilitator of the Arusha peace process in December 1999.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: The Council in February extended the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the DROC (MONUC) to August 31, 2000. It expanded MONUC to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, and appropriate civilian support staff. It outlined a mandate, in cooperation with the Joint Military Commission, to monitor the cease-fire, develop a plan to implement the Lusaka agreement, and supervise the disengagement of forces. It also gave MONUC Chapter VII authorization to use force to protect its personnel as well as civilians in immediate danger of physical violence. In June the Council demanded that the armed forces of Uganda and Rwanda cease hostilities and withdraw from the country. It asked the Secretary General to keep arrangements for deployment of MONUC under review. In August the Council extended the mandate of MONUC for a brief period, to October 15, 2000, to allow time for diplomatic activities in support of the cease-fire and to give the Council time to reflect on the future mandate of MONUC. In October the Council extended the MONUC mandate to December 15, 2000, and in December extended the mandate again, to June 15, 2001.

Ethiopia/Eritrea: The Council on May 12 condemned the renewed fighting, demanded that the parties cease military action, and resolved to meet again within 72 hours to take steps to ensure compliance if hostilities continued. It imposed an arms embargo on both countries on May 17. It set a time limit of 12 months on the embargo—the first ever such time limit—and provided for its immediate termination should the parties conclude a definitive settlement of the conflict. The parties concluded a peace agreement in December, and the Council was considering whether to lift the arms embargo. In July the Council established the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), consisting of up to 100 military observers, until January 31, 2001. Its mandate was to verify the cessation of hostilities and to plan for a future peacekeeping operation. In September the Council authorized deployment of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, within UNMEE, until March 15, 2001, to monitor the cease-fire and the redeployment of forces. By January 2001, more than 3,500 troops had been deployed.

Sierra Leone: The Council in February extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for six months, to August 7, 2000. It also

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expanded UNAMSIL's mandate to provide security at key locations and at disarmament sites, to guard weapons collected from ex-combatants, to facilitate the free flow of people and goods, and to assist the law enforcement authorities of Sierra Leone. In May the Council responded to renewed fighting and the detention by rebel forces of up to 500 UNAMSIL troops by expanding the size of UNAMSIL to 13,000 and lifting the arms embargo for sale or supply of arms to countries assisting UNAMSIL and the Government of Sierra Leone. In July the Council called on all states to prohibit imports of non-certified diamonds from Sierra Leone. It also kept in place existing restrictions on travel by senior rebels and on shipment of arms to the rebels. In August the Council extended the mandate of UNAMSIL to September 8, 2000. It also restructured the mission to ensure its effectiveness and combat readiness by identifying a series of priority tasks critical to its success. Also in August, the Council asked the Secretary General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone to create an independent special court to try persons bearing the greatest responsibility for crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other serious violations of international law committed within the territory of Sierra Leone. On September 5, the Council extended UNAMSIL to September 20 to permit further discussion of a longer extension. On September 20 the Council extended UNAMSIL to December 31, 2000. It also provided for a review by October 31, following the planned visit by Council members to Sierra Leone in early October. The Council again in December extended the mandate of UNAMSIL, to March 31, 2001.

Western Sahara: The Council in February extended the mandate of the UN Mission for a Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO) to May 31, 2000, and supported the Secretary General's intention to ask his personal envoy, former U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, to explore with the parties the ways and means to resolve their dispute. In May the Council again extended the MINURSO mandate, to July 31, 2000, and asked the parties to make proposals to Mr. Baker on ways to implement the Settlement Plan and to explore all ways and means to resolve the dispute. In July the Council again extended the mandate, to October 31, 2000, and in October extended it to February 28, 2001.

EASTERN EUROPE

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Council in June authorized the countries participating in the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) to continue for another year (to June 21, 2001). It also extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which includes the International Police Task Force (IPTF), to June 21, 2001.

Croatia: The Council in January and July renewed the authorization of the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to monitor the demilitari-

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zation of the Prevlaka peninsula, first to July 15, 2000, and then to January 15, 2001.

Georgia: The Council in January and July renewed the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), first to July 31, 2000, and then to January 31, 2001.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan: The Council in December imposed additional sanctions on the Afghan faction known as the Taliban, including on arms and other military equipment, financial assets, and airline flights because that group continued to harbor terrorists, especially Usama bin Laden.

Cyprus: The Council in June and December extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), first to December 15, 2000, and then to June 15, 2001.

Iraq: The Council in March increased the funds permitted to purchase spare parts for the oil industry. In June the Council renewed the oil-for-food program for another six months, to December 9, and invited the Secretary General to appoint independent experts to assess the humanitarian situation in Iraq. In December the Council again renewed the oil-for-food program for six months, to June 6, 2001.

Middle East: The Council in January and in July extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), first to July 31, 2000, and then to January 31, 2001. At the July renewal, the Council endorsed deployment of UNIFIL and Lebanese armed forces into south Lebanon, from which Israeli forces had withdrawn. In May and November the Council extended the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights, first to November 30, 2000, and then to May 31, 2001. In October the Council deplored the “provocation” in Jerusalem on September 28 (the visit of opposition party leader Ariel Sharon to a shrine holy to both Muslims and Jews), and it condemned the subsequent acts of violence. In December the Council failed to adopt a resolution to establish an observer mission in the occupied territories. The draft resolution gained only eight votes, not the required minimum of nine.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

East Timor: The Council in September condemned the murder of three UN relief workers in West Timor by a militia-led mob. It demanded that the Government of Indonesia disarm and disband the militia, ensure the security of

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refugees and UN personnel, and bring those responsible for the attack to justice.

Tuvalu: The Council in February recommended that Tuvalu be admitted to UN membership.

OTHER ACTIONS

The Council recommended in February that Tuvalu be admitted to UN membership, and in October recommended admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In April the Council reaffirmed its strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of civilians in armed conflicts and expressed its readiness to consider appropriate steps when civilians are threatened or attacked. In June the Council rejected the request by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in the Council's discussion of the situation in the Balkans. In July the Council encouraged states to provide training to peacekeepers in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. In August the Council reaffirmed its strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of children in armed conflicts and urged parties to conflicts to protect and assist affected children. The Council in September adopted a declaration on maintenance of peace and security, affirming its determination to strengthen peacekeeping operations by instituting reforms in the operations and by putting them on a sounder financial basis. In October the Council urged UN member states to increase representation of women in decision-making institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. It also encouraged the Secretary General in his plan to increase the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes. In November the Council adopted the recommendations on reform of UN peacekeeping operations contained in the Brahimi Report, including the call for clear, credible, and achievable mandates, rapid deployment of forces, clear rules of engagement, and improved information gathering. In November the Council authorized election of additional judges for the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council in 2000 are listed and described below. They are organized by topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes/No/Abstain), with the U.S. vote indicated, and a summary description. The descriptions, which include key elements of the resolutions, are composed of excerpts from the resolution language; "Security Council" is the subject of the

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verbs. The U.S. position, giving the U.S. view and reasoning at the time the resolution was adopted, is in the paragraph following the description.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

S/Res/1290 February 17 14(US)-0-1

Recommends to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (China abstained.)

S/Res/1326 October 31 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1333 December 19 13(US)-0-2

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: demands that the Afghan faction known as the Taliban comply with Resolution 1267 (1999) and, in particular, cease providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other states; demands also that the Taliban comply with the Council's demand in paragraph 2 of Resolution 1267 that requires the Taliban to turn over Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted; decides that all states shall, from their territories or by their nationals, (a) prevent supply of arms and related materiel to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, (b) prevent provision of technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities, and (c) withdraw personnel advising the Taliban on military or related security matters; decides that all states shall (a) close all Taliban offices in their territories, (b) close all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories, and (c) freeze funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him; demands that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drug activities; decides that all states shall prevent sale or supply of chemical acetic anhydride to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control; and decides that all states are required to deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in, or over-fly their territories.

The United States welcomed the Council's adoption of this strong stand against terrorism and for the maintenance of international peace and security. In the U.S. view, the Taliban leadership would remain a threat to international

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peace and security as long as it continued to harbor terrorists, especially Usama bin Laden. The sanctions imposed in the resolution were targeted at the leadership of the Taliban and not at the Afghan people. They did not cut off trade. Trade in food and medicine would not be affected.

ANGOLA

S/Res/1294 April 13 15(US)-0-0

Endorses the decision of the Secretary General in his report of April 11 to extend the mandate of the UN Office in Angola (UNOA) to October 15, 2000.

The United States supported the creation of UNOA and its extension, believing that a continued UN presence in Angola could contribute to peace, reconciliation, human rights, and regional security.

S/Res/1295 April 18 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: stresses the obligation of all states to comply with the measures (sanctions) against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) contained in Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), and 1173 (1998); asks the Secretary General to establish a monitoring mechanism to investigate violations of these measures; invites states to consider convening conferences to develop proposals to stem the illicit flow of arms into Angola; encourages convening of a conference to devise a regime for curbing illegal supply of petroleum into areas controlled by UNITA; expresses concern that illicit trade in diamonds constitutes a principal source of funding for UNITA, and encourages states hosting diamond markets to impose penalties for possession of diamonds imported in contravention of the measures in Resolution 1173 (1998); encourages convening of a conference to explore strengthening implementation of the financial measures imposed against UNITA in Resolution 1173 (1998); emphasizes the importance of states' acting to prevent circumvention of the travel and representation measures in Resolution 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), and 1173 (1998); invites the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to consider strengthening air traffic control systems to detect illegal flights; and urges all states to enforce, strengthen, or enact legislation making it a criminal offense to violate the measures imposed by the Council against UNITA.

The United States favored adoption of this resolution on strengthening the implementation of sanctions against UNITA. The U.S. Government considered UNITA's unwillingness to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka agreement to be the primary cause of the crisis in Angola, and called for the full demilitarization of UNITA, full extension of government administration to all areas of Angola, and full demobilization of all armed UNITA personnel.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1305

June 21

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes the member states participating in the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) to continue this force—established in accordance with Resolution 1088 (1996)—for another period of 12 months; authorizes member states to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself; and decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which includes the International Police Task Force (IPTF), to June 21, 2001.

The United States supported this extension of the presence of forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina devoted to advancing a peaceful settlement. The United States expressed support for the Secretary General's special representative and praised him for laying out a pragmatic strategy for achieving the Council's goals in the country. (Russia abstained in protest of the exclusion of the former Yugoslavia from a conference in Brussels on the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords.)

BURUNDI

S/Res/1286

January 19

15(US)-0-0

Endorses and supports the designation by the Arusha summit meeting on December 1, 1999, of Nelson Mandela, the former President of South Africa, as the new Facilitator of the Arusha peace process; calls for increased efforts to build an internal political partnership; calls on all parties to cease hostilities; calls on all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need; calls for establishment of security guarantees for UN humanitarian agencies to resume field operations; and calls on neighboring states to take measures to halt cross-border insurgent activity, to halt the illicit flow of arms, and to ensure the neutrality, security, and civilian character of the refugee camps.

The United States, which supported the Arusha peace process, strongly supported this resolution and the appointment of Nelson Mandela as facilitator. The United States also called for immediate access to all camps by humanitarian and human rights workers.

CROATIA

S/Res/1285 January 13 15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with Resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995), until July 15, 2000; encourages the parties to implement confidence-building measures; and urges the parties to fulfill their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

The United States supported the renewal of UNMOP and encouraged implementation of confidence-building measures.

S/Res/1307 July 13 15(US)-0-0

Authorizes UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with Resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995), until January 15, 2001; notes with concern the lack of progress by the parties in devising means to develop confidence-building measures; urges the parties to fulfill their commitments to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka; and reiterates its call on the parties to put a comprehensive demining program in place.

The United States supported this resolution extending the mandate of UNMOP. The United States recognized the positive contribution that UNMOP was making in demilitarizing the border area, and it saw no indication that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) was ready to address concrete confidence-building measures that could help bring the need for the mission to an end.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1303 June 14 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to December 15, 2000.

The United States supported this short resolution that would not adversely impact the proximity talks between the parties.

S/Res/1331 December 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending June 15, 2001; and urges the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed June 15, 2000, on the operations of UNFICYP.

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The United States supported renewal of the UNFICYP mandate and the inclusion in the resolution of the paragraph urging the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions they imposed on UNFICYP.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DROC)

S/Res/1291

February 24

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to August 31, 2000; authorizes the expansion of MONUC to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, and appropriate civilian support staff in the areas of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support, and administrative support, and asks the Secretary General to recommend any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection; decides that deployment of personnel will be carried out as and if the Secretary General determines that MONUC personnel will be able to deploy to assigned locations and carry out their functions in conditions of adequate security and with assurances of cooperation from the parties; decides that MONUC, in cooperation with the Joint Military Commission (JMC), shall have a mandate to (a) monitor implementation of the cease-fire agreement, (b) maintain liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces, (c) develop an action plan for the overall implementation of the cease-fire agreement, (d) work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, (e) supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces, (f) monitor compliance with agreements on the supply of ammunition, weaponry, and other war-related material to the field, (g) facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, (h) cooperate with the Facilitator of the National Dialogue and provide him support and technical assistance, and (i) deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine problem; ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN Charter: decides that MONUC may take the necessary action to protect UN and co-located JMC personnel and facilities, ensure the freedom of movement and security of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence; expresses concern about the illicit flow of arms into the region; expresses concern about reports of illegal exploitation of natural resources in the DROC, in violation of the country's sovereignty; and reaffirms the importance of holding an international peace conference in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of all the governments of the region.

The United States strongly supported this resolution, and called on the parties to realize the opportunity for peace provided by the Lusaka agreement. The United States pointed to the joint structure of the JMC and MONUC as a necessary element in a structure for peace. Another key element for peace was

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disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration or resettlement, in which both the international community and the countries of the region had essential roles to play. The United States called for a halt to the support being given to armed groups, and for upholding Council resolutions imposing arms embargoes against rebel groups. The United States expressed the view that future deployments or phases of peacekeeping should be taken only based on the situation at the end of the previous phase, and that the next phase should not begin until the parties have accomplished specific objectives, including full observance of the Lusaka cease-fire, initiation of disengagement and redeployment, and substantial progress on the national dialogue.

S/Res/1304

June 16

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: calls on all parties to cease hostilities; reiterates condemnation of the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani in violation of the sovereignty of the DROC, and demands that these forces withdraw from the country; demands that all other foreign military presence and activity in the DROC be brought to an end; asks the Secretary General to keep under review arrangements for deployment of the personnel of MONUC; calls on all the Congolese parties to engage fully in the National Dialogue process; welcomes efforts made by the parties to engage in a dialogue on questions of disarmament, demobilization, resettlement, and reintegration of members of armed groups; condemns all massacres and other atrocities carried out in the DROC, and urges that an international investigation be carried out with a view to bringing to justice those responsible; and expresses the view that the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda should make reparations for the loss of life and the property damage they have inflicted on the population of Kisangani.

The United States, in supporting this resolution, pressed successfully for provisions to strengthen the Lusaka agreement (which established a sequence of steps leading to settlement of the conflict and to withdrawal of foreign troops), to avoid the appearance of taking sides in the conflict, to hold the parties responsible for implementing the terms of the agreement, and to lead to authorization of realistic action in the pursuit of achievable goals.

S/Res/1316

August 23

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend MONUC's mandate to October 15, 2000; emphasizes that this technical extension is designed to allow time for further diplomatic activities in support of the cease-fire agreement and for Council reflection on the future mandate of MONUC.

The United States introduced and supported this brief extension of the mandate of MONUC.

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S/Res/1323 October 13 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MONUC until December 15, 2000.

The United States supported this brief extension of the MONUC mandate, but the support was tempered by continued concern about the viability of international peacekeeping efforts in the DROC in light of the ongoing reluctance of the parties to implement the Lusaka agreement.

S/Res/1332 December 14 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MONUC to June 15, 2001; endorses the Secretary General's proposal to deploy, as soon as he considers that conditions will allow it, additional military observers in order to monitor and verify the parties' implementation of the cease-fire and disengagement plans; expresses readiness to support the Secretary General, as soon as he considers that conditions allow it, in the deployment of infantry units in support of the military observers; and asks the Secretary General to submit proposals concerning establishment of a permanent follow-up mechanism that could address the issues of full withdrawal of foreign forces, the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups, the security of the country's borders, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, the inter-Congolese dialogue, and regional economic reconstruction and cooperation.

The United States supported this renewal of the MONUC mandate. In the U.S. view, termination or suspension of the mandate could be construed as a signal for the resumption of wider hostilities. On the other hand, deployment of forces before creation of a reliable political framework would place peacekeepers at risk with only marginal chances of success.

EAST TIMOR

S/Res/1319 September 8 15(US)-0-0

Appalled by the brutal murder of three UN personnel killed September 6 by a militia-led mob, and condemning this outrageous act against unarmed international staff who were in West Timor to help the refugees: Insists that the Government of Indonesia take immediate steps to disarm and disband the militia, restore law and order in the affected areas in West Timor, ensure safety and security in the refugee camps and for humanitarian workers, and prevent cross-border incursions into East Timor; stresses that those responsible for the attacks on international personnel in West and East Timor must be brought to justice; calls on the Indonesian authorities to ensure the safe return of refugees who choose to return to East Timor; stresses that workers of the Office of the

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UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cannot return to West Timor until there is a credible security guarantee, including real progress toward disarming and disbanding the militias; and underlines that the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) should respond robustly to the militia threat in East Timor.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1297 May 12 15(US)-0-0

Strongly condemns the renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia; demands that both parties immediately cease all military action; demands the earliest possible reconvening of peace talks on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the Modalities and of the work conducted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as recorded in its Communique of May 5, 2000; resolves to meet again within 72 hours to take immediate steps to ensure compliance with this resolution if hostilities continue; endorses the Framework Agreement and the Modalities as the basis for the peaceful resolution of the dispute between the parties; and endorses the May 5 Communique, which records the achievement of the OAU-led negotiations up to that point.

The United States joined in support of this resolution, continuation of the peace process, and the efforts of the OAU and others.

S/Res/1298 May 17 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the continued fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia; demands that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force; demands that both parties withdraw their forces from military engagement and take no action that would aggravate tensions; demands the earliest possible reconvening of peace talks, under OAU auspices, on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the Modalities and the work of the OAU as recorded in its Communiqués of May 5; decides that all states shall prevent (a) sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia of arms and related materiel, and (b) any provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia of technical assistance or training related to such arms and materiel; decides to establish a committee of the Security Council to implement and monitor these measures; decides that these measures are established for 12 months and that, at the end of this period, the Council will decide whether the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia have complied with the provisions of this resolution, and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period; and decides that these measures shall be terminated immediately if the Secretary General reports that a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict has been concluded.

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The United States actively supported this imposition of an arms embargo on Ethiopia and Eritrea following their resumption of hostilities. However, the time limit placed on the sanctions was contrary to U.S. policy. This first ever adoption of a time limit reflected disenchantment in the Council and in the United Nations generally with the way sanctions have been implemented.

S/Res/1312

July 11

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) consisting of up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until January 31, 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation, with a mandate to (a) establish liaison with the parties, (b) visit the parties' military headquarters, (c) establish a mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities, (d) prepare for establishment of the military coordination commission provided for in the cessation of hostilities agreement, (e) and assist in planning for a future peacekeeping operation; welcomes the discussions between the UN and OAU secretariats on implementing the cessation of hostilities agreement; asks the parties to facilitate the deployment of mine action experts; stresses the importance of rapid delimitation and demarcation of the border between the parties; and asks the Secretary General to continue planning for a peacekeeping operation.

The United States welcomed the parties' agreement to cease hostilities and, with a view to assisting the parties to resolve their border dispute, participated actively in the drafting of this resolution and gave it strong support.

S/Res/1320

September 15

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, until March 15, 2001, with a mandate to (a) monitor the cessation of hostilities, (b) assist in ensuring the observance of security commitments agreed by the parties, (c) monitor the redeployment of Ethiopian troops from positions taken after February 6, 1999, (d) monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed, (e) monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that are to redeploy in order to remain at a distance of 25 kilometers from positions to which Ethiopian forces shall redeploy, (f) monitor the temporary security zone (TSZ) to assist in ensuring compliance with the agreement on cessation of hostilities, (g) chair the Military Coordination Commission (MCC) to be established by the United Nations and the OAU, (h) coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the TSZ and adjacent areas, and (i) coordinate UNMEE's activities with humanitarian and human rights activities of UN and other humanitarian and human rights organizations in the TSZ and adjacent areas; urges the parties to proceed immediately with demining; calls on the parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all those in need; emphasizes that

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the termination of the UN peacekeeping mission is linked with completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean border; and decides that the Council, in considering renewal of the UNMEE mandate, will take into account whether the parties have made adequate progress on delimiting the border and on concluding a comprehensive peace settlement.

The United States, in introducing this resolution, urged Ethiopia and Eritrea to develop a bilateral relationship based on the free flow of people, goods, and ideas, not on a militarized border. In the U.S. view, the role of the UN peacekeeping force was to calm tensions and create an enabling environment for the search for durable solutions. The force was designed to provide a catalyst for progress, not a justification for inaction on the political front.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1287

January 31

14(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) to July 31, 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force); supports the efforts of the Secretary General and his special representative, with the help of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and others, to achieve a comprehensive political settlement; reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes; reiterates the call for the parties to the conflict to deepen their commitment to the UN-led peace process; reiterates that the holding of self-styled elections and a referendum in Abkhazia, Georgia, was unacceptable and illegitimate; calls on the parties to enhance their efforts to implement confidence-building measures; and reaffirms the necessity of the parties to respect human rights.

The United States supported this six-month renewal of the UNOMIG mandate, and sought to place the focus on supporting the efforts of the Secretary General's new special representative to bring about a peace settlement. The United States also succeeded in including language in the preamble (of this and future resolutions on peacekeeping) encouraging UN efforts to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. (Jamaica was absent.)

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S/Res/1311

July 28

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the commitment of the parties to the conflict not to use force to resolve disputes; calls on the parties to implement confidence-building measures; reaffirms the unacceptability of demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions; deplores the development of criminal activities in the conflict zone and calls on the two sides to cooperate in the fight against crime; demands that both sides observe the 1994 agreement on a cease-fire and separation of forces; and decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG to January 31, 2001, subject to review by the Council in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or presence of the CIS peace-keeping force.

The United States again supported renewal of the mandate of UNOMIG, which is an important factor in maintaining stability in the conflict area and reinforcing international support for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

IRAQ

S/Res/1293

March 31

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides, pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 29 of Resolution 1284 (1999) that from the funds in the escrow account produced pursuant to Resolutions 1242 (1999) and 1281 (1999) up to a total of \$600 million may be used for contracts (for oil spare parts) approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of Resolution 1175 (1998).

The United States drafted and introduced this resolution to increase the allocation of funds derived from Iraqi oil sales for use in purchasing spare parts for the oil industry. This positive approach to implementation of Resolution 1284 (on monitoring and verification of Iraq's disarmament of weapons of mass destruction) was in contrast to Iraq's refusal to accept the resolution at all.

S/Res/1302

June 8

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to renew the oil-for-food program (see Resolution 986 of 1995 and 1284 of 1999) for a new period of 180 days from June 9; expands the sectors for which the sanctions committee will develop pre-approved lists of goods to include water and sanitation equipment; decides that up to \$600 million may be used from the escrow account for sale to Iraq of oil spare parts; and invites the Secretary General to appoint independent experts to prepare a report on the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

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The United States supported renewal of the oil-for-food program, but did not expect that the requested report on the humanitarian situation would serve to improve that situation, preferring instead that the Council focus on improving the implementation of Resolution 1284 (1999).

S/Res/1330 December 5 15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to renew the oil-for-food program for a new period of 180 days from December 6, 2000.

The United States supported this renewal of the Council's effort to improve the humanitarian situation of the Iraqi people. It was the U.S. view that the oil-for-food program was meeting the needs of the Iraqi people, while denying the Baghdad regime access to funds it would need to further repress the citizens of Iraq and threaten its neighbors. This resolution made some improvements in the oil-for-food program, but the most effective change, in the U.S. view, would be for the Government of Iraq to stop its obstruction and implement the humanitarian sections of Resolution 1284.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1288 January 31 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend for six months the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), to July 31, 2000.

S/Res/1300 May 31 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another six months, to November 30, 2000.

The United States again supported renewal of the mandate of UNDOF. It also supported inclusion in the preamble of the resolution a paragraph encouraging efforts to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.

S/Res/1310 July 27 15(US)-0-0

Endorses the understanding mentioned in the Secretary General's report of July 20, 2000, that UNIFIL will deploy and function fully throughout its area of operations and that the Government of Lebanon will strengthen its presence in this area (i.e., in southern Lebanon, on the border with Israel) by deploying additional troops and internal security forces; decides, in this context, to extend the mandate of UNIFIL to January 31, 2001; and calls on the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority and presence in the

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south, and in particular to proceed with a significant deployment of the Lebanese armed forces as soon as possible.

The United States supported adoption of this resolution extending the UNIFIL mandate for another six months. It welcomed Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon, a historic event in the region. It endorsed UNIFIL's intention to deploy its forces in the south. It urged all parties to exercise restraint, respect the line of withdrawal established by the United Nations, and facilitate the movement of UNIFIL into the south. And it emphasized the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon to ensure security and stability in the area.

S/Res/1322 October 7 14-0-1(US)

Deplores the provocation carried out at Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem on September 28, 2000, and the subsequent violence there and at other Holy Places, as well as in other areas throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; condemns acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinians, resulting in injury and loss of human life; calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to protection of civilians in time of war; calls for the immediate cessation of violence, for steps to ensure that new provocative actions are avoided, and that the situation return to normal in a way that promotes the prospects for the Middle East peace process; stresses the importance of establishing a mechanism for a speedy and objective inquiry into the events of the past few days with the aim of preventing their repetition; and calls for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process.

The United States abstained on this resolution because it was not balanced and fair, and it would not help to calm the situation. The U.S. role as an honest and effective broker in the pursuit of Arab-Israeli peace requires maintaining the full confidence of both sides. For that reason, the United States could not support positions that were likely to be perceived as unbalanced by one side or the other or were likely to exacerbate rather than ameliorate tensions.

S/Res/1328 November 27 15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, to May 31, 2001.

Not Adopted December 18 8-0-7(US)

A draft Palestinian resolution expressed a determination to establish an observer mission in the territories occupied by Israel. It failed to gain the nine votes required as the minimum for passage. Voting in favor of the resolution

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were Bangladesh, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, and Tunisia—all co-sponsors in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)—and Ukraine and China. The United States was joined in abstaining by the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Argentina, Canada, and the Netherlands.

The United States considered the draft resolution ill-timed and inappropriate, would not have advanced the cause of peace, and did not have the consent of the parties. It was the U.S. view that a renewal of negotiations between the parties was the best course of action. Had there been enough votes to adopt the resolution, the United States would have cast a veto.

SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1289

February 7

15(US)-0-0

Decides that the military component of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) shall be expanded to a maximum of 11,100 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed; ACTING UNDER CHAPTER VII of the UN Charter: decides that the mandate of UNAMSIL shall be revised to include: (a) provide security at key locations and government buildings, (b) facilitate the free flow of people, goods, and humanitarian assistance, (c) provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program, (d) assist Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities, and (e) guard weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and assist in their disposal and destruction; decides that the mandate of UNAMSIL, as revised, shall be extended for six months, to August 7, 2000; authorizes increases in the civil affairs, civilian police, administrative, and technical personnel of UNAMSIL as proposed by the Secretary General in his report of January 11; and stresses the importance of a smooth transition between the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States and UNAMSIL.

The United States supported the expansion of UNAMSIL, but expressed concern about reports that former rebels were intimidating and disarming UNAMSIL peacekeepers already in Sierra Leone. The United States has continued to seek to build a durable peace in Sierra Leone, including establishment of a climate of respect for human rights and the democratic process.

S/Res/1299

May 19

15(US)-0-0

Decides that the military component of UNAMSIL shall be expanded to a maximum of 13,000 military personnel, including the 260 military observers

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already deployed; and decides, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, that the restrictions (arms embargo) set out in paragraph 2 of Resolution 1171 (1998) do not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related materiel for the use in Sierra Leone of member states cooperating with UNAMSIL and the Government of Sierra Leone.

The United States supported this expansion of UNAMSIL and promised logistical assistance to move the additional troops to Sierra Leone. Unless the peace process could be put back on track, a ruthless rebellion would resume, the conflict could spill over into neighboring states and threaten stability throughout West Africa, and UN member states could become reluctant to support UN peacekeeping in Africa. The U.S. Government said that the blame for the renewed fighting lay with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and its leader, Foday Sankoh, for their violations of commitments undertaken in the Lome Peace Agreement. It called on the RUF to release all detainees, cease military operations, comply with its commitments under the Lome Agreement, and respect all norms of international human rights and humanitarian law.

S/Res/1306

July 5

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that all states shall prohibit the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone; asks the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure that an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds is in operation in Sierra Leone; decides that this import prohibition shall be established for an initial period of 18 months; encourages representatives of the diamond industry to work with the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations to develop methods and working practices to facilitate implementation of this resolution; and reminds states of their obligation to implement measures imposed by Resolution 1171 (1998) (restrictions to prohibit travel by senior RUF officials and to prevent the shipment of arms and war materiel to the rebels).

The U.S. Government supported this resolution in order to break the cycle of diamonds-for-arms trading by the RUF rebels. The United States underscored the close link between illicit trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and the perpetuation of the conflict by the RUF rebels. However, the United States expressed opposition to the time-limit on sanctions, noting that this undermined the incentive of sanctioned states or entities to comply. (Mali abstained, objecting to specific references to Liberia's reported complicity in diamonds-for-arms trading in the region.)

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S/Res/1313

August 4

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL to September 8, 2000; considers that the widespread and serious violations of the Lome Peace Agreement by the RUF since early May 2000 constitute a breakdown of the prior generally permissive environment, that until security conditions have been established allowing progress toward the peaceful resolution of the conflict there will continue to be a threat to UNAMSIL and the state of Sierra Leone, and that in order to counter that threat, the structure, capability, resources, and mandate of UNAMSIL require strengthening; expresses the intention to strengthen the mandate of UNAMSIL with the following tasks: (a) to maintain the security of Lungi and Freetown peninsulas and their approach routes, (b) to deter and counter the RUF threat by responding robustly to any hostile actions, (c) to deploy progressively to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to extend state authority, restore law and order, and stabilize the situation throughout the country, (d) to patrol main access routes to the capital in order to dominate ground, ensure freedom of movement, and facilitate provision of humanitarian assistance, and (e) to assist in promotion of the political process leading to disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration; considers that UNAMSIL's military component should be reinforced; and recognizes that the RUF offensive against UNAMSIL since May revealed serious weaknesses in the mission's structure and resources, and asks the Secretary General to take steps to improve the performance and capacity of the mission.

The United States supported this resolution as an important step toward resolving the conflict in Sierra Leone. In it the Council recognized that UNAMSIL's tasks and policy objectives had to be defined before deciding on troop levels and resources. By identifying a series of priority tasks critical to UNAMSIL's success, as well as calling for the strengthening and restructuring of the force to improve its combat effectiveness, the Council took the historic step of insisting on task-driven planning. It was a step toward more effective peacekeeping. The United States was of the view that the RUF's aggressive activities were a serious violation of the Lome Peace Agreement and served to strengthen U.S. determination to support the democratically elected government of President Kabbah and to improve the ability of UNAMSIL to help that government establish full control over the territory of Sierra Leone.

S/Res/1315

August 14

15(US)-0-0

Asks the Secretary General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone to create an independent special court; recommends that the subject matter jurisdiction of the special court should include crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other serious violations of international law; and recommends that the special court have personal jurisdiction over persons

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who bear the greatest responsibility for the commission of such crimes, including those leaders who, in committing such crimes, have threatened the peace process in Sierra Leone.

The United States introduced this resolution to create a special court for Sierra Leone, viewing creation of the court as an important step toward truth, reconciliation, and justice in the country.

S/Res/1317 September 5 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL to September 20, 2000.

The United States supported this resolution, which would provide more time for consideration of the planned six-month extension of UNAMSIL.

S/Res/1321 September 20 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL to December 31, 2000; and decides to review the situation in Sierra Leone no later than October 31, 2000.

The United States supported this technical roll-over to December 31 and the review by October 31. A review set for October 31 would give the Council time to reflect on the visit of Council members to Sierra Leone scheduled for early October, and extension to December 31 would permit U.S. payment of its contribution to the operation.

S/Res/1334 December 22 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL to March 31, 2001; takes note of the cease-fire agreement reached on November 10, 2000, by the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF; expresses concern about the failure of the RUF fully to meet their obligations under the agreement; calls on the RUF to give a more convincing demonstration of commitment to the cease-fire and the peace process; and expresses the intention to respond promptly to any additional recommendations made by the Secretary General on the force strength and tasks of UNAMSIL.

The United States supported this extension of the UNAMSIL mandate at current force levels.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1292 February 29 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for a Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO) to May 31, 2000; and supports the intention of the Secretary General to ask his personal envoy to consult the parties and to explore ways and means to achieve a resolution of their dispute.

The United States supported this three-month renewal of MINURSO, and opposed any increase in its staff. The United States also supported a broad mandate for the Secretary General's personal envoy, former U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, to negotiate with the parties.

S/Res/1301 May 31 12(US)-1-2

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to July 31, 2000, with the expectation that the parties will offer the Secretary General's personal envoy specific and concrete proposals that can be agreed to in order to resolve the problems relating to the implementation of the Settlement Plan and explore all ways and means to achieve an early, durable, and agreed resolution of their dispute over Western Sahara. (Namibia opposed; Jamaica and Mali abstained.)

The United States, as coordinator of the "Friends of the Western Sahara" group (United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and Spain), introduced this resolution. The United States supported the Secretary General's efforts to find a solution to the dispute and supported his proposed length of extension of the mandate as well as his explanation for it. In the U.S. view, the Secretary General and his personal envoy should have full leeway and authority to work with the parties, as the Council had unanimously agreed in 1997 and in February 2000. Namibia objected to recommendations in the Secretary General's report that left open the possibility of resolving the dispute other than on the basis of the Settlement Plan for a referendum. Jamaica abstained because of the implication in the resolution that the Settlement Plan could be jettisoned, and that the Secretary General and his personal envoy, not the Council, could decide whether the Settlement Plan could be implemented. Mali objected to a procedure that seemed to be a hindrance to progress.

S/Res/1309 July 25 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to October 31, 2000, with the expectation that the parties will meet in direct talks under the auspices of the Secretary General's personal envoy to try to resolve the problems relating to implementation of the Settlement Plan and to try to agree on a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara.

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The United States supported this extension of the mandate and hoped its unanimous adoption, in contrast to the divided vote on the resolution in May, would strengthen the hand of personal envoy James Baker in his future meetings with the parties.

S/Res/1324 October 30 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to February 28, 2001, with the expectation that the parties will continue to try to resolve the problems relating to the implementation of the Settlement Plan and try to agree on a mutually acceptable solution to their dispute over Western Sahara.

The U.S. Government introduced this resolution on behalf of the Friends of Western Sahara (United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France, and Spain). It is a roll-over of Resolution 1309 and provides the Secretary General's personal envoy, James Baker, with sufficient flexibility to pursue his effort to achieve a political solution to the Western Sahara problem.

YUGOSLAVIA

See Resolution 1329 in OTHER ACTIONS below about creation of a pool of judges for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. See also Resolution 1326 in ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS above for admission of Yugoslavia to UN membership.

OTHER ACTIONS

S/Res/1296 April 19 15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms strong condemnation of the **deliberate targeting of civilians** in situations of armed conflict (see Resolution 1265 of 1999); notes that deliberate targeting of civilians and violations of humanitarian and human rights law in armed conflicts may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, in this regard, reaffirms readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps; affirms willingness to consider establishment, in appropriate circumstances, of preventive missions; underlines the importance of safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflicts; reaffirms the importance of addressing the protection and assistance needs of civilians in the mandates of peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace-building operations; affirms the intention to ensure that peacekeeping missions are given suitable mandates and adequate resources to protect civilians, including by strengthening UN ability to plan and rapidly deploy peacekeeping personnel, civilian police, civil administrators, and

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humanitarian personnel, utilizing stand-by arrangements as appropriate; and expresses willingness to adopt appropriate steps to help create a secure environment for civilians endangered by conflicts.

The United States supported this resolution, noted the need for prevention of armed conflicts, and stressed the necessity of ensuring that UN personnel are made fully aware of the rules of international humanitarian law and of the special protection needs of the most vulnerable groups. The United States also underlined the need for cooperation of the national authorities in areas of conflict because the international community alone cannot adequately protect civilians at risk.

Decision

June 23

4-7(US)-4

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (**FRY**) asked to **participate in the Council's discussion** of the situation in the Balkans. Council rules permit it to invite UN members whose interests are especially affected to participate in Council discussions, without a vote. The United States asked for a vote on the FRY's request to participate. China, Namibia, Russia, and Ukraine voted for FRY participation. Six countries joined the United States in opposition: Bangladesh, Canada, France, Malaysia, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Abstaining were Argentina, Jamaica, Mali, and Tunisia. The request to participate was not approved, having failed to obtain the required number of votes. Following the change of government, the FRY applied for and was granted admission to the United Nations in October (see section above on ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS) and was permitted to speak in Council discussions in November.

The United States objected to participation by the FRY in Council discussions. The FRY's senior leadership was under indictment for war crimes. Its participation would flout these indictments and undermine the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which had issued the indictments. Also, FRY participation would set the Council on a dangerous moral and legal course that would send the wrong message about what the Council was trying to do and would undermine the seriousness of the gathering. In the U.S. view, the Council could not permit participation by the FRY regime, which was continuing its repressive tactics at home and its policies of nationalist extremism abroad, and which helped fuel four Balkan wars over the past decade. It would have been inappropriate to allow a representative of that regime to use the Council to support the very policies that forced the United Nations to intervene.

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S/Res/1308

July 17

15(US)-0-0

Encourages states to develop strategies for **HIV/AIDS** education, prevention, voluntary and confidential testing and counselling, and treatment of their personnel, as a part of their preparation for their participation in peacekeeping operations; and asks the Secretary General to take further steps to provide training for peacekeeping personnel on preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and to continue the further development of pre-deployment orientation and ongoing training for all peacekeeping personnel on these issues;

The United States, recognizing that the HIV/AIDS crisis is a threat not only in a health sense but also to the prosperity and the security of the world, introduced this resolution, the first ever in the Council on a health issue. The aim was to galvanize international action to meet this common threat. It was a U.S. concern that peacekeepers, who have been performing admirably, could, without proper training, be spreading AIDS inadvertently.

S/Res/1314

August 11

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms condemnation of **deliberate targeting of children** in situations of armed conflict; urges all parties to armed conflict to respect international law applicable to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict; urges parties to armed conflict to provide protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, the majority of whom are women and children; calls on parties to armed conflict to ensure access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of humanitarian aid to all children affected by armed conflict; notes that deliberate targeting of civilian populations, including children, may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and reaffirms readiness to consider such situations and adopt appropriate steps; asks parties to armed conflict to include provisions for protection of children in peace negotiations; underlines the importance of considering the special needs and particular vulnerabilities of girls affected by armed conflict, including those sexually exploited and used as combatants; and urges regional and sub-regional organizations to take further initiatives for the protection of children.

The United States gave strong support to this resolution, pointing to the disintegration of ethical norms that has permitted targeting of civilians and combatants without distinction, thereby leading to the most horrendous of atrocities, including the use of children in armed conflict.

S/Res/1318

September 7

15(US)-0-0

Decides to adopt the annexed **declaration on** ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the **maintenance of international peace and security**, particularly in Africa. In the annex, the Council affirms its determination to strengthen UN peacekeeping operations by adopting clearly defined, credi-

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ble, achievable, and appropriate mandates, providing effective measures for the security of UN personnel, taking steps to obtain trained and properly equipped personnel, upgrading UN capacity for planning and deploying peacekeeping operations, and providing for a sounder foundation for financing these operations; stresses the importance of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants; calls for effective international action to prevent the illegal flow of small arms into areas of conflict; decides to take resolute action in areas where illegal exploitation and trafficking of high-value commodities contributes to continuation of conflict; determines to continue to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in all operations; and underlines that the ultimate responsibility for resolving disputes and conflicts lies with the parties themselves and that peacekeeping operations aimed at helping to implement a peace accord can succeed only to the extent there is a genuine and lasting commitment to peace by all parties concerned.

The United States was strongly supportive of this resolution on reform of peacekeeping operations, the need for a sounder foundation for financing peacekeeping operations, and the focus on prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

S/Res/1325

October 31

15(US)-0-0

Urges member states to ensure **increased representation of women** at all decision-making levels in national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict; encourages the Secretary General to implement his strategic plan of action for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes; urges the Secretary General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf; urges the Secretary General to expand the role and contribution of women in UN field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, and human rights and humanitarian personnel; and expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations.

The United States, noting that women are an under-utilized positive force for peace, supported this resolution and its call for increased participation of women in matters pertaining to international peace and security. The United States also called on UN member states to increase the number of women ambassadors to the United Nations, underscored the importance of rising above the current token representations of women, but noted also that measures to empower women should not disadvantage men.

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S/Res/1327

November 13

15(US)-0-0

Adopts the decisions and recommendations (on planning for, deployment of, and **reform of UN peacekeeping operations**) contained in the annex to this resolution. In the annex, the Council resolves to give peacekeeping operations clear, credible, and achievable mandates; undertakes to ensure that the mandated tasks of peacekeeping operations are appropriate to the situation on the ground, including such factors as the prospects for success; emphasizes that the rules of engagement should clearly set out the circumstances in which force may be used to protect mission personnel; stresses the need to improve the information gathering and analysis capacity of the Secretariat, with a view to improving the quality of advice to the Secretary General and the Council; stresses the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy a peacekeeping operation rapidly upon the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution establishing its mandate; emphasizes the need for the Secretariat to provide the leadership of a peacekeeping operation with strategic guidance and plans for anticipating and overcoming any challenges to the implementation of a mandate; and emphasizes that the biggest deterrent to violent conflict is addressing the root causes of conflict, including through the promotion of sustainable development and a democratic society based on a strong rule of law and civic institutions, including adherence to all human rights.

The United States strongly supported the adoption, in this resolution, of the peacekeeping reforms recommended in the report prepared by a special panel headed by former Algerian Foreign Minister Lakdar Brahimi. The United States welcomed the emphasis on clear, credible, and achievable mandates appropriate to the situation on the ground and to the availability of resources. The United States also welcomed the call for augmented consultations between the Security Council and troop contributing countries, as well as the determination that mandates be based on frank, accurate, and detailed advice. The resolution also gave concrete meaning to the aspiration for rapid deployment by calling on all relevant parties to strive toward meeting specific time-lines and by welcoming the Brahimi proposals on improving the UN capacity for rapid deployment of peacekeepers, including through the standby arrangements system.

S/Res/1329

November 30

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to **establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to enlarge the membership of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda**; decides that two additional judges shall be elected as soon as possible as judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and that, upon completion of the elections, two judges will be assigned to the Appeals Cham-

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bers of the International Tribunals; and asks the Secretary General to arrange for the election of 27 *ad litem* judges as soon as possible.

The United States praised the Tribunals' successes and, believing that the pursuit of justice is a fundamental pillar of the Council's peacekeeping mandate, supported election of additional judges to help clear a very busy docket. In the U.S. view, the process of healing and reconciliation in the Balkans could be completed only through justice for the victims of the brutal wars there. The United States also supported the election of additional judges to facilitate the work of the Rwanda tribunal.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 51 resolutions and one decision introduced in 2000. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are indicated by number in parentheses. There were no vetoes. A resolution to establish a UN observer mission in Palestine received only eight affirmative votes, and so was not adopted; the United States and six others abstained. A decision to allow the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) to participate in a Council discussion of the Balkans received only four votes and was not adopted. The United States and six others voted No, and four countries abstained. Namibia voted against renewal of the UN mission in Western Sahara. Of the 50 resolutions adopted, 43 were by unanimous vote and one without a vote (by acclamation). The United States abstained on one Middle East resolution critical of Israeli actions.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	49	1*	2 (1322, Palestine**)
Argentina	50	0	2 (*, Palestine)
Bangladesh	51	1*	0
Canada	50	1*	1 (Palestine)
China	50	0	2 (1290, 1333)
France	50	1*	1 (Palestine)
Jamaica***	49	0	2 (1301, *)
Malaysia	50	1*	1 (1333)
Mali	49	0	3 (1301, 1306, *)
Namibia	51	1 (1301)	0
Netherlands	50	1*	1 (Palestine)
Russia	50	0	2 (1305, Palestine)
Tunisia	51	0	1 (*)
Ukraine	52	0	0
United Kingdom	50	1*	1 (Palestine)

* Decision to allow FRY to participate in Council discussion: not adopted.

** Resolution to establish UN observer mission in Palestine; not adopted.

*** Jamaica was absent for vote on Resolution 1287.

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In the following table, Security Council votes are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes for the General Assembly in this report, and voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Council members are ranked by coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes, and alphabetically when the number of votes is the same. Because abstentions reduce the number of identical votes, they lower the rank order of those countries that abstain. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Bangladesh	50	0	0	100%
Canada	50	0	0	100%
France	50	0	0	100%
Netherlands	50	0	0	100%
United Kingdom	50	0	0	100%
Argentina	49	0	1	100%
Malaysia	49	0	1	100%
Tunisia	49	0	1	100%
Jamaica	47	0	2	100%
Mali	47	0	3	100%
Ukraine	49	1	0	98.0%
Russia	48	1	1	98.0%
China	47	1	2	97.9%
Namibia	48	2	0	96.0%
Average	48.8	0.4	0.8	99.3%

