

# Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council

1 August 2005 – 31 July 2006

Security Council  
Official Records



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## NOTE

The present volume of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council on substantive questions during the period from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out in parts I and II, under general headings indicating the questions under consideration. In each part, the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council during the period under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without a vote.

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## Membership of the Security Council in 2005 and 2006

In 2005 and 2006, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

### 2005

Algeria  
Argentina  
Benin  
Brazil  
China  
Denmark  
France  
Greece  
Japan  
Philippines  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United Republic of Tanzania  
United States of America

### 2006

Argentina  
China  
Congo  
Denmark  
France  
Ghana  
Greece  
Japan  
Peru  
Qatar  
Russian Federation  
Slovakia  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United Republic of Tanzania  
United States of America





## **Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Security Council from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006**

### ***Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security***

#### **REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SUDAN<sup>1</sup>**

##### **Decisions**

At its 5245th meeting, on 2 August 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>2</sup>

"The Security Council expresses its profound regret over the death of the First Vice-President of the Sudan Mr. John Garang de Mabior in a helicopter crash on 30 July 2005. The Council offers its deepest sympathy and condolences to the family of Mr. Garang and to the people and Government of the Sudan.

"This is a time for the world community to come together to support Mr. Garang's vision of a united and peaceful Sudan. The Council commends the perseverance and commitment which the parties in the Sudan demonstrated in achieving the Comprehensive Peace Agreement<sup>3</sup> and the promise of a new future. Over the last few years, Mr. Garang's courageous efforts were instrumental in ending the over 21-year civil war that cost the lives of millions of Sudanese. His leadership offered hope for democracy and peace for all people of the Sudan.

"The Council calls upon all Sudanese to honour his memory by restoring peace and calm throughout the Sudan. The Council trusts that, despite the sudden death of Mr. Garang, the people of the Sudan remain united and continue to work for the consolidation of peace in the country by implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, for which Mr. Garang worked unstintingly.

"The Council stresses that the death of Mr. Garang should not deter the struggle of the Sudanese people for justice and dignity, and encourages the people of the Sudan to refrain from violence and maintain peace in the midst of mourning.

"The Council reiterates its determination to assist the Sudanese people in their efforts to promote national reconciliation, resolve the conflict in Darfur and restore peace and stability throughout the country, and to build a prosperous and united Sudan.

"The Council looks to the international community to continue its support for the people of the Sudan to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, to resolve the humanitarian crisis in Darfur, and to proceed with the reconstruction and rehabilitation process."

At its 5269th meeting, on 23 September 2005, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

"Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (S/2005/579)".

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<sup>1</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>2</sup> S/PRST/2005/38.

<sup>3</sup> S/2005/78, annex.

**Resolution 1627 (2005)  
of 23 September 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1590 (2005) of 24 March 2005, and the statements by its President concerning the Sudan,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan,

*Reiterating its expression of sympathy and condolences* on the death of First Vice-President John Garang de Mabior on 30 July 2005, and commending the Government of the Sudan and First Vice-President Salva Kiir Mayardit for continued efforts for the consolidation of peace in the Sudan,

*Welcoming* implementation by the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005,<sup>3</sup> and in particular welcoming the formation of the Government of National Unity as a significant and historic step towards lasting peace in the Sudan,

*Urging* the parties to meet their outstanding commitments under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including, as a priority, the establishment of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission,

*Determining* that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Acknowledging* the commitments by troop-contributing countries in support of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, and encouraging deployment in order for the Mission to support timely implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan until 24 March 2006, with the intention to renew it for further periods;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every three months on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, including its work to reinforce the efforts of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to foster peace in Darfur;
3. *Urges* troop-contributing countries to review carefully the letter dated 24 March 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly<sup>4</sup> and to take appropriate action to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel in the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, including predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such misconduct involving their personnel;
4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5269th meeting.*

**Decisions**

At its 5277th meeting, on 13 October 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> A/59/710.

<sup>5</sup> S/PRST/2005/48.

“The Security Council expresses its grave concern at recent reports of an upsurge of violence in Darfur by all sides and insists that all parties strictly abide by the demands and commitments made in the N’jamena ceasefire agreement of 8 April 2004, the resolutions of the Council and the Abuja Protocols. The Council strongly condemns the attack of 8 October 2005 reportedly by the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army on personnel of the African Union Mission in the Sudan in Darfur, which killed four Nigerian peacekeepers and two civilian contractors and wounded three others near Menawasha, and the attack of 9 October 2005 reportedly by the Justice and Equality Movement in Tine in Northern Darfur, which resulted in the ambush and detention of approximately 35 Mission personnel. The Council extends its deepest condolences to the families of those killed.

“The Council also condemns the attack of 25 September 2005 in Modaina, Chad, by armed groups coming from the Sudan, which killed 75 people, the majority of them civilians. The Council joins with the African Union in expressing particular outrage at the attack of 19 September 2005 by Darfur rebels against the town of Sheiara, the attack by Janjaweed militias on the camp for displaced persons at Aro Sharow on 28 September 2005, during which 29 people were killed and many more wounded, and the attack on the village of Tawilla by Sudanese government forces on 29 September 2005.

“The Council expresses its deep concern at the humanitarian impact that these developments cause and at the restrictions imposed on humanitarian operations in Darfur. The Council insists that restrictions end immediately and strongly urges all parties to ensure unhindered humanitarian access in Darfur.

“The Council also expresses its concern that in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 September 2005<sup>6</sup> it was stated that there had been ‘no visible effort by the Government [of the Sudan] to disarm the militia or hold them to account in accordance with past agreements and Security Council resolutions [...]. The SLM/A [Sudan Liberation Movement/Army] and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) are also failing to abide by the commitments made under past agreements and are doing far too little to control their men under arms.’ The Council recalls the obligation undertaken by the Government of the Sudan to disarm and control militias. It demands that the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Government of the Sudan immediately cease violence, comply with the N’jamena ceasefire agreement, end impediments to the peace process and cooperate fully with the African Union Mission in the Sudan. The Council again emphasizes the need to bring to justice those who perpetrate violence.

“The Council recalls the provisions of its resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan. It urges the African Union to share the results of its investigations into recent attacks with the Council for possible referral to the Sudan sanctions committee in order to assist in the implementation of the provisions of the relevant Council resolutions.

“The Council expresses its unequivocal support for the African Union Mission in the Sudan, and recalls that the Government of the Sudan and Darfur rebel movements have to take the necessary steps to facilitate the deployment and effectiveness of the Mission.

“The Council remains firmly committed to the cause of peace in all of the Sudan, including through the Abuja talks and through full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.<sup>3</sup> It encourages the Government of National Unity and the Darfur rebels to engage in the search for a solution to the Darfur conflict. It urges all parties to make rapid progress at the Abuja talks to conclude a peace agreement without further delay.”

At its 5321st meeting, on 13 December 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

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<sup>6</sup> S/2005/592.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Luis Moreno-Ocampo, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

At its 5322nd meeting, held in private on 13 December 2005, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5322nd meeting, held in private on 13 December 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan’.

“In accordance with the decision taken at the 5321st meeting, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Luis Moreno-Ocampo, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

“The members of the Council and Mr. Moreno-Ocampo had an exchange of views after the briefing.”

At its 5342nd meeting, on 21 December 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

**Resolution 1651 (2005)  
of 21 December 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions concerning the situation in the Sudan, in particular resolutions 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004 and 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005, and the statements by its President concerning the Sudan,

*Stressing its firm commitment* to the cause of peace throughout the Sudan, including through the African Union-led inter-Sudanese peace talks in Abuja (“Abuja Talks”), full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement,<sup>3</sup> and an end to the violence and atrocities in Darfur,

*Urging* all parties to the Abuja Talks to reach without further delay an agreement that will establish a basis for peace, reconciliation, stability and justice in the Sudan,

*Recalling* the midterm briefing of 7 October 2005 by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005), and anticipating the receipt of its final report,

*Emphasizing* the need to respect the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,<sup>7</sup> as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

*Determining* that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) until 29 March 2006, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures;

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<sup>7</sup> General Assembly resolution 22 A (I).

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to report and make recommendations to the Security Council, through the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005), prior to the termination of its mandate, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraphs 3, 6 and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005);

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5342nd meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At the 5342nd meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1651 (2005), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>8</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the commencement in Abuja of the seventh round of the African Union-led inter-Sudanese peace talks on Darfur, and expresses its appreciation to the African Union, the international community and the other donors.

“The Council is encouraged by the active participation of representatives from all invited groups of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army and the Justice and Equality Movement, as well as members of the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement, as part of the Government of National Unity, and urges their continued cooperation with the African Union Mission in the Sudan and with the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.

“The Council calls upon all parties to the conflict to fulfil their commitments to conclude a just and full peace accord without further delay. The Council demands that all parties refrain from violence and put an end to atrocities on the ground, especially those committed against civilians, including women and children, humanitarian workers and international peacekeepers.

“The Council recalls the demands on the Government of the Sudan and the rebel forces, as well as other armed groups, to respect fully their commitments referred to in its recent resolutions. The Council demands, in particular, that the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Government of the Sudan immediately cease violence, comply with the N’djama ceasefire agreement, end impediments to the peace process and cooperate fully with the African Union Mission in the Sudan, and that the Government of the Sudan disarm and control militias. It further demands that those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law be brought to justice without delay.

“The Council recalls its concern that the persisting violence in Darfur might further negatively affect the region, in particular the security of Chad. It firmly condemns, in this context, recent attacks perpetrated by armed elements within Chad and in particular the attack of 18 December 2005 on positions of the Chadian national army in the town of Adré, and supports efforts to reduce tensions on the border.

“The Council reaffirms its determination to make full use of existing measures under its relevant resolutions on the Sudan, including holding accountable those responsible for violence and violations of the arms embargo, and those who impede the peace process.

“The Council expresses its gratitude to the African Union and its Mission in the Sudan for the positive role that its forces have played in reducing violence and promoting the restoration of order in Darfur.

“The Council also appeals to donors to continue both to support the crucial work of the African Union Mission in the Sudan in stemming the violence in this suffering region and to

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<sup>8</sup> S/PRST/2005/67.

provide critical humanitarian assistance to millions of war-afflicted civilians in Darfur and across the border in Chad.

“In the broader Sudan context, the Council welcomes further progress achieved in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement,<sup>3</sup> in particular the signing of the Constitution for Southern Sudan and the formation of the Government of Southern Sudan.”

On 6 January 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>9</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 January 2006 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant General Jasbir Singh Lidder, of India, as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan<sup>10</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5344th meeting, on 13 January 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

“Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (S/2005/821)

“Monthly report of the Secretary-General on Darfur (S/2005/825)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and Head of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, and to Mr. Salim A. Salim, Special Envoy of the African Union for the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur.

At its 5345th meeting, held in private on 13 January 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5345th meeting, held in private on 13 January 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan’.

“In accordance with the decision taken at the 5344th meeting, the President extended invitations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and Head of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, and to Mr. Salim A. Salim, Special Envoy of the African Union for the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Pronk and Mr. Salim had an exchange of views.”

At its 5364th meeting, on 3 February 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>11</sup>

“The Security Council commends the efforts of the African Union for successful deployment of the African Union Mission in the Sudan and for significant contribution to the provision of a secure environment for civilians and the humanitarian situation in Darfur. The Council welcomes the recognition by the Peace and Security Council of the African

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<sup>9</sup> S/2006/9.

<sup>10</sup> S/2006/8.

<sup>11</sup> S/PRST/2006/5.

Union of the partnership between the African Union and the United Nations in the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa.

“The Security Council takes note of the communiqué of 12 January 2006 issued by the Peace and Security Council, in which it expressed its support, in principle, for a transition from the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation and requested the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union to initiate consultations with the United Nations and other stakeholders on this matter.

“The Security Council therefore requests the Secretary-General to initiate contingency planning without delay, jointly with the African Union, in close and continuing consultation with the Council, and in cooperation and close consultation with the parties to the Abuja Peace Talks, including the Government of National Unity, on a range of options for a possible transition from the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation. Such planning should be undertaken on the basis of a unified, integrated approach; of maximum use of existing resources of the African Union Mission in the Sudan and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, subject to the agreement of troop-contributing countries; of an assessment, to be confirmed by the Council, of the essential tasks to be carried out in southern Sudan and Darfur with a view to reallocating existing troops and assets to the maximum extent practicable; and of a readiness to review and adjust the current structure of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, including command and control and logistics, at the earliest opportunity, to make the best use of available resources when the African Union deems a transition feasible and agreeable. The Council will be engaged throughout this process.

“The Security Council emphasizes the importance of maintaining strong support for the African Union Mission in the Sudan until any eventual transition is completed. The Council looks forward to an early decision from the Peace and Security Council and will keep this issue under consideration with a view to reviewing the options submitted by the Secretary-General.

“The Security Council stresses the importance of urgently reaching a successful conclusion of the Abuja Peace Talks and calls upon all parties to negotiate in good faith in order to reach a peace accord as soon as possible. The Council reiterates in the strongest terms the need for all parties in Darfur to end the violence and atrocities. The Council demands that all parties to the Darfur conflict cooperate fully with the African Union Mission in the Sudan and fulfil all the obligations to which they have committed themselves.”

At its 5392nd meeting, on 21 March 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

“Monthly report of the Secretary-General on Darfur (S/2006/148)

“Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (S/2006/160)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and Head of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.

At its 5396th meeting, on 24 March 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

“Monthly report of the Secretary-General on Darfur (S/2006/148)

“Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (S/2006/160)”.

**Resolution 1663 (2006)  
of 24 March 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1627 (2005) of 23 September 2005 and 1653 (2006) of 27 January 2006, and the statements by its President, in particular that of 3 February 2006,<sup>11</sup> concerning the situation in the Sudan,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan,

*Welcoming* implementation by the parties of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005,<sup>3</sup> and urging them to meet their commitments,

*Acknowledging* the commitments by troop-contributing countries in support of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, and encouraging deployment in order for the Mission to support timely implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement,

*Reiterating in the strongest terms* the need for all parties to the conflict in Darfur to put an end to the violence and atrocities,

*Stressing* the importance of urgently reaching a successful conclusion of the Abuja Peace Talks, and calling upon the parties to conclude a peace agreement as soon as possible,

*Welcoming* the communiqué of 10 March 2006 issued by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its forty-sixth meeting,<sup>12</sup> and the decision of that Council to support in principle the transition of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation within the framework of partnership between the African Union and the United Nations in the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa, to pursue the conclusion of a peace agreement on Darfur by the end of April 2006, and to extend the mandate of the African Union Mission in the Sudan until 30 September 2006,

*Expressing its deep concern* at the movement of arms and armed groups across borders, such as the long-running and brutal insurgency by the Lord's Resistance Army, which has caused the death, abduction and displacement of many innocent civilians in the Sudan,

*Determining* that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan until 24 September 2006, with the intention to renew it for further periods;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every three months on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan;

3. *Reiterates its request*, made in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1590 (2005) of 24 March 2005, that the United Nations Mission in the Sudan closely and continuously liaise and coordinate at all levels with the African Union Mission in the Sudan, and urges it to intensify its efforts in this regard;

4. *Requests* that the Secretary-General, jointly with the African Union, in close and continuing consultation with the Council, and in cooperation and close consultation with the parties to the Abuja Peace Talks, including the Government of National Unity, expedite the necessary preparatory planning for transition of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation, including options for how the United Nations Mission in the Sudan can reinforce the effort for peace in Darfur through additional appropriate transitional assistance to the African Union Mission in the Sudan, including assistance in logistics, mobility and

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<sup>12</sup> S/2006/156, annex.



communications, and that the Secretary-General present to the Council by 24 April 2006 for its consideration a range of options for a United Nations operation in Darfur;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the maximum possible assistance to the African Union Mission in the Sudan;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the African Union to consult with international and regional organizations and member States to identify resources to support the African Union Mission in the Sudan during transition to a United Nations operation;

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

8. *Recalls* resolution 1653 (2006) and its request that the Secretary-General make recommendations to the Council, and looks forward to receiving by 24 April 2006 those recommendations which would include proposals on how United Nations agencies and missions, in particular the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, could more effectively address the problem of the Lord's Resistance Army;

9. *Encourages* the Sudanese parties to finalize the establishment of national institutions for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, as stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement,<sup>3</sup> and to expedite the development of a comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, with the assistance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan as provided for in resolution 1590 (2005);

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5396th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5402nd meeting, on 29 March 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

“Letter dated 30 January 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/65)”.

#### **Resolution 1665 (2006) of 29 March 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions concerning the situation in the Sudan, in particular resolutions 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005 and 1651 (2005) of 21 December 2005, and the statements by its President concerning the Sudan,

*Stressing again its firm commitment* to the cause of peace throughout the Sudan, including through the African Union-led inter-Sudanese peace talks in Abuja (“Abuja Talks”), full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005,<sup>3</sup> and an end to the violence and atrocities in Darfur,

*Urging* all parties to the Abuja Talks to reach without further delay an agreement that will establish a basis for peace, reconciliation, stability and justice in the Sudan,

*Commending* the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the African Union, the Secretary-General and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur,

*Taking note* of the observations and recommendations contained in the report of 9 December 2005 of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of

resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by paragraph 1 of resolution 1651 (2005),<sup>13</sup> anticipating the receipt of the second report of the Panel currently under consideration by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005), and expressing its intent to study further the recommendations of the Panel and to consider appropriate next steps,

*Emphasizing* the need to respect the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,<sup>7</sup> as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

*Determining* that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to extend until 29 September 2006 the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by resolution 1651 (2005), and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures;

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide, no later than ninety days after the adoption of the present resolution, a midterm briefing on its work to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005), and a final report to the Council no later than thirty days prior to the termination of its mandate, with its findings and recommendations;

3. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005);

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5402nd meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 5409th meeting, on 11 April 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>14</sup>

"The Security Council strongly commends the efforts of the African Union to achieve lasting peace in Darfur, which have its full support. It reiterates in the strongest terms the need for all parties to the conflict in Darfur to put an immediate end to the violence and atrocities; reaffirms its concern that the persisting violence in Darfur might further negatively affect the rest of the country as well as the region, including the security of Chad; and expresses its utmost concern over the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict in Darfur for the civilian population.

"The Security Council regrets the decision of the Government of National Unity not to renew the contract of the Norwegian Refugee Council and expresses its grave concern over the humanitarian consequences. It also regrets the decision of the Government of National

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<sup>13</sup> See S/2006/65, annex.

<sup>14</sup> S/PRST/2006/16.

Unity to deny the entry of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator to Darfur. It looks forward to the forthcoming briefing by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and to his being able to visit Darfur at the earliest possible opportunity. The Council also calls for an explanation from the Government of National Unity on its decision.

“The Security Council reiterates its full support for the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur in Abuja, noting that an inclusive political settlement is key to peace in the Sudan, that the Talks provide a mechanism to achieve such a settlement and that the African Union should maintain leadership. It welcomes the timely involvement of the Chair of the African Union and the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the Talks during their visit to Abuja on 8 April 2006; endorses the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union that 30 April 2006 is the final deadline for reaching an agreement; demands that all parties make the necessary efforts to reach an agreement by this date; and reaffirms its determination to hold accountable those impeding the peace process and committing human rights violations, noting the view of the African Union that the Security Council has a critical role in this respect.

“The Security Council commends the African Union for what the African Union Mission in the Sudan has successfully achieved in Darfur despite exceptionally difficult circumstances, and the efforts of Member States and organizations that have assisted the Mission. It reiterates its welcome, in resolution 1663 (2006) of 24 March 2006, for the decision of the Peace and Security Council of 10 March 2006 to support in principle the transition of the Mission to a United Nations operation and to extend the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2006;<sup>12</sup> calls, therefore, upon all parties to take all necessary measures to ensure a smooth and successful transfer to a United Nations operation; urges Member States and international and regional organizations to provide additional assistance to the Mission so that it may be strengthened in line with the conclusions of the report of the joint assessment mission of 10 to 20 December 2005; and calls for the convening of a pledging conference.

“The Security Council reiterates its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan, which will be unaffected by the transition to a United Nations operation.

“The Security Council stresses that the Secretary-General should consult jointly with the African Union, in close and continuing consultation with the Council, and in cooperation and close consultation with the parties to the Abuja Peace Talks, including the Government of National Unity, on decisions concerning the transition; stresses that a United Nations operation will have strong African participation and character; recalls its request, in resolution 1663 (2006), that the Secretary-General expedite the necessary preparatory planning for the transition of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation; in this regard, calls for a United Nations assessment mission to visit Darfur by 30 April 2006; and calls upon international and regional organizations and Member States to provide every possible additional assistance to a United Nations operation.”

At its 5413th meeting, on 18 April 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Salim A. Salim, Special Envoy of the African Union for the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur and Chief Mediator.

At its 5414th meeting, held in private on 18 April 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5414th meeting, held in private on 18 April 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan’.

“Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5413th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Salim A. Salim, Special Envoy of the African Union for the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur and Chief Mediator.

“Members of the Council and Mr. Salim had an exchange of views.”

At its 5422nd meeting, on 25 April 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>15</sup>

“The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan.

“The Council strongly commends and supports the efforts of the African Union to achieve lasting peace in Darfur. It reiterates in the strongest terms the need for all parties to the conflict in Darfur to put an immediate end to the violence and atrocities, reaffirms its concern that the persisting violence in Darfur might further negatively affect the rest of the country as well as the region, including the security of Chad, and expresses its utmost concern over the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict in Darfur for the civilian population. It further reaffirms the right of the displaced persons to return to their homes if they wish to do so.

“The Council reiterates its full support for the African Union-led Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur in Abuja, in particular the tireless efforts of the Chief Mediator, Mr. Salim A. Salim and his team. It welcomes the developments so far in the negotiations and urges the parties to make speedy progress in concluding a Darfur peace accord.

“The Council further reiterates its endorsement of the decision of 10 March 2006 of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union that an accord must be reached by 30 April 2006<sup>12</sup> and strongly urges that all parties make the necessary efforts to reach an accord by this date.

“The Security Council recognizes that an inclusive political settlement is key to peace in the Sudan, and that the Talks provide a mechanism to achieve such a settlement in Darfur. The Council reiterates its call to all parties to the conflict to fulfil their commitments to conclude a peace accord in the interest of the people of Darfur and the Sudan as a whole.

“The Council calls upon and expects the parties in Abuja to consider in good faith proposals to be made by the Chief Mediator with a view to reaching peace, security and stability in Darfur and the Sudan as a whole. It emphasizes that working towards a positive outcome is a collective responsibility of all the parties to the conflict.

“The Council commends the various partners and stakeholders for their support to the African Union-led Abuja peace process and encourages them, in particular the United Nations, to continue supporting the parties in the implementation of the peace accord.”

At its 5423rd meeting, on 25 April 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

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<sup>15</sup> S/PRST/2006/17.

**Resolution 1672 (2006)  
of 25 April 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions concerning the situation in the Sudan, in particular resolutions 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005, 1651 (2005) of 21 December 2005 and 1665 (2006) of 29 March 2006, and the statements by its President concerning the Sudan,

*Stressing again its firm commitment* to the cause of peace throughout the Sudan, including through the African Union-led inter-Sudanese peace talks in Abuja (“Abuja Talks”), full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005<sup>3</sup> and an end to the violence and atrocities in Darfur,

*Determining* that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that all States shall implement the measures specified in paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005) with respect to the following individuals:

- Major General Gaffar Mohamed Elhassan (Commander of the Western Military Region for the Sudanese Armed Forces)
- Sheikh Musa Hilal (Paramount Chief of the Jalul Tribe in North Darfur)
- Adam Yacub Shant (Sudanese Liberation Army Commander)
- Gabril Abdul Kareem Badri (National Movement for Reform and Development Field Commander);

2. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 5423rd meeting  
by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions  
(China, Qatar and Russian Federation).*

**Decisions**

At its 5434th meeting, on 9 May 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Canada, the Netherlands, Nigeria and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 8 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Yahya A. Mahmassani, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>16</sup>

“The Security Council strongly welcomes the agreement of 5 May 2006 reached at the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks in Abuja as a basis for lasting peace in Darfur; commends the signatories to the agreement; expresses its appreciation of the efforts of President Denis Sassou Nguesso of the Republic of the Congo, President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in his capacity as host of the Talks, and the Special Envoy of the African Union and Chief Mediator Mr. Salim A. Salim; calls upon all the parties to respect

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<sup>16</sup> S/PRST/2006/21.

their commitments and implement the agreement without delay; urges those movements that have not signed the agreement to do so without delay, noting the benefits it will bring them and the people of Darfur, and not to act in any way that would impede implementation of the agreement; and welcomes the forthcoming meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on 15 May 2006.

“The Security Council commends the African Union for what the African Union Mission in the Sudan has achieved in Darfur despite difficult circumstances; stresses the need for the Mission to be urgently further strengthened in line with the conclusions of the report of the joint assessment mission of 10 to 20 December 2005 so that it is able to support implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement until a United Nations operation is deployed; calls, in this regard, for the Secretary-General and the African Union to convene a pledging conference without delay; and urges Member States and international and regional organizations to provide every possible assistance to the Mission.

“The Council stresses that the Secretary-General should consult jointly with the African Union, in close and continuing consultation with the Council, and in cooperation and close consultation with the parties to the Abuja Peace Talks, including the Government of National Unity, on decisions concerning the transition to a United Nations operation; looks forward to receiving from the Secretary-General at the earliest opportunity detailed planning proposals for a United Nations operation in Darfur; calls, in this regard, for the Government of National Unity to facilitate immediately the visit of a joint United Nations and African Union technical assessment mission to Darfur; encourages the Secretary-General to consult urgently with potential troop-contributing countries on the assets required for a United Nations operation; stresses that a United Nations operation should have strong African participation and character; and calls upon international and regional organizations and Member States to provide the United Nations operation with every possible assistance.

“The Council expresses its deep concern over the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur; welcomes the visit of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Jan Egeland; expresses its deep concern at the shortfall in humanitarian funding; urges Member States to make additional funds available; and calls upon all the Sudanese parties to respect the neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian assistance.”

At its 5439th meeting, on 16 May 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

**Resolution 1679 (2006)  
of 16 May 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions concerning the situation in the Sudan, in particular resolutions 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, 1564 (2004) of 18 September 2004, 1574 (2004) of 19 November 2004, 1590 (2005) of 24 March 2005, 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005, 1593 (2005) of 31 March 2005, 1663 (2006) of 24 March 2006 and 1665 (2006) of 29 March 2006, and the statements by its President concerning the Sudan, in particular the statements of 3 February<sup>11</sup> and 9 May 2006,<sup>16</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005 on children and armed conflict, resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security, resolution 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict and resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan, which would be unaffected by transition to a United Nations operation, as well as of all States in the region, and to the cause of peace, security and reconciliation throughout the Sudan,

*Expressing its utmost concern* over the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict in Darfur for the civilian population, and reiterating in the strongest terms the need for all parties to the conflict in Darfur to put an immediate end to violence and atrocities,

*Welcoming* the success of the African Union-led Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur in Abuja, in particular the framework agreed between the parties for a resolution of the conflict in Darfur (the Darfur Peace Agreement),

*Commending* the efforts of President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, host of the Talks; President Denis Sassou Nguesso of the Republic of the Congo, Chair of the African Union; Mr. Salim A. Salim, Special Envoy of the African Union for the Talks and Chief Mediator, the respective delegations to the Talks; and the signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement,

*Stressing* the importance of full and rapid implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement to restore a sustainable peace in Darfur, and welcoming the statement, made on 9 May 2006 by the representative of the Sudan at the special meeting of the Security Council on Darfur, of the Government of National Unity's full commitment to implementing the Darfur Peace Agreement,<sup>17</sup>

*Reaffirming its concern* that the persisting violence in Darfur might further negatively affect the rest of the Sudan, as well as the region, including the security of Chad,

*Noting with deep concern* the recent deterioration of relations between the Sudan and Chad, and urging the Governments of both countries to abide by their obligations under the Tripoli Agreement of 8 February 2006<sup>18</sup> and to implement the confidence-building measures which have been voluntarily agreed upon,

*Commending* the efforts of the African Union for successful deployment of the African Union Mission in the Sudan, despite exceptionally difficult circumstances, and the role of the Mission in reducing large-scale organized violence in Darfur, and commending further the efforts of Member States and regional and international organizations that have assisted the Mission in its deployment,

*Taking note* of the communiqués of 12 January, 10 March<sup>12</sup> and 15 May 2006<sup>19</sup> of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union regarding transition of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation,

*Stressing* that a United Nations operation would have, to the extent possible, strong African participation and character,

*Welcoming* the efforts of Member States and regional and international organizations to maintain and strengthen their support to the Mission and potentially to a follow-on United Nations operation in Darfur, looking forward in particular to the convening of a pledging conference in June 2006, and appealing to African Union partners to provide the necessary support to the Mission to allow it to continue to perform its mandate during the transition,

*Determining* that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls upon* the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to respect their commitments and implement the Agreement without delay, urges those parties that have not signed the Agreement to do so without delay and not to act in any way that would impede implementation of

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<sup>17</sup> See S/PV.5434.

<sup>18</sup> Tripoli Agreement to Settle the Dispute between the Republic of Chad and the Republic of the Sudan (S/2006/103, annex II).

<sup>19</sup> S/2006/307, annex.

the Agreement, and expresses its intention to consider taking, including in response to a request by the African Union, strong and effective measures, such as a travel ban and an assets freeze, against any individual or group that violates or attempts to block the implementation of the Agreement;

2. *Calls upon* the African Union to agree with the United Nations, regional and international organizations and Member States on requirements now necessary, in addition to those identified by the joint assessment mission of 10 to 20 December 2005, to strengthen the capacity of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to enforce the security arrangements of the Darfur Peace Agreement, with a view to a follow-on United Nations operation in Darfur;

3. *Endorses* the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union in its communiqué of 15 May 2006<sup>19</sup> that, in view of the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement, concrete steps should be taken to effect the transition from the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation, calls upon the parties to the Agreement to facilitate and work with the African Union, the United Nations, regional and international organizations and Member States to accelerate transition to a United Nations operation, and, to this end, reiterating the requests of the Secretary-General and the Security Council, calls for the deployment of a joint African Union and United Nations technical assessment mission within one week of the adoption of the present resolution;

4. *Stresses* that the Secretary-General should consult jointly with the African Union, in close and continuing consultation with the Council, and in cooperation and close consultation with the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement, including the Government of National Unity, on decisions concerning the transition to a United Nations operation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Council within one week of the return of the joint African Union and United Nations technical assessment mission on all relevant aspects of the mandate of the United Nations operation in Darfur, including force structure, additional force requirements, potential troop-contributing countries and a detailed financial evaluation of future costs;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5439th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

On 26 May 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>20</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to the Sudan and Chad from 4 to 10 June 2006. The mission will be led by Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, which are annexed hereto.

“Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

“United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry, head of mission)

“Argentina (Ambassador César Mayoral)

“China (Ambassador Wang Guangya)

“Congo (Ambassador Basile Ikouebe)

“Denmark (Ambassador Lars Faaborg-Andersen)

“France (Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière)

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<sup>20</sup> S/2006/341.



“Ghana (Ambassador Nana Effah-Apenteng)  
“Greece (Ambassador Adamantios Th. Vassilakis)  
“Japan (Ambassador Shinichi Kitaoka)  
“Peru (Ambassador Oswaldo de Rivero)  
“Qatar (Minister Jamal Nasser Al-Bader)  
“Russian Federation (Minister Konstantin Dolgov)  
“Slovakia (Ambassador Peter Burian)  
“United Republic of Tanzania (Ambassador Augustine P. Mahiga)  
“United States of America (Ambassador Jackie Wolcott Sanders)

“I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

“**Annex**

“**Security Council mission to the Sudan, Chad and the African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa: terms of reference**

“**General**

- Demonstrate the Security Council’s determination to work with the Government of the Sudan, the African Union and other parties to assist in tackling the various problems confronting the Sudan.
- Express the Security Council’s utmost concern over the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict in Darfur for the civilian population, including the continuing humanitarian crisis, and the repercussions for the rest of the Sudan and the region; and reiterate in the strongest terms the need for all parties to the conflict to put an end to violence and atrocities.
- Reiterate the Security Council’s commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan, which will be unaffected by the transition to a United Nations operation in Darfur.
- Raise global public awareness of the crisis in Darfur, as well as the efforts of the United Nations, and the Security Council, to tackle it.
- Reiterate the Security Council’s welcome for the success of the African Union-led Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on the Conflict in Darfur in Abuja, in particular the framework agreed between the parties for a resolution of the conflict in Darfur (the Darfur Peace Agreement).
- Stress the importance of full and rapid implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement to restore a sustainable peace in Darfur.
- Call upon the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to respect their commitments and implement the Agreement without delay.
- Urge those parties that have not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement to do so without delay and not to act in any way that would impede implementation of the Agreement.
- Express the Security Council’s intention to take, including in response to a request by the African Union, strong and effective measures, such as an assets freeze or a travel ban, against any individual or group that violates or attempts to block the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement or commits human rights violations.
- Stress the importance of launching the Darfur-Darfur dialogue as soon as possible with a wide range of stakeholders, in order to explain the Darfur Peace Agreement and enlist wider support for it.

- Call upon all relevant parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the continued effectiveness of the African Union Mission in the Sudan so that the Mission can support implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement.
- Reiterate support for a transition to a United Nations operation as soon as possible, in the interests of the safety and security of the people of Darfur.
- Express the Security Council's support for the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, taken on 15 May 2006, that concrete steps should be taken to effect the transition from the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation.<sup>19</sup>
- Call upon the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to facilitate and work with the African Union, the United Nations, regional and international organizations and Member States to accelerate transition to a United Nations operation.
- Look actively at ways to immediately further enhance cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, with a view to transition to a United Nations operation.
- Make clear the Security Council's view that a United Nations operation should have strong African participation and character.
- Reaffirm the Security Council's concern that the persisting violence in Darfur might further negatively affect the rest of the Sudan as well as the region, including the security of Chad and the Central African Republic.
- Call upon all States in the region to cooperate in ensuring regional stability.
- Stress that the Secretary-General should consult jointly with the African Union, in close and continuing consultation with the Security Council, and in cooperation and close consultation with the parties to the Abuja Peace Talks, including the Government of National Unity, on decisions concerning the transition to a United Nations operation.

**“Sudan: Darfur issues**

- Make clear to the Government of the Sudan the benefits of a United Nations mission in Darfur.
- Evaluate the additional support required for the African Union Mission in the Sudan to be able to protect civilians and meet its mission objectives.
- Assess the further additional strengthening that the Mission requires to implement the Darfur Peace Agreement.
- Call upon all parties to respect the neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian assistance, and insist on compliance with international humanitarian law and other relevant international obligations.
- Press all parties, in particular the Government of the Sudan, to ensure full and unimpeded access to non-governmental organizations and humanitarian and relief organizations.
- Assess the looming food crisis in the Sudan and the need for donors to quickly commit new funds to ensure that there is no break in food supply from the World Food Programme.
- Exchange views with non-governmental organizations on how to improve the humanitarian situation.
- Evaluate the extent of gender violence in Darfur, propose recommendations for urgently addressing it and evaluate the progress of the Government of National Unity

towards implementing its Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women in Darfur, with particular focus on the rescission of Form 8 and access to legal redress.

- Reiterate the need for an end to forced depopulation and underline concern at the increasing number of internally displaced persons.
- Support the efforts of humanitarian and relief agencies in Darfur.
- Evaluate the enforcement and impact of existing Security Council provisions, including targeted sanctions and the arms embargo on Darfur.
- Press for the Government of the Sudan and all other parties to the conflict in Darfur, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1593 (2005), to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court.

**“Sudan: North-South and southern Sudan issues**

- Review progress in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement<sup>3</sup> and the creation of the institutions of Southern Sudan, emphasizing the importance that all parties honour the agreements.
- Assess the performance and operational capacity of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.
- Assess in accordance with resolution 1663 (2006) how the Mission could more effectively address the problem of the Lord’s Resistance Army, which continues to cause the death, abduction and displacement of many innocent civilians in the Sudan and elsewhere.
- Reaffirm the Security Council’s concern about the Lord’s Resistance Army and press for urgent action by the Sudanese authorities to arrest those subject to arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court.

**“African Union (Addis Ababa)**

- Exchange views on how best to launch the Darfur-Darfur dialogue.
- Commend the efforts of the African Union to achieve lasting peace in Darfur, including what the African Union Mission in the Sudan has successfully achieved as well as the efforts of Member States and organizations that have assisted the Mission.
- Reiterate the Security Council’s endorsement of the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union of 10 March 2006 to support in principle the transition of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to a United Nations operation.<sup>12</sup> Call upon the African Union to agree with the United Nations, regional and international organizations and Member States on requirements now necessary, in addition to those identified by the joint assessment mission of 10 to 20 December 2005, to strengthen the capacity of the African Union Mission in the Sudan to enforce the security arrangements of the Darfur Peace Agreement, with a view to a follow-on United Nations operation in Darfur.
- Welcome, and stress the importance of, the increasing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union to facilitate the transition from the Mission to a United Nations operation.
- Press for, and assess progress towards, the early convening of a pledging conference, making clear that additional funds for the Mission will depend on the development of a realistic plan to reinforce the Mission.
- Exchange views on the threat from the Lord’s Resistance Army and ongoing efforts to resolve this problem.

- Exchange views on African Union efforts to address the crisis in Chad and to restore peace and stability in the region.
- Develop closer relations between the United Nations and the African Union.
- Exchange views on enhancing the ability of the Mission to protect civilians, including through the conduct of patrols 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, outside of camps of internally displaced persons.

**“Sudan-Chad relations**

- Encourage the reduction of tensions between Chad and the Sudan.
- Stress the importance of maintaining the security and neutrality of the internally displaced person/refugee camps in the Sudan and Chad.
- Express concern over, and explore a resolution to, the conflict between Chad and the Sudan, making clear that both Chad and the Sudan must refrain from any actions in violation of the integrity of their common border, and ensure that their territory is not used to destabilize the territory of others.
- Call upon Chad and the Sudan to abide by their obligations under the Tripoli Declaration<sup>21</sup> and Agreement,<sup>18</sup> of 8 February 2006, and to implement agreed confidence-building measures.
- Evaluate the implications of the conflict in Darfur on Chad, and the ways to address the problems arising, including the refugee camps, recruitment of child soldiers, border security and wider regional stability.
- Assess the impact of the closure of the border between Chad and the Sudan on the operation of United Nations humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations.

**“Chad**

- Evaluate the situation of the refugees from the Sudan and from the Central African Republic, as well as of the internally displaced persons in Chad.
- Make clear that any attempt to seize power by force would be regarded by the Security Council as unacceptable, and call upon all parties in Chad to renounce violence.
- Evaluate the impact of the rebel attacks perpetrated recently against N’Djamena and Adré.
- Call for open and sustained political dialogue with those parties in Chad that are willing to renounce violence.
- Support the efforts of humanitarian and relief agencies in Chad, in accordance with international humanitarian law.”

At its 5459th meeting, on 14 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Luis Moreno-Ocampo, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

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<sup>21</sup> Tripoli Declaration concerning the Situation between Chad and the Sudan (S/2006/103, annex I).

At its 5460th meeting, held in private on 14 June 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5460th meeting, held in private on 14 June 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan’.

“In accordance with the decision taken at the 5459th meeting, held earlier on 14 June 2006, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Luis Moreno-Ocampo, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

“The members of the Council and Mr. Moreno-Ocampo had an exchange of views.”

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## THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY CAUSED BY TERRORIST ACTS<sup>22</sup>

### Decision

At its 5246th meeting, on 4 August 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

### Resolution 1618 (2005) of 4 August 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular resolution 1546 (2004) of 8 June 2004,

*Reaffirming its unwavering support* for the Iraqi people in their political transition, as outlined in resolution 1546 (2004), further reaffirming Iraq’s independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, and calling upon the international community to stand by the Iraqi people in their pursuit of peace, stability and democracy,

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004, and 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and subsequent resolutions,

*Reaffirming also* the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

*Commending* the courage of the Iraqi people who are working bravely in support of the political and economic transition currently taking place in spite of the grave threat of terrorism,

*Welcoming* the active steps undertaken by the Government of Iraq towards achieving national dialogue and unity, and encouraging the continuation of those efforts,

1. *Condemns without reservation and in the strongest terms* the terrorist attacks that have taken place in Iraq, and regards any act of terrorism as a threat to peace and security;

2. *Takes note in particular* of the shameless and horrific attacks in recent weeks which have resulted in over one hundred deaths, including thirty-two children, employees of the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq, and a member and an expert adviser of the

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<sup>22</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 2001.

Commission charged with drafting a permanent constitution for a new, democratic Iraq, Mr. Mijbil Sheikh Issa and Mr. Dhamin Hussein Ubaidi;

3. *Notes with great concern* that attacks on foreign diplomats in Iraq have increased in number and have resulted in the murder or kidnapping of such diplomats;

4. *Expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences* to the victims of these terrorist attacks and their families, and to the people and Government of Iraq;

5. *Affirms* that acts of terrorism must not be allowed to disrupt Iraq's political and economic transition currently taking place, including the constitutional drafting process and its referendum, as outlined in resolution 1546 (2004);

6. *Reaffirms* the obligations of Member States under resolutions 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002, 1455 (2003) of 17 January 2003, 1526 (2004) of 30 January 2004 and 1617 (2005) of 29 July 2005 and other relevant international obligations with respect, inter alia, to terrorist activities in and from Iraq or against its citizens, and, specifically, strongly urges Member States to prevent the transit of terrorists to and from Iraq, arms for terrorists, and financing that would support terrorists, and re-emphasizes the importance of strengthening the cooperation of the countries in the region, particularly neighbours of Iraq, in this regard;

7. *Urges* all States, in accordance with their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate actively in efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these barbaric acts;

8. *Expresses its utmost determination* to combat terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to support fully the Government of Iraq in exercising its responsibilities to provide protection to the diplomatic community, United Nations staff and other foreign civilian personnel working in Iraq;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5246th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5274th meeting, on 4 October 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>23</sup>

"The Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist bombings that took place on 1 October 2005 in Bali, Indonesia, which has again fallen victim to a heinous act of terrorism.

"The Council expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of these attacks and their families, and to the people and the Government of Indonesia.

"The Council underlines the need to bring the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these intolerable acts to justice, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law and resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate with and provide support and assistance, as appropriate, to the Government of Indonesia in this regard.

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<sup>23</sup> S/PRST/2005/45.

“The Council reaffirms that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed.

“The Council further reaffirms the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

“The Council reiterates its determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.”

At its 5298th meeting, on 31 October 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>24</sup>

“The Security Council strongly condemns the series of bomb attacks that occurred in New Delhi on 29 October 2005, causing numerous deaths and injuries, and expresses its deepest condolences to the victims of these heinous acts of terrorism and their families, and to the people and the Government of India.

“The Council stresses the importance of bringing the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of violence to justice, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law and resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), to cooperate actively with the Indian authorities in this regard.

“The Council reaffirms that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed.

“The Council further reaffirms the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

“The Council reiterates its determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.”

At its 5303rd meeting, on 10 November 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>25</sup>

“The Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist bombings that took place in Amman on 9 November 2005.

“The Council expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of these attacks and their families, and to the people and the Government of Jordan.

“The Council underlines the need to bring the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these intolerable acts to justice, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law and resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), to

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<sup>24</sup> S/PRST/2005/53.

<sup>25</sup> S/PRST/2005/55.

cooperate with and provide support and assistance, as appropriate, to the Government of Jordan in this regard.

“The Council reaffirms that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed.

“The Council further reaffirms the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The Council reminds States that they must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

“The Council reiterates its determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.”

At its 5338th meeting, on 21 December 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>26</sup>

“The Security Council reaffirms that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed.

“The Council recalls its resolution 1535 (2004), by which it decided to establish the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (hereinafter “CTED”) as a special political mission under the policy guidance of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) to enhance the ability of the Committee to monitor implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and effectively continue the capacity-building work in which it was engaged. At the same time, the Council decided to carry out a comprehensive review of CTED by 31 December 2005.

“During today’s consultations, the Council undertook this review and came to the following conclusions:

“The Council endorsed the report prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and forwarded to the Council,<sup>27</sup> and agreed with the conclusions contained therein.

“The Council noted that CTED had only been fully staffed since 6 September 2005 and welcomed the start that CTED had made on its objectives as set out in the revitalization process. It welcomed the fact that the Counter-Terrorism Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, had decided to declare CTED operational on 15 December 2005.

“The Council recalled that the mandate of CTED flows from that of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and reaffirmed that the Committee has the sole responsibility for providing policy guidance to CTED. It also welcomed the fact that such guidance would be accompanied by implementation plans to enhance the ability of the Committee effectively to implement its mandate.

“The Council agreed with the Secretary-General and with the Counter-Terrorism Committee that there was a need to clarify CTED’s reporting lines, within the framework of

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<sup>26</sup> S/PRST/2005/64.

<sup>27</sup> S/2005/800.



resolution 1535 (2004), and welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative in this regard. The Council expressed its readiness to work with him on this matter.

“The Council welcomed the integration into the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the issue of implementation by Member States of resolution 1624 (2005).

“The Council decided to carry out another comprehensive review of CTED by 31 December 2006, prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Committee.”

On 21 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>28</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 December 2005 concerning the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1535 (2004),<sup>29</sup> stating your intention to extend for a further year, until 31 December 2006, the term of office of the Executive Director of the Directorate, Mr. Javier Rupérez, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They approve the extension that you recommend.”

At its 5424th meeting, on 25 April 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Egypt to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>30</sup>

“The Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist bombings that took place in Dahab, Egypt, on 24 April 2006.

“The Council expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of these attacks and their families, and to the people and the Government of Egypt, as well as to all other countries whose citizens have been killed or injured in these bombings.

“The Council underlines the need to bring the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these intolerable acts to justice, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law and resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), to cooperate with and provide support and assistance, as appropriate, to the Government of Egypt in this regard.

“The Council reaffirms that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed.

“The Council further reaffirms the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

“The Council reiterates its determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.”

At its 5446th meeting, on 30 May 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

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<sup>28</sup> S/2005/818.

<sup>29</sup> S/2005/817.

<sup>30</sup> S/PRST/2006/18.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. César Mayoral, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, and Mr. Peter Burian, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

At its 5477th meeting, on 29 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>31</sup>

“The Security Council is appalled by the horrific death of members of the Russian diplomatic mission in Iraq who had been kidnapped by a terrorist group and later ruthlessly and in cold blood executed by their captors.

“The Council condemns in the strongest possible terms this crime committed by the terrorists and conveys its deepest sympathy and condolences to the families of the deceased, and the people and the Government of the Russian Federation.

“The Council confirms that no cause can justify such acts of terror as this crime and previous attacks on foreign diplomats committed by the terrorists, and reaffirms its utmost determination to combat terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

“The Council urges all States, in accordance with their obligation under resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate actively in efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of these barbaric acts.

“The Council also calls upon the international community to support the Government of Iraq in exercising its responsibility to provide protection to the diplomatic community in Iraq, United Nations staff and other foreign civilian personnel working in Iraq.

“The Council also underlines the importance of continuing the efforts of the Government of Iraq and the multinational force in combating terrorism and improving security in Iraq in line with resolutions 1546 (2004) and 1637 (2005). The Council reiterates the importance of efforts to promote national reconciliation, dialogue and inclusion in ensuring peace, security and stability in Iraq, and in that context commends the Government of Iraq for initiating the Reconciliation and National Dialogue Plan.

“The Council reaffirms the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq.”

At its 5484th meeting, on 12 July 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>32</sup>

“The Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the series of bomb attacks that occurred in different parts of India, including Mumbai, on 11 July 2006, causing numerous deaths and injuries, and expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of

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<sup>31</sup> S/PRST/2006/29.

<sup>32</sup> S/PRST/2006/30.

these heinous acts of terrorism and their families, and to the people and the Government of India.

“The Council underlines the need to bring the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism to justice, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law and resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), to cooperate actively with the Indian authorities in this regard.

“The Council reaffirms that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed.

“The Council further reaffirms the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The Council reminds States that they must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

“The Council reiterates its determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.”

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## THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA<sup>33</sup>

### Decisions

On 8 August 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>34</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 August 2005 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Francesco Bastagli, of Italy, as your Special Representative for Western Sahara and Head of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara<sup>35</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

On 9 September 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>36</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 September 2005 concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier General Kurt Mosgaard, of Denmark, to the post of Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara<sup>37</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5295th meeting, on 28 October 2005, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation concerning Western Sahara

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2005/648)”.

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<sup>33</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1975, 1988, 1990 to 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>34</sup> S/2005/512.

<sup>35</sup> S/2005/511.

<sup>36</sup> S/2005/571.

<sup>37</sup> S/2005/570.

**Resolution 1634 (2005)  
of 28 October 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, including resolutions 1495 (2003) of 31 July 2003, 1541 (2004) of 29 April 2004 and 1598 (2005) of 28 April 2005,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

*Reiterating its call upon* the parties and States of the region to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution,

*Taking note* of the release on 18 August 2005 of the remaining four hundred and four Moroccan prisoners of war by the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro in compliance with international humanitarian law, and calling upon the parties to continue to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to resolve the fate of persons who are unaccounted for since the beginning of the conflict,

*Welcoming* the appointment of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara Mr. Peter van Walsum, and noting that he recently completed consultations in the region,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 October 2005,<sup>38</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara with regard to the ceasefire;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to consider voluntary contributions to fund confidence-building measures that allow for increased contact between separated family members, especially family unification visits;
3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2006;
4. *Requests* that the Secretary-General provide a report on the situation concerning Western Sahara before the end of the mandate period, and requests the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to provide a briefing, within three months of the adoption of the present resolution, on the progress of his efforts;
5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5295th meeting.*

**Decision**

At its 5431st meeting, on 28 April 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation concerning Western Sahara

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2006/249)”.

**Resolution 1675 (2006)  
of 28 April 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, including resolutions 1495 (2003) of 31 July 2003, 1541 (2004) of 29 April 2004 and 1634 (2005) of 28 October 2005,

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<sup>38</sup> S/2005/648.

*Reaffirming its commitment* to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

*Reiterating its call upon* the parties and States of the region to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 April 2006,<sup>39</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara with regard to the ceasefire;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to consider voluntary contributions to fund confidence-building measures that allow for increased contact between separated family members, especially family unification visits;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation concerning Western Sahara before the end of the mandate period;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the development of strategies and appropriate mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the enhancement of training for personnel to prevent misconduct and ensure full compliance with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action in accordance with the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse<sup>40</sup> and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

5. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 31 October 2006;

6. *Decides also* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5431st meeting.*

### **Decision**

On 30 June 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>41</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 June 2006 concerning your suggestion that the members of the Security Council use the next four months to prepare for a more substantial resolution on the situation concerning Western Sahara<sup>42</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and the suggestion expressed therein.”

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<sup>39</sup> S/2006/249.

<sup>40</sup> ST/SGB/2003/13.

<sup>41</sup> S/2006/467.

<sup>42</sup> S/2006/466.

## THE SITUATION CONCERNING IRAQ<sup>43</sup>

### Decision

At its 5247th meeting, on 11 August 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning Iraq

“Letter dated 3 August 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/509)”.

### Resolution 1619 (2005) of 11 August 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular resolutions 1500 (2003) of 14 August 2003, 1546 (2004) of 8 June 2004 and 1557 (2004) of 12 August 2004,

*Reaffirming* the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

*Recalling* that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq was established on 14 August 2003 and extended on 12 August 2004, and reaffirming that the United Nations should play a leading role in assisting the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government in developing institutions for representative government, and in promoting national dialogue and unity,

*Stressing* that this Iraqi national dialogue, which the Mission should assist, is crucial for the political stability and unity of Iraq,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 3 August 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>44</sup>

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq for another period of twelve months from the date of the present resolution;
2. *Expresses its intention* to review the mandate of the Mission in twelve months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;
3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5247th meeting.*

### Decisions

On 19 August 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>45</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 August 2005 concerning the termination of operations relating to letters of credit raised against the United Nations Iraq Account<sup>46</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the arrangements that you propose in order to balance concern for the timely termination of the oil-for-food programme against the need for an orderly treatment of the requirements of both vendor and purchaser. The members of the Council emphasize that it is essential that the remaining work be done in close consultation with the relevant authorities

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<sup>43</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>44</sup> S/2005/509.

<sup>45</sup> S/2005/536.

<sup>46</sup> S/2005/535.

of the Government of Iraq. Bearing in mind the timetable envisaged in the note annexed to your letter, they request you to report orally to the Council on the implementation of the above-mentioned arrangements by mid-October 2005, so as to allow the members of the Council to assess the progress made and review the arrangements.”

On 25 August 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>47</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 August 2005 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Lu Yongshou, of China, as a Commissioner for the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission<sup>48</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5256th meeting, on 7 September 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation concerning Iraq”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme.

At its 5266th meeting, on 21 September 2005, the Council decided to invite the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning Iraq

“Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution 1546 (2004) (S/2005/585)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq.

At its 5267th meeting, held in private on 21 September 2005, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5267th meeting, held in private on 21 September 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation concerning Iraq’.

“In accordance with the decisions taken at the 5266th meeting, the President extended an invitation, under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, to Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, and extended an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, to Mr. Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq.

“The members of the Council, Mr. Zebari and Mr. Qazi exchanged views.”

At its 5300th meeting, on 8 November 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation concerning Iraq”.

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<sup>47</sup> S/2005/541.

<sup>48</sup> S/2005/540.

**Resolution 1637 (2005)  
of 8 November 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Welcoming* the beginning of a new phase in Iraq's transition, and looking forward to the completion of the political transition process as well as to the day that Iraqi forces assume full responsibility for the maintenance of security and stability in their country, thus allowing the completion of the multinational force mandate,

*Recalling* all of its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq,

*Reaffirming* the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

*Reaffirming also* the right of the Iraqi people freely to determine their own political future and control their own natural resources,

*Welcoming* the commitment of the Transitional Government of Iraq to work towards a federal, democratic, pluralistic and unified Iraq in which there is full respect for political and human rights,

*Calling upon* the international community, particularly countries in the region and Iraq's neighbours, to support the Iraqi people in their pursuit of peace, stability, security, democracy and prosperity, and noting the contribution that the successful implementation of the present resolution will bring to regional stability,

*Welcoming* the assumption of full governmental authority by the Interim Government of Iraq on 28 June 2004, the direct democratic election of the Transitional National Assembly on 30 January 2005, the drafting of a new constitution for Iraq and the recent approval of the draft constitution by the people of Iraq on 15 October 2005,

*Noting* that the Government of Iraq established as a result of the election scheduled to take place by 15 December 2005 will play a critical role in continuing to promote national dialogue and reconciliation and in shaping the democratic future of Iraq, and reaffirming the willingness of the international community to work closely with the Government of Iraq with respect to efforts to assist the Iraqi people,

*Calling upon* those who use violence in an attempt to subvert the political process to lay down their arms and participate in the political process, including in the election scheduled for 15 December 2005, and encouraging the Government of Iraq to engage with all those who renounce violence and to promote a political atmosphere conducive to national reconciliation and political competition through peaceful democratic means,

*Reaffirming* that acts of terrorism must not be allowed to disrupt Iraq's political and economic transition, and further reaffirming the obligations of Member States under resolution 1618 (2005) of 4 August 2005 and other relevant resolutions and international obligations with respect, inter alia, to terrorist activities in and from Iraq or against its citizens,

*Recognizing* the request, conveyed in the letter dated 27 October 2005 from the Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council, which is annexed to the present resolution, to retain the presence of the multinational force in Iraq, and further recognizing the importance of the consent of the sovereign Government of Iraq for the presence of the multinational force and of close coordination between the multinational force and that Government,

*Welcoming* the willingness of the multinational force to continue efforts to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, including participating in the provision of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, as described in the letter dated 29 October 2005 from the Secretary of State of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council, which is annexed to the present resolution,



*Recognizing* the tasks and arrangements set out in the letters annexed to resolution 1546 (2004) of 8 June 2004 and the cooperative implementation by the Government of Iraq and the multinational force of those arrangements,

*Affirming* the importance that all forces promoting the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq act in accordance with international law, including obligations under international humanitarian law, and cooperate with relevant international organizations, and welcoming their commitments in this regard,

*Recalling* the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq on 14 August 2003, underlining the particular importance of the Mission's assistance for the upcoming election by 15 December 2005 of a Government pursuant to a newly adopted Constitution, and affirming that the United Nations should continue to play a leading role in assisting the Iraqi people and Government with further political and economic development, including advising and supporting the Government of Iraq, as well as the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq, contributing to the coordination and delivery of reconstruction, development and humanitarian assistance, and promoting the protection of human rights, national reconciliation, as well as judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq,

*Recognizing* that international support for security and stability is essential to the well-being of the people of Iraq as well as the ability of all concerned, including the United Nations, to carry out their work on behalf of the people of Iraq, and expressing its appreciation for contributions by Member States in this regard under resolutions 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, 1511 (2003) of 16 October 2003 and 1546 (2004),

*Recognizing also* that the Government of Iraq will continue to have the primary role in coordinating international assistance to Iraq, and reaffirming the importance of international assistance and development of the Iraqi economy and the importance of coordinated donor assistance,

*Recognizing further* the significant role of the Development Fund for Iraq and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board in helping the Government of Iraq to ensure that Iraq's resources are being used transparently and equitably for the benefit of the people of Iraq,

*Determining* that the situation in Iraq continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Notes* that the presence of the multinational force in Iraq is at the request of the Government of Iraq and, having regard to the letters annexed to the present resolution, reaffirms the authorization for the multinational force as set forth in resolution 1546 (2004), and decides to extend the mandate of the multinational force as set forth in that resolution until 31 December 2006;

2. *Decides* that the mandate of the multinational force shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than 15 June 2006, and declares that it will terminate this mandate earlier if requested by the Government of Iraq;

3. *Decides also* to extend until 31 December 2006 the arrangements established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) for the deposit into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas and 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;

4. *Decides further* that the provisions in paragraph 3 above for the deposit of proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and for the role of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board shall be reviewed at the request of the Government of Iraq or no later than 15 June 2006;

5. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue to report to the Security Council on the operations in Iraq of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq on a quarterly basis;
6. *Requests* that the United States of America, on behalf of the multinational force, continue to report to the Council on the efforts and progress of the force on a quarterly basis;
7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5300th meeting.*

## **Annex I**

### **Letter dated 27 October 2005 from Mr. Ibrahim Aleshaiker al-Jaafari, Prime Minister of Iraq, to the President of the Security Council<sup>49</sup>**

On 15 October 2005 Iraq voted in a general referendum held at the national level for the purpose of approving a new Constitution for Iraq. The country thus took another important step towards building a strong democratic future and establishing a Government elected in accordance with a permanent Constitution. At the same time, Iraq is approaching the completion of its political transformation through the process of electing its future legislative authority and forming a new Government, which is to take place in December 2005. There still remains an extensive agenda for reconstruction and political development, the realization of which will require security and stability.

We are proceeding towards political stability and economic prosperity and taking fundamental steps towards restoring security and stability. Yet Iraq is still confronted by forces of terrorism that incorporate foreign elements which carry out horrific attacks and terrorist acts in an attempt to thwart political and economic development in Iraq. The Iraqi security forces, which are growing in size, capacity and experience day by day, need more time to fill out their ranks, fully equip themselves and complete their training with a view to assuming responsibility for all security matters and providing adequate security for the Iraqi people. Until such time as the Iraqi security forces assume full responsibility for Iraq's security, we need the continued support of the international community, including the participation of the Multinational Force, in order to establish lasting peace and security in Iraq. We understand that the Multinational Force is willing to continue its efforts. We therefore request the Security Council to extend, for a period of 12 months starting 31 December 2005, the mandate of the Multinational Force, as provided in Council resolution 1546 (2004), including the tasks and arrangements specified in the letters annexed thereto, with the proviso that the Council shall review that mandate upon being so requested by the Government of Iraq or at the end of a period of eight months from the date of the resolution and declare, in the extension, that it will terminate the mandate before the expiry of that period should the Government of Iraq so request.

The Government of Iraq believes that the provisions of resolution 1546 (2004) relating to the deposit of proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and the role of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board will help to ensure that Iraq's natural resources are used for the benefit of the Iraqi people. We understand that the funds deposited in the Development Fund for Iraq belong to Iraq and will continue to enjoy the immunities and privileges of the Fund, given the importance of those terms for the Iraqi people during this critical period. We request the Security Council to extend the validity of those terms for an additional 12 months and to review them upon being so requested by the Government of Iraq or at the end of a period of eight months from the date of the resolution.

The Iraqi people are determined to establish for themselves a stable, peaceful democracy, which will provide the basis for the establishment of a vibrant economy. This vision of Iraq's future can become a reality with the help of the international community.

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<sup>49</sup> Circulated under the symbol S/2005/687.

It is my understanding that the sponsors intend to have the present letter annexed to the resolution on Iraq currently being drafted. In the meantime, I should be grateful if you would have copies of this letter circulated to the members of the Security Council as soon as possible.

## Annex II

### **Letter dated 29 October 2005 from Ms. Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of State of the United States of America, to the President of the Security Council<sup>50</sup>**

Having reviewed the request of the Government of Iraq to extend the mandate of the Multinational Force (MNF) in Iraq<sup>49</sup> and following consultations with the Government of Iraq, I am writing to confirm, consistent with this request, that the MNF under unified command stands ready to continue to fulfil its mandate as set out in Security Council resolution 1546 (2004).

Since the end of the occupation on 28 June 2004, the Government of Iraq and the MNF have developed an effective and cooperative security partnership to address the evolving nature of Iraq's security environment, including the continuing need to prevent and deter acts of terrorism. This partnership plays a critical role in the daily efforts to improve security throughout Iraq. In the context of this partnership, the MNF is prepared to continue to undertake a broad range of tasks to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability and to ensure force protection, acting under the authorities set forth in resolution 1546 (2004), including the tasks and arrangements set out in the letters annexed thereto, and in close cooperation with the Government of Iraq. The forces that make up the MNF will remain committed to acting consistently with their obligations under international law, including the law of armed conflict.

Substantial progress has already been made in helping to build and train the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), allowing them to take on increasing security responsibilities. The Government of Iraq and the MNF are developing a security plan to set forth the conditions necessary for transfer of security responsibility from the MNF to the ISF. Conditions permitting, we look forward to notable progress in the next year. Together, we will build towards the day when the Iraqi forces assume full responsibility for the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq.

The co-sponsors intend to annex the present letter to the resolution on Iraq under consideration. In the meantime, I request that you provide copies of the present letter to members of the Council as quickly as possible.

## Decisions

At its 5301st meeting, on 9 November 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Iraq".

Following the decision taken at the 5301st meeting, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>51</sup>

"I have the honour to respond to your letter dated 2 November 2005,<sup>52</sup> in which you referred to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), by which the Council established the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, and to the related resolutions 687 (1991) and 706 (1991).

"I wish to inform you that the Council has decided to approve the proposal contained in your letter that \$2,182,168 plus €226,493 be transferred from the escrow account established under the above-mentioned resolutions to be credited against assessments issued in respect of the obligations of the Government of Iraq for the International Atomic Energy Agency budget."

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<sup>50</sup> Circulated under the symbol S/2005/691.

<sup>51</sup> S/2005/703.

<sup>52</sup> S/2005/702.

On 11 November 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>53</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 October 2005 concerning the termination of operations relating to the letters of credit raised against the United Nations Iraq Account<sup>54</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who had the opportunity to discuss it during private consultations held on 19 October 2005 in the presence of the Controller. The members of the Council seize this opportunity to thank you for your efforts to balance concern for the timely termination of the oil-for-food programme against the need for a successful conclusion of the projects initiated under this programme. In this regard, they welcome the meeting between the Controller and the relevant authorities of the Government of Iraq held in Amman on 3 October 2005. They take note of the update of the situation and of the new arrangements proposed in the note annexed to your letter. The members of the Council believe that it is essential to pursue the close consultations with the Government of Iraq. Bearing in mind the new timetable envisaged in your letter, they request you to inform the Council on the implementation of the new arrangements by mid-December 2005, so as to allow the members of the Council to assess the progress made.”

At its 5325th meeting, on 14 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning Iraq

“Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution 1546 (2004) (S/2005/766)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

On 30 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>55</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 December 2005 and the annex thereto, concerning your decision to maintain the operation of the Independent Inquiry Committee until the end of March 2006,<sup>56</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and decision contained in your letter and the annex thereto.

“In particular, members of the Council note that the Committee, having fully completed its investigation, would not retain any ongoing investigative capacity or authority. Extension of the operation under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of the Committee would be exclusively for the purposes of assisting the national bodies investigating the cases resulting from its work, and the remaining functions would be to manage appropriate access to the Committee archive and to ensure its appropriate preservation and disposition.”

On 10 February 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> S/2005/713.

<sup>54</sup> S/2005/656.

<sup>55</sup> S/2005/848.

<sup>56</sup> S/2005/847.

<sup>57</sup> S/2006/94.

“I have the honour to respond to your letter dated 7 February 2006,<sup>58</sup> in which you referred to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), by which the Council established the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, and to the related resolutions 687 (1991) and 706 (1991).

“In this connection, I wish to inform you that the Council has decided to approve the proposal contained in your letter that \$416,871 be transferred from the escrow account established under the above-referenced resolutions to be credited against assessments issued in respect of the obligations of the Government of Iraq for the regular budget, peacekeeping, Tribunal activities and the capital master plan of the Organization.”

At its 5371st meeting, on 14 February 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation concerning Iraq”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>59</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the announcement by the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq on 10 February 2006 of the certified election results for the Iraqi Council of Representatives. The Security Council is particularly encouraged that political parties representing all of Iraq’s communities participated in the election, as demonstrated by the high voter turnout across Iraq. The Council commends and congratulates the people of Iraq for demonstrating their commitment to a peaceful, democratic political process, and for having braved difficult conditions and the threat of violence to cast their votes.

“The Council stresses the importance of inclusiveness, national dialogue and unity as Iraq’s political development moves forward. The Council calls upon Iraq’s political leaders to work with resolve towards the formation of a fully inclusive Government, which will strive to build a peaceful, prosperous, democratic and united Iraq. The Council urges all Iraqis to participate in the peaceful political process and calls upon those who continue to use violence to lay down their arms. The Council unanimously condemns acts of terrorism in Iraq. Such acts should not be allowed to disrupt Iraq’s political and economic progress.

“The Council gives special recognition to the Independent Electoral Commission of Iraq for its role in organizing and administering the elections. The Council also commends the Secretary-General and the United Nations for successfully assisting election preparations, and notes in particular the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq. The Council also appreciates the assistance given by other international actors, including European Union electoral experts and the International Mission for Iraqi Elections.

“The Council underlines the need for continued and enhanced international support from all States and relevant international organizations to assist Iraq’s wide-ranging political, economic and social development. The Council calls upon the United Nations to play the fullest possible role in Iraq. It also calls upon all other international actors, particularly Iraq’s neighbours, to conform to relevant Council resolutions and consider also how they can reinforce their contribution at this important time. In this context, the Council also looks forward to the continued efforts of the League of Arab States in support of the political process endorsed in Council resolutions 1546 (2004) and 1637 (2005).

“The Council reaffirms its support for a federal, democratic, pluralist and unified Iraq, in which there is full respect for human rights.”

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<sup>58</sup> S/2006/93.

<sup>59</sup> S/PRST/2006/8.

At its 5386th meeting, on 15 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning Iraq

“Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution 1546 (2004) (S/2006/137)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq.

On 28 March 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>60</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 March 2006 concerning your decision to extend the Office of the Independent Inquiry Committee until 31 December 2006<sup>61</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and decision contained in your letter.”

At its 5444th meeting, on 24 May 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation concerning Iraq”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>62</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the inauguration on 20 May 2006 of Iraq’s constitutionally elected Government and congratulates the people of Iraq on this milestone in their country’s political transition.

“The Council is particularly encouraged by the fact that the Government is representative of Iraq’s many diverse communities and expresses its hope that the Ministers of Defence, Interior and National Security Affairs will be appointed as soon as possible. The Council encourages the new Government to work tirelessly to promote national reconciliation through dialogue and inclusion and to build an atmosphere in which sectarianism is rejected. The Council, at the same time, urges all Iraqis to participate in the political process peacefully, demanding that those who continue to use violence lay down their arms. The Council wholly condemns acts of terrorism in Iraq, including recent horrific attacks on civilians and religious sites aimed callously at provoking intercommunal tensions.

“The Council underlines the high expectations in the new Government to deliver improvements in security and stability, in human rights and the rule of law, in the provision of essential services, and in economic progress and prosperity. The Council urges the Government to work effectively and energetically to this end. The Council also strongly urges all States and relevant international organizations to continue and enhance their help to Iraq’s sovereign Government at this crucial time. The Council notes the particular role of Iraq’s neighbours and calls upon them to conform to relevant Council resolutions and to examine how they can reinforce their contribution. In this context, the Council also looks forward to the continued efforts of the League of Arab States, including the forthcoming conference in Baghdad, in support of the political process that the Council has endorsed.

“The Council reaffirms its support for a federal, democratic, pluralist and unified Iraq, as a responsible member of the international community, in which there is stability,

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<sup>60</sup> S/2006/195.

<sup>61</sup> S/2006/194.

<sup>62</sup> S/PRST/2006/24.

prosperity and full respect for human rights and the rule of law. The Council also reaffirms the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq.”

On 26 May 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>63</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that the letter dated 23 May 2006, whereby you announce your intention to appoint Mr. Francis C. Record to the post of Commissioner of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission,<sup>64</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5463rd meeting, on 15 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning Iraq

“Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 30 of resolution 1546 (2004) (S/2006/360)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Angela Kane, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5464th meeting, held in private on 15 June 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5464th meeting, held in private on 15 June 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation concerning Iraq’.

“In accordance with the decision taken at the 5463rd meeting, the President extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Hoshiyar Zebari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

“In accordance with the decision taken at the 5463rd meeting, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Ms. Angela Kane, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Zebari and Ms. Kane had an exchange of views.”

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## COMMUNICATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN CAMEROON AND NIGERIA<sup>65</sup>

### Decision

On 12 August 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>66</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 2005 concerning your intention to continue the activities of the United Nations support team to the Cameroon-

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<sup>63</sup> S/2006/340.

<sup>64</sup> S/2006/339.

<sup>65</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2004.

<sup>66</sup> S/2005/529.

Nigeria Mixed Commission with funding from the regular budget<sup>67</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and the intention expressed therein. They also urge the parties to the Mixed Commission to work with international donors to seek further voluntary contributions.”

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## THE SITUATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU<sup>68</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5248th meeting, on 19 August 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea-Bissau to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Guinea-Bissau”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>69</sup>

“The Security Council acknowledges with satisfaction the successful holding of the presidential elections in Guinea-Bissau and the announcement by the National Electoral Commission of the final results of the ballot. This marks an important step towards the restoration of constitutional order. The Council takes note of the appeal filed with the Supreme Court of Justice by one of the contenders and strongly encourages all parties to honour their commitments and accept the final ruling of the Court. The Council urges them to refrain from any actions that could jeopardize the efforts towards peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau.

“The Council commends the people of Guinea-Bissau for their encouraging participation in the electoral process.

“The Council pays tribute to Guinea-Bissau’s partners and neighbours, who provided indispensable support for the holding of the elections. The Council also congratulates international observers on the essential role they played throughout the country, and welcomes their statement recognizing the presidential elections as free, fair and transparent.

“The Council expresses its appreciation for the contribution made by the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union, the Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, bilateral partners and international financial institutions. The Council underlines the importance of their timely diplomatic efforts aimed at promoting national dialogue and respect for the rule of law.

“Considering the challenges still facing Guinea-Bissau, the Council urges all relevant national and international parties to reaffirm their commitment to peace and democracy in Guinea-Bissau, and calls upon bilateral development partners of Guinea-Bissau, international financial institutions and United Nations agencies to increase their support for economic and social development and the consolidation of national institutions, as well as the promotion of good governance and human rights, in particular by providing emergency

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<sup>67</sup> S/2005/528.

<sup>68</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1998.

<sup>69</sup> S/PRST/2005/39.



financial assistance and technical support, in the short run, and by participating actively in the Donor Round Table Conference to be held in November 2005.

“The Council therefore welcomes the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council on 26 July 2005 to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau,<sup>70</sup> and commends the Advisory Group for its work.

“The Council invites the Secretary-General to present recommendations in his next report regarding the updating of the mandate of the Support Office and its role in the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau in the post-transition period.”

On 15 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>71</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 December 2005 concerning your proposal that the current mandate of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, which expires on 22 December 2005, be revised and extended to 31 December 2006,<sup>72</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and proposal contained in your letter.”

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## THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN<sup>73</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5249th meeting, on 23 August 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Canada, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Spain and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Afghanistan

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2005/525)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jean Arnault, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>74</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the progress in the preparations for the parliamentary (Wolesi Jirga) and provincial council elections scheduled for 18 September 2005, including the compilation of the final candidate list and updating of voter registration, and encourages all Afghan participants, especially the candidates and their supporters, to work constructively to ensure that the ongoing electoral campaigns are conducted peacefully, in an environment free of intimidation, and that the elections can be held successfully. The Council calls upon

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<sup>70</sup> See Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/32.

<sup>71</sup> S/2005/796.

<sup>72</sup> S/2005/795.

<sup>73</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1994, 1996 to 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>74</sup> S/PRST/2005/40.

the international community to extend additional financial assistance in order to fill the gap of 29.6 million United States dollars for these elections.

“The Council expresses grave concern about the increased attacks by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups in Afghanistan over the past few months. The Council condemns the attempts to disrupt the political process by terrorist acts or other forms of violence in Afghanistan. The Council, in this regard, endorses the effort of the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, within their respective responsibilities, to improve the safety and stability of the country.

“The Council also stresses the importance of continued cooperation and increased dialogue between neighbouring States and the Government of Afghanistan to promote regional development and the long-term peace and stability of Afghanistan.

“The Council notes the progress made to date, in particular in security sector reform, and in this regard welcomes the completion of the disarmament of the Afghan Military Forces. The Council expresses its strong view that the international community must maintain a high level of commitment to assist Afghanistan in addressing its remaining challenges, including the security situation, disbandment of illegal armed groups, production of and trafficking in drugs, development of Afghan government institutions, acceleration of justice sector reform, promotion and protection of human rights, and sustainable economic and social development.

“The Council welcomes the desire of the international community and the Government of Afghanistan to agree to a new framework for international engagement beyond the completion of the Bonn political process. The Council expresses, in this regard, its readiness to review, based on the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted in accordance with its resolution 1589 (2005), and in the light of consultations that the United Nations will have with the Government of Afghanistan and all concerned international actors, the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan after the completion of the electoral process, in order to allow the United Nations to continue to play a vital role in the post-Bonn period. The Council is also ready to consider the renewal of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force prior to its expiration, upon the request of the Government of Afghanistan.”

At its 5260th meeting, on 13 September 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan”.

**Resolution 1623 (2005)  
of 13 September 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular resolutions 1386 (2001) of 20 December 2001, 1413 (2002) of 23 May 2002, 1444 (2002) of 27 November 2002, 1510 (2003) of 13 October 2003 and 1563 (2004) of 17 September 2004,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001 and 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, and reiterating its support for international efforts to root out terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghans themselves, and welcoming the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan with the International Security Assistance Force,

*Recalling* the importance of the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001<sup>75</sup> and the Berlin Declaration of 1 April 2004,<sup>76</sup> in particular annex 1 to the Bonn Agreement, which, inter alia, provides for the progressive expansion of the Force to other urban centres and other areas beyond Kabul,

*Stressing* the importance of extending central government authority to all parts of Afghanistan, of respect for democratic values, of full completion of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, of the disbandment of illegal armed groups, of justice sector reform, of security sector reform, including reconstitution of the Afghan National Army and Police, and of combating narcotics trade and production, and recognizing certain progress that has been made in these and other areas with the help of the international community,

*Recognizing* the challenges facing Afghanistan with regard to the security situation in parts of the country,

*Welcoming*, in this context, the commitment by lead nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to establish further Provincial Reconstruction Teams,

*Further welcoming* the role played by the Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition in assisting in securing the conduct of national elections,

*Expressing its appreciation* to Italy for taking over the lead from Turkey in commanding the Force, and to those nations who contributed to Eurocorps, and recognizing with gratitude the contributions of many nations to the Force,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 1 September 2005 from Mr. Abdullah Abdullah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, to the Secretary-General,<sup>77</sup>

*Determining* that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Determined* to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the Force, in consultation with the Government of Afghanistan,

*Acting*, for these reasons, under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force, as defined in resolutions 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003), for a period of twelve months beyond 13 October 2005;
2. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the Force to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;
3. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen the Force, and in this regard calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the Force, and to make contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 1386 (2001);
4. *Calls upon* the Force to continue to work in close consultation with the Government of Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan as well as with the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition in the implementation of the mandate of the Force;
5. *Requests* the leadership of the Force to provide quarterly reports on the implementation of the mandate of the Force to the Security Council through the Secretary-General;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5260th meeting.*

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<sup>75</sup> Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions (see S/2001/1154).

<sup>76</sup> Available from [www.unama-afg.org](http://www.unama-afg.org).

<sup>77</sup> S/2005/574, annex.

### Decisions

At its 5309th meeting, on 23 November 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>78</sup>

"The Security Council congratulates the people of Afghanistan on the confirmation of the final results of the parliamentary and provincial council elections. The successful holding of these elections has demonstrated the broad commitment of Afghan voters to democracy and freedom in their country, and the Council welcomes the fact that the completion of the confirmation process has paved the way toward the timely inauguration of the new parliament and thus to the conclusion of the Bonn political process.

"The Council commends all Afghans for having taken this step and calls upon them, and, in particular, the representatives-elect and other former candidates, to remain fully committed to peace, the Constitution, the rule of law and democracy in Afghanistan.

"The Council, in this connection, reiterates its appreciation to all those who contributed to the electoral process, and extends special appreciation to the Joint Electoral Management Body and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan for their dedication. The Council also reiterates its endorsement of the efforts of the Afghan security forces, with the support of the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, within their respective responsibilities, to improve the safety and stability of the country.

"The Council hopes for the prompt appointment of all members of the House of Elders (Meshrano Jirga).

"The Council reaffirms the importance for the international community to maintain a high level of commitment to assisting Afghanistan in addressing its remaining challenges, in particular in the fields of security, including fighting terrorist and narcotics threats, governance and development.

"The Council supports the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play for the consolidation of peace and stability in Afghanistan and coordination of the relevant international efforts and welcomes consultations initiated by the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations on the post-Bonn process.

"Finally, the Council stresses that violence in any form intended to disrupt the democratic process in Afghanistan will not be tolerated. The Council unequivocally condemns all recent attacks in Afghanistan, including the attacks against the International Security Assistance Force, and expresses its deepest sympathies to the victims, both Afghan and international, and their families, as well as to the troop contributors of the Force."

On 21 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>79</sup>

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 December 2005 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Tom Koenigs, of Germany, as your Special Representative for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan<sup>80</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

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<sup>78</sup> S/PRST/2005/56.

<sup>79</sup> S/2005/820.

<sup>80</sup> S/2005/819.

At its 5347th meeting, on 17 January 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jean Arnault, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

At its 5348th meeting, held in private on 17 January 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5348th meeting, held in private on 17 January 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation in Afghanistan’.

“Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5347th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of Afghanistan.

“The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of Germany.

“Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5347th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Jean Arnault, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

“Members of the Council, the representative of Afghanistan and Mr. Arnault had an exchange of views.”

At its 5369th meeting, on 10 February 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 5370th meeting, held in private on 10 February 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5370th meeting, held in private on 10 February 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation in Afghanistan’.

“The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of Germany.

“Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5369th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representative of Afghanistan.

“Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5369th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

“Members of the Council, the representative of Afghanistan and Mr. Guéhenno had an exchange of views.”

At its 5374th meeting, on 15 February 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

**Resolution 1659 (2006)  
of 15 February 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular resolutions 1378 (2001) of 14 November 2001, 1383 (2001) of 6 December 2001 and 1589 (2005) of 24 March 2005,

*Reaffirming its full commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

*Pledging its continued support* for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild their country, strengthen the foundations of a constitutional democracy and assume their rightful place in the community of nations,

*Stressing* the inalienable right of the people of Afghanistan freely to determine their own future,

*Determined* to assist the Government and people of Afghanistan in building on the successful completion of the Bonn process,

*Recognizing* the interconnected nature of the challenges ahead, and affirming that sustainable progress on security, governance and development, which necessarily involves capacity-building, is mutually reinforcing,

*Recognizing also* the continuing importance of fighting terrorist and narcotics threats and addressing threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups,

*Stressing* that regional cooperation constitutes an effective means to promote security and development in Afghanistan,

*Welcoming* the letter dated 6 February 2006 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan<sup>81</sup> informing the Secretary-General of the launch of the "Afghanistan Compact"<sup>82</sup> in London on 31 January 2006,

1. *Endorses* the Afghanistan Compact and the annexes thereto<sup>82</sup> as providing the framework for the partnership between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community which underlies the mutual commitments set out in the Compact;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan, and all members of the international community and international organizations, to implement in full the Compact and the annexes thereto;

3. *Affirms* the central and impartial role of the United Nations in Afghanistan, including the coordination of efforts in implementing the Compact, and looks forward to the early formation of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, co-chaired by the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations with a secretariat function to support it;

4. *Welcomes* the interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy presented by the Government of Afghanistan<sup>83</sup> and the political, security and financial pledges made by participants at the London Conference on Afghanistan, held on 31 January and 1 February 2006, notes that financial assistance available for the implementation of the Strategy has now reached

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<sup>81</sup> S/2006/89, annex.

<sup>82</sup> S/2006/90, annex.

<sup>83</sup> See S/2006/105, annex.

10.5 billion United States dollars, and also notes the intention of the Government of Afghanistan to seek debt relief through the Paris Club;

5. *Recognizes* the risk that opium cultivation, production and trafficking poses to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally, welcomes the updated National Drug Control Strategy presented by the Government of Afghanistan at the London Conference,<sup>84</sup> and encourages additional international support for the four priorities identified in the Strategy, including through contribution to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund;

6. *Acknowledges* the continuing commitment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to lead the International Security Assistance Force, and welcomes the adoption by the Organization of a revised Operational Plan allowing the continued expansion of the Force across Afghanistan, closer operational synergy with Operation Enduring Freedom, and support, within means and capabilities, to Afghan security forces in the military aspects of their training and operational deployments;

7. *Declares its willingness* to take further action to support the implementation of the Compact and the annexes thereto, on the basis of timely reports by the Secretary-General which encompass recommendations on the future mandate and structure of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5374th meeting.*

#### **Decisions**

At its 5385th meeting, on 14 March 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Afghanistan

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2006/145)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tom Koenigs, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

At its 5393rd meeting, on 23 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Afghanistan

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2006/145)”.

#### **Resolution 1662 (2006) of 23 March 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular resolution 1589 (2005) of 24 March 2005, in which it extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in

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<sup>84</sup> S/2006/106, annex.

Afghanistan until 24 March 2006, and resolution 1659 (2006) of 15 February 2006, in which it endorsed the Afghanistan Compact,<sup>82</sup>

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

*Reaffirming*, in this context, its support for the implementation by the Government of Afghanistan and all members of the international community and international organizations of the Compact under the ownership of the Afghan people, and its support for the interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy,<sup>83</sup>

*Pledging its continued support* for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they build on the successful completion of the Bonn process in rebuilding their country, strengthening the foundations of a constitutional democracy and assuming their rightful place in the community of nations,

*Stressing* the inalienable right of the people of Afghanistan freely to determine their own future, and welcoming the successful holding of the parliamentary and provincial elections on 18 September 2005,

*Determined* to assist the Government and people of Afghanistan in building on the successful London Conference on Afghanistan, held on 31 January and 1 February 2006,

*Recognizing* the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, affirming that sustainable progress on security, governance and development as well as the cross-cutting issue of counter-narcotics, which necessarily involves capacity-building, is mutually reinforcing, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to address these challenges,

*Recognizing also* the continuing importance of combating increased terrorist attacks caused by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups and narcotics threats,

*Expressing its concern* at the increasing threat to the local population, national security forces, international military and international assistance efforts by extremist activities, and stressing the importance of the security and safety of the United Nations staff,

*Recalling* the importance of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations (Kabul Declaration) of 22 December 2002,<sup>85</sup> and stressing that regional cooperation constitutes an effective means to promote security and development in Afghanistan,

*Expressing its appreciation and strong support* for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan,

*Stressing* the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, including the coordination and monitoring of efforts in implementing the Compact,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 7 March 2006;<sup>86</sup>
2. *Also welcomes* the United Nations' long-term commitment to work with the people and Government of Afghanistan;
3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General, for an additional period of twelve months from the date of adoption of the present resolution;

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<sup>85</sup> S/2002/1416, annex.

<sup>86</sup> S/2006/145.



4. *Reiterates its call upon* the Government of Afghanistan, and all members of the international community and international organizations, to implement in full the Afghanistan Compact and the annexes thereto,<sup>82</sup>

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of meeting the benchmarks and timelines of the Compact for progress on security, governance and development, as well as the cross-cutting issue of counter-narcotics, and of increasing the effectiveness and coordination of the assistance to Afghanistan;

6. *Calls upon* all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in the peaceful political development of the country and avoid resorting to violence;

7. *Welcomes* the substantial progress in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in accordance with the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001,<sup>75</sup> including the completion of disarmament and demobilization, encourages the Government of Afghanistan to complete the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process by June 2006, calls for determined efforts by the Government, including its security authorities, to disband illegal armed groups and to dispose of ammunition stockpiles, and requests the international community to extend further assistance for those efforts, taking fully into account the guidance by the Mission;

8. *Also welcomes* the development of the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police and the ongoing efforts to increase their capabilities as important steps towards the goal of Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, and further welcomes in this regard the outcome of the Doha Conference on Border Management in Afghanistan of 28 February 2006;

9. *Further welcomes* the inauguration of the new Afghan National Assembly, commends Afghan efforts to ensure its efficient functioning, which will be critical to the political future of Afghanistan, welcomes the international efforts to provide technical assistance, and encourages all the institutions to work in a spirit of cooperation;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to ensure continued public administrative reform and anti-corruption efforts, as described in the Compact;

11. *Welcomes* the finalization of the ten-year strategy for justice reform in Afghanistan, as detailed in the paper entitled "Justice for all" presented by the Ministry of Justice, and invites the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to continue to work towards the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, including the reconstruction and reform of the correctional system, as highlighted in the Compact, in order to strengthen the rule of law throughout the country and eliminate impunity;

12. *Calls for* full respect for human rights and international humanitarian law throughout Afghanistan, in this regard, requests the Mission, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to continue to assist in the full implementation of the human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international treaties to which Afghanistan is a State party, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights, commends the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission for its courageous efforts to monitor respect for human rights in Afghanistan as well as to foster and protect those rights, welcomes the adoption of the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation on 12 December 2005, and encourages international support for the Action Plan;

13. *Welcomes* the interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy presented at the London Conference on Afghanistan,<sup>83</sup> calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to further provide strong leadership in its implementation, and encourages the fulfilment of the pledges made by the participants at the Conference, including financial assistance available for the implementation of the Strategy, which has reached 10.5 billion United States dollars;

14. *Recognizes* the risk that opium cultivation, production and trafficking poses to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally, welcomes the updated National Drug Control Strategy presented by the Government of

Afghanistan at the London Conference,<sup>84</sup> calls upon the Government, with support provided by the international community, to pursue early implementation of the Strategy, and encourages additional international support for the four priorities identified in the Strategy, including through contributions to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund;

15. *Emphasizes* the important role in monitoring the implementation of the Compact to be played by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, which will be co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Government of Afghanistan and supported by a small secretariat;

16. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Secretary-General to extend the reach of regional offices, security circumstances permitting;

17. *Calls upon* all Afghan and international parties to continue to cooperate with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff throughout the country;

18. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, including the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition and the International Security Assistance Force, 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;

19. *Encourages* the promotion of confidence-building measures between Afghanistan and its neighbours in the spirit of the Kabul Declaration<sup>85</sup> in order to foster dialogue and cooperation in the region in full respect for the principles of territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendly relations and non-interference in each other's internal affairs;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every six months on developments in Afghanistan;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5393rd meeting.*

### **Decision**

At its 5496th meeting, held in private on 26 July 2006, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5496th meeting, held in private on 26 July 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation in Afghanistan’.

“The President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to the representatives of Afghanistan, Finland and Germany.

“The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Tom Koenigs, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

“Members of the Council, the representative of Afghanistan and Mr. Koenigs had an exchange of views.”

## ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

### A. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question<sup>87</sup>

#### Decisions

At its 5250th meeting, on 24 August 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5270th meeting, on 23 September 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Alvaro de Soto, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>88</sup>

“The Security Council supports the Statement issued in New York on 20 September 2005 by the Quartet, which is annexed to the present statement.

“The Council urges the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority to cooperate, along with other parties concerned, with the efforts to achieve the goals set out in the Quartet Statement.

“The Council calls for renewed action in parallel by the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority on their obligations in accordance with the Road Map,<sup>89</sup> to ensure continued progress towards the creation of an independent, sovereign, democratic and viable State of Palestine living side by side with Israel in peace and security.

“The Council stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003), the Madrid terms of reference<sup>90</sup> and the principle of land for peace.

“Annex

“Quartet Statement

“New York, 20 September 2005

“Representatives of the Quartet – the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Sergey Lavrov, the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Ms. Condoleezza Rice, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. Jack Straw, the High Representative for the Common

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<sup>87</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 2000.

<sup>88</sup> S/PRST/2005/44.

<sup>89</sup> Performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (S/2003/529, annex).

<sup>90</sup> See Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed at Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993 (S/26560, annex).

Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, Mr. Javier Solana, and the European Commissioner for External Relations, Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner – met today in New York to discuss the Gaza disengagement and the prospects for movement towards peace in the Middle East.

“The Quartet recognizes and welcomes the successful conclusion of the Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and parts of the northern West Bank and the moment of opportunity that it brings to renew efforts on the Road Map.<sup>89</sup> The Quartet reiterates its belief that this brave and historic decision should open a new chapter on the path to peace in the region. It paid tribute to the political courage of Prime Minister Sharon and commends the Government of Israel, its armed forces and its police for the smooth and professional execution of the operation. It also expresses its appreciation for the responsible behaviour of the Palestinian Authority and people for helping to maintain a peaceful environment during the evacuation. The Quartet applauds the close coordination between the Israeli and Palestinian security services during the process. These significant developments create new opportunities and call for renewed focus on the responsibilities of all parties. The conclusion of disengagement represents an important step toward achieving the vision of two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.

“The Quartet commends continued cooperation between both parties and the United States Security Coordinator, General William Ward, on security issues related to the disengagement. The Quartet calls for an end to all violence and terror. While the leadership of the Palestinian Authority has condemned violence and has sought to encourage Palestinian groups who have engaged in terrorism to abandon this course and engage in the democratic process, the Quartet further urges the Palestinian Authority to maintain law and order and dismantle terrorist capabilities and infrastructure. The Quartet reaffirms the continued importance of comprehensive reform of the Palestinian security services. The rule of law through authorized security institutions is fundamental to democratic practice. The Quartet expresses appreciation to those parties which have made contributions to the security reform effort, particularly Egypt, the European Union and the United States. Finally, the Quartet welcomes the agreement between the Governments of Israel and Egypt on security arrangements along the Gaza-Egypt border.

“At today’s meeting, Quartet Special Envoy Wolfensohn’s report on his current efforts and initiatives was discussed. The Quartet encourages his further work to facilitate continued discussion between the parties to build on the success of disengagement. The Palestinian Authority should demonstrate its ability to govern, and all members of the international community should look for ways to support these efforts. The Quartet will continue to lead international efforts to support sustainable growth of the Palestinian economy and to strengthen the overall capacity of the Palestinian Authority to assume its responsibilities through an aggressive pursuit of state-building and democratic reform efforts. Given the critical importance of free movement in the West Bank to the viability of the Palestinian economy, the Quartet urges an easing of the system of movement restrictions, consistent with Israel’s security needs. The Quartet reaffirms that coordinated action by the international donor community is crucial for the success of the Quartet Special Envoy’s Quick-Impact Economic Program, as well as for the longer-term three-year plan for Palestinian development. In this regard, it notes the importance of the \$750 million in assistance which will be disbursed to the Palestinian Authority during the remainder of this year. The Quartet urges Arab States to implement existing commitments and to engage fully and positively in response to the Special Envoy’s initiatives. To ensure the success of this effort, the Quartet views continued progress on institutional reform of the Palestinian Authority, as well as progress in combating corruption, as essential. The Quartet also welcomes the announcement of Palestinian Legislative Council elections and upcoming municipal elections.

“Looking beyond disengagement, the Quartet reviewed progress on implementation of the Road Map. The Quartet calls for renewed action in parallel by both parties on their

obligations in accordance with the sequence of the Road Map. As part of the confidence-building process the Quartet urged both sides to return to the cooperative agenda reached at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. Contacts between the parties should be intensified at all levels. The Quartet charges the Envoys to keep progress under review.

“Both parties are reminded of their obligations under the Road Map to avoid unilateral actions which prejudice final status issues. The Quartet reaffirms that any final agreement must be reached through negotiation between the parties and that a new Palestinian State must be truly viable with contiguity in the West Bank and connectivity to Gaza. On settlements, the Quartet welcomed the fact that, in areas covered by disengagement, Israel has gone beyond its obligations under the first phase of the Road Map. The Quartet expresses its concern that settlement expansion elsewhere must stop, and Israel must remove unauthorized outposts. The Quartet continues to note with concern the route of the Israeli separation barrier, particularly as it results in the confiscation of Palestinian land, cuts off the movement of people and goods, and undermines Palestinians’ trust in the Road Map process as it appears to prejudice the final borders of a Palestinian State.

“The Quartet members exchanged views on the Russian proposal to hold an international meeting of experts in Moscow. Contacts on this matter will continue, taking into consideration the need to give attention to the various aspects of the Middle East situation, including multilateral matters.

“The Quartet reiterates its commitment to the principles outlined in previous statements, including those of 4 May 2004, and 9 May and 23 June 2005, and reaffirms its commitment to a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict based upon Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).”

At its 5287th meeting, on 20 October 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5312th meeting, on 30 November 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5313th meeting, on 30 November 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>91</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority on 15 November 2005. The successful opening of the Rafah crossing on 25 November 2005 represents an important step forward.

“The Council commends the efforts of the Quartet, the Quartet Special Envoy and his team, as well as the positive contributions of the Government of Egypt, and expresses its strong appreciation to the European Union for assuming the role of third-party monitor.

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<sup>91</sup> S/PRST/2005/57.

“The Council calls upon the parties to take immediate action to implement the terms of both agreements according to the timelines established therein.

“The Council calls for renewed action in parallel by the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority on their obligations in accordance with the Road Map,<sup>89</sup> to ensure continued progress towards the creation of a viable, democratic, sovereign and contiguous Palestine living side by side with Israel in peace and security. The Council stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003), the Madrid terms of reference<sup>90</sup> and the principle of land for peace.”

On 16 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>92</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 December 2005 concerning the activities of the Quartet, including the extension of the mandate of its Special Envoy for Gaza Disengagement, Mr. James Wolfensohn, and the continued support for his office in Jerusalem,<sup>93</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the proposed arrangements set out in your letter.”

At its 5337th meeting, on 20 December 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5361st meeting, on 31 January 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Angela Kane, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5365th meeting, on 3 February 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>94</sup>

“The Security Council congratulates the Palestinian people on an electoral process that was free, fair and secure. It commends all the parties for the preparation and conduct of the elections, particularly the Central Elections Commission and the Palestinian Authority security forces, for their professionalism.

“The Council expresses its expectation that a new government remain committed to realizing the aspirations of the Palestinian people for peace and statehood. The Council welcomes President Abbas’ affirmation that the Palestinian Authority remains committed to the Road Map,<sup>89</sup> previous agreements and obligations between the parties, and a negotiated two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Council expresses its view that all members of a future Palestinian government must be committed to the aforementioned instruments and principles.

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<sup>92</sup> S/2005/798.

<sup>93</sup> S/2005/797.

<sup>94</sup> S/PRST/2006/6.

“Cognizant of the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people, the Council reaffirms its continuing interest in the fiscal stability of the caretaker government, consistent with clear reform and austerity benchmarks. The Council notes that major donors have indicated they will review future assistance to a new Palestinian Authority government against the commitment of that government to the principles of non-violence, recognition of Israel and acceptance of previous agreements and obligations, including the Road Map.

“The Council reminds both parties of their obligation under the Road Map and on existing agreements, including on movement and access. It calls upon both parties to avoid unilateral actions which prejudice final status issues. The Council underlines the need for the Palestinian Authority to prevent terrorist attacks and dismantle the infrastructure of terror. It reiterates its view that settlement expansion must stop and its concern regarding the route of the barrier.

“The Council reaffirms its profound attachment to the vision of two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. The Council reiterates the importance of, and the need to achieve, a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003), the Madrid terms of reference<sup>95</sup> and the principle of land for peace.”

At its 5381st meeting, on 28 February 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Alvaro de Soto, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General.

At its 5404th meeting, on 30 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tuliameni Kalomoh, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to his request dated 20 March 2006 to the President of the Security Council,<sup>95</sup> in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

On 11 April 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>96</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 April 2006 concerning the activities of the Quartet, including the extension of the mandate of its Special Envoy for Gaza Disengagement, Mr. James Wolfensohn, and the continuing support for his office in

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<sup>95</sup> Document S/2006/197, incorporated in the record of the 5404th meeting.

<sup>96</sup> S/2006/234.

Jerusalem<sup>97</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the proposed arrangements set out in your letter.”

At its 5411th meeting, on 17 April 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

“Letter dated 10 April 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/227)

“Letter dated 11 April 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/239)

“Letter dated 12 April 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/240)”.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to his request dated 17 April 2006 to the President of the Council,<sup>98</sup> in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in response to his request dated 17 April 2006.<sup>99</sup>

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 17 April 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>100</sup> the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Yahya A. Mahmassani, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

At its 5419th meeting, on 24 April 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Alvaro de Soto, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General.

At its 5443rd meeting, on 24 May 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5472nd meeting, on 21 June 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

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<sup>97</sup> S/2006/233.

<sup>98</sup> Document S/2006/241, incorporated in the record of the 5411th meeting.

<sup>99</sup> See S/PV.5411.

<sup>100</sup> Document S/2006/244, incorporated in the record of the 5411th meeting.



At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5481st meeting, on 30 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Austria, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Zimbabwe<sup>101</sup> to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

“Letter dated 29 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/458)

“Letter dated 29 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/462)”.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to his request dated 30 June 2006 to the President of the Council,<sup>102</sup> in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in response to his request dated 30 June 2006.<sup>103</sup>

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Angela Kane, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 5488th meeting, on 13 July 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

“Letter dated 29 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/458)

“Letter dated 29 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/462)”.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to his request dated 13 July 2006 to the President of the Council,<sup>104</sup> in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At its 5493rd meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”.

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<sup>101</sup> India submitted a request to be invited to participate, which it subsequently withdrew.

<sup>102</sup> Document S/2006/465, incorporated in the record of the 5481st meeting.

<sup>103</sup> The Chairman of the Committee was subsequently unable to attend.

<sup>104</sup> Document S/2006/520, incorporated in the record of the 5488th meeting.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to the request dated 19 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine addressed to the President of the Council,<sup>105</sup> in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Vijay Nambiar, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, and Mr. Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 20 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Yahya A. Mahmassani, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in response to his request dated 21 July 2006.

## **B. The situation in the Middle East<sup>106</sup>**

### **Decisions**

On 15 September 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>107</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 September 2005 concerning your intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission until 25 October 2005<sup>108</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and the intention expressed therein.”

At its 5292nd meeting, on 25 October 2005, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 20 October 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/662)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Detlev Mehlis, Commissioner of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission.

At its 5297th meeting, held at the ministerial level on 31 October 2005, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 20 October 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/662)”.

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<sup>105</sup> Document S/2006/553, incorporated in the record of the 5493rd meeting.

<sup>106</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1967.

<sup>107</sup> S/2005/588.

<sup>108</sup> S/2005/587.

**Resolution 1636 (2005)  
of 31 October 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1595 (2005) of 7 April 2005, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 and 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004,

*Reiterating its call for* the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon,

*Reaffirming* that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security,

*Having examined carefully* the report of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission (“the Commission”) concerning its investigation into the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed former Prime Minister of Lebanon Rafiq Hariri and twenty-two others, and caused injury to dozens of people,<sup>109</sup>

*Commending* the Commission for the outstanding professional work it has accomplished under difficult circumstances in assisting the Lebanese authorities in their investigation of all aspects of this terrorist act, and taking note of the conclusion of the Commission that the investigation is not yet complete,

*Commending* States which have provided assistance to the Commission in the discharge of its duties,

*Commending* the Lebanese authorities for the full cooperation they have provided to the Commission in the discharge of its duties, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1595 (2005),

*Recalling* that, pursuant to its relevant resolutions, all States are required to afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to terrorist acts, and recalling in particular that in resolution 1595 (2005) it had requested all States and all parties to cooperate fully with the Commission,

*Taking note* of the findings of the Commission that although the inquiry has already made considerable progress and achieved significant results, it is of the utmost importance to continue the trail both within and outside Lebanon in order to elucidate fully all aspects of this terrorist act, and in particular to identify and hold accountable all those who bear responsibility in its planning, sponsoring, organization and perpetration,

*Mindful* of the demand of the Lebanese people that all those responsible for the terrorist bombing that killed former Prime Minister of Lebanon Rafiq Hariri and others be identified and held accountable,

*Acknowledging*, in this connection, the letter dated 13 October 2005 from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General requesting that the mandate of the Commission be extended to enable the Commission to continue to assist the competent Lebanese authorities in any further investigation of the various dimensions of the terrorist crime,<sup>110</sup>

*Acknowledging also* the concurrent recommendation of the Commission that continued international assistance is needed to help the Lebanese authorities to get right to the bottom of this terrorist act and that a sustained effort on the part of the international community to establish an assistance and cooperation platform together with the Lebanese authorities in the field of security and justice is essential,

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<sup>109</sup> See S/2005/662.

<sup>110</sup> S/2005/651, annex.

*Willing* to continue to assist Lebanon in the search for the truth and in holding those responsible for this terrorist act accountable for their crime,

*Calling upon* all States to extend to the Lebanese authorities and to the Commission the assistance they may need and request in connection with the inquiry, and in particular to provide them with all relevant information they may possess pertaining to this terrorist attack,

*Reaffirming its profound commitment* to the national unity and stability of Lebanon, emphasizing that the future of Lebanon should be decided through peaceful means by the Lebanese themselves, free of intimidation and foreign interference, and warning in this regard that attempts to undermine the stability of Lebanon will not be tolerated,

*Taking note* of the conclusions of the Commission that, given the infiltration of Lebanese institutions and society by the Syrian and Lebanese intelligence services working in tandem, it would be difficult to envisage a scenario whereby such a complex assassination plot could have been carried out without their knowledge, and that there is probable cause to believe that the decision to assassinate former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri could not have been taken without the approval of top-ranked Syrian security officials,

*Mindful* of the conclusion of the Commission that while the Syrian authorities, after initial hesitation, have cooperated to a limited degree with the Commission, several Syrian officials have tried to mislead the investigation by giving false or inaccurate statements,

*Convinced* that it is unacceptable in principle that anyone anywhere should escape accountability for an act of terrorism for any reason, including because of his own obstruction of the investigation or failure to cooperate in good faith,

*Determining* that this terrorist act and its implications constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Emphasizing* the importance of peace and stability in the region, and the need for peaceful solutions,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

## I

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Commission;<sup>109</sup>
2. *Takes note with extreme concern* of the conclusion of the Commission that there is converging evidence pointing at the involvement of both Lebanese and Syrian officials in this terrorist act and that it is difficult to envisage a scenario whereby such a complex assassination could have been carried out without their knowledge;
3. *Decides*, as a step to assist in the investigation of this crime and without prejudice to the ultimate judicial determination of the guilt or innocence of any individual:
  - (a) That all individuals designated by the Commission or the Government of Lebanon as suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organizing or perpetrating of this terrorist act, upon notification of such designation to and agreement of the Committee established in subparagraph (b) below, shall be subject to the following measures:
    - All States shall take the measures necessary to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of such individuals, provided that nothing in the present paragraph shall obligate a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals, or, if such individuals are found within their territory, shall ensure in accordance with applicable law that they are available for interview by the Commission if it so requests;
    - All States shall freeze all funds, financial assets and economic resources that are on their territories that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such individuals, or that are held by entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such individuals or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction; ensure that no

funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories to or for the benefit of such individuals or entities; and cooperate fully in accordance with applicable law with any international investigations related to the assets or financial transactions of such individuals, entities or persons acting on their behalf, including through the sharing of financial information;

(b) To establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the tasks described in the annex to the present resolution;

(c) That the Committee and any measures still in force under subparagraph (a) will terminate when the Committee reports to the Council that all investigative and judicial proceedings relating to this terrorist attack have been completed, unless otherwise decided by the Council;

4. *Determines* that the involvement of any State in this terrorist act would constitute a serious violation by that State of its obligations to work to prevent and refrain from supporting terrorism, in accordance, in particular, with resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1566 (2004), and that it would amount also to a serious violation of its obligation to respect the sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon;

5. *Takes note with extreme concern* of the conclusion of the Commission that, while the Syrian authorities have cooperated in form but not in substance with the Commission, several Syrian officials have tried to mislead the Commission by giving false or inaccurate information, and determines that continued lack of cooperation by the Syrian Arab Republic with the inquiry would constitute a serious violation of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including resolutions 1373 (2001), 1566 (2004) and 1595 (2005);

6. *Takes note* of the recent statement by the Syrian Arab Republic regarding its intention now to cooperate with the Commission, and expects the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to implement in full the commitments it is now making;

## II

7. *Acknowledges* that continued assistance from the Commission to Lebanon, as requested by its Government in the letter dated 13 October 2005 to the Secretary-General<sup>110</sup> and recommended by the Commission in its report, remains necessary to elucidate fully all aspects of this heinous crime, thus enabling all those involved in the planning, sponsoring, organizing and perpetrating of this terrorist act, as well as their accomplices, to be identified and brought to justice;

8. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the decision of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Commission until 15 December 2005, as authorized by the Council in its resolution 1595 (2005), and decides that it will extend the mandate further if recommended by the Commission and requested by the Government of Lebanon;

9. *Commends* the Lebanese authorities for the courageous decisions they have already taken in relation to the inquiry, including upon recommendation of the Commission, in particular the arrest and indictment of former Lebanese security officials suspected of involvement in this terrorist act, and encourages the Lebanese authorities to persist in their efforts with the same determination in order to get right to the bottom of this crime;

## III

10. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Commission that it is incumbent upon the Syrian authorities to clarify a considerable part of the questions which remain unresolved;

11. *Decides*, in this context, that:

(a) The Syrian Arab Republic must detain those Syrian officials or individuals whom the Commission considers as suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organizing or perpetrating of this terrorist act, and make them fully available to the Commission;

(b) The Commission shall have vis-à-vis the Syrian Arab Republic the same rights and authorities as mentioned in paragraph 3 of resolution 1595 (2005), and the Syrian Arab Republic must cooperate with the Commission fully and unconditionally on that basis;

(c) The Commission shall have the authority to determine the location and modalities for interview of Syrian officials and individuals it deems relevant to the inquiry;

12. *Insists* that the Syrian Arab Republic not interfere in Lebanese domestic affairs, either directly or indirectly, refrain from any attempt aimed at destabilizing Lebanon, and respect scrupulously the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of that country;

#### IV

13. *Requests* the Commission to report to the Council on the progress of the inquiry by 15 December 2005, including on the cooperation received by the Commission from the Syrian authorities, or anytime before that date if the Commission deems that such cooperation does not meet the requirements of the present resolution, so that the Council, if necessary, can consider further action;

14. *Expresses its readiness* to consider any additional request for assistance from the Government of Lebanon to ensure that all those responsible for this crime are held accountable;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5297th meeting.*

#### Annex

The following are the functions of the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 of this resolution:

1. To register as subject to the measures in paragraph 3 (a) of this resolution an individual designated by the Commission or the Government of Lebanon, provided that within two working days of receipt of such designation no member of the Committee objects, in which case the Committee shall meet within fifteen days to determine the applicability of the measures in paragraph 3 (a).

2. To approve exceptions to the measures established in paragraph 3 (a) on a case-by-case basis:

(i) With respect to the travel restrictions, where the Committee determines that such travel is justified on the ground of humanitarian need, including religious obligation, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of this resolution;

(ii) With respect to the freezing of funds and other economic resources, where the Committee determines that such exceptions are necessary for basic expenses, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources.

3. To register the removal of an individual from the scope of the measures in paragraph 3 (a) upon notification from the Commission or the Government of Lebanon that the individual is no longer suspected of involvement in this terrorist act, provided that within two working days of

receipt of such designation no member of the Committee objects, in which case the Committee shall meet within fifteen days to determine the removal of an individual from the scope of the measures in paragraph 3 (a).

4. To inform all Member States as to which individuals are subject to the measures in paragraph 3 (a).

### Decisions

On 17 November 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>111</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 November 2005 concerning your decision to change the title of Mr. Geir Pedersen to Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Lebanon and to expand his mandate to include coordination of United Nations political activities for the whole of Lebanon<sup>112</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and the decision contained in your letter.”

At its 5320th meeting, on 12 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>113</sup>

“The Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist bombing on 12 December 2005 in the suburbs of Beirut that killed Lebanese member of Parliament, editor and journalist Gebrane Tueni, a patriot who was an outspoken symbol of freedom and the sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon, as well as three others. It expresses its deepest sympathy to the families of those killed and injured.

“The Council reiterates its deepest concern about the destabilizing impact of political assassinations and other terrorist acts in Lebanon. It reiterates also its warning that the sponsors of today’s and previous terrorist attacks against political leaders and leading members of civil society in Lebanon, whose obvious aim is to undermine Lebanon’s security, stability, sovereignty, national unity, political independence and press freedom, will not be permitted to succeed and will finally be held accountable for their crimes.

“The Council welcomes the determination and commitment of the Government of Lebanon to bring to justice all those responsible for this assassination and others before, and expresses its readiness to consider positively any request for assistance in this regard from the Government of Lebanon.

“The Council reaffirms its resolution 1559 (2004), and reiterates once again its call for the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon. The Council urges all States, in accordance with its resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1566 (2004), to cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism.”

At its 5323rd meeting, on 13 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 12 December 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/775)”.

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<sup>111</sup> S/2005/726.

<sup>112</sup> S/2005/725.

<sup>113</sup> S/PRST/2005/61.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Detlev Mehlis, Commissioner of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission.

At its 5329th meeting, on 15 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 12 December 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/775)”.

**Resolution 1644 (2005)  
of 15 December 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous relevant resolutions, including resolutions 1595 (2005) of 7 April 2005, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 and 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004, and reaffirming in particular resolution 1636 (2005) of 31 October 2005,

*Reaffirming its strongest condemnation* of the terrorist bombing of 14 February 2005, as well as of all other terrorist attacks in Lebanon since October 2004, and reaffirming also that all those involved in these attacks must be held accountable for their crimes,

*Having examined carefully* the report of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission (“the Commission”) concerning its investigation into the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed former Prime Minister of Lebanon Rafiq Hariri and twenty-two others, and caused injury to dozens of people,<sup>114</sup>

*Commending* the Commission for the outstanding professional work it has accomplished under difficult circumstances in assisting the Lebanese authorities in their investigation of this terrorist act, and commending in particular Mr. Detlev Mehlis for his leadership in the discharge of his duties as the Head of the Commission and for his dedication to the cause of justice,

*Reiterating its call upon* all States to extend to the Lebanese authorities and to the Commission the assistance they may need and request in connection with the inquiry, and in particular to provide them with all relevant information they may possess pertaining to this terrorist attack,

*Acknowledging* the letter dated 5 December 2005 from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General requesting that the mandate of the Commission be extended for a further period of six months, with a possibility of an additional extension as necessary, to enable the Commission to continue to assist the competent Lebanese authorities in the ongoing investigations of the crime, and to explore possible follow-up measures in order to bring the perpetrators of the said crime to justice,<sup>115</sup> and acknowledging also the concurrent recommendation of the Commission in that regard,

*Acknowledging also* the letter dated 13 December 2005 from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General requesting the establishment of a tribunal of an international character to try all those who are found responsible for this terrorist crime and requesting also that the mandate

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<sup>114</sup> S/2005/775, annex.

<sup>115</sup> S/2005/762, annex.



of the Commission be expanded or that another international investigation commission be created, to investigate the terrorist attacks that have taken place in Lebanon since 1 October 2004,<sup>116</sup>

*Noting* that Syrian authorities have made available Syrian officials for questioning, but deeply concerned at the Commission's assessment of Syrian performance to date, and noting that the Commission is still awaiting the provision of other requested materials from Syrian authorities,

*Reaffirming* its determination that this terrorist act and its implications constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Commission;<sup>114</sup>
2. *Decides*, as recommended by the Commission and requested by the Government of Lebanon, to extend the mandate of the Commission, as set forth in resolutions 1595 (2005) and 1636 (2005), initially until 15 June 2006;
3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the progress of the inquiry achieved since the last report of the Commission to the Security Council, and notes with extreme concern that, while the inquiry is not yet complete, it confirms its previous conclusions and that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has yet to provide the Commission with the full and unconditional cooperation demanded in resolution 1636 (2005);
4. *Underscores* the obligation and commitment of the Syrian Arab Republic to cooperate fully and unconditionally with the Commission, and specifically demands that the Syrian Arab Republic respond unambiguously and immediately in those areas adduced by the Commissioner and also that it implement without delay any future request of the Commission;
5. *Requests* the Commission to report to the Council on the progress of the inquiry every three months from the adoption of the present resolution, including on the cooperation received from the Syrian authorities, or anytime before that date if the Commission deems that such cooperation does not meet the requirements of the present resolution and of resolutions 1595 (2005) and 1636 (2005);
6. *Acknowledges* the request of the Government of Lebanon that those eventually charged with involvement in this terrorist attack be tried by a tribunal of an international character, requests the Secretary-General to help the Government of Lebanon to identify the nature and scope of the international assistance needed in this regard, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in a timely manner;
7. *Authorizes* the Commission, following the request of the Government of Lebanon, to extend its technical assistance, as appropriate, to the Lebanese authorities with regard to their investigations of the terrorist attacks perpetrated in Lebanon since 1 October 2004, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commission and the Government of Lebanon, to present recommendations to expand the mandate of the Commission to include investigations of those other attacks;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Commission with the support and resources necessary for the discharge of its duties;
9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5329th meeting.*

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<sup>116</sup> S/2005/783, annex.

### Decision

At its 5339th meeting, on 21 December 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2005/767)”.

### Resolution 1648 (2005) of 21 December 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 7 December 2005 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>117</sup> and reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *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 United Nations code of conduct, 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;

3. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 30 June 2006;

4. *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).

*Adopted unanimously at the 5339th meeting.*

### Decisions

At the 5339th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1648 (2005), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>118</sup>

“In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

‘As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>117</sup> states in paragraph 12: “... the situation in the Middle East is very tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached”. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.’”

On 13 January 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>119</sup>

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<sup>117</sup> S/2005/767.

<sup>118</sup> S/PRST/2005/65.

<sup>119</sup> S/2006/18.

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 January 2006 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Serge Brammertz, of Belgium, as the Commissioner of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission established following the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, in accordance with resolutions 1595 (2005) and 1644 (2005),<sup>120</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5352nd meeting, on 23 January 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 26 October 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/673)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Terje Roed-Larsen, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004).

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>121</sup>

“The Security Council recalls all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 1559 (2004), 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 520 (1982) and 1614 (2005), as well as the statements by its President on the situation in Lebanon, in particular the statements of 18 June 2000,<sup>122</sup> 19 October 2004<sup>123</sup> and 4 May 2005.<sup>124</sup>

“The Council reaffirms its strong support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon, as well as for the freedom of its press.

“The Council welcomes the second semi-annual report of the Secretary-General to the Council, of 26 October 2005, on the implementation of Council resolution 1559 (2004).<sup>125</sup>

“The Council notes that significant further progress has been made towards the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004), in particular through the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon and the holding of free and credible parliamentary elections in May and June 2005, but it notes also with regret that other provisions of resolution 1559 (2004) have yet to be implemented, particularly the disbanding and disarming of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias and the extension of government control over all Lebanese territory, and free and fair presidential elections conducted according to the Lebanese constitutional rules, without foreign interference and influence.

“In this context, the Council commends the Government of Lebanon for the dialogue it initiated in October 2005 with representatives of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias, for the steps it has taken towards restoring fully its authority throughout its territory and for its stated willingness to establish full diplomatic relations and representation and to demarcate the border between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Council calls upon the Government of Lebanon to sustain its efforts to achieve progress on all these issues in accordance with resolution 1559 (2004) and to pursue a broad national dialogue, and the Council calls upon all other parties concerned, in particular the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, to cooperate to this end.

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<sup>120</sup> S/2006/17.

<sup>121</sup> S/PRST/2006/3.

<sup>122</sup> S/PRST/2000/21.

<sup>123</sup> S/PRST/2004/36.

<sup>124</sup> S/PRST/2005/17.

<sup>125</sup> See S/2005/673.

“The Council notes with concern the suggestion in the report that there have been movements of arms and people into Lebanese territory and, in this context, commends the Government of Lebanon for undertaking measures against such movements and calls upon the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to undertake similar measures.

“The Council condemns the continued terrorist attacks in Lebanon, which have resulted in the death or injury of scores of Lebanese citizens, including several prominent Lebanese figures, as part of a deliberate strategy to destabilize the country and to intimidate the Lebanese people, their Government and their media.

“The Council warns that those responsible for such crimes must be held fully accountable and will not be permitted to jeopardize the stability, democracy and national unity of Lebanon.

“The Council reiterates its call for the full implementation of all requirements of resolution 1559 (2004), and urges all concerned parties to cooperate fully with the Council and the Secretary-General to achieve this goal.

“The Council commends the Secretary-General as well as his Special Envoy for their efforts and dedication to facilitate and assist in the implementation of all provisions of resolution 1559 (2004).”

At its 5362nd meeting, on 31 January 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2006/26)”.

**Resolution 1655 (2006)  
of 31 January 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, including resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1614 (2005) of 29 July 2005, as well as the statements by its President on the situation in Lebanon, in particular the statement of 18 June 2000,<sup>126</sup>

*Recalling also* the letter dated 18 May 2001 from its President to the Secretary-General,<sup>126</sup>

*Recalling further* the conclusion of the Secretary-General that, as of 16 June 2000, Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) and met the requirements defined in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000,<sup>127</sup> as well as the conclusion of the Secretary-General that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon had essentially completed two of the three parts of its mandate, focusing now on the remaining task of restoring international peace and security,

*Reaffirming* that the Security Council has recognized the Blue Line as valid for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israel pursuant to resolution 425 (1978) and that the Blue Line must be respected in its entirety,

*Gravely concerned* at the persistence of tension and violence along the Blue Line, including the hostilities initiated by Hizbollah on 21 November 2005 and those triggered by the firing of rockets from Lebanon into Israel on 27 December 2005, which demonstrated once more that the situation remains volatile and fragile and underlined yet again the urgent need for the Government of Lebanon to fully extend its authority and exert control and monopoly over the use of force

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<sup>126</sup> S/2001/500.

<sup>127</sup> S/2000/460.

throughout its territory, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 January 2006,<sup>128</sup> and concerned also by the continuing Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace,

*Recalling* its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

*Recalling also* its resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000,

*Recalling further* the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,<sup>129</sup>

*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon to extend the mandate of the Force for a new period of six months, presented in the letter dated 9 January 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,<sup>130</sup>

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General of 18 January 2006 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;<sup>128</sup>

2. *Decides* to extend the present mandate until 31 July 2006, while emphasizing the interim nature of the Force and looking forward to the early fulfilment of its mandate;

3. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries and under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence, including the latest serious incidents across the Blue Line initiated from the Lebanese side that have resulted in deaths and injuries on both sides, expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the sea, land and continuing aforementioned air violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations, to refrain from any act of provocation that could further escalate the tension and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the Force and other United Nations personnel, including by avoiding any course of action which endangers United Nations personnel;

5. *Reiterates its call upon* the parties to continue to fulfil the commitments they have given to respect fully the entire withdrawal line identified by the United Nations, as set out in the report of Secretary-General of 16 June 2000,<sup>131</sup> and to exercise utmost restraint;

6. *Reiterates its call upon* the Government of Lebanon to fully extend and exercise its sole and effective authority throughout the south;

7. *Welcomes* the steps undertaken recently by the Government of Lebanon to strengthen the liaison between its armed forces and the Force, including the establishment of a Lebanese Armed Forces liaison office at Force headquarters in Naqoura, the appointment of liaison officers to the field battalions of the Force, and the appointment of a new government coordinator with the Force, and acknowledges the firm intention of the Government of Lebanon to preserve the security and, to that end, to reinforce the presence of its armed forces in the southern region and to coordinate their activities with the Force;

8. *Urges*, nevertheless, the Government of Lebanon to do more to assert its authority in the south, to exert control and monopoly over the use of force and to maintain law and order on its entire territory and to prevent attacks from Lebanon across the Blue Line, including by deploying additional numbers of Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces and taking up the proposals of the Force to enhance coordination between those forces and the Force on the ground and establishing a joint planning cell, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report,<sup>128</sup>

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<sup>128</sup> S/2006/26.

<sup>129</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2051, No. 35457.

<sup>130</sup> S/2006/15.

<sup>131</sup> S/2000/590 and Corr.1.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to work with the Government of Lebanon to reinforce its authority in the south, and in particular to facilitate the early implementation of the measures contained in paragraph 8 above;

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

11. *Welcomes* the continued contribution of the Force to operational mine clearance, encourages further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to the Government of Lebanon in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and clearance of the remaining mine/unexploded ordnance threat in the south, commends donor countries for supporting those efforts through financial and in-kind contributions and encourages further international contributions, and stresses the necessity for the provision to the Government of Lebanon and the Force of any additional existing maps and minefield records;

12. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure that the Force is accorded full freedom of movement throughout its area of operation as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>128</sup> requests the Force to report any obstruction it may face in the discharge of its mandate, and reiterates its call upon the parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations and the Force;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the 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 United Nations code of conduct, 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 appropriate preventive action including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Council before the end of the present mandate as well as on the activities of the Force and the tasks presently carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, and to include in the report an assessment of the progress made by the Government of Lebanon towards extending its sole and effective authority throughout the south;

15. *Expresses its intention* to keep the mandate and structures of the Force under regular review, taking into account the prevailing situation on the ground, the activities actually performed by the Force in its area of operation, its contribution towards the remaining task of restoring international peace and security, the views of the Government of Lebanon and the measures it has taken to fully extend its authority in the south as well as the implications those measures may have, in order to adjust the Force to its mission;

16. *Stresses* the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5362nd meeting.*

### Decisions

On 13 February 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>132</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 February 2006 concerning your intention to add India to the list of countries that have agreed to provide military personnel to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>133</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5388th meeting, on 16 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 14 March 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/161)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Serge Brammertz, Commissioner of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission.

At its 5401st meeting, on 29 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the Acting Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1644 (2005) (S/2006/176)”.

### Resolution 1664 (2006) of 29 March 2006

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1595 (2005) of 7 April 2005, 1636 (2005) of 31 October 2005 and 1644 (2005) of 15 December 2005,

*Reiterating its call* for the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon,

*Mindful* of the demand of the Lebanese people that all those responsible for the terrorist bombing that killed former Prime Minister of Lebanon Rafiq Hariri and others be identified and brought to justice,

*Recalling* the letter dated 13 December 2005 from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General requesting, inter alia, the establishment of a tribunal of an international character to try all those who are found responsible for this terrorist crime,<sup>116</sup> and recalling its request to the Secretary-General, in resolution 1644 (2005), to help the Government of Lebanon to identify the nature and scope of the international assistance needed in this regard,

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<sup>132</sup> S/2006/101.

<sup>133</sup> S/2006/100.

*Having examined* the report of 21 March 2006 submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1644 (2005),<sup>134</sup> and welcoming the common understanding reached between the Secretariat and the Lebanese authorities on the key issues regarding the establishment and the main features of a possible tribunal,

*Willing* to continue to assist Lebanon in the search for the truth and in holding all those involved in this terrorist attack accountable,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>134</sup> and requests him to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Lebanon aimed at establishing a tribunal of an international character based on the highest international standards of criminal justice, taking into account the recommendations contained in his report and the views that have been expressed by members of the Security Council;

2. *Acknowledges* that the adoption of the legal basis of, and framework for, the tribunal would not prejudice the gradual phasing-in of its various components and would not predetermine the timing of the commencement of its operations, which will depend on the progress of the investigation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update the Council on the progress of the negotiation as he deems appropriate and to submit in a timely manner for the consideration of the Council a report on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the draft agreement negotiated with the Government of Lebanon, including options for a funding mechanism appropriate to ensure the continued and effective functioning of the tribunal;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5401st meeting.*

### **Decisions**

On 18 April 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>135</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 April 2006 concerning your intention to add China to the list of countries that have agreed to provide military personnel to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon<sup>136</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5417th meeting, on 21 April 2006, the Council decided to invite the Prime Minister of Lebanon and the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”.

At its 5418th meeting, held in private on 21 April 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5418th meeting, held in private on 21 April 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation in the Middle East’.

“Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5417th meeting, on 21 April 2006, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Fouad Siniora, Prime Minister of Lebanon.

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<sup>134</sup> S/2006/176.

<sup>135</sup> S/2006/246.

<sup>136</sup> S/2006/245.



“Members of the Council and the Prime Minister of Lebanon had an exchange of views.”

At its 5440th meeting, on 17 May 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 18 April 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/248)”.

**Resolution 1680 (2006)  
of 17 May 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 1559 (2004) of 2 September 2004 and 1655 (2006) of 31 January 2006, as well as the statements by its President on the situation in Lebanon, in particular the statements of 18 June 2000,<sup>122</sup> 19 October 2004,<sup>123</sup> 4 May 2005<sup>124</sup> and 23 January 2006,<sup>121</sup>

*Reiterating its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders,

*Noting positively* that further significant progress has been made towards implementing in full all provisions of resolution 1559 (2004), in particular through the Lebanese national dialogue, but noting with regret that other provisions of resolution 1559 (2004) have not yet been fully implemented, namely the disbanding and disarming of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias, the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all its territory, the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon, and free and fair presidential elections conducted according to the Lebanese constitutional rules, without foreign interference and influence,

*Noting with concern* the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General<sup>137</sup> that there had been movements of arms into Lebanese territory for militias over the last six months,

*Expressing full support* for the Lebanese national dialogue, and commending all Lebanese parties for its conduct and for the consensus reached in this context on important matters,

*Having heard* the address by the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Security Council on 21 April 2006,<sup>138</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the third semi-annual report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 18 April 2006 on the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004);<sup>137</sup>

2. *Reiterates its call for* the full implementation of all requirements of resolution 1559 (2004);

3. *Reiterates its call upon* all concerned States and parties, as mentioned in the report, to cooperate fully with the Government of Lebanon, the Security Council and the Secretary-General to achieve this goal;

4. *Strongly encourages* the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to respond positively to the request made by the Government of Lebanon, in line with the agreements of the Lebanese national dialogue, to delineate their common border, especially in those areas where the border is uncertain or disputed, and to establish full diplomatic relations and representation, noting

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<sup>137</sup> See S/2006/248.

<sup>138</sup> See S/PV.5417.

that such measures would constitute a significant step towards asserting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon and improving the relations between the two countries, thus contributing positively to stability in the region, and urges both parties to make efforts through further bilateral dialogue to this end, bearing in mind that the establishment of diplomatic relations between States, and of permanent diplomatic missions, takes place by mutual consent;

5. *Commends* the Government of Lebanon for undertaking measures against movements of arms into Lebanese territory, and calls upon the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to take similar measures;

6. *Welcomes* the decision of the Lebanese national dialogue to disarm Palestinian militias outside refugee camps within six months, supports its implementation, and calls for further efforts to disband and disarm all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias and to restore fully the Government of Lebanon's control over all Lebanese territory;

7. *Reiterates its support* to the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in their efforts and dedication to facilitate and assist in the implementation of all provisions of resolution 1559 (2004);

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 5440th meeting  
by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions  
(China and Russian Federation).*

#### **Decision**

At its 5456th meeting, on 13 June 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2006/333)”.

#### **Resolution 1685 (2006) of 13 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 1 June 2006 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>139</sup> and reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *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 United Nations code of conduct, 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;

3. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 31 December 2006;

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<sup>139</sup> S/2006/333.

4. *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).

*Adopted unanimously at the 5456th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At the 5456th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1685 (2006), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council.<sup>140</sup>

“In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

‘As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>139</sup> states in paragraph 12: “... the situation in the Middle East is very tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached”. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.’”

At its 5458th meeting, on 14 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 10 June 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/375)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Serge Brammertz, Commissioner of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission.

At its 5461st meeting, on 15 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 10 June 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/375)”.

### **Resolution 1686 (2006) of 15 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1595 (2005) of 7 April 2005, 1636 (2005) of 31 October 2005, 1644 (2005) of 15 December 2005, 1664 (2006) of 29 March 2006, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 and 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004,

*Reaffirming its strongest condemnation* of the terrorist bombing of 14 February 2005, as well as of all other attacks in Lebanon since October 2004, and reaffirming also that those involved in these attacks must be held accountable for their crimes,

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<sup>140</sup> S/PRST/2006/26.

*Having examined* the report of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission (“the Commission”), submitted pursuant to resolutions 1595 (2005), 1636 (2005) and 1644 (2005),<sup>141</sup>

*Commending* the Commission for the outstanding professional work it continues to accomplish under difficult circumstances in assisting the Lebanese authorities in their investigation of all aspects of this terrorist act, and taking note of the conclusion of the Commission that, while significant progress has been made, the investigation is not yet complete,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 4 May 2006 from the Prime Minister of Lebanon to the Secretary-General requesting that the mandate of the Commission be extended for a further period of up to one year from 15 June 2006,<sup>142</sup> and noting the concurrent recommendation of the Commission in that regard,

*Recalling* its request to the Secretary-General, in resolution 1644 (2005), to submit recommendations with regard to the request of the Government of Lebanon to expand the mandate of the Commission to the other terrorist attacks perpetrated in Lebanon since 1 October 2004,

*Willing* to continue to assist Lebanon in the search for the truth and in holding all those involved in this terrorist attack accountable,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Commission;<sup>141</sup>
2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Commission until 15 June 2007;
3. *Supports* the intention of the Commission, as it deems appropriate and consistent with its mandate, to extend further its technical assistance to the Lebanese authorities with regard to their investigations into the other terrorist attacks perpetrated in Lebanon since 1 October 2004, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the support and resources needed in this regard;
4. *Requests* the Commission to continue to report to the Security Council on the progress of the investigation on a quarterly basis, or at any other time as it deems appropriate;
5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5461st meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5489th meeting, on 14 July 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 13 July 2006 from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/517)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

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<sup>141</sup> S/2006/375, annex.

<sup>142</sup> S/2006/278, annex.

On 19 July 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>143</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 July 2006 concerning your intention to extend until 31 December 2006 the appointment of Mr. Serge Brammertz as the Commissioner of the United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission established pursuant to resolution 1595 (2005) following the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri<sup>144</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5492nd meeting, on 20 July 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”.

At its 5497th meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Canada and Finland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>145</sup>

“The Security Council is deeply shocked and distressed by the firing by the Israel Defense Forces on a United Nations observer post in southern Lebanon on 25 July 2006, which caused the death of four United Nations military observers.

“The Council extends its deepest condolences to the families of those victims and expresses its sympathies to the Governments of Austria, Canada, China and Finland.

“The Council calls upon the Government of Israel to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into this incident, taking into account any relevant material from United Nations authorities, and to make the results public as soon as possible.

“The Council is deeply concerned about the safety and security of United Nations personnel and, in this regard, stresses that Israel and all concerned parties must comply fully with their obligations under international humanitarian law related to the protection of United Nations and associated personnel and underlines the importance of ensuring that United Nations personnel are not the object of attack.

“The Council expresses its deep concern for Lebanese and Israeli civilian casualties and suffering, the destruction of civil infrastructure and the rising number of internally displaced people.

“The Council will remain seized of this matter.”

At its 5498th meeting, on 30 July 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”.

At its 5499th meeting, on 30 July 2006, the Council, in accordance with the decision taken at the 5498th meeting, decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>146</sup>

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<sup>143</sup> S/2006/542.

<sup>144</sup> S/2006/541.

<sup>145</sup> S/PRST/2006/34.

<sup>146</sup> S/PRST/2006/35.

“The Security Council expresses its extreme shock and distress at the shelling by the Israel Defense Forces of a residential building in Qana, in southern Lebanon, which has caused the killing of dozens of civilians, mostly children, and injured many others. The Council sends its deepest condolences to the families of the victims and to the Lebanese people.

“The Council strongly deplores this loss of innocent lives and the killing of civilians in the present conflict and requests the Secretary-General to report to it within one week on the circumstances of this tragic incident.

“The Council expresses its concern at the threat of escalation of violence with further grave consequences for the humanitarian situation, calls for an end to violence, and underscores the urgency of securing a lasting, permanent and sustainable ceasefire.

“The Council expresses again its utmost concern at the Lebanese and Israeli civilian casualties and human suffering, the widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, and the increased number of internally displaced persons.

“The Council urges all parties to grant immediate and unlimited access to humanitarian assistance.

“The Council deplores any action against United Nations personnel and calls for full respect for the safety and security of all United Nations personnel and premises.

“The Council affirms its determination to work without any further delay to adopt a resolution for a lasting settlement of the crisis, drawing on diplomatic efforts under way.

“The Council remains seized of the matter.”

At its 5501st meeting, on 31 July 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2006/560)”.

### **Resolution 1697 (2006) of 31 July 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, including resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1655 (2006) of 31 January 2006 as well as the statements by its President on the situation in Lebanon, in particular the statement of 18 June 2000,<sup>122</sup>

*Expressing deepest concern* at the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon and Israel since 12 July 2006,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 7 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations conveying to the Secretary-General the request that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months,<sup>147</sup>

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 2006 on the Force,<sup>148</sup> including the observations contained therein that, as a result of the continuing hostilities along the Blue Line, the Force has been impeded from carrying out its activities effectively, and noting in this context the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the mandate of the Force be

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<sup>147</sup> S/2006/496.

<sup>148</sup> S/2006/560.

extended for a period of one month pending consideration of other options for future arrangements in south Lebanon,

1. *Urges* all concerned parties to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and other United Nations personnel, and avoid any course of action which might endanger United Nations personnel, and calls upon them to allow the Force to resupply its positions, conduct search and rescue operations on behalf of its personnel and undertake any other measures that the Force deems necessary to ensure the safety of its personnel;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2006;

3. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5501st meeting.*

### **Decision**

At its 5503rd meeting, on 31 July 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Israel and the Minister of Culture and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East

“Letter dated 31 July 2006 from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/596)”.

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## **THE SITUATION CONCERNING THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO<sup>149</sup>**

### **Decisions**

On 26 August 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>150</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 August 2005 concerning your intention to commence immediately the provision of logistical support to the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>151</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and welcome the intention expressed therein.”

At its 5255th meeting, on 6 September 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

“Special report of the Secretary-General on elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2005/320 and Add.1)”.

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<sup>149</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1997.

<sup>150</sup> S/2005/544.

<sup>151</sup> S/2005/543.

**Resolution 1621 (2005)  
of 6 September 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular resolutions 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004 and 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005 and the statement of 29 June 2005,<sup>152</sup>

*Reaffirming* its commitment to respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as of all States in the region, and its support for the process of the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed at Pretoria on 17 December 2002,

*Underlining* the importance of elections as the foundation for the longer-term restoration of peace and stability, national reconciliation and establishment of the rule of law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Calling upon* the transitional institutions and all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair and peaceful elections take place and that the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral Commission is scrupulously respected,

*Paying tribute* to the donor community for the assistance they provide to the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraging them to maintain it,

*Welcoming* the interest and commitment shown by the Congolese authorities to promote good governance and transparent economic management, and encouraging them to continue their efforts in this regard,

*Reiterating its serious concern* regarding the continuation of hostilities by armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at the violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law that accompany them, and at the threat they pose to the holding of elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Taking note* of the special report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 2005 on elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>153</sup> and of the recommendations contained therein,

*Noting* that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the recommendations and the concept of operations described in paragraphs 50 to 57 of the special report of the Secretary-General,<sup>153</sup> and authorizes an increase in the strength of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of 841 personnel, including up to five formed police units of 125 officers each and the additional police personnel;

2. *Underlines* the temporary character of the deployments referred to in paragraph 1 above, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps with a view to downsizing or repatriating these additional personnel from 1 July 2006 at the latest, and to report to the Security Council before 1 June 2006 on the assessment mentioned in paragraph 47 of his special report;

3. *Approves* the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 58 and 59 of his special report, and authorizes the Mission, in accordance with that recommendation and with its mandate as defined in paragraphs 5 (f) and 7 (c) of resolution 1565 (2004), and acting in

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<sup>152</sup> S/PRST/2005/27.

<sup>153</sup> S/2005/320.



close coordination with the United Nations Development Programme, to provide additional support to the Independent Electoral Commission for the transport of electoral materials;

4. *Encourages* the Mission, within its capacity and in accordance with its mandate, to provide advice and assistance as well as the necessary support to the setting up by the Transitional Government, international financial institutions and donors of an arrangement to strengthen support for good governance and transparent economic management;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5255th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5272nd meeting, on 30 September 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

“Nineteenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2005/603)”.

#### **Resolution 1628 (2005) of 30 September 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular resolutions 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005, 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005 and 1621 (2005) of 6 September 2005,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its readiness to support the peace and national reconciliation process in that country, in particular through the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Noting* that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as contained in resolutions 1565 (2004), 1592 (2005), 1596 (2005) and 1621 (2005), adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, until 31 October 2005;

2. *Decides also* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5272nd meeting.*

#### **Decisions**

At its 5275th meeting, on 4 October 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>154</sup>

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<sup>154</sup> S/PRST/2005/46.

“The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 September 2005 on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.<sup>155</sup> It expresses its concern over the presence of foreign armed groups which continue to pose a serious threat to stability in the eastern part of the country.

“The Council deplores in this regard the failure of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda to proceed with the disarmament and repatriation of their combatants, and exhorts them to do so without further delay and in accordance with the declaration that they signed at Rome on 31 March 2005.

“The Council recognizes the attached decision, taken on 16 September 2005 by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, acting within the framework of the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission, to set the deadline of 30 September 2005 for the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda to disarm or otherwise to face measures intended to compel them to do so. The Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda can no longer remain as an armed group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“The Council demands that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda seize this opportunity to proceed voluntarily with their disarmament and return to Rwanda without any delay or preconditions.

“The Council commends the political and military pressure placed on the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“The Council welcomes the steps taken by the Government of Rwanda, with the support of the international community, to peacefully repatriate members of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda returning to Rwanda, in accordance with the applicable norms of international law and with respect for the rights and freedoms of the human person. The Council encourages the Government of Rwanda to continue to give the widest publicity to its commitments.

“The Council demands the full cooperation of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda,<sup>156</sup> particularly with regard to the arrest and transfer of indictees who remain at large.

“Moreover, the Council notes with concern the incursion of members of the Lord’s Resistance Army into the Democratic Republic of the Congo and welcomes the intention of the Congolese armed forces to disarm this group in cooperation with the Mission and in accordance with the mandate of the Mission as set out in resolution 1565 (2004).

“Further, the Council calls upon all armed groups in the Great Lakes region of Africa to act without delay to lay down their arms and join the processes of political transition under way in the region.

“The Council calls upon the States of the region to deepen their cooperation with a view to putting an end to the activities of illegal armed groups. It recalls its adherence to respect for the sovereignty of all States and underlines that any recourse to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of a State is contrary to the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations.”

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<sup>155</sup> S/2005/603.

<sup>156</sup> International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

## Attachment

### Tripartite Plus Joint Commission Ministerial

Waldorf Astoria Hotel

New York

16 September 2005

### Summary of decisions

Members of the Tripartite Commission commended Burundi's successful political transition, officially welcomed Burundi as a full participant and adopted the new name Tripartite Plus Joint Commission.

#### *The Tripartite Plus members:*

- Reiterated their commitment to prevent negative elements from using their respective territories to destabilize neighbouring countries;
- Agreed to continue military and political pressure on the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) to ensure that it fulfils its commitment to disarm and repatriate;
- Agreed to continue military and diplomatic pressure on all other militias to ensure their disarmament and repatriation or reintegration;
- Agreed to retain 30 September 2005 as the deadline for voluntary disarmament and repatriation or reintegration of FDLR combatants and that failure to do so would trigger the imposition of sanctions;
- Agreed that the Tripartite Joint Commission has contributed to the reduction of tension in the Great Lakes region and that additional confidence-building measures are necessary to bring stability to the area, including:
  - Authorization by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of a Ugandan office in Beni to encourage, in conjunction with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the disarmament and repatriation or reintegration of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU) and the People's Redemption Army (PRA);
  - Consideration of how to extradite Mutebutsi, Nkunda and other leaders of armed groups;
  - Articulation of the mechanisms the United States of America and the European Union should employ against all militias operating in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo by Tripartite members;
- Agreed to have the European Union, in conjunction with the Government of Rwanda, draft an information package for distribution to FDLR that outlines measures to encourage their disarmament and repatriation or reintegration;
- Welcomed the African Union's announcement of plans for an October reconnaissance mission that will lead to recommendations on how to proceed with the establishment of an African Union force in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- Welcomed the continued effort of the international community to augment and build the capacity of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in order to bring stability to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo;

- Agreed that MONUC’s response in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo had improved, but that additional capacity was necessary to enforce its mandate;
- Agreed that the facilitator will draft a timeline of actions by the Tripartite members and Contact Group through 31 December 2005 that are aimed at ensuring stability in the Great Lakes region, to include:
  - Develop sanctions that will be imposed on militias after 30 September 2005 should voluntary disarmament not occur;
  - Install Tripartite Fusion Cell in Kisangani and Tripartite Plus member capitals;
  - Develop and distribute an incentive package to encourage FDLR and other militias to return to their country of origin;
  - Undertake an African Union reconnaissance mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 27 October 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>157</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to Central Africa from 4 to 10 November 2005. The mission will be led by Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière, of France. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, which are annexed hereto.

“Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

- “France (Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière, head of mission)
- “Algeria (Ambassador Abdallah Baali)
- “Argentina (Ambassador Alberto D’Alotto)
- “Benin (Ambassador Simon Bodéhoussè Idohou)
- “Brazil (Ms. Irene Vida Gala)
- “China (Mr. Cheng Jingye)
- “Denmark (Ambassador Ellen Margrethe Løj)
- “Greece (Ambassador Adamantios Th. Vassilakis)
- “Japan (Ambassador Kenzo Oshima)
- “Philippines (Ambassador Lauro L. Baja, Jr.)
- “Romania (Ambassador Mihnea I. Motoc)
- “Russian Federation (Ambassador Alexander V. Konuzin)
- “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Mr. Justin McKenzie Smith)
- “United Republic of Tanzania (Ambassador Augustine P. Mahiga)
- “United States of America (Minister Counsellor William J. Brencick)

“I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

“**Annex**

“**Security Council mission to Central Africa, 4–10 November 2005: terms of reference**

“**General elements**

“1. The mission will underscore the importance of the resources committed by the United Nations to peacekeeping in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi and the need for a clear, unequivocal commitment on the part of national and regional actors.

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<sup>157</sup> S/2005/682.

“2. It will emphasize the unity of the Security Council. It will recall the Council’s attachment to respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all the States in the region.

“3. Peace in the Great Lakes region of Africa has never been so close.

“4. The mission will stress the importance of achieving sustainable peace and security and stability for all countries in the region. It will welcome the efforts already made by countries in the region to resolve their differences through peaceful dialogue and consultations and the establishment of confidence-building measures and mechanisms, and will encourage them to continue to do so.

“5. The success of the transition in Burundi is an encouraging sign for the whole region.

“6. All that has been achieved will be jeopardized, however, if the Congolese transition is not completed by the 30 June 2006 deadline.

“7. The international community’s investment in the organization of free elections open to all in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is unprecedented.

“8. The Council will be especially vigilant with regard to those who might seek to obstruct the transition process, particularly those who might act in violation of the arms embargo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or refuse to participate in the processes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration or disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation or resettlement and the integration of the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“9. The Council has condemned the violations of international humanitarian law and human rights committed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The parties and Governments concerned must ensure, inter alia, by arresting persons for whom an arrest warrant has been issued by the International Criminal Court, that those responsible for such violations are brought to justice and that human rights and international humanitarian law are respected.

“10. The Council remains vigilant with regard to cases of sexual abuse committed by United Nations personnel. The mission will welcome the action taken by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Operation in Burundi to investigate allegations of such abuse, whatever the category of personnel involved, and to institute preventive measures, notably through training. It will reaffirm the zero-tolerance policy, the need for troop-contributing States to take the necessary disciplinary and judicial measures and the need to attend fully to the victims.

“11. The mission will examine, with the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi and with officials of the United Nations Children’s Fund, the question of children in armed conflict, inter alia, in the context of the implementation of resolution 1612 (2005).

**“Democratic Republic of the Congo**

“12. The transition must culminate in the holding of free elections by 30 June 2006. There is no alternative scenario.

“13. The Council has made an exceptional effort to assist the electoral process by increasing the logistical and human resources of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“14. It fully supports the work of the Independent Electoral Commission.

“15. The Council has noted the significant progress made: the voting on a balanced Constitution and the smooth conduct of the voter registration process.

“16. This progress is not enough, however:

- The electoral law must be considered by Parliament without delay;
- An increased effort will have to be made by the transitional authorities, with the support of the International Committee in Support of the Transition and the international financial institutions, in the area of governance;
- Army and police training efforts must be stepped up; participants in the transition process must, without delay, resume sending former combatants to *centres de brassage*, as provided for in the second phase of the plan for integrating the army;
- Implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme must be accelerated.

“17. All protagonists of the transition process must contribute to it.

“18. The Council will not accept any questioning of these objectives.

“19. Everyone must continue to ensure that no support is given to those in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who do not share this objective.

“20. The international community has devoted huge efforts to trying to solve the problem of the presence of armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“21. The strengthening of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Kivus has made it possible to limit the capacity of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda to cause harm, as well as to prevent further incursions on Rwandan soil.

“22. The Council is determined to step up the pressure on the foreign armed groups present in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in conjunction with the initiatives being taken within the framework of the tripartite process.

“23. Cooperation with the group of experts responsible for verifying compliance with the arms embargo is an obligation for all States.

“24. The Council supports the efforts to form integrated brigades of the Congolese army in order to increase the military pressure on the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda.

“25. The Council has also recommended a number of measures (customs control and air traffic control, in particular), both nationally and regionally, to improve monitoring of the embargo.

“26. The Council has noted with satisfaction the creation by the Congolese authorities of a focal point to ensure the proper application of the embargo.

“27. The mission will reiterate the Council’s readiness to support the efforts of the transitional authorities to combat impunity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“28. The Council is determined to consider individual sanctions against those who violate the arms embargo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

#### “**Burundi**

“29. The success of the transition augurs well for the future of Burundi and that of the region as a whole.

“30. This success was achieved through dialogue, sharing and consensus, a path that Burundi must continue to follow.

“31. The international community will remain heavily involved in Burundi: the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Burundi on 1 December 2004 (and its

adjustments to the progress of the political process) and the creation of the Forum of Partners will be an illustration of this involvement.

“32. It will be the Forum’s task to:

- Support the Burundian authorities in implementing the reforms provided for in the Arusha Agreement,<sup>158</sup>
- Mobilize international assistance for the reconstruction of Burundi.

“33. Improvement in the security situation must be consolidated.

“34. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme must be completed, including the effective reintegration of former combatants.

“35. The Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération, which poses a threat to the security of Burundi and of the region as a whole, must join the peace camp without delay. The international community supports the regional initiative to that end.

“36. The Council encourages the Burundian authorities to work with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to put in place a mechanism for ending impunity and promoting reconciliation.

#### “**Rwanda**

“37. The mission will welcome the positive contribution of Rwanda to the success of the transition process in Burundi.

“38. The stabilization of the Great Lakes region is in Rwanda’s interest. The Council encourages the Government of Rwanda to continue to cooperate with its neighbours to that end, particularly within the framework of the tripartite process.

“39. The holding by 30 June 2006 of free elections open to all in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will be decisive for restoring lasting peace in the region.

“40. Everyone must continue to ensure that no support is given to those in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who do not share this objective.

“41. The international community has devoted huge efforts to trying to solve the problem of the presence of armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“42. The strengthening of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Kivus has made it possible to limit the capacity of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda to cause harm, as well as to prevent further incursions on Rwandan soil.

“43. The Council is determined to step up the pressure on the foreign armed groups present in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in conjunction with the initiatives being taken within the framework of the tripartite process.

“44. The Council supports the efforts to form integrated brigades of the Congolese army in order to increase the military pressure on the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda.

“45. The Council has welcomed with satisfaction the measures taken by the Government of Rwanda, with the support of the international community, to repatriate the members of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda returning to Rwanda, in conformity with the applicable norms of international law and respecting the rights and freedoms of the human person. It encourages the Government to give more publicity to its commitments.

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<sup>158</sup> Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi, signed on 28 August 2000.

“46. Cooperation with the group of experts responsible for verifying compliance with the arms embargo is an obligation for all States.

“47. The Council has also recommended a number of measures (customs control and air traffic control, in particular), both nationally and regionally, to improve monitoring of the embargo.

“48. The Council is determined to consider individual sanctions against those who violate the arms embargo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**“Uganda**

“49. The Council pays tribute to the decisive role of Uganda in the success of the transition process in Burundi.

“50. The stability of the entire Great Lakes region is in the interest of Uganda. Coordination between capitals, particularly within the framework of the tripartite process, is a step in the right direction and must be intensified.

“51. The success of the transition would be threatened were the elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo not to take place by 30 June 2006.

“52. No support must be given to those who do not share this objective.

“53. The Council is concerned at the continuing tensions in the Ituri district and wonders about the outside support received by the militias responsible for the situation.

“54. Cooperation with the group of experts responsible for verifying compliance with the arms embargo is an obligation for all States.

“55. The Council has also recommended a number of measures (customs control and air traffic control, in particular), both nationally and regionally, to improve monitoring of the embargo.

“56. The Council is determined to consider individual sanctions against those who violate the arms embargo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“57. The disarmament and repatriation of the Allied Democratic Forces/National Movement for the Liberation of Uganda must be taken into account within the framework of the tripartite dialogue. If necessary, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo could, to the extent permitted by its current mandate, provide assistance to the process.

“58. The Council remains concerned at the grave humanitarian situation resulting from the persistence of the conflict in northern Uganda.

“59. The mission will discuss with the Ugandan authorities ways and means of resolving this conflict, including implementation of the amnesty law for members of the Lord's Resistance Army who are not responsible for the most serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in the context of recent attempts at negotiation and the proceedings instituted by the International Criminal Court to bring to justice those responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

“60. The Council has called upon the States of the region to increase their cooperation with a view to halting the activities of illegal armed groups, reiterated its attachment to the sovereignty of all States and emphasized that any threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of a State is contrary to the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations.



**“United Republic of Tanzania**

“61. The Council pays tribute to the stabilizing role of the United Republic of Tanzania in the Great Lakes region. It is grateful to it for having given shelter to several hundreds of thousands of refugees in recent years.

“62. The success of the transitional process in Burundi is encouraging for the region as a whole.

“63. This success must be consolidated by solving the problem of the Forces nationales de libération. The Council fully supports the mediation undertaken by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

“64. The conditions and modalities for the orderly return to their countries of origin of the many Burundian and Congolese refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania must be reviewed in order to be able to speed up the return flows observed in recent months. The Council is gratified that the authorities have cooperated constructively with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and neighbouring countries to this end.”

At its 5296th meeting, on 28 October 2005, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

“Nineteenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2005/603)”.

**Resolution 1635 (2005)  
of 28 October 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions and the statements by its President on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular resolutions 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005, 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005, 1621 (2005) of 6 September 2005 and 1628 (2005) of 30 September 2005, and the statement of 4 October 2005,<sup>154</sup>

*Reaffirming* its commitment to respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as of all States in the region, and its support for the process of the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed at Pretoria on 17 December 2002,

*Underlining* the importance of elections as the foundation for the longer-term restoration of peace and stability, national reconciliation and establishment of the rule of law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Paying tribute* to the donor community for the assistance they provide to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in particular to the electoral process, and encouraging them to maintain it,

*Welcoming* the interest and commitment shown by the Congolese authorities to promote good governance and transparent economic management, and urging all the components of the Government of National Unity and Transition to strengthen their efforts in continuing to build consensus in this regard,

*Reiterating its serious concern* regarding the continuation of hostilities by militias and foreign armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and at the threat they pose to the holding of elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Deploring* the violations of human rights and international humanitarian law carried out by these militias and groups, and stressing the urgent need for those responsible for these crimes to be brought to justice,

*Recognizing* the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation of and trafficking in arms as one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and in particular in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Taking note* of the nineteenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, of 26 September 2005,<sup>155</sup> and of the recommendations contained therein,

*Noting* that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 30 September 2006;

2. *Having taken note* of the recommendations described in paragraphs 27 to 29 of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>155</sup> authorizes an increase of 300 personnel in the military strength of the Mission to allow for the deployment of an infantry battalion in Katanga, with enabling assets, including its own air mobility and appropriate medical support, to provide additional security within its area of operations during the electoral period;

3. *Underlines* the temporary character of the increase referred to in paragraph 2 above, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps with a view to downsizing or repatriating this additional strength from 1 July 2006 at the latest, and to report to the Security Council before 1 June 2006 on the assessment to be made for that purpose;

4. *Calls upon* the transitional institutions and all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair and peaceful elections take place and that the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral Commission is scrupulously respected, and underlines in this regard the fact that it is the responsibility of the Congolese authorities to adopt the necessary legislation without further delay;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of National Unity and Transition to carry out reform of the security sector, through the expeditious integration of the Armed Forces and of the National Police of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in particular by ensuring adequate payment and logistical support for their personnel;

6. *Calls upon* the donor community, as a matter of urgency, to continue to engage firmly in the provision of assistance needed for the integration, training and equipping of the Armed Forces and of the National Police of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges the Government of National Unity and Transition to promote all possible means to facilitate and expedite cooperation to this end;

7. *Requests* the Mission, within its capacity and mandate, and in consultation with international financial institutions and donors, to continue to provide advice and assistance, as well as the necessary support, to the effective follow-up to the meeting held on 21 September 2005 between the Espace présidentiel and the International Committee in Support of the Transition, to strengthen support for good governance and transparent economic management;

8. *Welcomes* the action taken by the Mission in investigating and dealing with instances of sexual exploitation and abuse and its efforts to put in place preventive measures, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the 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;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5296th meeting.*

### Decision

At its 5340th meeting, on 21 December 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

#### **Resolution 1649 (2005) of 21 December 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular resolutions 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004, 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005, 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005, 1616 (2005) of 29 July 2005, 1621 (2005) of 6 September 2005 and 1628 (2005) of 30 September 2005, and the statements of 2 March<sup>159</sup> and 4 October 2005,<sup>154</sup>

*Reaffirming* its commitment to respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as all States in the region, and its support for the process of the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed at Pretoria on 17 December 2002, and underlining the importance of elections as the foundation for the longer-term restoration of peace and stability, national reconciliation and establishment of the rule of law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Reiterating its serious concern* regarding the continuation of hostilities by militias and foreign armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and at the threat they pose to civilians and to the holding of elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to stability in the region,

*Deploing* the violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by these groups and militias, and stressing the urgent need for those responsible for these crimes to be brought to justice,

*Welcoming* the robust action taken by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo against these groups and militias, and commending the dedication of the personnel of the Mission, who are operating in particularly hazardous conditions,

*Calling upon* all armed groups in the Great Lakes region of Africa, such as the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération and the Lord’s Resistance Army, to act without delay to lay down their arms, enter demobilization programmes and support efforts to consolidate peace that are under way in the region,

*Having noted* the decision, taken on 16 September 2005 by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, acting within the framework of the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission, to retain the deadline of 30 September 2005 for the voluntary disarmament of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, on the understanding that sanctions would be imposed should they fail to respect this deadline,<sup>154</sup>

*Taking note* of the letter dated 21 October 2005 from the ministers representing Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda on the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>160</sup>

*Calling upon* the States of the region to deepen their cooperation with a view to putting an end to the activities of illegal armed groups, and underlining the fact that any recourse to the threat

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<sup>159</sup> S/PRST/2005/10.

<sup>160</sup> S/2005/667, annex.

or use of force against the territorial integrity of a State is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations,

*Urging*, in this regard, participants in the International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region of Africa to convene the second summit as soon as possible,

*Aware* that the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in those resources and the proliferation of and trafficking in arms is one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, in particular in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Paying tribute* to the donor community for the assistance it is providing to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraging it to maintain that assistance,

*Taking note* of the report of the Security Council mission which visited the region of Central Africa from 4 to 11 November 2005,<sup>161</sup> and endorsing its recommendations,

*Noting* that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Deplores* the fact that foreign armed groups present in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo have not yet laid down their arms, and demands that all such groups engage voluntarily and without any delay or preconditions in their disarmament and in their repatriation and resettlement;

2. *Decides* that, for a period expiring on 31 July 2006, the provisions of paragraphs 13 to 16 of resolution 1596 (2005) shall extend to the following individuals, as designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) (“the Committee”):

(a) Political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;

(b) Political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in particular those operating in Ituri, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;

3. *Decides also* that the measures imposed under paragraph 2 above as well as those under paragraph 13 of resolution 1596 (2005) shall not apply where the Committee authorizes in advance, and on a case-by-case basis, the transit of individuals returning to the territory of the State of their nationality, or participating in efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave violations of human rights or international humanitarian law;

4. *Decides further* that the tasks of the Committee set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 1596 (2005) shall extend to the provisions set out in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004), within its capabilities and without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, to assist the Committee in the designation of the leaders referred to in paragraph 2 above;

6. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 5 above shall enter into force on 15 January 2006, unless the Secretary-General informs the Council that the process of disarmament of those foreign armed groups and Congolese militias operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is being completed;

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<sup>161</sup> S/2005/716.

7. *Decides also* that, no later than 31 July 2006, it shall review the measures set forth in paragraph 2 above, in the light of progress accomplished in the peace and transition process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular with regard to the disarmament of foreign armed groups;

8. *Urges* the Government of National Unity and Transition to do its utmost to ensure the security of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, by effectively extending State authority throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in particular in the provinces of North Kivu and South Kivu and in the Ituri district;

9. *Recalls* that, by its resolution 1565 (2004), the Council has mandated the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support operations led by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to disarm foreign combatants, and to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of disarmed foreign combatants and their dependants;

10. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General, in close coordination with all relevant stakeholders and in particular the Government of National Unity and Transition, to submit to the Council for its consideration, by 15 March 2006, a comprehensive and integrated strategy for the disarmament, repatriation and resettlement of foreign combatants, incorporating military, political, economic and justice-related aspects, including the contribution of the Mission within its current mandate, in accordance with the applicable norms of international law and with respect for the rights and freedoms of the human person;

11. *Emphasizes* that, as per resolution 1565 (2004), the Mission is authorized to use all necessary means, within its capabilities and in the areas where its armed units are deployed, to deter any foreign or Congolese armed group from attempting to use force to threaten the political process, and to ensure the protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

12. *Urges* the Government of National Unity and Transition to carry out reform of the security sector, through the expeditious integration of the Armed Forces and of the National Police of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in particular by ensuring adequate and timely payment and logistical support for their personnel, with a view to allowing them, inter alia, to expedite the disarmament of armed groups operating on Congolese territory, taking note, as appropriate, of the recommendations of the European Union Mission of Assistance for Security Sector Reform mentioned in the report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa,<sup>161</sup>

13. *Reiterates its call upon* the donor community, as a matter of urgency, to continue to engage firmly in the provision of assistance needed for the integration, training and equipping of the Armed Forces and of the National Police of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges the Government of National Unity and Transition to promote all possible means to facilitate and expedite cooperation to this end;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his observations and, if he deems it necessary, recommendations concerning the letter dated 21 October 2005 from the ministers representing Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda on the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>160</sup>

15. *Demands* that the Governments of Uganda, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi take measures to prevent the use of their respective territories in support of violations of the arms embargo imposed by resolutions 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003 and 1596 (2005), and renewed by resolution 1616 (2005), or in support of activities of armed groups present in the region;

16. *Demands also* that all States neighbouring the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the Government of National Unity and Transition, impede any kind of support to the illegal exploitation of Congolese natural resources, in particular by preventing the flow of such resources through their respective territories;

17. *Requests* States concerned and in particular those in the region to take additional measures with regard to the political and military leaders of the foreign armed groups present in

their respective territories, including, where necessary, by taking action to bring them to justice or by taking appropriate measures of international cooperation and judicial assistance;

18. *Reiterates its call upon* the Congolese authorities to bring to justice without delay perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and reiterates that the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as set out in resolution 1565 (2004), includes cooperation with efforts to bring such perpetrators to justice;

19. *Demands* that all parties cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda,<sup>162</sup> particularly with regard to the arrest and transfer of indictees who remain at large;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5340th meeting.*

### Decisions

At the 5340th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1649 (2005), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>162</sup>

“The Security Council commends the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the successful holding of the referendum on the draft Constitution. The large number of voters demonstrated a genuine aspiration to peace and national reconciliation.

“The Council pays tribute to the work of the Independent Electoral Commission, which was able, with unprecedented and outstanding logistical support from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and with the assistance of the international community, to take up this challenge.

“The Council recalls its support for the holding of elections in the coming months, which must take place before the end of the transitional period on 30 June 2006. It urges the Government of National Unity and Transition to live up to the expectations of the Congolese people and to do its utmost to ensure that the next polls are held in accordance with the timetable of the Independent Electoral Commission.”

At its 5356th meeting, on 25 January 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>163</sup>

“The Security Council condemns with the utmost firmness the attack against a detachment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which occurred on 23 January 2006 in the national park of Garamba, resulting in the death of eight Guatemalan peacekeepers and the severe wounding of five others. It offers its condolences to the families of the victims and to the authorities of Guatemala. It commends the dedication of the personnel of the Mission, who operate in particularly hazardous conditions.

“The Council considers this aggression to be an unacceptable outrage. The peacekeepers were involved in an operation against suspected elements of the Lord’s Resistance Army reported to be present in the park of Garamba. The Lord’s Resistance Army has conducted a long-running and vicious insurgency in northern Uganda which has caused the death, abduction and displacement of thousands of innocent civilians in Uganda,

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<sup>162</sup> S/PRST/2005/66.

<sup>163</sup> S/PRST/2006/4.

the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council calls upon the Government of National Unity and Transition immediately to take all necessary measures to bring to justice those responsible for this attack.

“The Council also condemns with the utmost firmness the recent seizure of villages in the area of Rutshuru, North Kivu province, by insurgent elements. It expresses its concern at atrocities and human rights abuses which have been reported in this context. It considers all such actions to be a serious threat to the peace process and to the transition, and demands that they cease immediately. It stresses the need for unreserved commitment to the integration process of the armed forces, in the spirit of the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed at Pretoria on 17 December 2002.

“The Council underlines the importance of the electoral process not being disturbed and in this regard encourages ongoing efforts for community reconciliation. It also stresses in this context the importance of early adoption of the electoral law under discussion in the Parliament, and of respect for the timetable drawn up by the Independent Electoral Commission.

“The Council reaffirms its commitment to respect for the national sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It expresses its solidarity with the Congolese people and its support for the Government of National Unity and Transition. It calls for the prompt extension of State authority throughout the Congolese territory.

“The Council reiterates its call upon States in the region to deepen their cooperation with a view to putting an end to the activities of illegal armed groups, and reaffirms that any recourse to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of a State is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations.

“The Council reaffirms its full support for the Mission, and urges the Mission to continue to fulfil its mandate with determination.”

At its 5360th meeting, on 31 January 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

**Resolution 1654 (2006)  
of 31 January 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular resolutions 1616 (2005) of 29 July 2005 and 1649 (2005) of 21 December 2005,

*Declaring its determination* to closely monitor compliance with the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003 and expanded by resolution 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005, and to enforce the measures provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005) against persons and entities acting in violation of this embargo,

*Noting* that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1533 (2004), to re-establish the Group of Experts referred to in paragraph 10 of resolution 1533 (2004) and paragraph 21 of resolution 1596 (2005), within thirty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution and for a period expiring on 31 July 2006;

2. *Requests* the Group of Experts to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005) and 1649 (2005), to update the Committee on its work by 10 April 2006, and to report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, before 10 July 2006;

3. *Reaffirms its demand* that all parties and all States cooperate fully with the work of the Group of Experts, and that they ensure:

(a) The safety of its members;

(b) Unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites that the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5360th meeting.*

### Decision

At its 5408th meeting, on 10 April 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

“Letter dated 30 March 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/206)”.

### Resolution 1669 (2006) of 10 April 2006

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Burundi and in the Great Lakes region, in particular resolution 1650 (2005) of 21 December 2005,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

*Congratulating* the people of Burundi for the successful conclusion of the transitional period and the peaceful transfer of authority to representative and democratically elected government and institutions,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 30 March 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>164</sup>

*Recalling* that the current mandates of the United Nations Operation in Burundi and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will expire on 1 July 2006 and 30 September 2006, respectively,

*Noting* that, although there has been an improvement in the security situation since the completion of the transitional period, factors of instability remain in Burundi and in the Great Lakes region of Africa, which continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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<sup>164</sup> S/2006/206.



1. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy temporarily a maximum of one infantry battalion, a military hospital and up to 50 military observers from the United Nations Operation in Burundi to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, until 1 July 2006, in accordance with resolution 1650 (2005), and with the intention to renew such authorization according to future decisions by the Security Council concerning the renewal of the mandates of the United Nations Operation in Burundi and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5408th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5421st meeting, on 25 April 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

“Letter dated 12 April 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/219)”.

#### **Resolution 1671 (2006) of 25 April 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular resolutions 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005, 1621 (2005) of 6 September 2005 and 1635 (2005) of 28 October 2005, and the statement by its President of 21 December 2005,<sup>162</sup>

*Commending* the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the successful holding of a referendum on the Constitution that entered into force on 18 February 2006,

*Underlining* the importance of elections as the foundation for the longer-term restoration of peace and stability, national reconciliation and the establishment of the rule of law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Commending* the efforts of the Independent Electoral Commission to prepare for the holding of the elections, and expressing its appreciation for the unprecedented and outstanding logistical support provided to the Commission by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Stressing* the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security during the period encompassing the elections,

*Commending* the donor community, in particular the European Union, for the assistance that it is providing to the electoral process and in the interest of a successful outcome to the transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraging it to continue its support,

*Welcoming* the additional assistance that the European Union is providing in the context of the forthcoming elections by temporarily reinforcing its European Union Police Mission in Kinshasa to support the coordination of relevant units of the police forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Taking note* of the request expressed in the letter dated 27 December 2005 from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to the Presidency of the European Union,<sup>165</sup>

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<sup>165</sup> S/2006/219, annex I.

*Taking note also* of the response to that letter by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria on behalf of the Council of the European Union, dated 28 March 2006,<sup>166</sup>

*Welcoming* the intention of the European Union to deploy a force to support the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the electoral period in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as expressed in the above-mentioned letter dated 28 March 2006, which stated, inter alia, that this force would not substitute for the Mission or the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in their tasks, and which noted the assessment that the capabilities of the Mission in certain parts of the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should enable it to address possible difficulties without support from the European Union,

*Considering* that the current mandate of the Mission will be subject to renewal by 30 September 2006, and expressing its intention to extend it for a further period beyond this date,

*Determining* that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the letter dated 30 March 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council<sup>167</sup> and of the support of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the temporary deployment of a European Union force (“Eufor R.D. Congo”) to support the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the period encompassing the elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. *Authorizes*, for a period ending four months after the date of the first round of the presidential and parliamentary elections, the deployment of Eufor R.D. Congo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

3. *Notes* that Eufor R.D. Congo will comprise advance elements concentrated in Kinshasa and other elements held outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo (an “over-the-horizon” force) with the appropriate capacity;

4. *Decides* that the authorization for the deployment mentioned in paragraph 2 above shall not exceed the term of the mandate of the Mission and will be subject, beyond 30 September 2006, to the extension of the mandate of the Mission;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council of the decision to be taken by the Congolese authorities on the definitive timetable for the holding of the elections;

6. *Stresses* that Eufor R.D. Congo is authorized immediately to take all appropriate steps, including the deployment of advance elements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in order to prepare its full operational capability;

7. *Invites* the European Union to take all appropriate steps with a view to the well-coordinated disengagement of its force following the completion of its mandate;

8. *Decides* that Eufor R.D. Congo is authorized to take all necessary measures, within its means and capabilities, to carry out the following tasks, in accordance with the agreement to be reached between the European Union and the United Nations:

(a) To support the Mission to stabilize a situation, in case the Mission faces serious difficulties in fulfilling its mandate within its existing capabilities;

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<sup>166</sup> Ibid., annex II.

<sup>167</sup> S/2006/203.

(b) To contribute to the protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence in the areas of its deployment, and without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(c) To contribute to airport protection in Kinshasa;

(d) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel as well as the protection of the installations of Eufor R.D. Congo;

(e) To execute operations of limited character in order to extract individuals in danger;

9. *Notes* that decisions to engage Eufor R.D. Congo on the tasks mentioned in paragraph 8 above will be taken by the European Union upon request by the Secretary-General, or, in emergency cases, in close consultation with the Mission, to fulfil tasks mentioned in paragraphs 8 (b), (c), (d) and (e) above;

10. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003 and paragraph 1 of resolution 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005 shall not apply to supplies of arms and related materiel as well as technical training and assistance intended solely for the support of or use by Eufor R.D. Congo;

11. *Requests* the European Union and the Secretary-General to ensure close cooperation during the preparation of the establishment of Eufor R.D. Congo and for the duration of its mandate, and until its full disengagement;

12. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the European Union to conclude a status-of-forces agreement before the deployment of advance elements of Eufor R.D. Congo as referred to in paragraph 6 above, and decides that, until such an agreement is concluded, the terms of the status-of-forces agreement for the Mission dated 4 May 2000 shall apply mutatis mutandis between the European Union and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in respect of Eufor R.D. Congo, including possible third-country contributors;

13. *Requests* all Member States, in particular those in the vicinity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to provide all necessary support to facilitate the swift deployment of Eufor R.D. Congo, and in particular to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to the Democratic Republic of the Congo of its personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, which are for its exclusive and official use;

14. *Authorizes* the Mission, within the limit of its capacities, to provide all necessary logistical support to Eufor R.D. Congo, on a cost-reimbursement basis;

15. *Requests* the European Union to report regularly to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to the Council on the implementation of the mandate of Eufor R.D. Congo;

16. *Calls upon* all Congolese parties to demonstrate their full commitment to a democratic process by ensuring that the upcoming presidential and legislative elections are free, fair, peaceful and transparent;

17. *Calls upon* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to do its utmost to ensure that the presidential and parliamentary elections are held in accordance with the timetable of the Independent Electoral Commission;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5421st meeting.*

### Decisions

On 30 May 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>168</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 10 to 12 June 2006. The mission will be headed by Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière, of France. The members of the Council have approved the mandate of the mission, which is annexed hereto.

“At the conclusion of the consultations among the members, it was agreed that the composition of the mission would be as follows:

- “France (Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière, head of mission)
- “Congo (Ambassador Basile Ikouebe)
- “Denmark (Ambassador Lars Faaborg-Andersen)
- “Ghana (Ambassador Nana Effah-Apenteng)
- “Japan (Ambassador Shinichi Kitaoka)
- “Peru (Counsellor Vitaliano Gallardo)
- “Slovakia (Ambassador Peter Burian)
- “United Republic of Tanzania (Ambassador Augustine P. Mahiga)
- “United States of America (Minister Counsellor William J. Brencick)

“I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

#### “Annex

#### “Security Council mission on the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kinshasa, 10–12 June 2006

“1. The Security Council mission will welcome the progress achieved in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since the previous mission (4–11 November 2005): enactment of the electoral law, establishment of the electoral timetable and publication of the names of candidates for the presidential and legislative elections.

“2. The mission will pay tribute to the Congolese nation, which has demonstrated its commitment to the democratic process under way. It will reiterate the Council’s support for this process, which began with the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of 17 December 2002, and which should lead to the establishment of democratic and sustainable institutions. It will commend the work of the Independent Electoral Commission and the other institutions in support of democracy, and will assure them of the full support of the Council.

“3. The mission will emphasize that the transition, which has now entered its last phase, will not be complete until free elections open to all have taken place. While noting that the postponement of the first round of elections to 30 July 2006 was due to technical constraints, the mission will stress the importance of the polls taking place within the time limits set by the Independent Electoral Commission. It will refer to the unprecedented efforts made by the international community, in particular the United Nations, to support that process. It will call upon Congolese stakeholders to commit themselves unequivocally and with an inclusive approach, in particular by ensuring that the electoral timetable is strictly adhered to.

“4. The mission will encourage the transitional authorities to increase their efforts, with support from the International Committee in Support of the Transition and the international

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<sup>168</sup> S/2006/344.

partners of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to guarantee the democratic character of the electoral process. It will stress the importance of equitable access by candidates to the media, impartial monitoring of the legality of the elections, and voter education. In this context it will commend the proposal to designate a Panel of the Wise.

“5. The mission will underline its concerns about the security situation during the electoral period and stress that the elections must take place in a peaceful environment with the police ensuring law and order at polling stations. In that regard, it will commend the efforts undertaken by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the European Union.

“6. The mission will stress that the elections are not an end in themselves, but an essential stage in ongoing efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction of the country. It will call upon all Congolese stakeholders to commit themselves, once the transition has ended, to continuing to work together in the nation’s interest and to upholding standards of good governance and transparent economic management. It will reiterate the concerns of the Council, which will remain valid following the elections, in particular the integration of the army and the police, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, the disarmament, repatriation and resettlement of foreign armed groups, and the ending of impunity for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. It will express the willingness of the international community, in particular the United Nations, to maintain its cooperation with the Democratic Republic of the Congo on a long-term basis.”

At its 5480th meeting, on 30 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

“Twenty-first report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2006/390)”.

**Resolution 1693 (2006)  
of 30 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular resolutions 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005, 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005, 1621 (2005) of 6 September 2005, 1628 (2005) of 30 September 2005, 1635 (2005) of 28 October 2005 and 1671 (2006) of 25 April 2006,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its support for the process of the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed at Pretoria on 17 December 2002,

*Underlining* the importance of elections as the foundation for the longer-term restoration of peace and stability, national reconciliation and establishment of the rule of law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Taking note* of the fact that the election of members of the National Assembly and the first round of the election of the President of the Republic are scheduled for 30 July 2006,

*Paying tribute* to the donor community for the assistance they provide to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular to the electoral process, and encouraging them to maintain it,

*Recalling* the importance of the security sector reform for the long-term stabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the contribution brought by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the European Union Mission of Assistance for Security Sector Reform and other international partners in this field,

*Reiterating its serious concern* regarding the continuation of hostilities by militias and foreign armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and at the threat they pose to the holding of elections,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 June 2006<sup>169</sup> and the recommendations contained therein,

*Noting* that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 September 2006 the increase in the military and civilian police strength of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo authorized by resolutions 1621 (2005) and 1635 (2005);

2. *Underlines* the temporary character of the increase referred to in paragraph 1 above, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps with a view to downsizing or repatriating this additional strength by 30 September 2006, as long as their presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would no longer be vital to the successful conduct of the electoral process;

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

4. *Calls upon* all Congolese parties to refrain from incitement to hatred and violence;

5. *Recalls* that the Mission has the mandate, as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1565 (2004), within its capacity and without prejudice to carrying out tasks stipulated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 1565 (2004), inter alia, to provide assistance to the transitional government and authorities in order to contribute to their efforts, including those carried out with the support of the European Union Mission of Assistance for Security Sector Reform, with a view to taking forward the security sector reform;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5480th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5502nd meeting, on 31 July 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

“Letter dated 18 July 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/525)”.

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<sup>169</sup> S/2006/390.

**Resolution 1698 (2006)  
of 31 July 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular resolutions 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003, 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004, 1552 (2004) of 27 July 2004, 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005, 1596 (2005) of 18 April 2005, 1616 (2005) of 29 July 2005, 1649 (2005) of 21 December 2005 and 1654 (2006) of 31 January 2006,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as all States in the region,

*Condemning* the continuing illicit flow of weapons within and into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and declaring its determination to continue close monitoring of the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1493 (2003) and expanded by resolution 1596 (2005), and to enforce the measures provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005) against persons and entities acting in violation of the embargo,

*Reiterating its serious concern* regarding the presence of armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu, which perpetuate a climate of insecurity in the whole region,

*Recognizing* the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation of and trafficking in arms as one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa,

*Encouraging* the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue their efforts with a view to promoting good governance and transparent economic management, and welcoming in this regard the work of the Special Commission of the National Assembly charged with evaluating the validity of the economic and financial contracts concluded during the 1996–1997 and 1998 conflicts,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Group of Experts referred to in paragraph 10 of resolution 1533 (2004) and paragraph 21 of resolution 1596 (2005) (hereinafter the Group of Experts), transmitted on 26 January<sup>170</sup> and 18 July 2006<sup>171</sup> by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1533 (2004) (hereinafter the Committee),

*Recalling* its resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005 and its previous resolutions on children and armed conflict,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 June 2006 on children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,<sup>172</sup> and of the recommendations contained therein,

*Taking note also* of the report of the Security Council mission on the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which visited Kinshasa from 10 to 12 June 2006,<sup>173</sup> and endorsing the recommendations contained therein,

*Noting* that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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<sup>170</sup> See S/2006/53, annex.

<sup>171</sup> See S/2006/525, annex.

<sup>172</sup> S/2006/389.

<sup>173</sup> S/2006/434.

1. *Reaffirms* the demands made in paragraphs 15, 18 and 19 of resolution 1493 (2003), paragraph 5 of resolution 1596 (2005) and paragraphs 15 and 16 of resolution 1649 (2005);
2. *Decides*, in the light of the failure by the parties to comply with the demands of the Security Council, to renew until 31 July 2007 the provisions of paragraphs 20 to 22 of resolution 1493 (2003), as amended and expanded by paragraph 1 of resolution 1596 (2005) and by paragraph 2 of resolution 1649 (2005), and reaffirms paragraphs 2, 6, 10 and 13 to 16 of resolution 1596 (2005), as well as paragraphs 3 to 5 of resolution 1649 (2005) and paragraph 10 of resolution 1671 (2006) of 25 April 2006;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible with a view to extending the mandate of the Group of Experts for a period expiring on 31 July 2007, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1654 (2006) and appointing new members as necessary in consultation with the Committee;
4. *Requests* the Group of Experts to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005) and 1649 (2005), to update regularly the Committee on its work, and to report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, by 20 December 2006, and again before 10 July 2007;
5. *Recalls* that, by its resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1616 (2005) and 1649 (2005), the Council has mandated the Group of Experts:
  - (a) To examine and analyse information gathered by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the context of its monitoring mandate;
  - (b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in countries of the region and, as necessary, in other countries, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, on flows of arms and related materiel, as well as networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003);
  - (c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of interested States, in particular those of the region, to ensure that the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) are effectively implemented;
  - (d) To report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) and on the implementation of the measures set forth in paragraphs 1, 6, 10, 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005), with recommendations in this regard, including information on the sources of financing, such as from natural resources, which are funding the illicit trade in arms;
  - (e) To keep the Committee frequently updated on its activities;
  - (f) To exchange with the Mission, as appropriate, information that might be of use in the fulfilment of its monitoring mandate as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1533 (2004);
  - (g) To provide the Committee, in its reports, with a list, with supporting evidence, of those found to have violated the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), and those found to have supported them in such activities, for possible future measures by the Council;
  - (h) Within its capabilities and without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, to assist the Committee in the designation of the leaders referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1649 (2005);
6. *Requests* the Group of Experts, in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the neighbouring States, the World Bank, the Mission and private sector actors:
  - To include in its report to be submitted by 20 December 2006 further recommendations based on paragraphs 158 and 159 of its report transmitted on 18 July 2006,<sup>171</sup> on feasible and effective measures that the Council might impose to



prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources financing armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through a certificate of origin regime;

- To include in the above-mentioned report an assessment of the relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources to the armed groups as compared to other sources of income;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enable the Group of Experts to perform the tasks set out in paragraph 6 above without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, by providing it with the necessary additional resources;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit before 15 February 2007, in close consultation with the Group of Experts, a report comprising an assessment of the potential economic, humanitarian and social impact on the population of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of implementation of the recommendations and possible measures referred to in paragraph 6 above;

9. *Expresses its intention* to consider, after it reviews the reports referred to in paragraphs 6 and 8 above, possible measures to stem the sources of financing of armed groups and militias, including the illegal exploitation of categories of natural resources, in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

10. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to strengthen its efforts, with the support of the international community, including specialized international organizations, with a view to effectively extending State authority throughout its territory, to establishing its control over the exploitation and export of natural resources, and to improving the transparency of export revenue from those natural resources;

11. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Group of Experts aimed at improving the tracking of ore and precious metals within a regional framework, and encourages States in the Great Lakes region of Africa to agree on ways to act upon those recommendations;

12. *Recalls* the terms of paragraph 13 of resolution 1493 (2003), and once again strongly condemns the continued use and recruitment of children in the hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

13. *Decides* that, for a period expiring on 31 July 2007, the provisions of paragraphs 13 to 16 of resolution 1596 (2005) shall extend to the following individuals, operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and designated by the Committee:

- Political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law;
- Individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;

14. *Decides also* that the tasks of the Committee set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 1596 (2005) shall extend to the provisions set out in paragraph 13 above;

15. *Expresses its intention* to modify or to remove the provisions set out above if it determines that the demands reaffirmed in paragraph 1 above have been satisfied;

16. *Recalls* that, by its resolution 1565 (2004), the Council has mandated the Mission:

- To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), including on the lakes, in cooperation with the United Nations Operation in Burundi and, as appropriate, with the Governments concerned and with the Group of Experts, including by inspecting, as it deems it necessary and without notice, the cargo of aircraft and of any transport vehicle using the ports, airports, airfields, military bases and border crossings in North Kivu, in South Kivu and in Ituri;

- To seize or collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel whose presence in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo violates the measures imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), and dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate;

17. *Requests* the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict, the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, as well as the Group of Experts, within its capabilities and without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, to assist the Committee in the designation of the individuals referred to in paragraph 13 above, by making known to the Committee without delay any useful information;

18. *Reaffirms its demand*, expressed in paragraph 19 of resolution 1596 (2005), that all parties and all States cooperate fully with the work of the Group of Experts, and that they ensure:

- The safety of its members;
- Unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites that the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

19. *Demands* that all parties and all States ensure the cooperation with the Group of Experts of individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control, and calls upon all States in the region to implement fully their obligations under paragraph 18 above;

20. *Acknowledges* the assurances given by the Government of Uganda to the Committee on 23 May 2006 in relation to its commitment to fulfil its obligations under paragraph 19 of resolution 1596 (2005), and calls upon the Government of Uganda to demonstrate this commitment fully;

21. *Expresses its intention* to consider extending the application of the individual measures provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005) to individuals obstructing the action of the Mission or of the Group of Experts, and requests the Secretary-General to present to the Council his observations in this regard;

22. *Recalls* that, in accordance with paragraphs 2 (c) and 4 of resolution 1596 (2005), States have an obligation to notify in advance to the Committee supplies to the Democratic Republic of the Congo of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training, as well as authorized shipments of arms and related materiel to the Democratic Republic of the Congo consistent with such exemptions noted in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1596 (2005);

- 23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5502nd meeting.*

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## THE SITUATION IN TIMOR-LESTE<sup>174</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5251st meeting, on 29 August 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Timor-Leste to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Timor-Leste

“Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (S/2005/533)”.

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<sup>174</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1975, 1976, 1999 to 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste and Head of Mission of the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste.

On 28 September 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>175</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 June 2005 submitting the summary and the full report of the Commission of Experts established to review the prosecution of serious violations of human rights in Timor-Leste<sup>176</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the contents of the report and, prior to further consideration of it, would request the Secretary-General, in close consultation with his Special Representative for Timor-Leste, to submit a report on justice and reconciliation for Timor-Leste with a practically feasible approach, taking into account the report of the Commission of Experts, as well as the views expressed by Indonesia and Timor-Leste.”

At its 5351st meeting, on 23 January 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Portugal and the President of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Timor-Leste

“Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (S/2006/24)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste and Head of Mission of the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste.

On 28 March 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>177</sup>

“With reference to your report on the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste,<sup>178</sup> in which you describe the challenges facing Timor-Leste, especially the presidential and parliamentary elections in 2007, which are of major importance, and welcome the Security Council’s suggestions, I have the honour to convey the views of the members of the Council regarding ways and means of assisting Timor-Leste to meet the challenges ahead.

“The members of the Council took into consideration the letters addressed to you from Mr. Mari Alkatiri, Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, dated 20 January 2006,<sup>179</sup> and Mr. José Ramos-Horta, Senior Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Timor-Leste, dated 2 March 2006.<sup>180</sup>

“The members of the Council, acknowledging the encouraging pace of the handover of the functions of the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste, request you to present by mid-April 2006 options for assistance to Timor-Leste by the United Nations following the expiration of the mandate of the Office, including coordination with other international

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<sup>175</sup> S/2005/613.

<sup>176</sup> S/2005/458.

<sup>177</sup> S/2006/196.

<sup>178</sup> S/2006/24.

<sup>179</sup> S/2006/39.

<sup>180</sup> S/2006/157, enclosure.

actors, taking into account the fact that peace and democracy in Timor-Leste need to be further consolidated, with due consideration paid to the following elements:

“(a) The best modality for assisting Timor-Leste in all aspects concerning the organization of the 2007 elections;

“(b) The maximum use of and efficient coordination with existing and forthcoming bilateral and multilateral assistance to Timor-Leste in post-conflict peacebuilding and capacity-building, including in the field of human rights and the rule of law;

“(c) Respect for the sovereignty of Timor-Leste, particularly bearing in mind that the rules and processes governing the national elections should be part of a broad national consensus;

“(d) The report of the United Nations needs assessment mission on the issues and challenges for the people and Government of Timor-Leste as they prepare for the first post-independence national elections in 2007.”

At its 5432nd meeting, on 5 May 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore and Thailand and the Senior Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Timor-Leste to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Timor-Leste

“End of mandate report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (S/2006/251 and Corr.1)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste and Head of Mission of the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste.

At its 5436th meeting, on 12 May 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Timor-Leste to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Timor-Leste

“End of mandate report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (S/2006/251 and Corr.1)”.

### **Resolution 1677 (2006) of 12 May 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on the situation in Timor-Leste, in particular resolution 1599 (2005) of 28 April 2005,

*Expressing its deep concern* over the incidents of 28 and 29 April 2006 as well as the ensuing situation, and acknowledging the actions of the Government of Timor-Leste to establish an investigation into the incidents, their effects and their causes,

*Remaining fully committed* to the promotion of long-lasting stability in Timor-Leste,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste until 20 June 2006;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Security Council by 6 June 2006 with an update on the situation in Timor-Leste and the role of the United Nations in Timor-Leste following the expiration of the mandate of the Office with a view to taking further action on the subject;

3. *Encourages* the Government and other State institutions of Timor-Leste, with assistance from the Office within its current mandate, to address the causes of the violence in order to prevent a recurrence of such incidents;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5436th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5445th meeting, on 25 May 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Portugal and Timor-Leste to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Timor-Leste

“Letter dated 24 May 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/319)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>181</sup>

“The Security Council received briefings from the Secretariat on the situation in Timor-Leste on 24 and 25 May 2006.

“The Council expresses its deep concern at developments in Timor-Leste, recognizes the urgency of the deteriorating security situation and condemns acts of violence against people as well as destruction of property.

“The Council urges the Government of Timor-Leste to take all necessary steps to end the violence with due respect for human rights and to restore a secure and stable environment.

“The Council urges all parties in Timor-Leste to refrain from violence and to participate in the democratic process.

“The Council acknowledges the request made by the Government of Timor-Leste to the Governments of Portugal, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia to dispatch defence and security forces under bilateral arrangements.

“The Council welcomes the positive responses made by the Governments concerned and fully supports their deployment of defence and security forces to urgently assist Timor-Leste in restoring and maintaining security.

“The Council looks forward to close cooperation between the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste and the forces of the Governments concerned.

“The Council welcomes the initiatives of the Secretary-General, including his intention to send a special envoy to Timor-Leste in order to facilitate the political dialogue.

“The Council requests the Secretary-General to follow closely the situation in Timor-Leste and to report on developments, as necessary.

“The Council will continue to monitor closely the situation in Timor-Leste and confirms that it will act, as appropriate.”

At its 5457th meeting, on 13 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, the

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<sup>181</sup> S/PRST/2006/25.

Republic of Korea, Singapore and Timor-Leste to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Timor-Leste”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ian Martin, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste.

At its 5469th meeting, on 20 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Timor-Leste to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Timor-Leste

“Letter dated 13 June 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/383)

“Letter dated 13 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Timor-Leste to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2006/391)”.

**Resolution 1690 (2006)  
of 20 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on the situation in Timor-Leste, in particular resolutions 1599 (2005) of 28 April 2005 and 1677 (2006) of 12 May 2006,

*Expressing deep concern* over the volatile security situation in Timor-Leste and its serious humanitarian repercussions,

*Condemning* continuing acts of violence against people and destruction of property,

*Welcoming* the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General, including the work of his Special Envoy for Timor-Leste to assess the situation on the ground,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 11 June 2006 from the President of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, the President of the National Parliament and the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste addressed to the Secretary-General,<sup>182</sup> as well as the letter dated 8 June 2006 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Minister for Defence of Timor-Leste addressed to the Secretary-General,<sup>183</sup>

*Reaffirming its full commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Timor-Leste,

*Remaining fully committed* to the promotion of long-lasting stability in Timor-Leste,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste until 20 August 2006 with a view to planning for the role of the United Nations following the expiration of the mandate of the Office;

2. *Expresses its appreciation and full support* for the deployment of international security forces by the Governments of Portugal, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia in response to the request of the Government of Timor-Leste and their activities aimed at restoring and maintaining security in Timor-Leste, notes with appreciation that the work of those international forces is also facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance and humanitarian access to the people of Timor-Leste in need, and encourages those countries to continue to inform the Security Council of their activities;

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<sup>182</sup> S/2006/383, annex.

<sup>183</sup> S/2006/391, annex.

3. *Calls upon* the international security forces to continue to work in close coordination with the Government of Timor-Leste as well as the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste;
4. *Urges* all parties in Timor-Leste to refrain from violence and to participate in the democratic process;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Council by 7 August 2006 a report on the role for the United Nations in Timor-Leste following the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste, taking into account the current situation and the need for a strengthened presence of the United Nations;
6. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take the lead in establishing an independent special inquiry commission in response to the request made by the Government of Timor-Leste in the letter dated 8 June 2006,<sup>183</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on this matter;
7. *Calls upon* the donor community to respond urgently and positively to the flash appeal launched by the United Nations on 12 June 2006 for humanitarian assistance to Timor-Leste;
8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5469th meeting.*

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## THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI<sup>184</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5252nd meeting, on 30 August 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Burundi”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>185</sup>

“The Security Council acknowledges the election of Mr. Pierre Nkurunziza as President of the Republic of Burundi, on 19 August 2005. This vote marks the welcome final step of the transitional process in Burundi. The conclusion of this transitional process represents an important milestone for the future of Burundi as well as the Great Lakes region as a whole.

“The Council pays tribute to the spirit of peace and dialogue demonstrated by the Burundian people throughout the transitional period, and commends them for their encouraging participation in the electoral process. The Council calls upon all parties to respect the will of the Burundian people, the elected Government and the commitments agreed upon during the transitional process. It encourages the new authorities to continue on the course of stability and national reconciliation and to promote social concord. It reaffirms in this regard that it is essential to put an end to the climate of impunity.

“The Council commends the critical contribution of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, the African Union and the United Nations Operation in Burundi to the peace process. It calls upon all international partners of Burundi, including the States of the Regional Initiative and the main donors, to remain committed, and encourages them to agree

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<sup>184</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1993.

<sup>185</sup> S/PRST/2005/41.

with the Burundian authorities on the most appropriate framework to coordinate their support to reforms currently under way and to the consolidation of peace.”

At its 5268th meeting, on 22 September 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Burundi

“Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi (S/2005/586)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>186</sup>

“The Security Council takes note of the special report of the Secretary-General of 14 September 2005 on the United Nations Operation in Burundi,<sup>187</sup> in particular the proposal to establish a partners’ forum as an international support mechanism.

“The Council also takes note of the declaration adopted on 13 September 2005 in New York during the summit on Burundi, co-chaired by the Secretary-General and the President of the Republic of Uganda, in his capacity as Chairman of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi.

“The Council welcomes the decision taken during the summit to establish a forum of Burundi’s partners and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi to conclude discussions with all concerned partners in order to establish the forum as soon as possible.

“The forum should work with the Government of Burundi in consolidating peace and national reconciliation in Burundi, supporting reforms being undertaken by the Government and enhancing donor coordination, and should work in close coordination with the Peacebuilding Commission once it is operational.

“The Council also reiterates its call upon the donor community to pursue bilateral and multilateral efforts to support the country.”

In a letter dated 27 October 2005, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to Central Africa from 4 to 10 November 2005.<sup>188</sup>

At its 5311th meeting, on 30 November 2005, the Council decided to invite the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Burundi

“Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi (S/2005/728)”.

### **Resolution 1641 (2005) of 30 November 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on Burundi, and in particular resolution 1545 (2004) of 21 May 2004,

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<sup>186</sup> S/PRST/2005/43.

<sup>187</sup> S/2005/586.

<sup>188</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2005/682, has been reproduced on page 84 of the present volume.



*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations between States in the region,

*Noting* that factors of instability remain in Burundi, which continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Burundi until 15 January 2006;

2. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5311th meeting.*

### **Decision**

At its 5341st meeting, on 21 December 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Burundi

“Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi (S/2005/728)”.

### **Resolution 1650 (2005) of 21 December 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions and the statements by its President on Burundi, and in particular resolution 1545 (2004) of 21 May 2004,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

*Congratulating* the people of Burundi for the successful conclusion of the transitional period and the peaceful transfer of authority to representative and democratically elected government and institutions,

*Expressing its gratitude* to the States of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, the African Union and the United Nations Operation in Burundi for their significant contribution to the success of the political transition,

*Encouraging* the new authorities and all Burundian political actors to continue on the course of stability and national reconciliation and to promote social concord in their country, while recognizing that numerous challenges remain to be addressed,

*Stressing* the need to put in place the reforms provided for in the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi, signed on 28 August 2000,

*Encouraging in particular* the Burundian authorities to continue to work with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, including on the establishment of the mixed truth commission and the special chamber within the court system of Burundi referred to in resolution 1606 (2005) of 20 June 2005,

*Reiterating its support* for the United Nations Operation in Burundi, which continues to have an important role to play in support of the efforts of the Government of Burundi towards the consolidation of peace,

*Recognizing* the important role of the Partners' Forum established during the summit on Burundi, held in New York on 13 September 2005, in the consolidation of peace and reconciliation in Burundi and in supporting reform being undertaken by the Government,

*Encouraging* the Government to work with its international partners, in particular with a view to mobilizing assistance for the reconstruction of the country,

*Taking note* of the position of the Government on the evolution of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Burundi, as recorded in the letter dated 23 November 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council<sup>189</sup> and as presented to the Council on 30 November 2005 by Mrs. Antoinette Batumubwira, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi,<sup>190</sup>

*Taking note also* of the report of the Security Council mission which visited the region of Central Africa from 4 to 11 November 2005,<sup>191</sup> and endorsing the recommendations contained therein,

*Expressing its serious concern* at the continuation of hostilities by the Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération, and at the threat it poses to civilians,

*Noting* that, although there has been an improvement in the security situation since the completion of the transitional period, factors of instability remain in Burundi and in the Great Lakes region of Africa, which continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi, of 21 November 2005,<sup>192</sup> and in particular of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 57 to 60 thereof;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Burundi until 1 July 2006;

3. *Welcomes* the readiness expressed by the Secretary-General to continue to consult closely with the Government of Burundi, with a view to determining, on the basis of the recommendations referred to in the letter dated 23 November 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>189</sup> the modalities for implementing a gradual disengagement of the United Nations peacekeeping presence and an adjustment to its mandate, taking into account all the circumstances, as well as the merits of a United Nations contribution and support to the consolidation of peace in Burundi;

4. *Looks forward* to receiving the report of the Secretary-General on the joint assessment mentioned in paragraph 60 of his fifth report on the United Nations Operation in Burundi, by 15 March 2006;

5. *Authorizes*, subject to the following conditions, the temporary redeployment of military and civilian police personnel between the United Nations Operation in Burundi and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, taking into account the need to ensure effective performance of the current mandates of those missions, and

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<sup>189</sup> See S/2005/736.

<sup>190</sup> See S/PV.5311.

<sup>191</sup> S/2005/716.

<sup>192</sup> S/2005/728.

requests in this regard the Secretary-General to begin consultations with the countries contributing military and civilian police personnel to those missions:

(a) The Secretary-General shall receive the prior agreement of the countries contributing military and civilian police personnel and of the Governments concerned;

(b) He shall inform the Council in advance of his intention to proceed with such a redeployment, and in particular of its proposed scope and duration;

(c) Any such redeployment shall require a corresponding prior decision of the Council;

6. *Underlines* the fact that any personnel redeployed in accordance with paragraph 5 above shall continue to be counted against the authorized ceiling on military and civilian police personnel of the mission from which they are being transferred, and that any such transfer shall not have the effect of extending the deployment of personnel after the expiration of the mandate of their original mission, unless the Council decides otherwise;

7. *Urges* the Government to complete the implementation of the programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, including the effective reintegration of former combatants;

8. *Welcomes* the willingness shown by the Government to achieve a peaceful solution with the Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération, and reiterates its call upon this movement to join the peace and national reconciliation process without further delays or conditions, and its intention to consider appropriate measures that might be taken against those individuals who threaten this process;

9. *Expresses its deep concern* at the violations of human rights reported by the Secretary-General, and urges the Government and other parties concerned to take the necessary steps to prevent further violations and to ensure that those responsible for such violations are brought to justice without delay;

10. *Urges* the international partners for the development of Burundi, including the United Nations bodies concerned, to continue to provide their support for the reconstruction of the country, particularly through an active participation in the donors conference to be organized in early 2006;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5341st meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5394th meeting, on 23 March 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Burundi

“Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi (S/2006/163)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>193</sup>

“The Security Council has taken note of the sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi,<sup>194</sup> and approves his recommendations.

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<sup>193</sup> S/PRST/2006/12.

<sup>194</sup> S/2006/163.

“The Council is deeply concerned by the continuing violence carried out by the Forces nationales de libération and fighting between them and the Burundian army, by the human rights abuses committed by both sides, as well as by factors of instability remaining in the region. It calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and human rights abuses. It welcomes President Nkurunziza’s commitment to bring to justice those responsible for such abuses and encourages the Government of Burundi to work closely with the United Nations human rights monitors to this end.

“The Council welcomes the statements recently made by the leader of the Forces nationales de libération, Mr. Agathon Rwasa, in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, expressing his readiness to negotiate with a view to putting a final end to violence. The Council urges both parties to seize this opportunity for negotiations with a view to bringing peace to the whole country.

“The Council requests, in this context, the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed of developments in the situation and, in consultation with the Government of Burundi, the disengagement plan for the United Nations Operation in Burundi.

“The Council welcomes the progress made by the Government of Burundi since the completion of the transition, in particular its efforts to reduce poverty.

“The Council encourages the Burundian parties to continue on the course of the reforms agreed in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, while maintaining the spirit of dialogue, consensus and inclusion which made possible the success of the transition in their country.

“The Council invites the States of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi to continue to work with the Burundian authorities on the consolidation of peace in the country and in the region. It encourages the international community, including the relevant United Nations agencies, to continue to support the Burundian authorities following the disengagement of the United Nations Operation in Burundi in the long term.”

At its 5479th meeting, on 30 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Burundi

“Seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi (S/2006/429)”.

**Resolution 1692 (2006)  
of 30 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Burundi and in the Great Lakes region of Africa, in particular resolutions 1650 (2005) of 21 December 2005 and 1669 (2006) of 10 April 2006,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

*Congratulating again* the people of Burundi on the successful conclusion of the transitional period and the peaceful transfer of authority to a representative and democratically elected government and institutions,

*Welcoming* the ongoing negotiations between the Government of Burundi and the Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération which have been facilitated by South Africa and the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, and looking forward to the early conclusion of a comprehensive ceasefire agreement,

*Bearing in mind* that the current mandates of the United Nations Operation in Burundi and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will expire on 1 July 2006 and 30 September 2006, respectively,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 June 2006 on the United Nations Operation in Burundi,<sup>195</sup>

*Noting* that, although there has been an improvement in the security situation since the completion of the transitional period, factors of instability remain in Burundi and in the Great Lakes region of Africa, which continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Burundi until 31 December 2006;

2. *Decides also* to extend until 30 September 2006 the authorization contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 1669 (2006) for the Secretary-General to redeploy temporarily a maximum of one infantry battalion, a military hospital and 50 military observers from the United Nations Operation in Burundi to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with resolution 1669 (2006), with the intention of renewing such authorization according to future decisions by the Security Council concerning the renewal of the mandate of the Mission;

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to establish at the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above an integrated office of the United Nations in Burundi, and looks forward with interest, with a view to further consideration, to his proposals on structure, tasking and requisite resources in an addendum to his report of 21 June 2006<sup>195</sup> as mentioned in paragraph 79 of the report, as well as benchmarks referred to in paragraph 66 of the report;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5479th meeting.*

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## THE SITUATION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE<sup>196</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5253rd meeting, held in private on 31 August 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5253rd meeting, held in private on 31 August 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation in Côte d’Ivoire’.

“In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council’s prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Mosiuoa Lekota, Minister of Defence of South Africa, in his capacity as the representative of the Mediator on Côte d’Ivoire of the African Union.

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<sup>195</sup> S/2006/429.

<sup>196</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2002, 2003, 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

“The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Côte d’Ivoire and the representative of Nigeria (representing the Chairman of the African Union), to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

“In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council’s prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Pierre Schori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire.

“The members of the Council heard briefings by Mr. Mosiuoa Lekota, Minister of Defence of South Africa, Mr. Aminu Wali, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, and Mr. Pierre Schori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire.

“Members of the Council and the representative of Côte d’Ivoire exchanged views with the above-named briefers.”

At its 5278th meeting, on 13 October 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d’Ivoire and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Côte d’Ivoire”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Said Djinnit, Commissioner of the African Union Commission, Mr. Pierre Schori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire, and Mr. António Monteiro, High Representative for the elections in Côte d’Ivoire.

At its 5279th meeting, held in private on 13 October 2005, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5279th meeting, held in private on 13 October 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation in Côte d’Ivoire’.

“The President recalled the invitation extended under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Oluyemi Adeniji, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, as well as the invitations extended under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Said Djinnit, Commissioner of the African Union Commission, Mr. Pierre Schori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire, and Mr. António Monteiro, High Representative for the elections in Côte d’Ivoire.

“Members of the Council exchanged views with the aforementioned invitees.”

At its 5281st meeting, on 14 October 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d’Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Côte d’Ivoire”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>197</sup>

“The Security Council heard briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Mr. Oluyemi Adeniji, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Mr. Said Djinnit, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire,

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<sup>197</sup> S/PRST/2005/49.

Mr. Pierre Schori, and the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. António Monteiro, during its meeting held on 13 October 2005.<sup>198</sup>

“The Security Council appreciates the efforts of the African Union, in particular President Thabo Mbeki of the Republic of South Africa and President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Chairman of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the leaders of the region, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the High Representative for the elections to promote peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and reiterates its full support for those efforts.

“The Security Council endorses the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire adopted at its 40th meeting, held at the level of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 6 October 2005,<sup>199</sup> expresses its intention to take rapidly all necessary measures to support, as appropriate, its implementation, in order to organize free, fair, open, transparent and credible elections as soon as possible and no later than 31 October 2006, and looks forward to regular reports on its implementation in accordance with paragraph 10 (v), of the decision of the Peace and Security Council.

“The Security Council takes note, in particular, of the request of the Peace and Security Council for an increase in the strength of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, without prejudice to any future decision or commitment of the Security Council in this regard. The Council expresses its intention to consider whether to provide additional resources to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, based on careful study of conditions in the country and evidence of meaningful progress towards implementation of the commitments made under the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement<sup>200</sup> and other relevant agreements.

“The Security Council reaffirms that it endorsed the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, the Accra III Agreement<sup>201</sup> and the Pretoria Agreement<sup>202</sup> and demands that all the Ivorian parties signatories to those Agreements, as well as all the Ivorian parties concerned, implement fully and without delay their commitments under those Agreements, in accordance with the decision of the Peace and Security Council.

“The Security Council welcomes the forthcoming visit of a high-level delegation to Côte d'Ivoire led by Presidents Obasanjo and Mbeki, expresses its full support for it and urges all the Ivorian parties to cooperate fully and in good faith with this delegation, in particular in order to ensure the rapid implementation of the decision of the Peace and Security Council and the early appointment of a Prime Minister acceptable to all parties and to guarantee, with the support of the United Nations, the organization of free, fair, open, transparent and credible elections.

“The Security Council also expresses its full support for the forthcoming visit to the region of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) and underlines that the purpose of this visit is to assess the progress made by all parties towards the implementation of their commitments, bearing in mind the mandate of the Committee under paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), and to remind all Ivorian parties of their responsibilities for the full and rapid implementation of the peace process.”

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<sup>198</sup> See S/PV.5278.

<sup>199</sup> See S/2005/639, annex.

<sup>200</sup> S/2003/99, annex I.

<sup>201</sup> S/2004/629, annex.

<sup>202</sup> S/2005/270, annex I.

At its 5283rd meeting, on 18 October 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

**Resolution 1632 (2005)  
of 18 October 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular resolutions 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005 and 1609 (2005) of 24 June 2005, and the relevant statements by its President,

*Welcoming* the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, the African Union and the Economic Community of Western African States towards re-establishing peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire,

*Recalling* the interim report of the Group of Experts created by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1584 (2005),<sup>203</sup> and anticipating the receipt of its final report,

*Determining* that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts until 15 December 2005, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures;

2. *Requests* the Group of Experts to submit to the Security Council, through the Committee established pursuant paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004), before 1 December 2005, a brief written update on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and reaffirmed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1584 (2005), with recommendations in this regard;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5283rd meeting.*

**Decision**

At its 5288th meeting, on 21 October 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

**Resolution 1633 (2005)  
of 21 October 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

*Recalling* that it endorsed the agreement signed by the Ivorian political forces at Linas-Marcoussis, France, on 23 January 2003 ("the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement")<sup>200</sup> and

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<sup>203</sup> S/2005/470, enclosure.



approved by the Conference of Heads of State on Côte d'Ivoire, held in Paris on 25 and 26 January 2003, the agreement signed at Accra on 30 July 2004 ("the Accra III Agreement")<sup>201</sup> and the agreement signed at Pretoria on 6 April 2005 ("the Pretoria Agreement"),<sup>202</sup>

*Reaffirming* that the Linas-Marcoussis, Accra III and Pretoria Agreements remain the appropriate framework for the peaceful and lasting solution to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire,

*Having taken note* of the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union adopted at its fortieth meeting, held at the level of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 6 October 2005 ("the decision of the Peace and Security Council"),<sup>199</sup>

*Having taken note also* of the creation of an International Working Group at the ministerial level ("the International Working Group") and of a day-to-day mediation undertaken by representatives of the International Working Group ("the Mediation Group"),

*Having heard* on 13 October 2005 briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria and the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union on behalf of the African Union, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire,<sup>198</sup>

*Expressing its serious concern* at the persistence of the crisis and the deterioration of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire,

*Reiterating its firm condemnation* of all violations of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire,

*Determining* that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Commends* the continued efforts of the African Union, in particular President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Chairman of the African Union, and President Thabo Mbeki of the Republic of South Africa, Mediator of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and reiterates its full support for them;

2. *Commends also* the constant efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Pierre Schori, and of the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. António Monteiro, and reiterates its full support for them, including for the arbitration and certification role of the High Representative for the elections;

3. *Reaffirms its endorsement* of the observation of the Economic Community of West African States and of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on the end of the mandate of President Laurent Gbagbo on 30 October 2005 and the impossibility of organizing presidential elections on the scheduled date, and of the decision of the Peace and Security Council,<sup>199</sup> including its decision on the fact that President Gbagbo shall remain Head of State from 31 October 2005 for a period not exceeding twelve months, and demands that all the parties signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement,<sup>200</sup> the Accra III Agreement<sup>201</sup> and the Pretoria Agreement<sup>202</sup> as well as all the Ivorian parties concerned implement it fully and without delay;

4. *Supports* the establishment of the International Working Group at the ministerial level and the Mediation Group, which should both be co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, urges the International Working Group to meet as soon as possible, and affirms that the secretariat of the International Working Group shall be coordinated by the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 10 (vi) of the decision of the Peace and Security Council;

5. *Urges* the Chairman of the African Union, the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union Mediator to consult immediately with all the Ivorian parties in order to ensure that a new Prime Minister acceptable to all the Ivorian parties signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement is appointed by 31 October 2005, in accordance with

paragraph 10 (ii) of the decision of the Peace and Security Council, and to maintain close contact with the Secretary-General throughout the process;

6. *Expresses its full support* for paragraph 10 (iii) of the decision of the Peace and Security Council, which stresses that the ministers shall be accountable to the Prime Minister, who shall have full authority over his or her Cabinet;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of having all ministers participate fully in the Government of National Reconciliation as underscored in the statement by its President of 25 May 2004,<sup>204</sup> considers, therefore, that, when a minister is not participating fully in the Government, his or her portfolio should be assumed by the Prime Minister, and requests the International Working Group to monitor closely the situation in this regard;

8. *Stresses* that the Prime Minister must have all the necessary powers according to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement and all the governmental financial, material and human resources, particularly with regard to security, defence and electoral matters, to ensure the effective functioning of the Government, to guarantee security and the redeployment of the administration and public services throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, to lead the programme of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the operations of disarmament and dismantling of militias, and to ensure the fairness of the identification process and of voter registration, leading to the organization of free, open, fair and transparent elections, with the support of the United Nations;

9. *Calls upon* all Ivorian parties to ensure that the Prime Minister has all powers and resources described in paragraph 8 above and faces no hindrance or difficulty in implementing his or her tasks;

10. *Requests* the International Working Group, on the basis of paragraphs 10 (iii) and (v) of the decision of the Peace and Security Council, to verify that the Prime Minister has all the necessary powers and resources described in paragraph 8 above and immediately to report to the Security Council any hindrance or difficulty which the Prime Minister may face in implementing his or her tasks and to identify those responsible;

11. *Invites* the International Working Group, noting that the mandate of the National Assembly will end by 16 December 2005, to consult with all the Ivorian parties, in liaison, as appropriate, with the Forum for National Dialogue as referred to in paragraph 11 of the decision of the Peace and Security Council, with a view to ensuring that the Ivorian institutions function normally until the holding of the elections in Côte d'Ivoire, and to keep the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council informed in that regard;

12. *Considers*, as noted by the Peace and Security Council in paragraph 9 of its decision, that additional measures are required to expedite the implementation of some provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis, Accra III and Pretoria Agreements, in particular the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, the dismantling and disarmament of militias and the creation of conditions for holding free, fair, open and transparent elections, including the identification process and the registration of voters;

13. *Requests*, therefore, the International Working Group to draw up as soon as possible a road map in consultation with all Ivorian parties, with a view to holding free, fair, open and transparent elections as soon as possible and no later than 31 October 2006, concerning in particular:

(a) The appointment of a new Prime Minister as provided for in paragraph 5 above;

(b) The implementation of all outstanding issues as referred to in paragraph 12 above, recalling in this regard that the concomitant implementation of the identification process and of the

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<sup>204</sup> S/PRST/2004/17.

cantonment of the forces, as provided for in the national programme for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation signed at Yamoussoukro on 14 May 2005, would expedite the creation of conditions for holding free, fair, open and transparent elections;

14. *Demands* that the Forces nouvelles proceed without delay with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in order to facilitate the restoration of the authority of the State throughout the national territory, the reunification of the country and the organization of the elections as soon as possible;

15. *Affirms* that the identification process must also start without delay;

16. *Demands* that all Ivorian parties stop all incitement to hatred and violence in radio and television broadcasting as well as in any other media;

17. *Demands also* the immediate disarmament and dismantling of militias throughout the national territory;

18. *Recalls* paragraphs 5 and 7 of the decision of the Peace and Security Council, and demands that all Ivorian parties refrain from any use of force and violence, including against civilians and foreigners, and from all kinds of disruptive street protests;

19. *Urges* countries neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire to prevent any cross-border movement of combatants or arms into Côte d'Ivoire;

20. *Reiterates its serious concern* at all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and urges the Ivorian authorities to investigate those violations without delay in order to put an end to impunity;

21. *Condemns* the serious attacks against the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the unacceptable obstacles to the freedom of movement of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and French forces, demands that all Ivorian parties cooperate fully in their operations, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and freedom of movement of their personnel, as well as associated personnel, throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire, and affirms that any obstacle to their freedom of movement or to the full implementation of their mandates would not be tolerated;

22. *Takes note* of paragraph 13 of the decision of the Peace and Security Council, recalls the statement by its President of 14 October 2005<sup>197</sup> and its decisions under resolution 1609 (2005) of 24 June 2005, including paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 thereof, and expresses its intention to review the troop level of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire by the end of its mandate on 24 January 2006, in the light of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire;

23. *Recalls* paragraph 12 of the decision of the Peace and Security Council and its support for the individual measures provided for in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, and reaffirms its readiness to impose those measures against any person who blocks the implementation of the peace process, as defined in particular by the road map mentioned in paragraph 13 above, who is determined to be responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, who publicly incites hatred and violence, or against any person or entity who is determined to be in violation of the arms embargo;

24. *Urges* the International Working Group, which shall receive regular reports from the Mediation Group, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) to evaluate, monitor and follow up closely the progress made with regard to the issues mentioned in paragraphs 14 to 18 above;

25. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5288th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 5314th meeting, on 30 November 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>205</sup>

"The Security Council affirms that the rapid appointment of a Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire is crucial to relaunch the peace process leading to the holding of free, fair, open and transparent elections no later than 31 October 2006, and to implement fully the road map established by the International Working Group at its first meeting, held in Abidjan on 8 November 2005.

"Therefore, the Council expresses its deep concern at the persistent disagreements among Ivorian parties on the appointment of the Prime Minister and considers that the Prime Minister must be designated without any further delay. The Council stresses once again that the Prime Minister must have all the necessary powers and resources described in paragraph 8 of resolution 1633 (2005).

"The Council commends the initiatives undertaken by the Chairman of the African Union, the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union Mediator, and notes that their consultations with the parties signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement<sup>200</sup> have been held, as provided for by the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union of 6 October 2005<sup>199</sup> and by resolution 1633 (2005). It reiterates its full support for them and urges them to expedite their efforts. The Security Council urges them to identify as soon as possible the candidate for the office of Prime Minister that they deem acceptable to all parties signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, given the consultations they have held.

"The Council expresses its full support for the International Working Group, endorses its final communiqué of 8 November 2005,<sup>206</sup> welcomes its decision to hold its second meeting in Abidjan on 6 December 2005, and urges the Group to keep the Council informed of the conclusions of its work.

"The Council commends also the continuing efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire, and reiterates its support for them. In particular, it encourages the Ivorian parties to cooperate fully with the High Representative to resolve the current dispute concerning the Independent Electoral Commission and reaffirms that the High Representative, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1603 (2005), can make all the necessary determinations in order to help the electoral process to move forward.

"The Council reaffirms its readiness, in close consultation with the African Union Mediation, to impose individual measures provided for in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and in resolution 1633 (2005)."

At its 5318th meeting, on 9 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>207</sup>

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<sup>205</sup> S/PRST/2005/58.

<sup>206</sup> S/2005/744, annex.

<sup>207</sup> S/PRST/2005/60.

“The Security Council welcomes the appointment of Mr. Charles Konan Banny as Prime Minister of Côte d’Ivoire, and expresses its full support for him. It also commends the continued and decisive efforts of Presidents Olusegun Obasanjo, Thabo Mbeki and Mamadou Tandja, and reiterates its full support for them.

“The Council endorses the final communiqué of the International Working Group of 6 December 2005.<sup>208</sup> It recalls the previous final communiqué of the International Working Group, of 8 November 2005,<sup>206</sup> which states, in particular, that the fundamental basis of the peace and national reconciliation process is enshrined in resolution 1633 (2005) and that the International Working Group will provide all necessary support to the new Prime Minister and the Government that he will establish. The Council also reaffirms its support for the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union,<sup>199</sup> which stresses that the ministers shall be accountable to the Prime Minister, who shall have full authority over his Cabinet.

“The Security Council recalls and reaffirms that the Prime Minister must have all the necessary powers and resources described in resolution 1633 (2005), and stresses the importance of the full implementation of that resolution by the Ivorian parties under the monitoring of the International Working Group. Therefore, the Council urges the establishment without delay of the Government so that the Prime Minister can implement as soon as possible the road map defined by the International Working Group, and requests the Mediation Group and the International Working Group to monitor this matter closely.

“The Council reiterates its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire and the High Representative for the elections in Côte d’Ivoire.”

At its 5327th meeting, on 15 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d’Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Côte d’Ivoire

“Letter dated 7 November 2005 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d’Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/699)”.

#### **Resolution 1643 (2005) of 15 December 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Côte d’Ivoire,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d’Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

*Recalling* that it endorsed the agreement signed by the Ivorian political forces at Linas-Marcoussis, France, on 23 January 2003 (the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement)<sup>200</sup> and approved by the Conference of Heads of State on Côte d’Ivoire, held in Paris on 25 and 26 January 2003, the agreement signed at Accra on 30 July 2004 (the Accra III Agreement)<sup>201</sup> and the agreement signed at Pretoria on 6 April 2005 (the Pretoria Agreement),<sup>202</sup> as well as the decision of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on the situation in Côte d’Ivoire adopted at its fortieth meeting, held at the level of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 6 October 2005,<sup>199</sup>

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<sup>208</sup> S/2005/768, annex.

*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General, the African Union, in particular President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Chairman of the African Union, and President Thabo Mbeki of the Republic of South Africa, Mediator of the African Union, President Mamadou Tandja of the Republic of the Niger, Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and reiterating its full support for them,

*Recalling* the final communiqué of the International Working Group of 8 November 2005,<sup>206</sup> which states in particular that the fundamental basis of the peace and national reconciliation process is enshrined in resolution 1633 (2005) of 21 October 2005, and recalling also the final communiqué of the International Working Group of 6 December 2005,<sup>208</sup>

*Strongly recalling* the obligations of all Ivorian parties, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire as well as the Forces nouvelles, to refrain from any violence, in particular against civilians, including foreign citizens, and to cooperate fully with the activities of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire,

*Expressing its serious concern* at the persistence of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and of obstacles to the peace and national reconciliation process from all sides,

*Reiterating its firm condemnation* of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including the use of child soldiers, in Côte d'Ivoire,

*Taking note* of the final communiqué of the Kimberley Process issued following its plenary meeting held in Moscow from 15 to 17 November 2005,<sup>209</sup> and of the resolution adopted by Kimberley Process participants at that meeting setting out concrete measures to prevent the introduction of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire into the legitimate diamond trade, and recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, such as diamonds, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation of and trafficking in arms and the recruitment and use of mercenaries as one of the sources of fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa,

*Taking note also* of the report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire submitted on 7 November 2005,<sup>210</sup>

*Determining* that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to renew until 15 December 2006 the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004;

2. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 4 and 6 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 5 of resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, and paragraphs 3, 9, 14 to 19 and 21 of resolution 1633 (2005), reaffirms also paragraph 8 of resolution 1584 (2005), and, in this regard, demands that the Forces nouvelles establish without delay a comprehensive list of armaments in their possession, in accordance with their obligations;

3. *Reaffirms its readiness* to impose the individual measures provided for in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), including against any person designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) (the Committee) who blocks the implementation of the peace process as enshrined in resolution 1633 (2005) and in the final communiqué of the International Working Group,<sup>206</sup> who is determined to be responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002, who publicly incites hatred and violence, and who is determined to be in violation of the arms embargo;

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<sup>209</sup> See A/60/589 and Corr.1.

<sup>210</sup> S/2005/699, enclosure.

4. *Decides* that any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and of the French forces supporting it, or any attack on or obstruction to the action of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, of the French forces, of the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire or of the International Working Group constitutes a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process for the purposes of paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Government of France to report to the Council immediately, through the Committee, any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and of the French forces supporting it, including the names of those responsible, and requests the High Representative and the International Working Group to report to it immediately, through the Committee, any attack or obstruction to their action;

6. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire to their territory, welcomes the measures agreed upon by participants in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to this effect, and calls upon the States in the region which are not participants in the Kimberley Process to intensify their efforts to join the Kimberley Process in order to increase the effectiveness of monitoring the import of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire;

7. *Requests* all States concerned, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee, within ninety days of the date of adoption of the present resolution, on the actions that they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraphs 4 and 6 above, and authorizes the Committee to request whatever further information it may consider necessary;

8. *Decides* that, at the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the Council shall review the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraphs 4 and 6 above, in the light of progress accomplished in the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, and expresses its readiness to consider the modification or termination of those measures before the aforesaid period only if the provisions of resolution 1633 (2005) have been fully implemented;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to re-establish, within thirty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution and for a period of six months, a group of experts consisting of no more than five members (the Group of Experts), with the appropriate range of expertise, in particular on arms, diamonds, finance, customs, civil aviation and any other relevant expertise, to perform the following mandate:

(a) To exchange information with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the French forces in the context of their monitoring mandate set out in paragraphs 2 and 12 of resolution 1609 (2005) of 24 June 2005;

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, on flows of arms and related materiel, on provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities, on networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004), and on the sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for purchases of arms and related materiel and activities;

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraph 6 above;

(d) To seek further information regarding the action taken by States with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

(e) To report to the Council in writing within ninety days of its establishment, through the Committee, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraph 6 above, with recommendations in this regard;

(f) To keep the Committee regularly updated on its activities;

(g) To provide the Committee in its reports with evidence of any violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraph 6 above;

(h) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular the group of experts on Liberia established pursuant to resolutions 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003 and 1579 (2004) of 21 December 2004;

(i) To monitor the implementation of the individual measures set out in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004);

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to communicate, as appropriate, to the Council, through the Committee, information gathered by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and, when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, about the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire and about the production and illicit export of diamonds;

11. *Requests* the Government of France to communicate, as appropriate, to the Council, through the Committee, information gathered by the French forces and, when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, about the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire and about the production and illicit export of diamonds;

12. *Requests* the Kimberley Process to communicate, as appropriate, to the Council, through the Committee, information, when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, about the production and illicit export of diamonds;

13. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraphs 4 and 6 above;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5327th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 5350th meeting, on 19 January 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

“Seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2006/2)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>211</sup>

“The Security Council strongly condemns the recent violent attacks against the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and international non-governmental organization facilities in Côte d'Ivoire by street militias and other groups associated with the ‘Young Patriots’, as well as their instigators. The Council also expresses its deep concern at the violent and orchestrated street protests led by the Young Patriots, in particular in Abidjan and in several cities in the west.

“The Council regards these particularly serious and unacceptable incidents as endangering the process of national reconciliation enshrined in resolution 1633 (2005) and as contrary to that resolution. It calls upon all Ivorians to refrain from any hostile action, and

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<sup>211</sup> S/PRST/2006/2.



demands the immediate end of this violence and of all hate messages in the media, in particular the attacks against the United Nations. The Council welcomes the urgent mission to Abidjan led by President Obasanjo. It pays tribute to his efforts and hopes that they will lead to a rapid decrease in the current tensions on the ground.

“The Council also underlines the fact that the occupation of the facilities of Ivorian Radio and Television constitutes an attack against freedom and neutrality of information as well as a breach of the principles of the process of national reconciliation, of previous Council resolutions and of the peace agreements. It demands that effective control by the Board and the General Director over Ivorian Radio and Television be re-established immediately.

“The Council reiterates its full support for the Prime Minister, Mr. Charles Konan Banny, and invites the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, in accordance with its mandate, to provide him with all the necessary support. It also reiterates its full support for the International Working Group, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d’Ivoire and the High Representative for the elections in Côte d’Ivoire. It endorses the final communiqué of the International Working Group of 15 January 2006.<sup>212</sup>

“The Council firmly calls upon all the Ivorian parties to cooperate with the Prime Minister, the International Working Group, the Mediation Group, the Special Representative and the High Representative in implementing the road map.

“It underlines the fact that targeted measures will be imposed against persons to be designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) who, among other things, block the implementation of the peace process, including by attacking or obstructing the action of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, of the French forces, of the High Representative or of the International Working Group, or who publicly incite hatred and violence, as provided for in resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005).”

At its 5354th meeting, on 24 January 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d’Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Côte d’Ivoire

“Seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (S/2006/2)”.

**Resolution 1652 (2006)  
of 24 January 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Côte d’Ivoire and in the subregion,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d’Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

*Recalling* that it endorsed the final communiqué of the International Working Group of 15 January 2006,<sup>212</sup> and reaffirming the mandate of the International Working Group to assist the Prime Minister and his Government in the implementation of the road map it has established, and to evaluate, monitor and follow up closely the implementation of the peace process, in accordance with resolution 1633 (2005) of 21 October 2005,

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<sup>212</sup> S/2006/79, annex.

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 January 2006,<sup>213</sup>

*Expressing its serious concern* at the persistence of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and of obstacles to the peace and national reconciliation process from all sides,

*Determining* that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the respective mandates of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and of the French forces supporting it until 15 December 2006;

2. *Decides also* to extend the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 1609 (2005) of 24 June 2005 for the period specified in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Expresses its intention* to keep under review the tasks and the troop level of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, and specifically to review these when the Security Council considers the forthcoming report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia, taking into account the situation in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, in the light of progress in the implementation of the road map established by the International Working Group, leading to the organization of free, fair, open and transparent elections no later than 31 October 2006;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5354th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5366th meeting, on 6 February 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

“Letter dated 1 February 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/71)”.

#### **Resolution 1657 (2006) of 6 February 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and in the subregion, in particular resolutions 1609 (2005) of 24 June 2005, 1626 (2005) of 19 September 2005 and 1652 (2006) of 24 January 2006,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 1 February 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>214</sup>

*Recalling* that the current mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia will expire on 31 March 2006,

*Expressing its serious concern* at the persistence of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and of obstacles to the peace and national reconciliation process from all sides,

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<sup>213</sup> S/2006/2.

<sup>214</sup> S/2006/71.

*Determining* that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy immediately a maximum of one infantry company from the United Nations Mission in Liberia to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, until 31 March 2006, in order to provide extra security coverage for United Nations personnel and property, and to perform other tasks mandated to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, without prejudice to any future decision by the Security Council concerning the renewal of the mandate and the level of troops of the United Nations Mission in Liberia and a further extension of the redeployment mentioned above;

2. *Expresses its intention* to review the provisions of paragraph 1 above in thirty days, and by 31 March 2006, in the light of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and in Liberia;

3. *Also expresses its intention* to keep under review possible additional redeployments of troops between the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5366th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5378th meeting, on 23 February 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>215</sup>

"The Security Council reiterates its full support for the International Working Group and endorses its fourth final communiqué, of 17 February 2006.<sup>216</sup> It commends Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny for his efforts to implement the road map established by the International Working Group in accordance with resolution 1633 (2005). The Council reiterates its full support for him. It also welcomes the cooperation between the Prime Minister and the President.

"The Council also endorses the arbitration by the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire, according to which the election of the Bureau of the Independent Electoral Commission is in compliance with the Pretoria Agreement.<sup>202</sup> It urges the Ivorian parties to ensure the effective functioning of the Commission as soon as possible.

"The Council also underscores the imperative to guarantee the independence and neutrality of Ivorian Radio and Television.

"The Council urges the Ivorian State authorities to facilitate, notably in the west, the return of humanitarian agencies and organizations.

"The Council will review at the beginning of March 2006 the progress made in the implementation of resolution 1633 (2005) and the decisions of the International Working Group. It will pay special attention to the functioning of the Independent Electoral Commission, the steps taken in order to guarantee unhindered and equitable access to Ivorian Radio and Television, and the launch of disarmament operations and the identification process."

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<sup>215</sup> S/PRST/2006/9.

<sup>216</sup> S/2006/131, annex.

At its 5399th meeting, on 29 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

At its 5400th meeting, on 29 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>217</sup>

"The Security Council expresses its full support for the International Working Group and endorses its fifth final communiqué, of 17 March 2006.<sup>218</sup> It commends Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny for his initiatives, taken in cooperation with President Laurent Gbagbo, which gave a new momentum to the peace process, and reiterates its full support for him. It also welcomes the efforts of Mr. António Monteiro and encourages the Secretary-General to appoint a new High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire, as soon as possible.

"The Council welcomes the progress achieved in recent weeks, in particular the meeting of the entire Cabinet, the establishment of the Independent Electoral Commission, the organization of examinations in the north, and the preparation of operations of identification of the populations and disarmament.

"The Council urges Ivorian leaders to fulfil all their commitments, in particular those made at Yamoussoukro on 28 February 2006, and to rapidly implement the road map, in good faith and in a spirit of trust, in order to organize free, fair, open and transparent elections by 31 October 2006. It underlines the urgency of progress in the identification process, the establishment of the electoral registers and the commencement of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

"The Council calls upon donor countries to provide the Prime Minister with all the necessary support for the full and immediate implementation of the road map.

"The Council nevertheless reiterates its grave concern at the situation in the west. It urges the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to continue its redeployment in this region. It also calls for the return of this region to civilian authority.

"The Council strongly condemns the persistence of violations of human rights, the attacks against members of the Government, the obstacles to the freedom of movement of impartial forces, and the incitements to hatred and violence in the media. In this regard, it requests the Ivorian authorities to guarantee, in close liaison with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, that all steps are taken to preserve the independence of Ivorian Radio and Television."

On 13 April 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>219</sup>

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 April 2006 concerning your intention, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution 1603 (2005), to appoint Mr. Gérard Stoudmann, of Switzerland, to the post of High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire<sup>220</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

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<sup>217</sup> S/PRST/2006/14.

<sup>218</sup> S/2006/190, annex.

<sup>219</sup> S/2006/243.

<sup>220</sup> S/2006/242.

At its 5426th meeting, on 27 April 2006, the Council decided to invite the Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

At its 5427th meeting, held in private on 27 April 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 5427th meeting, held in private on 27 April 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation in Côte d'Ivoire'.

"Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5426th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Charles Konan Banny, Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire.

"Members of the Council and Mr. Banny had an exchange of views."

At its 5428th meeting, on 27 April 2006, the Council, pursuant to the decision taken at the 5426th meeting, decided to invite the Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>221</sup>

"The Security Council commends Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny for his initiatives, taken in cooperation with President Laurent Gbagbo, which have injected a new momentum into the peace process as defined by resolution 1633 (2005) and the road map established by the International Working Group, and which must lead to the organization of free, open, fair and transparent elections by 31 October 2006. It reiterates to him its full support.

"The Council expresses its full support for the International Working Group and endorses its sixth final communiqué, of 20 April 2006.<sup>222</sup>

"The Council welcomes the appointment of Mr. Gérard Stoudmann as High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire. It encourages him to take all necessary measures, in accordance with his mandate, to expedite the preparation of the electoral process. It calls upon all Ivorian parties to cooperate fully with him.

"The Council, while taking note of the progress achieved, expresses its grave concern at the serious delay in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and of the identification operations. It recalls the commitments made by the main Ivorian political leaders in this regard at their meeting held in Abidjan on 8 April 2006 (Yamoussoukro II), under the auspices of the Chair of the African Union. It urges them to fulfil those commitments without delay.

"The Council shares the concern, expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 74 of his report of 11 April 2006,<sup>223</sup> over the consequences of any additional delays in the implementation of the key deadlines of the road map.

"The Council therefore invites the Prime Minister and the Government of National Reconciliation that he leads to take immediately all the measures necessary for the simultaneous implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and identification operations. It also invites the International Working Group, in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1633 (2005), to report to it any hindrance or difficulty which the Prime Minister may face in implementing his tasks.

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<sup>221</sup> S/PRST/2006/20.

<sup>222</sup> S/2006/260, annex.

<sup>223</sup> S/2006/222.

“The Council will continue to evaluate and monitor closely the implementation of the road map, in particular the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and identification operations. It continues to underline the fact that targeted measures are to be imposed against persons to be designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) who, among other things, block the implementation of the peace process, including by attacking or obstructing the action of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, of the French forces, of the High Representative for the elections or of the International Working Group, or who publicly incite hatred and violence, as provided for in resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005).”

On 22 May 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>224</sup>

“The members of the Security Council have taken note of your recommendations concerning the reinforcement of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire. As you know, the Council plans to consider a resolution on the strengthening of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire. In anticipation of the decision to be taken by them in this regard, the members of the Council request you to begin, without delay, planning for the possible deployment of additional troops to reinforce the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire.”

At its 5442nd meeting, on 24 May 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d’Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Côte d’Ivoire

“Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (S/2006/222)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>225</sup>

“The Security Council expresses its full support for the International Working Group and endorses its seventh final communiqué, of 19 May 2006.<sup>226</sup>

“The Council welcomes the launching of first pilot operations of public hearings in seven locations, in particular in Abidjan, in the south and in the north of the country. It welcomes also the discussions engaged by the Chiefs of Staff of the National Armed Forces of Côte d’Ivoire and the Armed Forces of the Forces nouvelles to initiate without delay the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

“The Council commends Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny for having taken, in cooperation with President Laurent Gbagbo, these concrete initiatives which constitute a first step towards the implementation of the peace process that he leads. It reiterates to him its full support.

“The Council calls upon the community of donors to provide all the necessary financial resources to the High Representative for the elections in Côte d’Ivoire to support the full implementation of his mission.

“The Council underlines the fact that many of the essential tasks envisaged in the road map established by the International Working Group remain to be executed. It reiterates its grave concern at the serious delay in the implementation of the road map, as well as the concern expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 74 of his report of 11 April 2006.<sup>223</sup>

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<sup>224</sup> S/2006/345.

<sup>225</sup> S/PRST/2006/23.

<sup>226</sup> S/2006/332, annex.

“The Council strongly condemns the acts of violence against civilians, political leaders and impartial forces. It demands that all Ivorian parties refrain from making any public messages that incite hatred and violence. It warns all Ivorian parties in that regard.

“The Council invites the Prime Minister and the Government of National Reconciliation that he leads to take immediately, with the support of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire in accordance with its mandate, all the necessary measures to accelerate the implementation of the road map, in particular the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and identification operations, the redeployment of the administration throughout the territory and the reunification of the country.

“The Council calls upon the Ivorian authorities to take without delay all the necessary steps so that those responsible for acts of violence are identified and punished, to keep the International Working Group and the Secretary-General informed in this regard, and, in close liaison with the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, to ensure the full independence and neutrality of Ivorian Radio and Television.

“The Council urges all Ivorian parties, including the Chiefs of Staff of the National Armed Forces of Côte d’Ivoire and the Armed Forces of the Forces nouvelles, to closely cooperate with the Prime Minister in order to create the conditions indispensable for the holding of free, open, fair and transparent elections by 31 October 2006.

“The Council invites the International Working Group to report to it as soon as possible on its assessment of the implementation of the road map.

“The Council underlines the fact that targeted measures are to be imposed against persons to be designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) who, among other things, block the implementation of the peace process, including by attacking or obstructing the action of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire, of the French forces supporting it, of the High Representative for the elections in Côte d’Ivoire or of the International Working Group, or who publicly incite hatred and violence, as provided for in resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005).”

At its 5451st meeting, on 2 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d’Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Côte d’Ivoire”.

**Resolution 1682 (2006)  
of 2 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President relating to the situation in Côte d’Ivoire and in the subregion, in particular resolutions 1652 (2006) of 24 January 2006 and 1667 (2006) of 31 March 2006, and reaffirming in particular the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 1667 (2006),

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d’Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 January<sup>213</sup> and 11 April 2006<sup>223</sup> and of the letters dated 1 February,<sup>227</sup> 22 March<sup>228</sup> and 25 May 2006<sup>229</sup> from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,

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<sup>227</sup> S/2006/71.

<sup>228</sup> S/2006/184.

<sup>229</sup> S/2006/334.

*Expressing its serious concern* at the persistence of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and of obstacles to the peace and national reconciliation process from all sides,

*Determining* that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report of 3 January 2006,<sup>213</sup> in particular paragraphs 48 and 52 thereof, and notes that those recommendations have been reiterated in his report of 11 April 2006,<sup>223</sup>

2. *Authorizes*, until 15 December 2006, an increase in the strength of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire of up to 1,500 additional personnel, including a maximum of 1,025 military personnel and 475 civilian police personnel;

3. *Expresses its intention* to keep under review the appropriate personnel levels for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, in the light of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and in the subregion;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5451st meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5491st meeting, on 19 July 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

“Letter dated 12 July 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/516)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>230</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General, who organized the high-level meeting held in Yamoussoukro on 5 July 2006. It urges all Ivorian parties to implement, in close liaison with the impartial forces, all their commitments made on this occasion concerning the identification operations, the establishment of a monitoring group for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the completion of the pre-cantonment process, the adjustment to the electoral code, the dismantling of militias and the establishment of a code of conduct for the media, and urges them in particular to meet the agreed deadlines.

“The Council also urges all Ivorian parties to accelerate the implementation of the road map in order to create the conditions indispensable for the holding of free, open, fair and transparent elections by 31 October 2006.

“The Council calls upon the International Working Group to monitor the full implementation of the decisions taken by all Ivorian parties in Yamoussoukro on 5 July 2006 and to report to the Council on its assessment in that regard.

“The Council underlines the fact that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) who are determined to be, among other things, blocking the implementation of the peace process, including by attacking or obstructing the action of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, of the French forces supporting it,

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<sup>230</sup> S/PRST/2006/32.



of the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire or of the International Working Group, responsible for serious violations of human rights and international law committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002, publicly inciting hatred and violence or in violation of the arms embargo, as provided for in resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005).

“The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to call a meeting on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire in September 2006 to take stock of the situation regarding the implementation of the road map defined by resolution 1633 (2005) and the International Working Group and to make any further determinations as may be needed. In this regard, it requests the Secretary-General to report to it before the September meeting on the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the road map and on those responsible.

“The Council expresses its full support for the International Working Group and endorses its eighth final communiqué, of 23 June 2006.<sup>231</sup> It reiterates its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and the High Representative.”

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## THE SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE<sup>232</sup>

### Decision

At its 5254th meeting, on 31 August 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Sierra Leone

“Twenty-fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2005/273 and Add.1 and 2)”.

### Resolution 1620 (2005) of 31 August 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

*Commending* the valuable contribution that the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone has made to the recovery of Sierra Leone from conflict and to the country's peace, security and development,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 26 April 2005,<sup>233</sup> and the addendum thereto of 28 July 2005,<sup>234</sup> and welcoming his recommendation that a United Nations integrated office be established in Sierra Leone after the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone at the end of 2005, in order to continue to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to consolidate peace by enhancing political and economic governance, building the national capacity for conflict prevention, and preparing for elections in 2007,<sup>234</sup>

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<sup>231</sup> S/2006/455, annex.

<sup>232</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1995.

<sup>233</sup> S/2005/273.

<sup>234</sup> S/2005/273/Add.2.

*Taking note* of the letter dated 21 June 2005 from the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General,<sup>235</sup> which likewise emphasizes the need for a United Nations integrated office to support the above objectives,

*Emphasizing* the importance of a smooth transition between the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and the new United Nations integrated office, and of the effective and efficient operation of the office,

*Emphasizing also* the importance of the continued support of the United Nations and the international community for the long-term security and development of Sierra Leone, particularly in building the capacity of the Government of Sierra Leone,

*Reiterating its appreciation* for the essential work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and its vital contribution to the establishment of the rule of law in Sierra Leone and the subregion, underlining its expectation that the Court will finish its work in accordance with its completion strategy,<sup>236</sup> and, in this regard, encouraging all States to cooperate fully with the Court and to provide it with the necessary financial resources,

*Welcoming* the publication of the report of the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and encouraging the Government of Sierra Leone to take further steps to implement its recommendations,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone, as recommended in the addendum to his report,<sup>234</sup> for an initial period of twelve months, beginning on 1 January 2006, with the following key tasks:

(a) To assist the Government of Sierra Leone in:

(i) Building the capacity of State institutions to address further the root causes of the conflict, provide basic services and accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals through poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth, including through the creation of an enabling framework for private investment and systematic efforts to address HIV/AIDS;

(ii) Developing a national action plan for human rights and establishing the national human rights commission;

(iii) Building the capacity of the National Electoral Commission to conduct a free, fair and credible electoral process in 2007;

(iv) Enhancing good governance, transparency and accountability of public institutions, including through anti-corruption measures and improved fiscal management;

(v) Strengthening the rule of law, including by developing the independence and capacity of the justice system and the capacity of the police and corrections system;

(vi) Strengthening the Sierra Leonean security sector, in cooperation with the International Military Advisory and Training Team and other partners;

(vii) Promoting a culture of peace, dialogue and participation in critical national issues through a strategic approach to public information and communication, including by building an independent and capable public radio capacity;

(viii) Developing initiatives for the protection and well-being of youth, women and children;

(b) To liaise with the Sierra Leonean security sector and other partners, to report on the security situation and to make recommendations concerning external and internal security threats;

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<sup>235</sup> S/2005/419, annex.

<sup>236</sup> S/2005/350, annex.

(c) To coordinate with United Nations missions and offices and regional organizations in West Africa in dealing with cross-border challenges such as the illicit movement of small arms, human trafficking and smuggling and illegal trade in natural resources;

(d) To coordinate with the Special Court for Sierra Leone;

2. *Emphasizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Sierra Leone for the consolidation of peace and security in the country, and urges continued support from international donors for the efforts of the Government in this regard;

3. *Underlines* the importance of establishing a fully integrated office with effective coordination of strategy and programmes between the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Sierra Leone, between the United Nations and other international donors, and between the integrated office, the Economic Community of West African States and other United Nations missions in the region;

4. *Welcomes* the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in the addendum to his report that the integrated office should be headed by an Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and his intention that he or she should also serve as the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Resident Coordinator;<sup>234</sup>

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue planning for security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone on the basis outlined in paragraphs 15 to 24 of the addendum to his report,<sup>234</sup> and looks forward to further details on the proposed arrangements;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of progress in establishing the integrated office, and thereafter in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5254th meeting.*

### Decisions

On 12 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>237</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 December 2005 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Victor da Silva Angelo as your Executive Representative for the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone<sup>238</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5334th meeting, on 20 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Sierra Leone

“Twenty-seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2005/777)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Daudi Ngelautwa Mwakawago, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone.

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<sup>237</sup> S/2005/780.

<sup>238</sup> S/2005/779.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>239</sup>

“The Security Council commends the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone for its invaluable contribution over the last six years to Sierra Leone’s recovery from conflict and its progress towards peace, democracy and prosperity. The Council is grateful to the Secretary-General, his Special Representatives and all the individuals from the United Nations and from troop- and police-contributing countries who have made the Mission a success, especially those who helped the Mission to recover from the crisis it faced in May 2000. The Council also deeply appreciates the cooperation extended by the Government and the people of Sierra Leone to the Mission and the members of the United Nations family operating in the country.

“The Council notes with satisfaction the innovations in the Mission’s methods of operation that may prove useful best practice in making other United Nations peacekeeping operations more effective and efficient, including an exit strategy based on specific benchmarks for drawdown; an integrated mission with a Deputy Special Representative managing governance, development and humanitarian elements; and substantial, regular cooperation and coordination with other United Nations peacekeeping operations and offices in the region.

“At the request of the Council, the Secretary-General has established the new United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone in order to provide continued support to the Government as it tackles the many challenges ahead, including good governance, sustainable economic development, job creation and delivery of public services. The Government will need the sustained help of donors and development partners, particularly in addressing difficult but essential issues such as security sector reform, fighting corruption, the reinforcement of governance mechanisms, including the judiciary, and equal rights for women and girls. The Council therefore encourages Sierra Leone’s development partners to continue their support in all these areas, and notes with satisfaction the outcome of the recent meeting of the donors’ Consultative Group on Sierra Leone, held in London on 29 and 30 November 2005.

“With Sierra Leone now stable and at peace, the Council sees a great opportunity for the development of a mature and vibrant political culture. Achieving this will require tolerance, cooperation from all sides and a shared commitment to act responsibly and avoid inflammatory rhetoric. To that end, government and political leaders should reaffirm their commitment to the basic principles of democratic governance. This will pave the way for fair, transparent and peaceful elections in 2007.

“The Council reiterates its appreciation for the work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and its vital contribution to reconciliation and the rule of law in the country and the subregion, and encourages all States, particularly States in the subregion, to cooperate fully with the Court and to provide it with the necessary financial resources.

“The Council continues to emphasize the importance of a regional approach to the countries of West Africa. The Council hopes that Sierra Leone’s neighbours will intensify their cooperation, not least through the Mano River Union and the Economic Community of West African States, especially in the area of peace and security, and with the continued support of the United Nations and development partners.”

On 28 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>240</sup>

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<sup>239</sup> S/PRST/2005/63.

<sup>240</sup> S/2005/839.

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 December 2005 concerning your intention to add Mongolia to the list of countries contributing troops to the United Nations Mission in Liberia<sup>241</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5467th meeting, on 16 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Liberia and Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Sierra Leone

“Letter dated 31 March 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/207)

“Letter dated 15 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/406)”.

**Resolution 1688 (2006)  
of 16 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning Liberia, Sierra Leone and West Africa, in particular resolutions 1470 (2003) of 28 March 2003, 1508 (2003) of 19 September 2003, 1537 (2004) of 30 March 2004 and 1638 (2005) of 11 November 2005,

*Recalling also* that the Special Court for Sierra Leone (“the Special Court”) was established by the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on 16 January 2002 (“the Agreement”) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000,<sup>242</sup>

*Recalling further* article 10 of the Agreement, pursuant to which the Special Court may meet away from its seat if it considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of its functions, and recalling rule 4 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Special Court, pursuant to which the President of the Special Court may authorize a Chamber or a Judge to exercise their functions away from the seat of the Special Court,

*Recalling* the determination of the Council to end impunity, establish the rule of law and promote respect for human rights and to restore and maintain international peace and security, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Expressing its appreciation* to President Johnson-Sirleaf of the Republic of Liberia for her courageous decision to request the transfer of former President Taylor in order that he may be tried at the Special Court,

*Expressing its appreciation also* to President Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for his decision to facilitate the transfer of former President Taylor, and noting the role that Nigeria has played in securing and promoting peace in Liberia and the wider subregion, including President Obasanjo’s decision in 2003 to facilitate the removal of former President Taylor from Liberia, which allowed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement<sup>243</sup> to take effect, and recognizing the contribution made by the Economic Community of West African States in this regard,

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<sup>241</sup> S/2005/838.

<sup>242</sup> S/2002/246 and Corr.2 and 3, appendix II.

<sup>243</sup> See S/2003/850.

*Recognizing* that the proceedings in the Special Court in the case against former President Taylor will contribute to achieving truth and reconciliation in Liberia and the wider subregion,

*Expressing* that it remains committed to assisting the Governments of Liberia and Sierra Leone in their efforts to a more stable, prosperous and just society,

*Reiterating its appreciation* for the essential work of the Special Court and its vital contribution to the establishment of the rule of law in Sierra Leone and the subregion,

*Welcoming* the transfer of former President Taylor to the Special Court on 29 March 2006, and noting that, at present, the trial of former President Taylor cannot be conducted within the subregion due to the security implications if he is held in Freetown at the Special Court,

*Noting* that it is not feasible for the trial of former President Taylor to be hosted at the premises of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 due to its full engagement on the completion strategy, and that no other international criminal tribunals exist for the trial of former President Taylor in Africa,

*Taking note* of the exchange of letters dated 29 March 2006 between the President of the Special Court and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (“the exchange of letters dated 29 March 2006”),<sup>244</sup>

*Taking note also* of the Memorandum of Understanding dated 13 April 2006 between the Special Court and the International Criminal Court (“the Memorandum dated 13 April 2006”),

*Noting* that former President Taylor has been brought before the Special Court at its seat in Freetown, and determining that the continued presence of former President Taylor in the subregion is an impediment to stability and a threat to the peace of Liberia and of Sierra Leone and to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Takes note* of the intention of the President of the Special Court to authorize a Trial Chamber to exercise its functions away from the seat of the Special Court, and his request to the Government of the Netherlands to host the trial, including any appeal,<sup>244</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the willingness of the Government of the Netherlands, as expressed in the exchange of letters dated 29 March 2006,<sup>244</sup> to host the Special Court for the detention and trial of former President Taylor, including any appeal;

3. *Takes note* of the willingness of the International Criminal Court, as requested by the Special Court and as expressed in the Memorandum dated 13 April 2006, to allow the use of its premises for the detention and trial of former President Taylor by the Special Court, including any appeal;

4. *Requests* all States to cooperate to this end, in particular to ensure the appearance of former President Taylor in the Netherlands for purposes of his trial by the Special Court, and encourages all States to ensure that any evidence or witnesses are, upon the request of the Special Court, promptly made available to the Special Court for this purpose;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist, as a matter of priority, in the conclusion of all necessary legal and practical arrangements, including for the transfer of former President Taylor to the Special Court in the Netherlands and for the provision of the necessary facilities for the conduct of the trial, in consultation with the Special Court, as well as the Government of the Netherlands;

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<sup>244</sup> See S/2006/207.

6. *Requests* the Special Court, with the assistance of the Secretary-General and relevant States, to make the trial proceedings accessible to the people of the subregion, including through video link;

7. *Decides* that the Special Court shall retain exclusive jurisdiction over former President Taylor during his transfer to and presence in the Netherlands in respect of matters within the statute of the Special Court,<sup>242</sup> and that the Netherlands shall not exercise its jurisdiction over former President Taylor except by express agreement with the Special Court;

8. *Decides also* that the Government of the Netherlands shall facilitate the implementation of the decision of the Special Court to conduct the trial of former President Taylor in the Netherlands, in particular by:

(a) Allowing the detention and the trial in the Netherlands of former President Taylor by the Special Court;

(b) Facilitating the transport upon the request of the Special Court of former President Taylor within the Netherlands outside the areas under the authority of the Special Court;

(c) Enabling the appearance of witnesses, experts and other persons required to be at the Special Court under the same conditions and according to the same procedures as applicable to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;

9. *Decides further* that the measures imposed by paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003 shall not apply to former President Taylor for the purposes of any travel related to his trial before the Special Court, as well as any travel related to the execution of the judgment, and decides to exempt from the travel ban the travel of any witnesses whose presence at the trial is required;

10. *Recalls* that the costs to be incurred as a result of the trial of former President Taylor in the Netherlands are expenses of the Special Court in the sense of article 6 of the Agreement<sup>242</sup> and that no additional costs can be incurred by any other party without their prior consent;

11. *Recalls also* the Secretary-General's letter dated 5 April 2006 and reiterates its appeal to States to contribute generously to the Special Court, and notes with appreciation the States which have done so in the past;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5467th meeting.*

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## THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

### Decisions

On 2 September 2005, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>245</sup>

“After consultations of the Security Council held on 2 September 2005, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

“The President has consulted members of the Security Council and they have agreed that they should take advantage of the presence of Heads of State and Government in New York to hold a meeting of the Council at that level on

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<sup>245</sup> S/2005/562.

14 September 2005. The subject of this meeting will be threats to international peace and security.

‘In this regard, the Council is now considering a draft resolution on prevention of incitement to terrorism and a draft resolution on prevention of conflict, particularly in Africa.’”

At its 5261st meeting, held at the level of Heads of State and Government on 14 September 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “Threats to international peace and security”.

**Resolution 1624 (2005)  
of 14 September 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1535 (2004) of 26 March 2004, 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004, 1566 (2004) of 8 October 2004 and 1617 (2005) of 29 July 2005, the declaration annexed to its resolution 1456 (2003) of 20 January 2003, as well as its other resolutions concerning threats to international peace and security caused by acts of terrorism,

*Reaffirming also* the imperative to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and also stressing that States 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 law, refugee law and humanitarian law,

*Condemning in the strongest terms* all acts of terrorism irrespective of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed, as one of the most serious threats to peace and security, and reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter,

*Condemning in the strongest terms also* the incitement of terrorist acts, and repudiating attempts at the justification or glorification (*apologie*) of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts,

*Deeply concerned* that the incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance poses a serious and growing danger to the enjoyment of human rights, threatens the social and economic development of all States, undermines global stability and prosperity, and must be addressed urgently and proactively by the United Nations and all States, and emphasizing the need to take all necessary and appropriate measures in accordance with international law at the national and international levels to protect the right to life,

*Recalling* the right to freedom of expression reflected in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948 (“the Universal Declaration”),<sup>246</sup> and recalling also the right to freedom of expression set out in article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted by the Assembly on 16 December 1966<sup>247</sup> and that any restrictions thereon shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary on the grounds set out in article 19, paragraph 3, of the Covenant,

*Recalling also* the right to seek and enjoy asylum reflected in article 14 of the Universal Declaration and the non-refoulement obligation of States under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 28 July 1951,<sup>248</sup> together with its Protocol adopted on 31 January

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<sup>246</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>247</sup> See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>248</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.



1967<sup>249</sup> (“the Refugees Convention and its Protocol”), and also recalling that the protections afforded by the Refugees Convention and its Protocol shall not extend to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* that acts, methods and practices of terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and that knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts are also contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Deeply concerned* by the increasing number of victims, especially among civilians of diverse nationalities and beliefs, of terrorism motivated by intolerance or extremism in various regions of the world, reaffirming its profound solidarity with the victims of terrorism and their families, and stressing the importance of assisting victims of terrorism and providing them and their families with support to cope with their loss and grief,

*Recognizing* the essential role of the United Nations in the global effort to combat terrorism, and welcoming the identification by the Secretary-General of elements of a counter-terrorism strategy to be considered and developed by the General Assembly without delay with a view to adopting and implementing a strategy to promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional and international levels to counter terrorism,

*Stressing* its call upon all States to become party, as a matter of urgency, to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols whether or not they are party to regional conventions on the matter, and to give priority consideration to signing the International Convention for the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism adopted by the General Assembly on 13 April 2005,<sup>250</sup>

*Re-emphasizing* that continuing international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, and addressing unresolved regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including development issues, will contribute to strengthening the international fight against terrorism,

*Stressing* the importance of the role of the media, civil and religious society, the business community and educational institutions in those efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding, and in promoting tolerance and coexistence and fostering an environment which is not conducive to incitement of terrorism,

*Recognizing* the importance, in an increasingly globalized world, of States acting cooperatively to prevent terrorists from exploiting sophisticated technology, communications and resources to incite support for criminal acts,

*Recalling* that all States must cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in order to find, deny safe haven to and bring to justice, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, preparation or commission of terrorist acts or provides safe havens,

1. *Calls upon* all States to adopt such measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law:

- (a) To prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts;
- (b) To prevent such conduct;

(c) To deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct;

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<sup>249</sup> Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

<sup>250</sup> General Assembly resolution 59/290, annex.

2. *Also calls upon* all States to cooperate, inter alia, to strengthen the security of their international borders, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures with a view to preventing those guilty of the conduct in paragraph 1 (a) above from entering their territory;

3. *Further calls upon* all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, and to take all measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent the subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters;

4. *Stresses* that States must ensure that any measures taken to implement paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present resolution comply with all of their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law;

5. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee), as part of their ongoing dialogue, on the steps that they have taken to implement the present resolution;

6. *Directs* the Counter-Terrorism Committee:

(a) To include in its dialogue with Member States their efforts to implement the present resolution;

(b) To work with Member States to help to build capacity, including by spreading best legal practice and promoting exchange of information in this regard;

(c) To report back to the Council in twelve months on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5261st meeting.*

**Resolution 1625 (2005)  
of 14 September 2005**

*The Security Council*

*Decides* to adopt the attached declaration on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Security Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5261st meeting.*

**Annex**

*The Security Council,*

*Meeting* on 14 September 2005 at the level of Heads of State and Government to discuss how to strengthen the effectiveness of the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflict, particularly in Africa,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Bearing in mind* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Deeply concerned* by the high human cost and material losses caused by armed conflicts, and recognizing that peace, security and development are mutually reinforcing, including in the prevention of armed conflict,

*Reaffirming* the importance of adhering to the principles of refraining, in international relations, from the threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and of peaceful settlement of international disputes,

*Reaffirming also* the need to adopt a broad strategy of conflict prevention which addresses the root causes of armed conflict and political and social crises in a comprehensive manner, including by promoting sustainable development, poverty eradication, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, gender equality, the rule of law and respect for and protection of human rights,

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen the important role of the United Nations in the prevention of violent conflicts, and to develop effective partnerships between the Council and regional organizations, in particular the African Union and its subregional organizations, in order to enable early responses to disputes and emerging crises,

*Recalling* the Constitutive Act of the African Union,<sup>251</sup> the Protocol relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, and the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact adopted in Abuja on 31 January 2005, as well as the African Union position on unconstitutional changes of government, as stated in the 1999 Algiers Decision<sup>252</sup> and the 2000 Lomé Declaration,<sup>253</sup>

*Recognizing* the important supporting roles played by civil society, men and women, in conflict prevention, and the need to take into account all possible contributions from civil society,

1. *Expresses its determination* to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in preventing armed conflicts and to monitor closely situations of potential armed conflict;

2. *Affirms its determination* to strengthen United Nations conflict prevention capacities by:

(a) Assessing regularly the developments in regions at risk of armed conflict and encouraging the Secretary-General to provide information to the Security Council on such developments pursuant to Article 99 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) Promoting the follow-up of preventive diplomacy initiatives of the Secretary-General;

(c) Supporting regional mediation initiatives in close consultation with regional and subregional organizations concerned;

(d) Supporting regional and subregional capacities for early warning to help them in working out appropriate mechanisms to enable prompt action in reaction to early warning indicators;

(e) Requesting, as necessary and appropriate, information and assistance from the Economic and Social Council in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter;

(f) Taking measures to contribute to combating the illicit trade in arms in all its aspects and the use of mercenaries;

(g) Helping to enhance durable institutions conducive to peace, stability and sustainable development;

(h) Supporting efforts of African States to build independent and reliable national judicial institutions;

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<sup>251</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2158, No. 37733.

<sup>252</sup> A/54/424, annex II, decision AHG/Dec. 141 (XXXV).

<sup>253</sup> A/55/286, annex II, declaration AHG/Decl. 5 (XXXVI).

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide to the Security Council regular reports and analysis of developments in regions of potential armed conflict, particularly in Africa, and, as appropriate, a presentation of ongoing preventive diplomacy initiatives;

(b) To assist countries at risk of armed conflict in performing strategic conflict risk assessments, in implementing the measures agreed to by the concerned countries, in enhancing national dispute management capacities, and in addressing the root causes of armed conflict;

(c) To promote coordination with regional conflict management machinery in Africa which would provide the Council with additional reliable and timely information to facilitate rapid decision-making;

4. *Stresses* the importance of establishing effective comprehensive strategies of conflict prevention, focused on averting negative developments in the security, economic, social and humanitarian sectors and in the field of governance and human rights in countries which are facing crises, with special attention to:

(a) Developing quick-win activities to prevent conflicts arising from competition for economic resources, and to monitoring tension arising from economic and social issues;

(b) Encouraging United Nations regional offices to facilitate the implementation of strategies aimed at curbing illicit cross-border activities;

(c) Strengthening the capacities of civil society groups, including women's groups, working to promote a culture of peace, and to mobilize donors to support these efforts;

(d) Developing policy measures to foster good governance and the protection of human rights in order to strengthen weakened or collapsed governance mechanisms and to end the culture of impunity;

(e) Promoting the fairness and transparency of electoral processes;

5. *Stresses also* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, particularly to programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as the effective and sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* to take action against illegal exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources and high-value commodities in areas where it contributes to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of armed conflict;

7. *Calls for* the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional or subregional organizations or arrangements, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, particularly with respect to mediation initiatives;

8. *Encourages* all African States to adhere to the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact adopted in Abuja on 31 January 2005, and to sign, where appropriate, subregional pacts on peace, security, democracy, good governance and development, and calls upon the United Nations system and the international community to support the implementation of the pacts;

9. *Encourages* African countries to continue to work closely with the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations regional offices in the implementation of measures aimed at securing peace, security, stability, democracy and sustainable development consistent with the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;<sup>254</sup>

10. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system and international financial institutions, to support African countries in their efforts to achieve the above

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<sup>254</sup> A/57/304, annex.

objectives, and in this respect welcomes the decisions taken by the summit of the Group of Eight, held in Gleneagles, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 6 to 8 July 2005, for combating poverty in Africa;

11. *Urges* all African States and the international community to cooperate fully in developing the capacities of African regional and subregional organizations to deploy both civilian and military assets quickly when needed, including the development of the African Union's African Standby Force, welcomes bilateral and multilateral programmes developed to this end, and expresses its support for the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish a ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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## STRENGTHENING COOPERATION WITH TROOP-CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES

### A. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>255</sup>

#### Decisions

At its 5257th meeting, held in private on 9 September 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 9 September 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5257th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Ethiopia and Eritrea.”

At its 5286th meeting, held in private on 19 October 2005, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 19 October 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5286th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Guéhenno and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

At its 5383rd meeting, held in private on 13 March 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 13 March 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5383rd meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

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<sup>255</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 2001.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Ethiopia and Eritrea.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Legwaila and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

At its 5433rd meeting, held in private on 8 May 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 8 May 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5433rd meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Annabi and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had an exchange of views.”

**B. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Liberia pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>256</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5258th meeting, held in private on 12 September 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 12 September 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5258th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Alan Doss, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Doss and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

At its 5395th meeting, held in private on 24 March 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 24 March 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5395th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Alan Doss, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Doss and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

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<sup>256</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2003 and 2004.

**C. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B**

**Decisions**

At its 5265th meeting, held in private on 21 September 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 21 September 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5265th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.

“Briefings were made pursuant to rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan, Lieutenant General Randhir Kumar Mehta, Military Adviser in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, Colonel Jahanzeb Raja, Chief of the Force Generation Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Mark Kroecker, Police Adviser in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and Mr. Michael Dora, Officer-in-Charge of the Logistics Operations Section of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

“Members of the Council, representatives of the troop-contributing countries and the briefers had an exchange of views.”

At its 5391st meeting, held in private on 21 March 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 21 March 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5391st meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.

“Briefings were made pursuant to rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Jan Pronk, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and Head of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, and Mr. Mark Kroecker, Police Adviser in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.

“Members of the Council, representatives of the troop-contributing countries and the briefers had an exchange of views.”

**D. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>255</sup>**

**Decision**

At its 5271st meeting, held in private on 29 September 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 29 September 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5271st meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“Briefings were made pursuant to rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. William Lacy Swing, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye, Force Commander of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

“Members of the Council, representatives of participating troop-contributing countries and the briefers exchanged views.”

**E. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>255</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5291st meeting, held in private on 24 October 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 24 October 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5291st meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Lisa Buttenheim, Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.

“Members of the Council, Ms. Buttenheim and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

At its 5420th meeting, held in private on 25 April 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 25 April 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5420th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Lisa Buttenheim, Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.

“Members of the Council, Ms. Buttenheim and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

**F. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Burundi pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>257</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5310th meeting, held in private on 28 November 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 28 November 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5310th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Burundi.

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<sup>257</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.



“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard briefings under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Carolyn McAskie, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, and Major General Derrick Mbuyiselo Mgwebi, Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Burundi.

“Members of the Council, Ms. McAskie, Major General Mgwebi and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

At its 5475th meeting, held in private on 27 June 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 27 June 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5475th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Burundi.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Nureldin Satti, Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Satti and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

**G. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>255</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5316th meeting, held in private on 7 December 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 7 December 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5316th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, Acting Director of the Europe and Latin America Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.”

At its 5447th meeting, held in private on 31 May 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 31 May 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5447th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, Director of the Europe and Latin America Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.”

**H. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>255</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5330th meeting, held in private on 16 December 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 16 December 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5330th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Annabi and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

At its 5452nd meeting, held in private on 6 June 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 6 June 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5452nd meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Lisa Buttenheim, Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.

“Members of the Council, Ms. Buttenheim and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had an exchange of views.”

**I. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>258</sup>**

**Decision**

At its 5333rd meeting, held in private on 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 20 December 2005, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5333rd meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Daudi Ngelautwa Mwakawago, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Mwakawago and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

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<sup>258</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council from 2001 to 2004.

**J. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>259</sup>**

**Decision**

At its 5349th meeting, held in private on 19 January 2006, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 19 January 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5349th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard briefings under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Colonel Ian Sinclair, Chief of the Military Planning Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Guéhenno, Colonel Sinclair and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

**K. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>260</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5355th meeting, held in private on 25 January 2006, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 25 January 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5355th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Lisa Buttenheim, Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.”

At its 5495th meeting, held in private on 25 July 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 25 July 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5495th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard briefings under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Lieutenant General Randhir Kumar Mehta, Military Adviser in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and by Ms. Lisa Buttenheim, Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

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<sup>259</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2003 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>260</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2002, 2003, 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

“Members of the Council, Lieutenant General Mehta, Ms. Bittenheim and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

**L. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>260</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5357th meeting, held in private on 26 January 2006, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 26 January 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5357th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Ms. Heidi Tagliavini, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia and Head of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

“Members of the Council, Ms. Tagliavini and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

At its 5398th meeting, held in private on 28 March 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 28 March 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001), held its 5398th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, Acting Director of the Europe and Latin America Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.”

**M. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B<sup>257</sup>**

**Decision**

At its 5367th meeting, held in private on 9 February 2006, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“On 9 February 2006, the Security Council, pursuant to sections A and B of annex II to resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001, held its 5367th meeting, in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

“The Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

“Members of the Council, Mr. Annabi and representatives of participating troop-contributing countries had a constructive exchange of views.”

## THE SITUATION BETWEEN ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA<sup>261</sup>

### Decision

At its 5259th meeting, on 13 September 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

“Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2005/553 and Add.1)”.

### Resolution 1622 (2005) of 13 September 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolution 1586 (2005) of 14 March 2005,

*Stressing its unwavering commitment* to the peace process, including through the role played by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and to the full and expeditious implementation of the comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea (hereinafter referred to as the parties) on 12 December 2000 and the preceding Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed on 18 June 2000 (“the Algiers Agreements”),<sup>262</sup> and the delimitation decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission of 13 April 2002,<sup>263</sup> embraced by the parties as final and binding in accordance with the Algiers Agreements,

*Stressing* that lasting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea, as well as in the region, cannot be achieved without the full demarcation of the border between the parties,

*Deeply concerned* by the continuing lack of progress in the implementation of the final and binding decision of the Boundary Commission, and by Ethiopia’s ongoing rejection of significant parts of the decision of the Boundary Commission,

*Noting with deep concern* the continuing high concentration of troops in the areas adjacent to the Temporary Security Zone,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>264</sup> and welcoming the observations made therein,

*Noting* that possible options to resolve the stalemate in the peace process include, when appropriate, a visit to Ethiopia and Eritrea, as suggested by the Secretary-General in paragraph 38 of his report, as well as a meeting of the witnesses to the signing of the Algiers Agreements,

*Welcoming* the action taken by the Mission to address the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse, particularly the efforts towards prevention through training, and also the action taken to address HIV and AIDS,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea until 15 March 2006;

2. *Approves* the reconfiguration of the military component of the Mission, including an increase in the number of military observers by 10, within the existing overall mandated strength

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<sup>261</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1998.

<sup>262</sup> S/2000/1183, annex, and S/2000/601, annex.

<sup>263</sup> S/2002/423, annex.

<sup>264</sup> S/2005/553.

of the Mission, and the assistance to the parties in the mine action sector, as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 11 and 42 of his report,<sup>264</sup>

3. *Calls upon* both parties to refrain from any action which may lead to an escalation of the tension, and in this respect urges both parties to give serious consideration to returning to the 16 December 2004 levels of deployment and, more generally, to refrain from any threat of use of force against each other;

4. *Reaffirms* that Ethiopia and Eritrea have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Algiers Agreements<sup>262</sup> and the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission,<sup>263</sup> by making full use of the existing framework of the Boundary Commission;

5. *Calls upon* Ethiopia to accept fully the decision of the Boundary Commission and to enable, without preconditions, the Commission to demarcate the border completely and promptly;

6. *Calls upon* the parties to implement completely and without further delay the decision of the Boundary Commission and to create the necessary conditions for demarcation to proceed expeditiously;

7. *Takes note* of the continuing improvement in the climate of cooperation between the Mission and the parties, calls upon both parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate, to ensure the security of all the staff of the Mission, and to remove immediately and unconditionally all restrictions on and impediments to the work and to the full and free movement of the Mission and its staff, and in this regard strongly urges Eritrea to remove the restrictions on the military police of the Mission in Asmara;

8. *Urges* Eritrea to take immediate steps, in consultation with the Mission, towards implementing direct United Nations flights between Addis Ababa and Asmara and to reopen the road from Asmara to Barentu to Mission traffic;

9. *Calls upon* both parties to achieve a full normalization of their relations, including through political dialogue between them for the adoption of further confidence-building measures and to consolidate progress achieved so far;

10. *Expresses its concern* at the ongoing food insecurity in Ethiopia and Eritrea and its potential to create greater instability, and calls upon Member States to continue to provide generous support for both humanitarian and development activities to improve food security in Ethiopia and Eritrea;

11. *Calls upon* Eritrea to lift all restrictions imposed on the operations of aid organizations, to enable them to carry out their humanitarian activities;

12. *Decides* to continue monitoring closely the steps taken by the parties in the implementation of their commitments under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and under the Algiers Agreements, including through the Boundary Commission, and to review any implications for the Mission;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in the Mission with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the development of strategies and appropriate mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the enhancement of training for personnel to prevent misconduct and ensure full compliance with the United Nations code of conduct, also requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action in accordance with the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse<sup>265</sup> and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness

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<sup>265</sup> ST/SGB/2003/13.

training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation closely, to review the mission's mandate in the light of progress made in the peace process and changes made to the Mission;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5259th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 5276th meeting, on 4 October 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>266</sup>

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the decision of the Government of Eritrea to restrict all types of United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea helicopter flights within Eritrean airspace or coming to Eritrea, effective from 5 October 2005, which will have serious implications for the ability of the Mission to carry out its mandate and for the safety of the staff.

"Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President regarding the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Council emphasizes that the aforementioned decision of the Government of Eritrea gravely contravenes the Council's call upon the parties, in resolution 1312 (2000), to provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties, as well as the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed at Algiers on 18 June 2000 by the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea.<sup>267</sup>

"The Council further underlines the need for implementation of the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission<sup>263</sup> without further delay, which will enable the Mission to fulfil its mandate.

"The Council reaffirms that both parties bear the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Algiers Agreements<sup>262</sup> and the decision of the Boundary Commission.

"The Council calls upon the Government of Eritrea to immediately reverse its decision and to provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties. It also calls upon both parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate.

"The Council also calls upon both parties to show maximum restraint and to refrain from any threat of use of force against each other.

"The Council reiterates its call upon both parties to achieve a full normalization of their relations, including through political dialogue between them for the adoption of further confidence-building measures and to consolidate progress achieved so far."

On 2 November 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>268</sup>

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have authorized Ambassador Kenzo Oshima, of Japan, in his capacity as Chairman of the

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<sup>266</sup> S/PRST/2005/47.

<sup>267</sup> S/2000/601, annex.

<sup>268</sup> S/2005/694.

Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, to visit the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea from 6 to 9 November 2005. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of his mission (see annex).

“I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

“**Annex**

“**Terms of reference**

“1. Concerned by the difficulties that the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea has been facing as a result of the recent developments regarding the freedom of movement of the Mission, the Security Council has authorized Ambassador Kenzo Oshima, Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, to visit the Mission separately from the Council mission to Central Africa. He will visit the offices of the Mission and, if feasible, Mission positions in the Temporary Security Zone.

“2. Acting on behalf of the Council, Ambassador Oshima will meet with Mission officials and those representing troop contributors, and exchange views with them on the situation on the ground and the activities of the Mission. He will convey to Mission officials and those representing troop contributors the unequivocal support of the Council for their work and appeal to them to persevere in maintaining their presence, despite the immense difficulties that the Mission is facing, to avoid a possible deterioration of the situation, while all the necessary steps are being taken to alleviate operational problems.

“3. Ambassador Oshima will thereafter report back to the Council on his findings.”

At its 5308th meeting, on 23 November 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia”.

**Resolution 1640 (2005)  
of 23 November 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President pertaining to the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolution 1622 (2005) of 13 September 2005 and the statement by its President of 4 October 2005,<sup>266</sup>

*Expressing once again its grave concern* at the decision of the Government of Eritrea of 4 October 2005 to restrict all types of United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea helicopter flights within Eritrean airspace or coming to Eritrea, effective from 5 October 2005, and the additional restrictions on the freedom of movement of the Mission imposed since then, which have serious implications for the ability of the Mission to carry out its mandate and for the safety of its staff and the forces of the troop contributors,

*Alarmed* by the implications and potential impact of the aforementioned decision made and restrictions imposed by the Government of Eritrea with regard to the maintenance of peace and security between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the principles governing United Nations peacekeeping operations,

*Reaffirming* the integrity of the Temporary Security Zone as provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of 18 June 2000,<sup>267</sup> and recalling the objectives behind its establishment,

*Stressing* that lasting peace between Eritrea and Ethiopia, as well as in the region, cannot be achieved without the full demarcation of the border between the parties,



*Expressing its grave concern* at the Government of Ethiopia's failure, to date, to accept without preconditions the implementation of the final and binding decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission of 13 April 2002,<sup>263</sup>

*Expressing its appreciation* to Ambassador Kenzo Oshima for his visit to Ethiopia and Eritrea from 6 to 9 November 2005, in his capacity as Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, taking note of his report,<sup>269</sup> and welcoming the observations made therein,

*Noting with deep concern* the high concentration of troops on both sides of the Temporary Security Zone, and stressing that the continuation of the situation would constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Deeply deplores* the continued imposition by Eritrea of restrictions on the freedom of movement of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and demands that the Government of Eritrea reverse, without further delay or preconditions, its decision to ban Mission helicopter flights, as well as additional restrictions imposed on the operations of the Mission, and provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties;

2. *Calls upon* both parties to show maximum restraint and to refrain from any threat or use of force against each other, and demands that both parties return to the 16 December 2004 levels of deployment, beginning with immediate effect and completing this redeployment within thirty days, in order to prevent aggravation of the situation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor compliance by the parties with the demands in paragraphs 1 and 2 above and to report to the Security Council forty days after the adoption of the present resolution;

4. *Expresses its determination* to consider further appropriate measures, including under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, if one or both parties fail to comply with the demands in paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

5. *Demands* that Ethiopia accept fully and without further delay the final and binding decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission<sup>263</sup> and take immediately concrete steps to enable, without preconditions, the Commission to demarcate the border completely and promptly, and expresses its determination to monitor closely the actions of both parties in relation to the demarcation of the border and to keep this matter under consideration;

6. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the contribution and dedication of the troop-contributing countries to the work of the Mission and, in the light of the risk of further deterioration of the situation, appeals to them to persevere in maintaining their presence and contribution to the activities of the Mission, despite the immense difficulties which they are facing;

7. *Calls upon* both parties to work, without preconditions, to break the current stalemate through diplomatic efforts;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5308th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5317th meeting, on 7 December 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

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<sup>269</sup> S/2005/723, annex.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>270</sup>

“The Security Council condemns the decision of the Government of Eritrea to request some members of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea to leave the country within 10 days, effective from 6 December 2005, which is inconsistent with the obligations of the Government of Eritrea to respect the exclusively international nature of the peacekeeping operation. In this regard, the Council unequivocally demands that Eritrea immediately reverse its decision without preconditions.

“The Council recalls that, in its resolution 1640 (2005), it demanded that the Government of Eritrea reverse all restrictions imposed on the operations of the Mission.

“The Council will be consulting on how to respond to this completely unacceptable action by Eritrea.”

At its 5326th meeting, on 14 December 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>271</sup>

“The Security Council has agreed, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to temporarily relocate military and civilian staff of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea from Eritrea to Ethiopia. The Council intends to maintain a military presence of the Mission in Eritrea during the period in which it is reviewing future plans for the Mission.

“The Council has approved this decision solely in the interests of the safety and security of Mission staff. The lack of cooperation with the Mission by the Eritrean authorities has produced conditions on the ground which prevent the Mission from implementing its mandate satisfactorily.

“The Council strongly condemns Eritrea’s unacceptable actions and restrictions on the Mission, which have drastically reduced any meaningful operational capacity for the mission and will have, if they are sustained, implications for the future of the Mission. The Council recalls its demand, expressed in resolution 1640 (2005), that Eritrea reverse such restrictions and provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties.

“In this regard, the Council intends, with the Secretariat, to review promptly all options for the deployment and functions of the Mission in the context of its original purpose, its capacity to act effectively and the different military options available.

“The view of the Council on the fundamental issue of implementation of the delimitation decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission<sup>263</sup> remains unchanged and the Council emphasizes the urgent need for progress in implementation of the decision of the Boundary Commission.”

At its 5380th meeting, on 24 February 2006, the Council considered the item entitled “The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia”.

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<sup>270</sup> S/PRST/2005/59.

<sup>271</sup> S/PRST/2005/62.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>272</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the successful convening of the meeting of the Witnesses to the Algiers Agreement<sup>273</sup> in New York on 22 February 2006 and their efforts to resolve the current impasse between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in order to promote stability between the parties and lay the foundation for sustainable peace in the region.

“The Council calls upon both parties to show maximum restraint and refrain from any threat or use of force against each other.

“The Council emphasizes that both parties bear the primary responsibility for the full, unconditional and expeditious implementation of the Algiers Agreements.<sup>262</sup>

“The Council recalls that, under the Algiers Agreements, both Eritrea and Ethiopia have agreed to accept the delimitation and demarcation decisions of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission as final and binding.

“In this regard, the Council calls upon both sides to cooperate with the Boundary Commission to implement its decisions without further delay.

“The Council urges the Boundary Commission to convene a meeting with the parties to prepare to resume demarcation and strongly urges the two parties to attend the Boundary Commission meeting and to cooperate with and abide by the requirements specified by the Boundary Commission, in order to successfully conclude the demarcation process.

“The Council commends the role of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea and expresses once again its deep appreciation for the contribution and dedication of the troop-contributing countries to the work of the Mission.

“The Council demands that the parties permit the Mission to perform its duties without restrictions and provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of these duties, including its mandated task to assist the Boundary Commission in the expeditious and orderly implementation of the delimitation decision,<sup>263</sup> in accordance with Council resolutions 1430 (2002) and 1466 (2003).

“The Council calls upon Member States to provide continued support for the Mission and contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to Council resolution 1177 (1998) and referred to in article 4, paragraph 17, of the comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000, in order to support the demarcation process.”

At its 5384th meeting, on 14 March 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

“Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2006/140)”.

**Resolution 1661 (2006)  
of 14 March 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the requirements contained therein, including in

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<sup>272</sup> S/PRST/2006/10.

<sup>273</sup> The comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000 (S/2000/1183, annex).

particular resolutions 1622 (2005) of 13 September 2005 and 1640 (2005) of 23 November 2005, as well as the statement by its President of 24 February 2006,<sup>272</sup>

*Stressing its unwavering commitment* to the peace process and to the full and expeditious implementation of the comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000 and the preceding Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities signed on 18 June 2000 (“the Algiers Agreements”),<sup>262</sup>

*Stressing further* that lasting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea (hereinafter referred to as the parties) as well as in the region cannot be achieved without the full demarcation of the border between the two parties, and recalling that both parties have agreed to accept the delimitation and demarcation decisions of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission as final and binding,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to ensure that the two parties permit the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea to perform its duties without restrictions and provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of these duties, and, in this regard, stressing that the demarcation of the border cannot proceed effectively unless the Mission is allowed full freedom of movement throughout its area of operations,

*Welcoming* the successful convening of the meeting of the Witnesses to the Algiers Agreement<sup>273</sup> in New York on 22 February 2006, as well as the convening of the meeting of the Boundary Commission in London on 10 March 2006,

*Bearing in mind* the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 January<sup>274</sup> and 6 March 2006<sup>275</sup> and the options on the future of the Mission contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea for a period of one month, until 15 April 2006;
2. *Demands* that the two parties fully comply with resolution 1640 (2005), in particular paragraphs 1 and 5 thereof;
3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5384th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

On 11 April 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>276</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 April 2006 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Mohammad Taisir Masadeh, of Jordan, as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea<sup>277</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5410th meeting, on 13 April 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

“Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2006/140)”.

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<sup>274</sup> S/2006/1.

<sup>275</sup> S/2006/140.

<sup>276</sup> S/2006/236.

<sup>277</sup> S/2006/235.

**Resolution 1670 (2006)  
of 13 April 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolutions 1640 (2005) of 23 November 2005 and 1661 (2006) of 14 March 2006, as well as the statement by its President of 24 February 2006,<sup>272</sup>

*Stressing its unwavering commitment* to the peace process and to the full and expeditious implementation of the comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000 and the preceding Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed on 18 June 2000 (“the Algiers Agreements”),<sup>262</sup>

*Stressing further* that lasting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea (hereinafter referred to as the parties) as well as in the region cannot be achieved without the full demarcation of the border between the two parties, and recalling that both parties have agreed to accept the determinations of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission as final and binding,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to ensure that the two parties permit the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea to perform its duties without restrictions and provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of these duties, and, in this regard, stressing that demarcation of the border cannot proceed unless the Mission is allowed full freedom of movement throughout its area of operations,

*Welcoming once again* the successful convening of the meeting of the Witnesses to the Algiers Agreement<sup>273</sup> in New York on 22 February 2006, as well as the convening of the meeting of the Boundary Commission in London on 10 March 2006, and looking forward to the next meeting of the Boundary Commission,

*Stressing* that the unacceptable restrictions on the Mission, which must be lifted, have drastically reduced the operational capacity of the Mission and could lead to serious implications for the future of the Mission,

*Commending* the role of the Mission, and expressing once again its deep appreciation for the contribution and dedication of the troop-contributing countries to the work of the Mission, despite the immense difficulties which they are facing,

*Mindful* of the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 January<sup>274</sup> and 6 March 2006<sup>275</sup> and the options on the future of the Mission contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea for a period of one month, until 15 May 2006;
2. *Demands* that the parties fully comply with resolution 1640 (2005), in particular paragraphs 1 and 5 thereof;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to provide continued support for the Mission and contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998 and referred to in article 4, paragraph 17, of the comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000,<sup>278</sup> in order to support the demarcation process;
4. *Affirms its intention*, in the event that it determines that the parties have not demonstrated full compliance with resolution 1640 (2005) by the beginning of May 2006, to review the mandate and troop level of the Mission by 15 May 2006, with a view to a decision on

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<sup>278</sup> S/2000/1183, annex.

possible adjustments of the Mission, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 January 2006,<sup>274</sup> including, inter alia, a transformation into an observer mission;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5410th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5437th meeting, on 15 May 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled “The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia”.

#### **Resolution 1678 (2006) of 15 May 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea (hereinafter referred to as the parties), and the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolutions 1640 (2005) of 23 November 2005, 1661 (2006) of 14 March 2006 and 1670 (2006) of 13 April 2006, as well as the statement by its President of 24 February 2006,<sup>272</sup>

*Stressing its unwavering commitment* to the peace process and to the full and expeditious implementation of the comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000 and the preceding Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed on 18 June 2000 (“the Algiers Agreements”),<sup>262</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the progress achieved at the meeting of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission held in London on 10 March 2006, and looking forward to a positive outcome at the next meeting of the Boundary Commission on 17 May 2006,

1. *Decides* to extend the current mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea until 31 May 2006;
2. *Demands* that the parties fully comply with resolution 1640 (2005), in particular paragraphs 1 and 5 thereof;
3. *Calls once again upon* Member States to provide continued support for the Mission and contributions to the trust fund established in support of the demarcation process;
4. *Decides*, in the event that it determines that the parties have not demonstrated full compliance with resolution 1640 (2005), in the light of the outcome of the meeting of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission on 17 May 2006, that it shall adjust the mandate and troop level of the Mission by the end of May 2006;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the parties’ compliance with resolution 1640 (2005) within seven days of the adoption of the present resolution, and to provide to the Council any further recommendations on adjusting the Mission to focus on support for the demarcation process;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5437th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5450th meeting, on 31 May 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled “The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia”.

**Resolution 1681 (2006)  
of 31 May 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea (hereinafter referred to as the parties) and the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolutions 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, 1430 (2002) of 14 August 2002, 1466 (2003) of 14 March 2003, 1640 (2005) of 23 November 2005 and 1678 (2006) of 15 May 2006, as well as the statement by its President of 24 February 2006,<sup>272</sup>

*Stressing its unwavering commitment* to the peace process and to the full and expeditious implementation of the comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000 and the preceding Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed on 18 June 2000 (“the Algiers Agreements”),<sup>262</sup> and the importance of prompt implementation of the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission<sup>263</sup> as a basis for peaceful and cooperative relations between the parties,

*Reaffirming* the integrity of the Temporary Security Zone as provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, and recalling the objectives of its establishment and the commitment of the parties to respect the Zone,

*Stressing further* that the full demarcation of the border between the two parties is vital to lasting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea as well as in the region, and recalling that both parties have agreed to accept the delimitation and demarcation determinations of the Boundary Commission as final and binding,

*Welcoming* the convening of the meetings of the Boundary Commission in London on 10 March and 17 May 2006, and supporting the ongoing Boundary Commission process,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to ensure that the two parties, as agreed by them, permit the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea to perform its duties and provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of these duties,

*Commending* the role of the Mission, and expressing once again its deep appreciation for the contribution and dedication of the troop-contributing countries to the work of the Mission, despite the immense difficulties which they are facing,

*Welcoming* the intention of the Secretary-General to keep the operations of the Mission under close review while continuing to take into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties, and to revert to the Security Council with recommendations, as appropriate, for further adjustments to the mandate, force levels and concept of operation of the Mission as soon as warranted,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 January<sup>274</sup> and 6 March 2006<sup>275</sup> and the options on the future of the Mission contained therein,

*Noting* paragraph 4 of resolution 1678 (2006),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea for a period of four months, until 30 September 2006;

2. *Authorizes* the reconfiguration of the military component of the Mission, and, in this regard, approves the deployment within the Mission of up to 2,300 troops, including up to 230 military observers, with the existing mandate, as stipulated in resolution 1320 (2000) and further adjusted in resolution 1430 (2002);

3. *Demands* that the parties fully comply with resolution 1640 (2005);

4. *Calls upon* both parties to cooperate fully with the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, in order to resume the demarcation process, stresses that the parties have primary

responsibility for the implementation of the Algiers Agreements,<sup>262</sup> and calls again upon the parties to implement completely and without further delay the decision of the Boundary Commission<sup>263</sup> and to create the necessary conditions for demarcation to proceed expeditiously;

5. *Demands* that the parties provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties, including its mandated task to assist the Boundary Commission 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;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to provide continued support for the Mission and contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998 and referred to in article 4, paragraph 17, of the comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000,<sup>278</sup> in order to support the demarcation process;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5450th meeting.*

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## THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS<sup>279</sup>

### Decisions

On 15 September 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>280</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 September 2005 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Michael Møller, of Denmark, as your Special Representative for Cyprus and Head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus<sup>281</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5324th meeting, on 14 December 2005, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in Cyprus

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2005/743 and Corr.1)”.

### Resolution 1642 (2005) of 14 December 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 2005 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,<sup>282</sup>

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<sup>279</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1963.

<sup>280</sup> S/2005/590.

<sup>281</sup> S/2005/589.

<sup>282</sup> S/2005/743 and Corr.1.



*Reiterating its call* to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness, and welcoming in this regard the resumption of the activities of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus since August 2004, as well as the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a third member as of January 2006 and to reinforce his office,

*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions on the island, it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 2005,

*Taking note* of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island continues to be stable and that the situation along the Green Line remains calm, welcoming in this context the further decrease in the overall number of incidents involving the two sides, while noting nonetheless that there were incidents of significant concern,

*Urging* both sides to avoid any action which could lead to an increase in tension, and taking note with concern, in this context, of the conduct, for the first time since 2001, of the "Nikiforos" military exercise, and, afterwards, the "Toros" military exercise,

*Regretting* that progress towards a political solution has been negligible at best, and urging both sides to work towards the resumption of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement,

*Welcoming* the continuous engagement of the Secretary-General in the search for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem,

*Welcoming also* all demining activity in the buffer zone, including the agreement to begin the clearing of Turkish Forces minefields in Nicosia and surrounding areas within the buffer zone,

*Expressing its concern* that, since the release of the report of the Secretary-General, differences have arisen over construction activity related to the proposed additional crossing point at Ledra Street, and urging both sides to cooperate with the Force to resolve this issue,

*Welcoming* the intention of the Secretary-General to keep the operations of the Force under close review while continuing to take into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties, and to revert to the Security Council with recommendations, as appropriate, for further adjustments to the mandate, force levels and concept of operation of the Force as soon as warranted,

*Welcoming also* the fact that over 9 million crossings by Greek Cypriots to the north and Turkish Cypriots to the south have taken place, and encouraging the opening of additional crossing points,

*Welcoming further* all efforts to promote bicomunal contacts and events, including, inter alia, on the part of the United Nations, and urging the two sides to promote further bicomunal contacts and to remove any obstacles to such contacts,

*Echoing* the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of the Force, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations,

*Welcoming and encouraging* 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,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;
2. *Expresses its full support* for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, and decides to extend its mandate for a further period ending 15 June 2006;
3. *Calls upon* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 1 June 2006;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the 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 United Nations code of conduct, 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 appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5324th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

On 9 February 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>283</sup>

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 February 2006 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Rafael José Barni, of Argentina, as Force Commander of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus<sup>284</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At its 5465th meeting, on 15 June 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2006/315)".

### **Resolution 1687 (2006) of 15 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 May 2006 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,<sup>285</sup>

*Reiterating its call* to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness, and welcoming in this regard the resumption of the activities of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus since August 2004, as well as the appointment by the Secretary-General of a third member, who will assume his duties in July 2006,

*Noting* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions on the island, it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 2006,

*Taking note* of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island continues to be stable and that the situation along the Green Line remains calm, and expressing the hope that there will be a decrease in the overall number of incidents involving the two sides,

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<sup>283</sup> S/2006/92.

<sup>284</sup> S/2006/91.

<sup>285</sup> S/2006/315.

*Urging* both sides to avoid any action which could lead to an increase in tension, and, in this context, noting with concern sequential developments in the vicinity of Dherinia, the increase in unauthorized construction of buildings for personal and commercial use in the buffer zone, and developments at certain checkpoints in sector 4, including new restrictions on the freedom of movement of the Force, and encouraging both sides to engage in consultations with the Force on the demarcation of the buffer zone and to respect the mandate and operations of the Force in the buffer zone,

*Regretting* that the gap between words and deeds remains too great for the Secretary-General to resume fully his mission of good offices and urging progress towards the resumption of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement, and, in this context, welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to encourage renewed bicomunal contacts, and the agreement to a proposal to establish a mechanism for bicomunal discussions at the technical level, as well as the agreement of both leaders to meet on the occasion of the installation of the third member of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus,

*Welcoming* progress in demining, particularly in the Nicosia area, and expressing strong support for the efforts of the Force to extend demining operations to Turkish Forces minefields in the rest of the buffer zone,

*Welcoming also* the fact that over 10 million crossings by Greek Cypriots to the north and Turkish Cypriots to the south have taken place peacefully, and encouraging the opening of additional crossing points,

*Expressing its concern* at continued disagreement over construction activity relating to the proposed additional crossing point at Ledra Street, and urging both sides to cooperate with the Force to resolve this issue,

*Welcoming* the emphasis of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus on greater cohesiveness in the efforts of the United Nations family in Cyprus, as well as the intention of the Secretary-General to keep the operations of the Force under close review while continuing to take into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties, and to revert to the Security Council with recommendations, as appropriate, for further adjustments to the mandate, force levels and concept of operation of the Force as soon as warranted,

*Welcoming also* all efforts to promote bicomunal contacts and events, including, inter alia, on the part of the United Nations, and urging the two sides to promote further bicomunal contacts and to remove any obstacles to such contacts,

*Echoing* the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of the Force, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations,

*Welcoming and encouraging* 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,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, including its mandate in the buffer zone, and decides to extend its mandate for a further period ending 15 December 2006;

3. *Calls upon* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

4. *Encourages* active participation in bicomunal discussions at the technical level, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus, and expresses its full support for the Special Representative;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 1 December 2006;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the 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 United Nations code of conduct, 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 appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5465th meeting.*

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## THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA<sup>286</sup>

### Decision

At its 5263rd meeting, on 19 September 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in Liberia

“Eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2005/560)”.

### Resolution 1626 (2005) of 19 September 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Liberia and in Sierra Leone, in particular resolutions 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, 1610 (2005) of 30 June 2005 and 1620 (2005) of 31 August 2005,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 1 September 2005,<sup>287</sup>

*Welcoming* progress made in the preparations for the October 2005 presidential and legislative elections,

*Welcoming* the further extension of State authority, including progress in the establishment of a new Liberian police service and the appointment of new judges and magistrates,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the indispensable and continuing contributions to the Liberian peace process by the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union, and for financial and other assistance provided by the international community,

*Welcoming* the signing by the National Transitional Government of Liberia and the International Contact Group on Liberia of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program, which is designed to ensure prompt implementation of the Comprehensive Peace

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<sup>286</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1991.

<sup>287</sup> S/2005/560.

Agreement signed at Accra on 18 August 2003<sup>288</sup> and to expedite the lifting of measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003,

*Reiterating its appreciation* for the essential work of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and its vital contributions to the establishment of the rule of law in Sierra Leone and the subregion, and encouraging all States to cooperate fully with the Court as it implements its completion strategy,<sup>289</sup>

*Noting* that the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone is scheduled to end its operations on 31 December 2005,

*Recalling* the briefing by the President of the Special Court for Sierra Leone to the Security Council on 24 May 2005,<sup>290</sup> in which he stressed the need for a continuing international security presence to provide protection for the Court after the departure of the Mission, and welcoming the recommendations of the Secretary-General in this regard,

*Determining* that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia shall be extended until 31 March 2006;

2. *Calls upon* all Liberian parties to demonstrate their full commitment to a democratic process of government by ensuring that the upcoming presidential and legislative elections are peaceful, transparent, free and fair;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to respond to continuing needs for resources for the rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants and for security sector reform;

4. *Looks forward* to the implementation of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program by the National Transitional Government of Liberia and succeeding governments of Liberia in collaboration with their international partners, and requests the Secretary-General to include information on the progress of this implementation in his regular reports on the Mission;

5. *Authorizes* the Mission, subject to the consent of the troop-contributing countries concerned and of the Government of Sierra Leone, to deploy from November 2005 up to 250 United Nations military personnel to Sierra Leone to provide security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone, as recommended in paragraphs 90 to 94 of the report of the Secretary-General of 1 September 2005;<sup>287</sup>

6. *Authorizes* a temporary increase in the personnel ceiling of the Mission, to a total of 15,250 United Nations military personnel, for the period from 15 November 2005 to 31 March 2006 in order to ensure that the support provided to the Court does not reduce the capabilities of the Mission in Liberia during its political transition period;

7. *Authorizes* the Mission, subject to the consent of the troop-contributing countries concerned and of the Government of Sierra Leone, to deploy an adequate number of military personnel to Sierra Leone, if and when needed, to evacuate military personnel of the Mission deployed to Sierra Leone pursuant to paragraph 5 of the present resolution and officials of the Court in the event of a serious security crisis affecting those personnel and the Court;

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<sup>288</sup> See S/2003/850.

<sup>289</sup> S/2005/350, annex.

<sup>290</sup> See S/PV.5185.

8. *Requests* the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone, once established, to assist in providing logistics support for military personnel of the Mission deployed to Sierra Leone pursuant to the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Government of Sierra Leone to conclude an agreement regarding the status of military personnel of the Mission deployed to Sierra Leone pursuant to the present resolution, taking into account General Assembly resolution 59/47 of 2 December 2004 on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and decides that, pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990<sup>291</sup> shall apply provisionally;

10. *Supports* the recommendation of the Secretary-General to return to the ceiling of United Nations military personnel authorized in resolution 1509 (2003) by 31 March 2006;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations missions in the region, within their capabilities and areas of deployment and without prejudice to their mandates, to continue their efforts towards enhancing inter-mission cooperation, especially with regard to the prevention of cross-border movement of arms and combatants and the illicit exploitation of natural resources and in the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Mission to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure that allegations of sexual exploitation or abuse against their personnel are properly investigated and, if substantiated, punished;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide recommendations on a drawdown plan for the Mission, including specific benchmarks and a tentative schedule, in his March 2006 report;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed on the progress of the Mission in the implementation of its mandate;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5263rd meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5304th meeting, on 11 November 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Liberia".

#### **Resolution 1638 (2005) of 11 November 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning Liberia, Sierra Leone and West Africa,

*Affirming its commitment* to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Liberia,

*Expressing its appreciation* to Nigeria and its President, Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo, for their contributions to restoring stability in Liberia and the West African subregion, and acknowledging

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<sup>291</sup> A/45/594, annex.

that Nigeria acted with broad international support when it decided to provide for the temporary stay in Nigeria of former President Charles Taylor,

*Stressing* that former President Taylor remains under indictment by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and determining that his return to Liberia would constitute an impediment to stability and a threat to the peace of Liberia and to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia shall include the following additional element: to apprehend and detain former President Charles Taylor in the event of a return to Liberia and to transfer him or facilitate his transfer to Sierra Leone for prosecution before the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and to keep the Government of Liberia, the Government of Sierra Leone and the Security Council fully informed;

2. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5304th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

On 28 November 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>292</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 November 2005 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant General Chikadibia Isaac Obiakor, of Nigeria, as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Liberia<sup>293</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5336th meeting, on 20 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Liberia

“Letter dated 7 December 2005 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/745)”.

### **Resolution 1647 (2005) of 20 December 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Liberia and West Africa,

*Welcoming* the peaceful and orderly conduct of the recent elections in Liberia, an important step in Liberia’s progress towards lasting peace and stability,

*Welcoming also* the commitment of the President-elect of the Republic of Liberia, Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, to rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians, with the support of the international community,

*Stressing* the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in improving security throughout Liberia and helping the new Government to establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond- and timber-producing areas and border areas,

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<sup>292</sup> S/2005/739.

<sup>293</sup> S/2005/738.

*Taking note* of the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia of 25 November 2005,<sup>294</sup>

*Having reviewed* the measures imposed by paragraphs 2, 4, 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003 and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) of 12 March 2004 and the progress towards meeting the conditions set out in paragraphs 5, 7 and 11 of resolution 1521 (2003), and concluding that insufficient progress has been made towards that end,

*Underlining its determination* to support the new Government of Liberia in its efforts to meet those conditions, and encouraging donors to do likewise,

*Determining* that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, on the basis of its assessment of progress made to date towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003):

(a) To renew the measures on arms and travel imposed by paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of twelve months from the date of adoption of the present resolution;

(b) To renew the measures on diamonds and timber imposed by paragraphs 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of six months from the date of adoption of the present resolution;

(c) To review any of the above measures at the request of the new Government of Liberia, once the Government reports to the Security Council that the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating the measures have been met, and provides the Council with information to justify its assessment;

2. *Reiterates* the Council's readiness to terminate these measures once the conditions set forth in paragraphs 5, 7 and 11 of resolution 1521 (2003) have been met;

3. *Welcomes* the determination of the President-elect of Liberia, Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, to meet the conditions for terminating the measures thus renewed, and encourages the new Government of Liberia:

(a) To reform the Forestry Development Authority, to implement the Liberia Forest Initiative and to implement the recommendations of the Forest Concession Review Committee for reform and cancellation of existing logging concessions, which will ensure transparency, accountability and sustainable forest management and contribute towards the lifting of the measures on timber in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1521 (2003);

(b) To consider, with the assistance of international partners and for a specific time period, the possibility of commissioning independent external advice on the management of Liberia's diamond resources, in order to increase revenue and investor confidence and to attract additional donor support;

4. *Encourages* the new Government of Liberia to implement the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program, designed to ensure prompt implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed at Accra on 18 August 2003<sup>288</sup> and expedite the lifting of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003);

5. *Welcomes* the assistance provided by the United Nations Mission in Liberia to the Government of Liberia in re-establishing its authority throughout the country, and encourages the Mission to continue its joint patrols with the Forestry Development Authority;

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<sup>294</sup> See S/2005/745, annex.



6. *Notes* that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) remain in force, and reconfirms its intention to review those measures at least once a year;

7. *Emphasizes its concern* that the National Transitional Government of Liberia took no action to implement its obligations under paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and calls upon the incoming Government to take such action immediately, particularly by adopting the necessary domestic legislation, with technical support provided by Member States;

8. *Calls upon* the international donor community to support the incoming Government of Liberia by providing generous assistance to the peace process, including for the reintegration of ex-combatants, reconstruction and humanitarian appeals, and by responding to the financial, administrative and technical needs of the Government, in particular to assist the Government to meet the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 above, so that the measures can be lifted as soon as possible;

9. *Decides* to re-establish the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 1607 (2005) of 21 June 2005 for a further period until 21 June 2006 to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003), including any information relevant to the designation by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) of the individuals described in paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) and the individuals and entities described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade in arms;

(b) To assess the impact and effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004);

(c) To assess the progress made towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003);

(d) To assess the humanitarian and socio-economic impact of the measures imposed by paragraphs 2, 4, 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003);

(e) To report to the Council, through the Committee, by 7 June 2006 on all the issues listed in the present paragraph, and to provide informal updates to the Committee, as appropriate, before that date, especially on progress made towards meeting the conditions for lifting the measures imposed by paragraphs 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003);

(f) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular the group of experts on Côte d'Ivoire established pursuant to resolution 1643 (2005) of 15 December 2005, and with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint as soon as possible no more than five experts, with the appropriate expertise, in particular on arms, timber, diamonds, finance, and humanitarian and socio-economic issues, drawing as much as possible on the expertise of the members of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1607 (2005), and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel;

11. *Calls upon* all States and the Government of Liberia to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5336th meeting.*

### Decisions

In a letter dated 28 December 2005, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had taken note of the intention of the Secretary-General to add Mongolia to the list of countries contributing troops to the United Nations Mission in Liberia.<sup>295</sup>

At its 5389th meeting, on 17 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the President of the Republic of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia".

At its 5406th meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia

"Tenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2006/159)".

### Resolution 1667 (2006) of 31 March 2006

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Liberia and the subregion, in particular resolutions 1626 (2005) of 19 September 2005 and 1638 (2005) of 11 November 2005,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 2006,<sup>296</sup>

*Welcoming also* the inauguration of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and the installation of the newly elected Government of Liberia,

*Emphasizing* that significant challenges remain in completing the reintegration and repatriation of ex-combatants and the restructuring of the Liberian security sector, as well as maintaining stability in Liberia and the subregion,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the continuing support of the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union for the Liberian peace process, as well as for financial and other assistance provided by the international community,

*Welcoming* the transfer of former President Charles Taylor to the custody of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and renewing its expression of appreciation to Nigeria and its President, Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo, for providing for the temporary stay in Nigeria of former President Taylor,

*Determining* that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia shall be extended until 30 September 2006;

2. *Decides also* to extend the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1626 (2005) for the period specified in paragraph 1 above;

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<sup>295</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2005/839, has been reproduced on page 140 of the present volume.

<sup>296</sup> S/2006/159.

3. *Reaffirms its intention* to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy troops between the Mission and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire on a temporary basis in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1609 (2005) of 24 June 2005, as may be needed;

4. *Takes note* of the letter dated 22 March 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>297</sup> and expresses its determination to review the tasks and the troop level of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire by the end of April 2006, with a view to a decision on its reinforcement;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review his recommendations for a drawdown plan for the Mission and to present further recommendations in his next regular report to the Security Council on the progress of the Mission in the implementation of its mandate;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5406th meeting.*

### **Decision**

At its 5454th meeting, on 13 June 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia".

### **Resolution 1683 (2006) of 13 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Liberia and West Africa,

*Welcoming* the leadership of newly elected President Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and her efforts to restore peace, security and harmony throughout Liberia,

*Underscoring* the continuing need for the United Nations Mission in Liberia to support the Government of Liberia in building a stable environment that will allow democracy to flourish,

*Recognizing* the need for newly vetted and trained Liberian security forces to assume greater responsibility for national security, including policing, intelligence-gathering and executive protection,

*Determining* that, despite significant progress having been made in Liberia, the situation there continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 2 (a) and (b) of resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003 shall not apply to the weapons and ammunition already provided to members of the Special Security Service for training purposes pursuant to advance approval, under paragraph 2 (e) of that resolution, by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 21 of that resolution, and that those weapons and ammunition may remain in the custody of the Special Security Service for unencumbered operational use;

2. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 2 (a) and (b) of resolution 1521 (2003) shall not apply to limited supplies of weapons and ammunition, as approved in advance on a case-by-case basis by the Committee, intended for use by members of the Government of Liberia police and security forces who have been vetted and trained since the inception of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in October 2003;

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<sup>297</sup> S/2006/184.

3. *Decides further* that a request made in accordance with paragraph 2 above shall be submitted to the Committee by the Government of Liberia and the exporting State, and, in case of approval, the Government of Liberia shall subsequently mark the weapons and ammunition, maintain a registry of them and formally notify the Committee that these steps have been taken;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of continuing assistance by the Mission to the Government of Liberia, the Committee and the Panel of Experts on Liberia, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, and without prejudice to its mandate, including in monitoring the implementation of the measures in paragraphs 2, 4, 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003), and in this regard requests the Mission to inspect inventories of weapons and ammunition obtained in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above to ensure that all such weapons and ammunition are accounted for, and to make periodic reports to the Committee on its findings;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5454th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 5468th meeting, on 20 June 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Liberia

“Letter dated 7 June 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/379)”.

#### **Resolution 1689 (2006) of 20 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Liberia and West Africa,

*Welcoming* the rapid progress made by President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf since January 2006 in rebuilding Liberia for the benefit of all Liberians, with the support of the international community,

*Applauding* the actions of President Johnson-Sirleaf, President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and others in the international community for their roles in transferring Mr. Charles Taylor to the Special Court for Sierra Leone,

*Welcoming* the progress made by the Government of Liberia in implementing the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program, designed to ensure prompt implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed at Accra on 18 August 2003<sup>288</sup> and to expedite the lifting of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) of 22 December 2003,

*Applauding* the commitment of the Government of Liberia to transparent management of the country's forestry resources for the benefit of Liberians and its reforms in the timber sector, including promulgating Executive Order No. 1 of 2 February 2006, which declared all purported forest concessions null and void; creating a Forest Reform Monitoring Committee; placing an internationally recruited financial controller in the Forestry Development Authority, making progress towards implementing a management contract to ensure transparency in timber operations; establishing a mechanism for civil society to monitor the forestry sector; and drafting new forestry laws and regulations,

*Stressing* that Liberia's progress in the timber sector is held back by the absence of appropriate forestry legislation, and urging speedy adoption of the necessary laws,

*Taking note* of the announcement by President Johnson-Sirleaf on 10 June 2006 of a moratorium on timber exports and new timber concessions pending the passage by the Liberian

legislature of forestry legislation that respects Executive Order No. 1 and that is consistent with the recommendations of the Forest Reform Monitoring Committee,

*Welcoming* the continuing cooperation by the Government of Liberia with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and noting Liberia's progress towards compliance with the Kimberley Process,

*Stressing* the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in improving security throughout Liberia and helping the new Government to establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond- and timber-producing regions and border areas,

*Taking note* of the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia submitted on 7 June 2006,<sup>298</sup>

*Having reviewed* the measures imposed and conditions set out by paragraphs 6 to 9 of resolution 1521 (2003), and concluding that insufficient progress has been made towards meeting those conditions,

*Having reviewed also* the measures imposed and conditions set out by paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 1521 (2003), and concluding that sufficient progress has been made towards meeting those conditions,

*Underlining its determination* to support the Government of Liberia, and encouraging donors to do likewise,

*Determining* that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* not to renew the measure in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) that obligates Member States to prevent the import into their territories of all round logs and timber products originating in Liberia;

2. *Decides also* to review the decision in paragraph 1 above after a period of ninety days, and expresses its determination to reinstate the measure in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) unless the Security Council is informed by that time that the forestry legislation proposed by the Forest Reform Monitoring Committee has been passed;

3. *Urges* the speedy adoption of the forestry legislation proposed by the Forest Reform Monitoring Committee;

4. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) shall be renewed for an additional six months with a review by the Council after four months, to allow the Government of Liberia sufficient time to establish an effective certificate of origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, with a view to joining the Kimberley Process, and calls upon the Government of Liberia to provide the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) with a detailed description of the proposed regime;

5. *Requests* that the Secretary-General renew for an additional six months the mandate of the Panel of Experts re-established pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1647 (2005) of 20 December 2005, and requests that the Panel of Experts report to the Council through the Committee no later than 15 December 2006 its observations and recommendations;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5468th meeting.*

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<sup>298</sup> See S/2006/379.

### Decision

At its 5487th meeting, on 13 July 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Liberia

“Eleventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2006/376)”.

### Resolution 1694 (2006) of 13 July 2006

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President, including resolution 1667 (2006) of 31 March 2006,

*Noting* that, in his report of 14 March 2006<sup>296</sup> the Secretary-General recommended, inter alia, changes to the configuration of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, in view of the completion by the Mission of a number of tasks, and in the context of a review of the appropriate mandates for and composition of the Mission, and that, in his report of 9 June 2006,<sup>299</sup> he reiterated his recommendation for the addition of a formed police unit,

*Determining* that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to increase the authorized size of the civilian police component of the United Nations Mission in Liberia by 125 and to decrease the authorized size of the military component of the Mission by 125, from the current authorized levels;

2. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5487th meeting.*

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## THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

### Decisions

At its 5264th meeting, on 20 September 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Canada and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Peru, Slovakia and Switzerland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The role of civil society in conflict prevention and the pacific settlement of disputes

“Letter dated 7 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2005/594)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Tuliameni Kalomoh, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Paul van Tongeren, Executive Director of the European Centre for Conflict Prevention, Mr. Andrea Bartoli, Chair of the Columbia University Seminar on Conflict Resolution and Faculty Coordinator of the

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<sup>299</sup> S/2006/376.

Columbia University Conflict Resolution Network, and Mr. Vasu Gounden, founder and Executive Director of the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>300</sup>

“Recognizing the complex nature of threats to international peace and security, the Security Council underlined the need for a broad strategy for conflict prevention and pacific settlement of disputes in line with Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations.

“The Council stressed that the essential responsibility for conflict prevention rests with national Governments and that the United Nations and the international community can play an important role in support of national efforts for conflict prevention and can assist in building national capacity in this field, and recognized the important supporting role of civil society.

“The Council reaffirmed the need for this strategy to be based on engagement with Governments, regional and subregional organizations as well as civil society organizations, as appropriate, reflecting the widest possible range of opinions.

“The Council underlined the potential contributions of a vibrant and diverse civil society in conflict prevention, as well as in the peaceful settlement of disputes. It noted that a well-functioning civil society has the advantage of specialized knowledge, capabilities, experience, links with key constituencies, influence and resources, which can assist parties in conflict to achieve a peaceful solution to disputes.

“The Council noted that a vigorous and inclusive civil society could provide community leadership, help to shape public opinion, and facilitate as well as contribute to reconciliation between conflicting communities. The Council also underscored the role that these actors could play in providing a bridge to dialogue and other confidence-building measures between parties in conflict.

“The Council underscored and will strengthen its relationship with civil society, including, as appropriate, through, inter alia, the use of ‘Arria-formula’ meetings and meetings with local civil society organizations during Council missions.

“The Council agreed to keep this item under review.”

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## ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

### **A. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991<sup>301</sup>**

#### **Decision**

At its 5273rd meeting, on 30 September 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

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<sup>300</sup> S/PRST/2005/42.

<sup>301</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1996, 1998 to 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

“Identical letters dated 14 September 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/593)”.

**Resolution 1629 (2005)  
of 30 September 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letter dated 14 September 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,<sup>302</sup>

*Decides* that, notwithstanding article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and notwithstanding the fact that Judge Christine Van Den Wyngaert’s elected term as a permanent judge of the Tribunal will, in accordance with article 13 bis of the statute of the Tribunal, only begin on 17 November 2005, she shall be assigned as a permanent judge to the *Mrksic et al.* case, which is due to commence on 3 October 2005.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5273rd meeting.*

**Decision**

At its 5382nd meeting, on 28 February 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled “International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991”.

**Resolution 1660 (2006)  
of 28 February 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002, 1481 (2003) of 19 May 2003, 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003, 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004 and 1597 (2005) of 20 April 2005,

*Having considered* the proposal made by the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 that the Secretary-General, at the request of the President, appoint reserve judges from among the ad litem judges elected in accordance with article 13 ter of the statute of the Tribunal to be present at each stage of a trial to which they have been appointed and to replace a judge if that judge is unable to continue sitting,

*Convinced* of the advisability of allowing the Secretary-General to appoint reserve judges to specific trials at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia when so requested by the President of the Tribunal,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to amend article 12 and article 13 quater of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Decides also* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5382nd meeting.*

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<sup>302</sup> S/2005/593.



## **Annex**

### **Article 12**

#### **Composition of the Chambers**

1. The Chambers shall be composed of sixteen permanent independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and a maximum at any one time of twelve ad litem independent judges appointed in accordance with article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the statute, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State.
2. Three permanent judges and a maximum at any one time of nine ad litem judges shall be members of each Trial Chamber. Each Trial Chamber to which ad litem judges are assigned may be divided into sections of three judges each, composed of both permanent and ad litem judges, except in the circumstances specified in paragraph 5 below. A section of a Trial Chamber shall have the same powers and responsibilities as a Trial Chamber under the statute and shall render judgement in accordance with the same rules.
3. Seven of the permanent judges shall be members of the Appeals Chamber. The Appeals Chamber shall, for each appeal, be composed of five of its members.
4. A person who for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the International Tribunal could be regarded as a national of more than one State shall be deemed to be a national of the State in which that person ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.
5. The Secretary-General may, at the request of the President of the International Tribunal appoint, from among the ad litem judges elected in accordance with article 13 ter, reserve judges to be present at each stage of a trial to which they have been appointed and to replace a judge if that judge is unable to continue sitting.
6. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 above, in the event that exceptional circumstances require for a permanent judge in a section of a Trial Chamber to be replaced resulting in a section solely comprised of ad litem judges, that section may continue to hear the case, notwithstanding that its composition no longer includes a permanent judge.

### **Article 13 quater**

#### **Status of ad litem judges**

1. During the period in which they are appointed to serve in the International Tribunal, ad litem judges shall:
  - (a) Benefit from the same terms and conditions of service *mutatis mutandis* as the permanent judges of the International Tribunal;
  - (b) Enjoy, subject to paragraph 2 below, the same powers as the permanent judges of the International Tribunal;
  - (c) Enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities of a judge of the International Tribunal;
  - (d) Enjoy the power to adjudicate in pretrial proceedings in cases other than those that they have been appointed to try.
2. During the period in which they are appointed to serve in the International Tribunal, ad litem judges shall not:
  - (a) Be eligible for election as, or to vote in the election of, the President of the Tribunal or the Presiding Judge of a Trial Chamber pursuant to article 14 of the statute;
  - (b) Have power:
    - (i) To adopt rules of procedure and evidence pursuant to article 15 of the statute. They shall, however, be consulted before the adoption of those rules;

- (ii) To review an indictment pursuant to article 19 of the statute;
  - (iii) To consult with the President in relation to the assignment of judges pursuant to article 14 of the statute or in relation to a pardon or commutation of sentence pursuant to article 28 of the statute.
3. Notwithstanding, paragraphs 1 and 2 above, an ad litem judge who is serving as a reserve judge shall, during such time as he or she so serves:
  - (a) Benefit from the same terms and conditions of service mutatis mutandis as the permanent judges of the International Tribunal;
  - (b) Enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities of a judge of the International Tribunal;
  - (c) Enjoy the power to adjudicate in pretrial proceedings in cases other than those that they have been appointed to and for that purpose to enjoy subject to paragraph 2 above, the same powers as permanent judges.
4. In the event that a reserve judge replaces a judge who is unable to continue sitting, he or she will, as of that time, benefit from the provisions of paragraph 1 above.

#### Decision

At its 5407th meeting, on 10 April 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

“Letter dated 27 March 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/199)”.

#### Resolution 1668 (2006) of 10 April 2006<sup>303</sup>

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1581 (2005) of 18 January 2005,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 27 March 2006 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,<sup>304</sup>

1. *Decides*, in response to the request of the Secretary-General, to confirm that Judge Joaquín Canivell can continue to sit in the *Krajišnik* case beyond April 2006 and see the case through to its completion, notwithstanding the fact that the cumulative period of his service in the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 would then attain and exceed three years;

2. *Decides also* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5407th meeting.*

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<sup>303</sup> By a letter dated 10 April 2006 (S/2006/231), the President of the Security Council transmitted the text of resolution 1668 (2006) to the President of the General Assembly.

<sup>304</sup> S/2006/199.

**B. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)<sup>305</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5289th meeting, on 24 October 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Serbia and Montenegro to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

“Letter dated 7 October 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/635)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Kai Eide, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the comprehensive review of the situation in Kosovo, and Mr. Søren Jessen-Petersen, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

At its 5290th meeting, on 24 October 2005, the Council considered the item entitled:

“Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

“Letter dated 7 October 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/635)”.

At the same meeting, pursuant to the decision taken at the 5289th meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation to the representative of Serbia and Montenegro.

At the same meeting, pursuant to the decision taken at the 5289th meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Søren Jessen-Petersen, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, and Mr. Kai Eide, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the comprehensive review of the situation in Kosovo.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>306</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General’s standards review envoy, Mr. Kai Eide, on the comprehensive review of the implementation of standards, as well as of the overall situation in and relating to Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro, forwarded by the Secretary-General on 7 October 2005.<sup>307</sup> The Council pays tribute to Mr. Eide’s work in compiling his important report.

“The Council recalls the report of the Secretary-General of 23 May 2005,<sup>308</sup> in which he initiated the comprehensive review conducted by Mr. Eide. In the light of the findings in Mr. Eide’s report, the Council stresses that further, more sustained progress is required, and that the implementation of standards in Kosovo must continue with undiminished energy and a stronger sense of commitment, as underlined by the Secretary-General in his letter.<sup>307</sup> It urges Kosovo’s leaders to increase their efforts to ensure the implementation of standards at all levels, allowing tangible results to be delivered to all Kosovo’s citizens. Particular and

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<sup>305</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1999.

<sup>306</sup> S/PRST/2005/51.

<sup>307</sup> See S/2005/635.

<sup>308</sup> S/2005/335 and Corr.1.

time-conscious attention should be given to protecting minorities, developing further the process of decentralization, creating the necessary conditions to allow sustainable returns, preservation of cultural and religious heritage in Kosovo, and promoting reconciliation. The Council also urges the authorities in Belgrade to do their utmost to facilitate this process, and to engage constructively. The Council reaffirms its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo, Mr. Søren Jessen-Petersen, and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in their continuing work to support the implementation of standards, which must continue during the future status process and will be an important factor in determining the degree of progress.

“The Council agrees with Mr. Eide’s overall assessment that, notwithstanding the challenges still facing Kosovo and the wider region, the time has come to move to the next phase of the political process. The Council therefore supports the intention of the Secretary-General to start a political process to determine the future status of Kosovo, as foreseen in Council resolution 1244 (1999). The Council reaffirms the framework of the resolution, and welcomes the Secretary-General’s readiness to appoint a special envoy to lead the future status process. It looks forward to an early appointment. The Council offers its full support to this political process, which would determine the future status of Kosovo, and further reaffirms its commitment to the objective of a multi-ethnic and democratic Kosovo, which must reinforce regional stability.

“The Council welcomes the intention of the Contact Group (France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) to remain closely engaged in the political process that will be led by the United Nations, and to support the Secretary-General’s future status envoy. The Council calls upon interested regional and international organizations to cooperate closely in the process to determine the future status of Kosovo. The Council also supports the meaningful involvement and cooperation of countries in the region.

“The Council requests that the Secretary-General provide regular updates on progress in determining the future status of Kosovo, as defined by Council resolution 1244 (1999), and will remain actively seized of the matter.”

On 10 November 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>309</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 31 October 2005 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Martti Ahtisaari as your Special Envoy for the future status process for Kosovo and Mr. Albert Rohan as his deputy<sup>310</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome your intention. They attach, for your reference, the guiding principles for the future status process for Kosovo agreed to by the Contact Group (France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), which have been transmitted to the members of the Council (see annex).

“I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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<sup>309</sup> S/2005/709.

<sup>310</sup> S/2005/708.

“Annex

“Guiding principles of the Contact Group for a settlement of the status of Kosovo

“The Contact Group has considered the Secretary-General’s letter and Mr. Kai Eide’s report on the comprehensive review of the situation in Kosovo contained therein that were submitted to the Security Council on 7 October 2005.<sup>307</sup>

“The Contact Group supports the recommendation by the Secretary-General to the Council, based on this report, to launch a process to determine the future status of Kosovo in accordance with Council resolution 1244 (1999). It welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Envoy to lead this process. The Contact Group looks forward to supporting the efforts of the Special Envoy and his team.

“A negotiated solution should be an international priority. Once the process has started, it cannot be blocked and must be brought to a conclusion. The Contact Group calls upon the parties to engage in good faith and constructively, to refrain from unilateral steps and to reject any form of violence. Those advocating violence will have no role. The Special Envoy can take appropriate action within his United Nations mandate to suspend or exclude any individual or group, if he judges that their actions are not conducive to progress.

“The Contact Group calls upon all parties to establish unified negotiating teams and agree on common positions.

“The process should provide for the effective participation of the Kosovo Serbs and other Kosovo citizens and communities. Regional neighbours and other interested parties should also be consulted as necessary.

“The progress of the status process will depend not only on the level of engagement by the parties but also on the conditions on the ground. The implementation of the standards laid down by the United Nations must continue during the status process and will be a factor in determining progress.

“The Contact Group reaffirms the importance which it attaches to constructive and sustained dialogue at all levels between Belgrade and Pristina and between the different communities in Kosovo. It asks the authorities in Belgrade to actively encourage the Serbs of Kosovo to take their place in Kosovo’s institutions.

“The Council will remain actively seized of the matter. The final decision on the status of Kosovo should be endorsed by the Council.

“The Contact Group therefore informs all the involved parties that the outcome of the status process should be based on the principles set out below:

“1. The settlement of the Kosovo issue should be fully compatible with international standards of human rights, democracy and international law and should contribute to regional security.

“2. The settlement of Kosovo’s status should conform with democratic values and European standards and contribute to realizing the European perspective of Kosovo, in particular, Kosovo’s progress in the stabilization and association process, as well as the integration of the entire region in Euro-Atlantic institutions.

“3. The settlement should ensure multi-ethnicity that is sustainable in Kosovo. It should provide effective constitutional guarantees and appropriate mechanisms to ensure the implementation of human rights for all citizens in Kosovo and of the rights of members of all Kosovo communities, including the right of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety.

“4. The settlement should provide mechanisms to ensure the participation of all Kosovo communities in government, both at the central and at the local levels. Effective structures of local self-government established through the decentralization process should

facilitate the coexistence of different communities and ensure equitable and improved access to public services.

“5. The settlement of Kosovo’s status should include specific safeguards for the protection of the cultural and religious heritage in Kosovo. This should include provisions specifying the status of the Serbian Orthodox Church’s institutions and sites and other patrimony in Kosovo.

“6. The settlement of Kosovo’s status should strengthen regional security and stability. Thus, it will ensure that Kosovo does not return to the pre-March 1999 situation. Any solution that is unilateral or results from the use of force would be unacceptable. There will be no changes in the current territory of Kosovo, i.e., no partition of Kosovo and no union of Kosovo with any country or part of any country. The territorial integrity and internal stability of regional neighbours will be fully respected.

“7. The status settlement will ensure Kosovo’s security. It will also ensure that Kosovo does not pose a military or security threat to its neighbours. Specific provisions on security arrangements will be included.

“8. The settlement of Kosovo’s status should promote effective mechanisms to strengthen Kosovo’s ability to enforce the rule of law, to fight organized crime and terrorism and to safeguard the multi-ethnic character of the police and the judiciary.

“9. The settlement should ensure that Kosovo can develop in a sustainable way both economically and politically and that it can cooperate effectively with international organizations and international financial institutions.

“10. For some time Kosovo will continue to need an international civilian and military presence to exercise appropriate supervision of compliance with the provisions of the status settlement, to ensure security and, in particular, protection for minorities, as well as to monitor and support the authorities in the continued implementation of standards.”

At its 5373rd meeting, on 14 February 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Austria, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey and Ukraine to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2006/45)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Søren Jessen-Petersen, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

At its 5470th meeting, on 20 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania and Austria and the President of the Coordination Centre of the Republic of Serbia for Kosovo and Metohija to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2006/361)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Søren Jessen-Petersen, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

At its 5485th meeting, held in private on 13 July 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5485th meeting, held in private on 13 July 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)’.

“The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Finland, Germany, Italy, Montenegro<sup>311</sup> and Serbia<sup>311</sup> to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

“Mr. Vojislav Koštunica, Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia, made a statement.

“Members of the Council also made statements.

“Mr. Koštunica made a further statement.”

### C. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>312</sup>

#### Decisions

At its 5306th meeting, on 15 November 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

“Letter dated 7 November 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/706)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Lord Ashdown, High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At its 5307th meeting, on 21 November 2005, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

“Letter dated 2 November 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/698)

“Letter dated 7 November 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/706)”.

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<sup>311</sup> On 3 June 2006, following the declaration of independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro, the State union of Serbia and Montenegro ceased to exist. Also on 3 June 2006, the Secretary-General received a letter informing him that the membership of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations would be continued by the Republic of Serbia. On 28 June 2006, the Republic of Montenegro was admitted to membership in the United Nations.

<sup>312</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.

**Resolution 1639 (2005)  
of 21 November 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the relevant statements by its President, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002, 1491 (2003) of 11 July 2003, 1551 (2004) of 9 July 2004 and 1575 (2004) of 22 November 2004,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

*Emphasizing its full support* for the continued role in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina,

*Underlining its commitment* to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),<sup>313</sup> as well as the relevant decisions of the Peace Implementation Council,

*Recalling* all the agreements concerning the status of forces referred to in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and reminding the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith,

*Recalling also* the provisions of its 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,

*Emphasizing its appreciation* to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force), the Senior Military Representative and personnel of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters Sarajevo, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

*Emphasizing* that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region continues to be crucial to lasting peace,

*Recalling* the declarations of the ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Council,

*Recognizing* that full implementation of the Peace Agreement is 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 ten years since the signing of the Peace Agreement,

*Emphasizing* 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,

*Taking note* of the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report, of 2 November 2005,<sup>314</sup>

*Determined* to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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<sup>313</sup> See S/1995/999.

<sup>314</sup> See S/2005/706.



*Recalling* the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994<sup>315</sup> and the statement by its President of 9 February 2000,<sup>316</sup>

*Welcoming and encouraging* 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,

*Taking note* of the conclusions of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Union at their meeting held in Luxembourg on 13 June 2005, which refer to the requirement for the European Union Force to remain in Bosnia and Herzegovina beyond 2005, and confirm the intention of the European Union to take the steps necessary to that end,

*Recalling* the letters between the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, sent to the Security Council on 19 November 2004, on how those organizations will cooperate together in Bosnia and Herzegovina,<sup>317</sup> in which both organizations recognize that the European Union Force will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement,

*Recalling also* the confirmation by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on behalf of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its constituent entities, of the arrangements for the European Union Force and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters presence,<sup>318</sup>

*Welcoming* the increased engagement of the European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the continued engagement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,

*Further welcoming* tangible signs of Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards the European Union, and, in particular, the decision by the European Union to open negotiations with Bosnia and Herzegovina on a Stabilization and Association Agreement, and calling upon the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement in full their undertakings, including on police reform, as part of that process,

*Determining* that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Reaffirms once again its support* for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),<sup>313</sup> as well as for the Dayton Agreement on Implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995,<sup>319</sup> and calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those Agreements;

2. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves 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 will 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 Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, in strengthening joint institutions, which foster the building of a fully functioning

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<sup>315</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2051, No. 35457.

<sup>316</sup> S/PRST/2000/4.

<sup>317</sup> See S/2004/915 and S/2004/916.

<sup>318</sup> See S/2004/917.

<sup>319</sup> S/1995/1021, annex.

self-sustaining State able to integrate itself into the European structures, and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Reminds* the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines the fact that full cooperation by States and entities with the Tribunal includes, inter alia, the surrender for trial or apprehension of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and the provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations;

4. *Emphasizes its full support* for the continued role of the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and reaffirms that, under annex 10 of the Peace Agreement, the High Representative is the final authority in theatre 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, Germany, on 9 and 10 December 1997;<sup>320</sup>

5. *Expresses its support* for the declarations of the ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Council;

6. *Reaffirms* 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 that 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;

7. *Recalls* the support of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the European Union Force and the continued North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence and their confirmation that both are the legal successors to the Stabilization Force for the fulfilment of their missions for the purposes of the Peace Agreement, its annexes and appendices and relevant 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 Council resolutions;

8. *Pays tribute* to those Member States which participated in the multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force) and in the continued North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence, established in accordance with its resolution 1575 (2004), and welcomes their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force) and by maintaining a continued North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence;

9. *Welcomes* the intention of the European Union to maintain a European Union military operation to Bosnia and Herzegovina from November 2005;

10. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union to establish for a further period of twelve months, starting from the date of adoption of the present resolution, a multinational stabilization force (the European Union Force) as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters presence in accordance

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<sup>320</sup> See S/1997/979, annex.

with the arrangements agreed between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union as communicated to the Security Council in their letters dated 19 November 2004,<sup>317</sup> which recognize that the European Union Force will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;

11. *Welcomes* the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to continue to maintain a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters in order to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with the European Union Force, and authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to continue to maintain a North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with the European Union Force in accordance with the arrangements agreed between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that the European Union Force will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;

12. *Reaffirms* that the Peace Agreement and the provisions of its previous relevant resolutions shall apply to and in respect of both the European Union Force and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence as they have applied to and in respect of the Stabilization Force and that, therefore, references in the Peace Agreement, in particular in annex 1-A and the appendices thereto, and in relevant resolutions to the Implementation Force and/or the Stabilization Force, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Council shall be read as applying, as appropriate, to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence, the European Union Force, the European Union and the Political and Security Committee and Council of the European Union respectively;

13. *Expresses 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;

14. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with those annexes and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by the European Union Force and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence as may be necessary to ensure implementation of those annexes and the protection of the European Union Force and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence;

15. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either the European Union Force or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters, in defence of the European Union Force or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both the European Union Force and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack;

16. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above, 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 civilian and military air traffic;

17. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of the European Union Force, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presence and other international personnel;

18. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the European Union and the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to report to the Security Council on the activity of the European Union Force and the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters presence respectively, through the appropriate channels and at least at three-monthly intervals;

19. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above;

20. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the deployment by the European Union of its Police Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1 January 2003;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Security 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 on 4 and 5 December 1996,<sup>321</sup> 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;

22. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5307th meeting.*

### Decisions

On 30 January 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>322</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 January 2006 concerning the decision of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council to choose Mr. Christian Schwarz-Schilling, of Germany, to succeed Lord Ashdown as High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina as of 31 January 2006<sup>323</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the decision of the Peace Implementation Council. They also wish to express their appreciation to Lord Ashdown for his invaluable contribution.”

At its 5412th meeting, on 18 April 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Austria, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the representative of Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Christian Schwarz-Schilling, High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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<sup>321</sup> See S/1996/1012, annex.

<sup>322</sup> S/2006/61.

<sup>323</sup> S/2006/40.

## THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA<sup>324</sup>

### Decision

At its 5280th meeting, on 14 October 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in Somalia

“Letter dated 5 October 2005 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/625)”.

### Resolution 1630 (2005) of 14 October 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, which established an embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia (hereinafter referred to as “the arms embargo”), and resolutions 1519 (2003) of 16 December 2003, 1558 (2004) of 17 August 2004 and 1587 (2005) of 15 March 2005,

*Reaffirming also* the importance of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

*Reiterating* the urgent need for all Somali leaders to take tangible steps to begin political dialogue,

*Reaffirming its strong support* for the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia in his efforts at fostering inclusive dialogue, particularly through his road map for dialogue among the leaders of the transitional federal institutions,

*Stressing* the need for the transitional federal institutions to continue working towards establishing effective national governance in Somalia,

*Commending* the efforts of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in support of the transitional federal institutions, and welcoming the continued support of the African Union for national reconciliation in Somalia,

*Taking note* of the report of the Monitoring Group of 22 August 2005, submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 1587 (2005)<sup>325</sup> and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

*Condemning* the significant increase in the flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo and a serious threat to the Somali peace process,

*Reiterating its insistence* that all Member States, in particular those in the region, should refrain from any action in contravention of the arms embargo and should take all necessary steps to hold violators accountable,

*Reiterating and underscoring* the importance of enhancing the monitoring of the arms embargo in Somalia through persistent and vigilant investigation into the violations, bearing in

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<sup>324</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council from 1992 to 1997, 1999 to 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>325</sup> See S/2005/625.

mind that strict enforcement of the arms embargo will improve the overall security situation in Somalia,

*Determining* that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Stresses* the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992);

2. *Expresses its intention*, in the light of the report of the Monitoring Group of 22 August 2005,<sup>325</sup> to consider specific actions to improve implementation of and compliance with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992);

3. *Decides* to request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”), to re-establish within thirty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution, and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) 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;

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) 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 Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolutions 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002 and 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003,<sup>326</sup> and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group appointed pursuant to resolutions 1519 (2003),<sup>327</sup> 1558 (2004)<sup>328</sup> and 1587 (2005),<sup>325</sup>

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within ninety days of its establishment;

(i) To submit, through the Committee, for consideration by the Council, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than fifteen days prior to the termination of the mandate of the Monitoring Group;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the Monitoring Group;

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<sup>326</sup> See S/2003/223 and S/2003/1035.

<sup>327</sup> See S/2004/604.

<sup>328</sup> See S/2005/153.

5. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10 of resolution 1519 (2003);
6. *Requests* the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities, to consider and recommend to the Council ways to improve implementation of and compliance with the arms embargo, in response to continuing violations;
7. *Also requests* the Committee to consider, when appropriate, a visit to Somalia and/or the region by its Chairman and those he may designate, as approved by the Committee, to demonstrate the determination of the Council to give full effect to the arms embargo;
8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5280th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5302nd meeting, on 9 November 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Somalia

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2005/642)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>329</sup>

“The Security Council reaffirms all previous statements by its President and its resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular the statement by its President of 14 July 2005<sup>330</sup> and its resolution 1630 (2005) of 14 October 2005.

“The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 11 October 2005,<sup>331</sup> and reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia and its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

“The Council expresses its concern over recent reported military activities and hostile rhetoric, and emphasizes that any resort to military force as a means of dealing with the current differences within the transitional federal institutions is unacceptable. The Council condemns in the strongest terms the assassination attempt on 6 November 2005 against Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Gedi in Mogadishu.

“The Council expresses its concern and disappointment over the lack of progress in ameliorating the contention between the leaders of the transitional federal institutions, and over the non-functioning of the Transitional Federal Parliament, which has an essential role in promoting the peace process. The Council calls upon all Somali parties and the leaders of the transitional federal institutions to take concrete steps towards reaching a consensus agreement through inclusive dialogue without delay. The Council commends the Prime Minister’s initiative for the early convening of a full Council of Ministers in Mogadishu, to be followed by a full session of Parliament. The Council underlines the fact that the primary responsibility for progress in restoring an effective functioning government to Somalia lies with the leaders and members of the transitional federal institutions.

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<sup>329</sup> S/PRST/2005/54.

<sup>330</sup> S/PRST/2005/32.

<sup>331</sup> S/2005/642.

“The Council underlines its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia in his efforts at facilitating the peace process in Somalia, supporting ongoing Somali-owned internal initiatives. The Council calls upon all Member States to provide their full and active support in this regard.

“The Council commends the neighbouring countries, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the European Union and concerned Member States for their keen interest and persistent efforts in support of the peace process in Somalia. The Council urges them to use their influence and leverage through a common approach to ensure that the transitional federal institutions resolve their differences and build trust, through an inclusive dialogue, and to move ahead on the key issues of security and national reconciliation.

“The Council affirms its continuing support to the transitional federal institutions and reiterates the need for a national security and stabilization plan to be agreed, through which any efforts to rebuild the security sector should be directed.

“The Council condemns the increased inflow of weapons into Somalia and the continuous violations of the United Nations arms embargo. The Council further reminds all States of their obligations to comply fully with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and urges them to take all necessary steps to hold violators accountable.

“The Council expresses serious concern over the increasing incidents of piracy off the coast of Somalia. The Council condemns recent hijackings of vessels in the area, particularly of ships carrying humanitarian supplies to Somalia. The Council urges the transitional federal institutions, regional actors and relevant international organizations to work together to address this problem.

“The Council expresses its growing concern over the situation of one million Somalis in a state of humanitarian emergency or suffering from severe livelihood distress and the rising civil and food insecurity in parts of southern Somalia, where malnutrition levels have increased. The Council stresses that improving humanitarian access to all Somalis in need is an essential component of durable peace and reconciliation.

“The Council recognizes the role of civil society, in particular women’s groups, and their contribution to progress in demobilizing militias and improving the humanitarian situation in Somalia.

“The Council strongly urges the transitional federal institutions to ensure humanitarian access and provide guarantees for the safety and security of aid workers. The Council condemns in the strongest terms the killing of a United Nations national security officer in Kismayo on 3 October 2005. The Council calls for those responsible to be held accountable.

“The Council reaffirms its full support for the peace process in Somalia and the commitment of the United Nations to assist in this regard.”

On 21 November 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>332</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 November 2005 concerning your intention to continue the activities of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia for the biennium 2006–2007<sup>333</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and intention expressed in your letter.”

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<sup>332</sup> S/2005/730.

<sup>333</sup> S/2005/729.



At its 5387th meeting, on 15 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Somalia

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2006/122)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>334</sup>

“The Security Council reaffirms all previous statements by its President and its resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular the statements by its President of 14 July<sup>330</sup> and 9 November 2005.<sup>329</sup>

“The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 21 February 2006<sup>335</sup> and reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia and its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

“The Council commends the efforts of the President of the Somali Republic and the Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament towards reconciliation and dialogue, particularly the signing, with the facilitation of the Government of Yemen, of the Aden Declaration on 5 January 2006,<sup>336</sup> which culminated in the convening of the first session of the Transitional Federal Parliament inside Somalia, in Baidoa on 26 February 2006. The Council encourages all leaders and members of the transitional federal institutions to continue their efforts towards inclusive dialogue and consensus-building within the framework of the transitional federal institutions and in accordance with the Transitional Federal Charter of the Somali Republic adopted in February 2004.

“The Council welcomes and supports the convening of the first session of the Transitional Federal Parliament and looks forward to sustained sessions of the Transitional Federal Parliament as Somali leaders seek peacefully to resolve their differences. The Council calls upon the Transitional Federal Parliament to promote peace and reconciliation in its work towards implementing the Transitional Federal Charter and encourages the members of the Transitional Federal Parliament to use this opportunity to address key issues of national concern. In this regard, the Council urges the members of the transitional federal institutions to continue to organize their work in accordance with the Transitional Federal Charter, such as the formation of independent commissions and parliamentary committees, which will provide a framework for addressing the complex and divisive issues of the transitional period.

“The Council reiterates the urgent need for the rapid finalization of an agreed national security and stabilization plan, to include a comprehensive and verifiable ceasefire agreement, as well as plans for the restoration of public safety and security institutions and the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

“The Council reiterates its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and calls upon all Member States to provide their full and active support in this regard.

“The Council remains seriously concerned over the continued intermittent fighting and armed violence, kidnapping and other use of force, particularly in recent incidents in the capital Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia, which have caused loss of life among

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<sup>334</sup> S/PRST/2006/11.

<sup>335</sup> S/2006/122.

<sup>336</sup> S/2006/14, annex.

innocent civilians and have the potential to undermine the current progress achieved by the leaders of the transitional federal institutions. The Council calls upon all the parties to cease all hostilities and resolve their differences peacefully in the spirit of the Aden Declaration through the framework of the transitional federal institutions.

“The Council expresses its growing concern over the situation of 1.7 million Somalis in a state of humanitarian emergency or suffering from serious malnutrition, severe livelihood distress and the rising civil and food insecurity in parts of southern Somalia. The Council urges all Somali leaders to ensure complete and unhindered humanitarian access, as well as provide guarantees for the safety and security of the humanitarian aid workers in Somalia. The Council emphasizes the importance of the international commitment and coordinated support for improving the humanitarian situation.

“The Council commends the neighbouring countries, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the European Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and concerned Member States for their keen interest and persistent efforts in support of the peace, reconciliation and recovery process in Somalia. The Council encourages them to continue to use their influence in support of the transitional federal institutions, in particular to help them in their efforts to move ahead on the key issues of security and national reconciliation.

“The Council welcomes the African Union summit decision on Somalia of 25 January 2006, including the possible deployment of an Intergovernmental Authority on Development Peace Support Mission to Somalia, to be followed by an African Union Peace Support Mission. In the event that a national security and stabilization plan includes the need for a peace support mission, the Council reiterates that it expects the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority to work out a detailed mission plan in close coordination with and with the broad consensus of the transitional federal institutions and consistent with the national security and stabilization plan. The Council stands ready to consider an exemption to the arms embargo imposed against Somalia by Council resolution 733 (1992) on the basis of such a mission plan.

“The Council takes note of resolution A.979 (24), adopted on 23 November 2005 at the twenty-fourth session of the biennial Assembly of the International Maritime Organization, concerning the increasing incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships in waters off the coast of Somalia. The Council encourages Member States whose naval vessels and military aircraft operate in international waters and airspace adjacent to the coast of Somalia to be vigilant to any incident of piracy therein and to take appropriate action to protect merchant shipping, in particular the transportation of humanitarian aid, against any such act, in line with relevant international law. In this regard, the Council welcomes the communiqué of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, held in Jawhar, Somalia, on 29 November 2005, in which the Council of Ministers decided to coordinate its strategies and action plans to face this common challenge in close collaboration with the international community. The Security Council further urges cooperation among all States, particularly regional States, and active prosecution of piracy offences.

“The Council takes note of the annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia<sup>337</sup> and the midterm briefing of the Monitoring Group on Somalia to the Committee. The Council condemns the increased inflow of weapons into Somalia and the continuous violations of the United Nations arms embargo, and further reminds all States of their obligations to comply fully with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and urges them to take all necessary steps to hold violators accountable. Continued violations of these measures prevent the

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<sup>337</sup> S/2005/813, annex.

establishment of a stable and secure environment and undermine the efforts of those who seek to establish peace in Somalia.

“The Council reaffirms its full support to the peace process in Somalia and welcomes the commitment of the United Nations to assist in this regard. In this connection, the Council encourages the transitional federal institutions and the international partners to reinvigorate the Coordination and Monitoring Committee in the interest of a more effective international engagement in the peace, reconciliation and recovery process in Somalia.”

On 25 April 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>338</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 April 2006 concerning your intention to extend the mandate of your Special Representative for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia until 8 May 2007<sup>339</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and intention contained in your letter.”

At its 5435th meeting, on 10 May 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in Somalia

“Letter dated 4 May 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/229)”.

#### **Resolution 1676 (2006) of 10 May 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, which established an embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia (hereinafter referred to as “the arms embargo”), and resolutions 1519 (2003) of 16 December 2003, 1558 (2004) of 17 August 2004, 1587 (2005) of 15 March 2005 and 1630 (2005) of 14 October 2005,

*Reaffirming also* the importance of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

*Reiterating* the urgent need for all Somali leaders to take tangible steps to continue political dialogue,

*Reiterating its strong support* for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia,

*Stressing* the need for the transitional federal institutions to continue working towards establishing effective national governance in Somalia,

*Commending* the efforts of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in support of the transitional federal institutions, and welcoming the continued support of the African Union for national reconciliation in Somalia,

*Taking note* of the report of the Monitoring Group of 5 April 2006 submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 1630 (2005)<sup>340</sup> and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

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<sup>338</sup> S/2006/262.

<sup>339</sup> S/2006/261.

<sup>340</sup> See S/2006/229.

*Condemning* the significant increase in the flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo and a serious threat to the Somali peace process,

*Concerned* about the increasing incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships in waters off the coast of Somalia, and their impact on security in Somalia,

*Reiterating its insistence* that all Member States, in particular those in the region, should refrain from any action in contravention of the arms embargo and should take all necessary steps to hold violators accountable,

*Reiterating and underscoring* the importance of enhancing the monitoring of the arms embargo in Somalia through persistent and vigilant investigation into the violations, bearing in mind that strict enforcement of the arms embargo will improve the overall security situation in Somalia,

*Determining* that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Stresses* the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992);

2. *Expresses its intention*, in the light of the report of the Monitoring Group of 5 April 2006,<sup>340</sup> to consider specific actions to improve implementation of and compliance with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”), to re-establish within thirty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution, and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) 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;

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) 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 Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolutions 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002 and 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003,<sup>326</sup> and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group appointed pursuant to resolutions 1519 (2003),<sup>327</sup> 1558 (2004),<sup>328</sup> 1587 (2005)<sup>325</sup> and 1630 (2005);<sup>340</sup>

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within ninety days of its establishment;

(i) To submit, through the Committee, for consideration by the Council, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than fifteen days prior to the termination of the mandate of the Monitoring Group;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the Monitoring Group;

5. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10 of resolution 1519 (2003);

6. *Requests* the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities, to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Monitoring Group of 5 April 2006 and recommend to the Council ways to improve implementation of and compliance with the arms embargo, in response to continuing violations;

7. *Also requests* the Committee to consider, when appropriate, a visit to Somalia and/or the region by its Chairman and those he may designate, as approved by the Committee, to demonstrate the determination of the Council to give full effect to the arms embargo;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5435th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 5486th meeting, on 13 July 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>341</sup>

"The Security Council reaffirms all previous statements by its President and its resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular the statement by its President of 15 March 2006.<sup>334</sup>

"The Council reiterates its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia and its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council reiterates its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Mr. François Fall. The Council encourages Mr. Fall and other United Nations agencies and offices to actively engage in the region to promote peace and stability. It calls upon all Member States to provide him their full support in this regard.

"The Council supports the Transitional Federal Government and Transitional Federal Parliament as the internationally recognized authorities to restore peace, stability and governance to Somalia. It notes the importance for stability in Somalia of broad-based and representative institutions and of an inclusive political process, as envisaged in the Transitional Federal Charter.

"The Council welcomes the agreement reached in Khartoum on 22 June 2006 between the Transitional Federal Government and the Islamic Courts, transmitted to the President of the Council on 29 June 2006.<sup>342</sup> The Council commends the League of Arab States for facilitating the talks. The Council condemns the recent fighting in Mogadishu and requests all parties to adhere to the ceasefire agreed to on 22 June 2006. In this regard, the

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<sup>341</sup> S/PRST/2006/31.

<sup>342</sup> See S/2006/442, annex.

Council emphasizes the importance of dialogue between the transitional federal institutions and the Islamic Courts.

“The Council therefore urges all parties involved in this dialogue to engage constructively at the next round of talks, scheduled for 15 July 2006, when it looks forward to further progress in pursuit of a lasting political process.

“The Council requests all parties inside and outside of Somalia to refrain from action that could provoke or perpetuate violence and violations of human rights, endanger the ceasefire and political process, or further damage the humanitarian situation.

“The Council expresses its grave concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia, and demands that all Somali leaders ensure complete and unhindered humanitarian access, as well as providing guarantees for the safety and security of the humanitarian aid workers in Somalia.

“The Council commends the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development for their continuing efforts to promote peace and stability in Somalia and the region. The Council notes their meetings held on 19 June and 28 and 29 June 2006, and welcomes the role of the fact-finding mission of the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the League of Arab States and the European Union to Somalia from 5 to 7 July 2006 in promoting peace, stability and a political process.

“The Council welcomes the meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held in Banjul on 5 July 2006, and notes the request made at that meeting for the Council to consider an exemption to the arms embargo imposed on Somalia by its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, to pave the way for the possible deployment of a peace support mission and to help to facilitate the re-establishment of the national security forces of Somalia.

“The Council states its willingness, if it judges that a peace support mission would contribute to peace and stability in Somalia, to consider the above request for a peace support mission, on the basis of a detailed mission plan from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development or the African Union.

“The Council welcomes the fact that the Transitional Federal Government and the Transitional Federal Parliament were able to agree on 14 June 2006 to adopt the National Security and Stabilization Plan for Somalia. The Council believes that the adoption of a security plan is an important step towards providing a framework for effective security sector reform in Somalia, in order to help to deliver peace for all Somalis.

“The Council expresses its readiness to consider a limited modification of the arms embargo to enable the transitional federal institutions, on the basis of a sustainable peace process, to develop Somalia’s security sector and national institutions capable of responding to security issues.

“The Council emphasizes, however, the continued contribution made to Somalia’s peace and security by the arms embargo, and calls upon all to comply with it. The Council reiterates its intention to consider urgently how to strengthen the effectiveness of the arms embargo.

“The Council welcomes the outcome of the first meeting of the International Contact Group on Somalia.”

**COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND  
REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN MAINTAINING  
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY**

**Decisions**

At its 5282nd meeting, on 17 October 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

“Letter dated 10 October 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2005/638)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Omotayo R. Olaniyan, Acting Executive Secretary and representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr. Hamidon Ali, Chairman of the New York Committee of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Mr. Valery Kryuchenko, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Mr. Terry Davis, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr. Yahya A. Mahmassani, representative of the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, Mr. Martin Erdmann, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Albert Ramdin, Assistant Secretary General of the Organization of American States, and Mr. Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

**Resolution 1631 (2005)  
of 17 October 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* its previous relevant resolutions and the statements by its President,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>343</sup>

*Recalling* its invitation of 28 January 1993 to regional organizations to improve coordination with the United Nations,<sup>344</sup> the Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994,<sup>345</sup> the meeting of the Security Council on the theme “The Security Council and regional organizations: facing the new challenges to international peace and security”, held on 11 April 2003 under the presidency of Mexico,<sup>346</sup> and its debate on the theme “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in stabilization processes”, held on 20 July 2004 under the presidency of Romania,<sup>347</sup>

*Welcoming* the conclusions of the Chairman of the sixth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional and other intergovernmental organizations, held in New York on 25 and 26 July 2005,<sup>348</sup>

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<sup>343</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

<sup>344</sup> See S/25184.

<sup>345</sup> General Assembly resolution 49/57, annex.

<sup>346</sup> See S/PV.4739.

<sup>347</sup> See S/PV.5007 and S/PV.5007 (Resumption 1).

<sup>348</sup> S/2005/567, annex I.

*Reiterating* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Emphasizing* that the growing contribution made by regional organizations in cooperation with the United Nations can usefully complement the work of the Organization in maintaining international peace and security, and stressing in this regard that such contribution must be made in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter,

*Recognizing* the necessity to support capacity-building and cooperation at the regional and subregional levels in maintaining international peace and security, and noting in particular the importance of strengthening the capacity of African regional and subregional organizations,

*Acknowledging* the resolve of Heads of State and Government at the 2005 World Summit to expand, as appropriate, the involvement of regional organizations in the work of the Security Council, and to ensure that regional organizations that have a capacity for the prevention of armed conflict or peacekeeping consider the option of placing such capacity in the framework of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System,

*Welcoming* the decision in the 2005 World Summit Outcome to establish a Peacebuilding Commission, and looking forward to it as an important opportunity for cooperation and close contact with regional and subregional organizations in post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery,

1. *Expresses its determination* to take appropriate steps for the further development of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and invites regional and subregional organizations that have a capacity for conflict prevention or peacekeeping to place such capacity in the framework of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System;

2. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to contribute to strengthening the capacity of regional and subregional organizations, in particular of African regional and subregional organizations, in conflict prevention and crisis management, and in post-conflict stabilization, including through the provision of human, technical and financial assistance, and welcomes in this regard the establishment by the European Union of the African Peace Facility;

3. *Stresses* the importance for the United Nations of developing the ability of regional and subregional organizations to deploy peacekeeping forces rapidly in support of United Nations peacekeeping operations or other operations mandated by the Security Council, and welcomes relevant initiatives taken in this regard;

4. *Stresses also* the potential role of regional and subregional organizations in addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and the need to take into account in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, where appropriate, the regional instruments enabling States to identify and trace illegal small arms and light weapons;

5. *Reiterates* the need to encourage regional cooperation, including through the involvement of regional and subregional organizations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, and to include, where appropriate, specific provisions with this aim in future mandates of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations authorized by the Council;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by its subsidiary bodies with responsibilities in counter-terrorism to foster cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, notes with appreciation the efforts made by an increasing number of regional and subregional organizations in the fight against terrorism, and urges all relevant regional and subregional organizations to enhance the effectiveness of their counter-terrorism efforts within their respective mandates, including with a view to developing their capacity to help Member States in their efforts to tackle the threats to international peace and security posed by acts of terrorism;

7. *Expresses its intention* to hold regular meetings, as appropriate, with heads of regional and subregional organizations in order to strengthen the interaction and cooperation with these organizations in maintaining international peace and security, ensuring, if possible, that such



meetings coincide with the annual high-level meetings held by the United Nations with regional and other intergovernmental organizations for better efficiency of participation and substantive complementarity of agendas;

8. *Recommends* better communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations through, notably, liaison officers and the holding of consultations at all appropriate levels;

9. *Reiterates* the obligation for regional organizations, under Article 54 of the Charter, to keep the Council fully informed of their activities for the maintenance of international peace and security;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council on the opportunities and challenges facing the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and encourages the Secretary-General to explore with regional organizations the possibility of agreements establishing a framework for regional organizations' cooperation with and contributions to United Nations-led peacekeeping operations, taking into due consideration the cooperation guidelines already identified between the United Nations and certain regional organizations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his regular reporting to the Council on peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations under its mandate, assessments of progress on the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5282nd meeting.*

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## THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI<sup>349</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5284th meeting, on 18 October 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the Interim Prime Minister of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At its 5285th meeting, on 18 October 2005, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The question concerning Haiti

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2005/631)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>350</sup>

"The Security Council expresses its full support for the work of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Mr. Juan Gabriel Valdés.

"The Council stresses the primary importance of ensuring that Haiti benefits from transparent, inclusive, free and fair elections, in accordance with international democratic

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<sup>349</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council from 1993 to 2000, in 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>350</sup> S/PRST/2005/50.

standards and open to all political candidates that have renounced violence, thereby enabling legitimate leadership at the national and local levels. The Council conveys its concern regarding the risk of delays in the electoral process, and underlines international expectations that the first round of national elections should take place in 2005, and all efforts should be undertaken so that the democratically elected authorities take office on 7 February 2006 in accordance with the Haitian Constitution. The Council notes with appreciation that, so far, more than 3 million people have been registered. The Council praises the Organization of American States and other relevant international stakeholders for their contribution to that process. The Council welcomes the representation of a broad range of Haitian political opinion in the electoral process and underlines the importance of a collaborative approach by political leaders. National reconciliation and political dialogue should continue to be promoted as a means to ensure long-term stability and good governance.

“The Council notes with concern that important challenges to the preparations for the elections remain yet to be overcome. While welcoming the recent steps taken by the Transitional Government and the Provisional Electoral Council, the Security Council urges them to perform the ten urgent tasks required to ensure that elections will take place this year, which were endorsed by the Transitional Government on 17 September 2005 and reiterated by the Core Group on Haiti on 18 October 2005. The Council calls for effective and prompt decision-making in key areas by the relevant Haitian authorities, and urges the Haitian authorities to make full use of the advice and assistance of the Mission in the organization of elections. The Council calls upon them to work with the Mission to develop a phased electoral plan as a matter of priority, with a view to finalizing a feasible electoral calendar. The Council also urges the Haitian authorities to publish swiftly the final list of candidates for the elections, and to agree in consultation with the Mission upon a list of voting centres that ensures voter access and takes into account budgetary, security and logistical implications.

“The Council strongly supports the Mission’s endeavours to ensure a secure and stable environment in Haiti, which is crucial for the country’s progress, and to enable the electoral process to take place. The Council recognizes the contribution of the Mission to the restoration and maintenance of the rule of law in the country, and underlines the need for strong and coordinated assistance to enable the reform and restructuring of Haiti’s rule-of-law institutions. To this end, the Council urges the Transitional Government, working with the Mission, to put into effect the initiatives called for in resolution 1608 (2005) concerning the Haitian National Police reform and restructuring plan as well as the reform of the judicial system, in order to end impunity and ensure due process. The Council welcomes the improvements in the security situation, due to the resolve of the Mission to act in support of the Transitional Government. The Council expresses concern regarding reports of involvement of some officers of the Haitian National Police in serious crimes and human rights violations and stresses the need to investigate fully any allegations of serious crimes and human rights violations. The Council welcomes the deployment of the additional military and police personnel of the Mission, in accordance with resolution 1608 (2005), and expresses its gratitude to troop- and police-contributing countries.

“The Council reiterates the need for the Transitional Government and the Mission to begin immediately effective implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. The Council stresses the need to implement high-visibility, quick-impact projects that create jobs. The Council also recognizes the need to maintain stability in the period immediately following the elections, including through a continued international presence, and to ensure that key Haitian institutions can function adequately, especially those institutions addressing the rule of law and development. The Council recognizes the importance of the upcoming donor conference to be held in Brussels on 20 and 21 October 2005, and calls upon donors to continue to disburse the pledged funds. The Council recognizes further that this conference constitutes an important opportunity to further elaborate on short-, medium- and long-term strategies, within a unified framework, to ensure

coordination and continuity in a coherent and well prioritized response to Haitian problems. Haiti is at a critical juncture. While ultimately the responsibility for Haiti's future lies with its Government and people, the international community must continue to provide support."

At its 5343rd meeting, on 6 January 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>351</sup>

"The Security Council reiterates its full support for the work of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Mr. Juan Gabriel Valdés.

"The Council reiterates that the future holding of elections is a fundamental step towards the restoration of democracy and stability in Haiti. The Council takes note with concern of the new postponement of the elections in Haiti and, in this regard, trusts that the delay in the electoral calendar will enable the resolution of logistical and technical problems in order to ensure transparent, inclusive, free and fair elections.

"The Council urges the Transitional Government of Haiti and the Provisional Electoral Council to expeditiously announce new and definitive dates for the elections, the first round to be held within weeks, but no later than 7 February 2006, and to ensure that the elections take place in accordance with international democratic standards and under conditions conducive to the widest possible participation. The Security Council calls upon all relevant international stakeholders to continue to collaborate closely with the Transitional Government and other national authorities in this endeavour. The revised electoral calendar and corresponding budget should be realistic and comprehensive, and should encompass national, municipal and local elections.

"The Council reaffirms that security remains an essential element for the holding of free and equitable elections. The Council expresses its concern over the deterioration of security conditions in Port-au-Prince and urges the Haitian National Police and the Mission to continue their efforts to further intensify their cooperation to improve the security situation in order to restore and maintain the rule of law. In this regard, the Council pays tribute to those Mission peacekeepers that have been killed or injured in the line of duty.

"The Council is of the view that, after the elections, a period of fundamental importance for long-term stability will follow. National reconciliation and political dialogue should continue to be promoted as a means to ensure long-term stability and good governance.

"The Council reaffirms that open and credible elections, based on ownership by the Haitian people, are paramount to the consolidation of democratic institutions and procedures, but it recognizes at the same time that they do not constitute the sole means to address the longer-term problems that Haiti faces in the security sector and in the restoration of the rule of law, both of which are critical to stability and sustainable development. The Council welcomes, accordingly, the decision taken by the donor community to extend the Interim Cooperation Framework until December 2007 in order to assist the new elected Government to continue reconstruction efforts. The Council reaffirms that short-, medium- and long-term strategies, within a unified framework, are needed to ensure coordination and continuity in the international assistance to Haiti."

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<sup>351</sup> S/PRST/2006/1.

On 20 January 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>352</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 18 January 2006 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant General José Elito Carvalho de Siqueira, of Brazil, as Force Commander of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti<sup>353</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5368th meeting, on 9 February 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The question concerning Haiti

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2006/60)”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>354</sup>

“The Security Council commends the Haitian people on the holding of the first round of national elections on 7 February 2006 with high voter turnout, and congratulates them on taking this fundamental step towards the restoration of democracy and stability in their country. The Council calls upon all parties to respect the outcome of the elections, remain engaged in the political process and renounce all forms of violence. The Council wishes to thank the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the Organization of American States and others in the international community for providing crucial assistance to the Transitional Government and the Provisional Electoral Council during this period.

“The Security Council underlines the fact that the electoral process should lead to the inauguration of a representative government. The Council reiterates the importance of national, municipal and local elections as pillars of democratic governance in Haiti. The Council emphasizes that, once the new government takes office, Haitians should continue to promote national reconciliation and political dialogue in order to strengthen their democracy and to ensure social, economic and political stability.

“The Security Council, while recognizing the importance of the elections for democratic institutions and procedures, stresses that they do not constitute the sole means to address Haiti’s longer-term problems and that significant challenges remain, in particular, in the fields of rule of law, security and development. Tackling these challenges will require a long-term engagement of the international community.”

At its 5372nd meeting, on 14 February 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The question concerning Haiti

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2006/60)”.

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<sup>352</sup> S/2006/33.

<sup>353</sup> S/2006/32.

<sup>354</sup> S/PRST/2006/7.

**Resolution 1658 (2006)  
of 14 February 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular resolutions 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, 1576 (2004) of 29 November 2004 and 1608 (2005) of 22 June 2005, as well as the relevant statements by its President,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti,

*Congratulating* the Haitian people on the successful holding of the first round of Haiti's elections on 7 February 2006, and commending the Haitian authorities, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the Organization of American States and relevant international stakeholders for their efforts in this regard,

*Welcoming* the progress achieved thus far in Haiti's political process, and urging all Haitians to continue to participate in it, and to accept peacefully its outcome,

*Reaffirming* the important role that the Mission, with the support of the international community, including regional and subregional organizations, has in supporting Haiti's national elections, as well as municipal and local elections scheduled to take place on 30 April 2006,

*Looking forward* to the early inauguration of the elected President, and emphasizing that, after that event, national reconciliation, inclusiveness and political dialogue will continue to be of fundamental importance for the long-term political, social and economic stability of Haiti,

*Recognizing* that the installation of the new Government will represent a major event that will mark a new chapter in the efforts of the international community in Haiti,

*Emphasizing* that security, the rule of law, political reconciliation and economic and social development remain key to the stability of Haiti,

*Underscoring* that security remains an essential element for the completion of the electoral process, and calling upon Haitians to renounce all forms of violence,

*Expressing its full support* for the efforts of the Mission to continue to assist the Haitian authorities to ensure a secure and stable environment after the elections,

*Stressing* that the consolidation of Haitian democratic institutions will be crucial for achieving stability and development, and that the Mission and the international community should continue to assist in building the capacity of national and local authorities and institutions,

*Recognizing* that the rule of law and respect for human rights are vital components of democratic societies, reaffirming the mandate of the Mission in this respect, and calling upon the Haitian authorities to undertake a comprehensive reform in all areas of the rule of law and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Calling upon* the Mission and the Haitian National Police to enhance coordination and to cooperate with other international stakeholders to effect the reform of the Haitian National Police and to finalize the overall reform plan requested in its resolution 1608 (2005) as soon as possible,

*Encouraging* the Mission to further explore possibilities for greater support to reform, modernize and strengthen the judiciary and correctional systems, including through the provision of targeted technical assistance to rule-of-law institutions,

*Stressing* the importance of rapid progress on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration,

*Welcoming* the extension of the Interim Cooperation Framework until December 2007, urging the Haitian authorities to continue to make progress in its implementation in close cooperation with all relevant international stakeholders, and reiterating the commitment of the

international community to provide long-term support for the Haitian people, including to achieve and sustain stability and combat poverty,

*Recognizing* the progress achieved thus far in the disbursement of pledged assistance, and encouraging the international financial institutions and donors to continue to disburse promptly the funds pledged,

*Noting* that the Haitian people must take responsibility for achieving stability, social and economic development and law and order,

*Recalling* paragraph 3 of its resolution 1608 (2005),

*Determining* that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as described in section I of paragraph 7 of resolution 1542 (2004),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, as contained in resolutions 1542 (2004) and 1608 (2005), until 15 August 2006, with the intention to renew for further periods;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 2 February 2006,<sup>355</sup> and supports the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, as soon as possible after the conclusion of Haiti's electoral process and drawing, as appropriate, on consultations with the elected Government of Haiti, on whether to restructure the mandate of the Mission after the new Government takes office, including recommendations on ways in which the Mission can support reform and strengthening of key institutions;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5372nd meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5377th meeting, on 22 February 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the Interim Prime Minister of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Juan Gabriel Valdés, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

At its 5397th meeting, on 27 March 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Austria, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Public Service of the Bahamas, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, the representative of Canada, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, the representative of Cuba, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, the representative of El Salvador, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala and Guyana and the representatives of Haiti, Mexico, South Africa, Spain and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question concerning Haiti".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. René García Préval, President-elect of the Republic of Haiti, Mr. Juan Gabriel Valdés,

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<sup>355</sup> S/2006/60.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, Mr. Ali Hachani, President of the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Albert Ramdin, Deputy Secretary General of the Organization of American States, and Ms. Rebeca Grynspan, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Development Programme.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>356</sup>

“The Security Council commends the Haitian people on the successful completion of the first round of their electoral process, congratulates Mr. René Garcia Préval on his election as President, and looks forward to working with the new Government to help to build a better future for Haiti. This process will give Haiti a unique opportunity to break with the violence and political instability of the past. The Council expresses its full support for the work of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Mr. Juan Gabriel Valdés.

“The Council welcomes the announcement by the Haitian authorities that the second round of parliamentary elections will be held on 21 April 2006, which will allow the prompt inauguration of the President-elect. The Council emphasizes that timely municipal and local elections are also fundamentally important to complete Haiti’s electoral process and to strengthen its democratic institutions. The Council urges the Transitional Government of Haiti and the Provisional Electoral Council, with the support of the international community, to continue to ensure that the electoral process is conducted in a transparent and credible manner. The Security Council reiterates its call upon all parties to respect the outcome of the elections, remain engaged in the political process, and promote national reconciliation and inclusiveness in order to reach consensus on the basic policies that Haiti should pursue to bolster its democratic transition.

“The Council stresses the need to ensure a secure and stable environment in Haiti and expresses its support for the continued efforts of the Mission to assist the Haitian authorities in that respect. The Council, in that regard, encourages all troop- and police-contributing countries to remain engaged in the Mission. The Council reaffirms that the establishment of the rule of law, including the protection of human rights, institutional capacity-building and rapid progress on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration will be crucial to Haiti’s future over the next few years. To this end, the sustained political will and the common strategic vision of the Haitian authorities and the international community are essential. In this context, the Council underlines the urgent need to proceed with a thorough and comprehensive reform of the Haitian National Police in line with its resolution 1608 (2005) as well as concurrent justice reform.

“The Council is aware that sustainable development in Haiti remains essential to the stability of the country. In that regard, the Council reiterates the need for the quick implementation of highly visible and labour-intensive projects that help to create jobs and deliver basic social services. Recognizing progress already made in donor efforts, the Council calls upon donors and relevant stakeholders to work with the new Government through the Interim Cooperation Framework to reassess assistance priorities in a targeted way and to work in close coordination, as appropriate, with the Mission. The Council reiterates its willingness to cooperate with the newly elected authorities in order to address the long-term challenges facing Haiti.”

At its 5438th meeting, on 15 May 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The question concerning Haiti”.

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<sup>356</sup> S/PRST/2006/13.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>357</sup>

“The Security Council congratulates Mr. René García Préval on his inauguration as President of the Republic of Haiti. The Council also congratulates all newly elected parliamentarians and calls upon them to recognize the importance of the mandate given to them by the Haitian people to work constructively to build a better future for their country. To this end, the Council urges the executive and legislative powers to establish a fruitful and collaborative relationship. The Council stresses that the timely holding of municipal, local and remaining parliamentary elections is fundamental to democratic governance.

“The Council underlines the fact that many challenges remain to be tackled, including the need to ensure a secure and stable environment in Haiti, strengthen its democratic institutions, foster national reconciliation, inclusiveness and political dialogue, promote and protect human rights and the rule of law, and build governmental capacity, and welcomes the commitment of Mr. Préval in this regard. The Council also emphasizes the need to reform and strengthen Haiti’s police, judiciary and correctional systems, and, in this regard, looks forward to the results of the discussions between the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the new authorities on how to address these and other security-related issues. Recognizing that development remains essential to Haiti’s stability, the Council calls upon donors and relevant stakeholders to continue to assess and coordinate assistance priorities, in close cooperation with the new Government, taking into account existing mechanisms such as the Interim Cooperation Framework. The Council reiterates the need for the quick implementation of highly visible and labour-intensive projects that help to create jobs and deliver basic social services. In this regard, the Council looks forward to the upcoming meeting to be held in Brasilia on 23 May 2006.

“The Council welcomes the intention of the Caribbean Community to reintegrate Haiti fully into the activities of the Community. The Council also expresses its appreciation for the contribution of the Organization of American States to the electoral process. In this regard, the Council supports the commitment of the new Haitian authorities to enhance cooperation with regional partners in order to address issues related to regional stability.

“The Council expresses its full support for the continued efforts by the Mission and the international community to assist Haiti in its ongoing transition, and requests that the Mission work closely with the new authorities in the implementation of its mandate. The Council looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General requested in resolution 1658 (2006) on whether to restructure the mandate of the Mission and reiterates its willingness to cooperate with the newly elected authorities to address the long-term challenges facing Haiti. The Council would like also to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for his tireless efforts and dedication to the success of the United Nations presence in Haiti.”

On 18 May 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>358</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 May 2006 concerning your proposal to appoint Mr. Edmond Mulet, of Guatemala, as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti<sup>359</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken due note of the proposal.”

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<sup>357</sup> S/PRST/2006/22.

<sup>358</sup> S/2006/304.

<sup>359</sup> S/2006/303.



On 28 July 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>360</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 July 2006 concerning your intention to add Bolivia to the list of countries that have agreed to provide military personnel to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti<sup>361</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that they have taken note of it.”

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## BRIEFINGS BY CHAIRMEN OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL<sup>362</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5293rd meeting, on 26 October 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Fiji, India, Israel, Liechtenstein, Pakistan, Samoa, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)<sup>363</sup> to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

“Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

“Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

“Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. César Mayoral, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, and Mr. Mihnea I. Motoc, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

At its 5332nd meeting, on 19 December 2005, the Council considered the item entitled “Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Abdallah Baali, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, Mr. Simon Bodéhoussè Idohou, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, Mr. Ronaldo Sardenberg, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone, Mr. Lauro L. Baja, Jr., Chairman of the Security Council Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004) and Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992)

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<sup>360</sup> S/2006/587.

<sup>361</sup> S/2006/586.

<sup>362</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2003, 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>363</sup> Costa Rica submitted a request to be invited to participate, which it subsequently withdrew.

concerning Somalia, and Mr. Mihnea I. Motoc, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) and Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

At its 5375th meeting, on 21 February 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Indonesia, Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, Mr. César Mayoral, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, and Mr. Peter Burian, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

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## **WOMEN AND PEACE AND SECURITY<sup>364</sup>**

### **Decisions**

At its 5294th meeting, on 27 October 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia and Israel, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy and the representatives of Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Norway, Peru, Samoa, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Sweden to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Women and peace and security

“Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2005/636)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Ms. Rachel Mayanja, Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Ms. Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, Ms. Sweeta Noori, Country Director for Afghanistan of Women for Women International, Ms. Hélène Dandi, Regional Adviser for West Africa of the Network of African Women for Peace, Ms. Elsie-Bernadette Onubogu, Gender Adviser of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and Mr. Anders B. Johnsson, Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>365</sup>

“The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000) and recalls the statements by its President of 31 October 2001,<sup>366</sup> 31 October 2002<sup>367</sup> and 28 October 2004,<sup>368</sup> as reiterating that commitment.

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<sup>364</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 2000.

<sup>365</sup> S/PRST/2005/52.

<sup>366</sup> S/PRST/2001/31.

<sup>367</sup> S/PRST/2002/32.

<sup>368</sup> S/PRST/2004/40.

“The Council recalls the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>369</sup> the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,<sup>370</sup> the outcomes of the Conference and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled ‘Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century’,<sup>371</sup> and the declaration of the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-ninth session on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women.<sup>372</sup>

“While welcoming the progress achieved so far, the Council stresses the importance and urgency of accelerating the full and effective implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

“The Council reaffirms the importance of full and equal participation of women in peace processes at all levels and urges Member States, regional and subregional organizations and the United Nations system to enhance the role of women in decision-making with regard to all peace processes and post-conflict reconstruction and rebuilding of societies.

“The Council welcomes the various initiatives and actions undertaken by Member States, the United Nations entities, civil society organizations and other relevant actors, focused on supporting and increasing the representation of women in peace negotiations and mainstreaming gender perspectives into peace agreements.

“The Council recognizes and welcomes the roles of, and contributions made by, women as mediators, educators, peacemakers, peacebuilders and advocates for peace, as well as their active contribution to reconciliation efforts and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.

“The Council recognizes the constant underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes and is deeply concerned about persistent obstacles and challenges resulting from situations such as violence against women, shattered economies and social structures, lack of rule of law, poverty, limited access to education and resources, various forms of discrimination and stereotypes. The Council believes that more must be done in order to achieve the greater participation and effective contribution of women at the negotiating table and in developing and implementing post-conflict strategies and programmes.

“The Council encourages Member States and the Secretary-General to maintain regular contacts with local women’s organizations and networks, to utilize their knowledge, expertise and resources and to ensure their involvement in reconstruction processes, particularly at the decision-making level.

“The Council also encourages Member States, donors and civil society to provide financial, political and technical support, as well as adequate training for women’s peacebuilding initiatives and networks.

“The Council welcomes the system-wide action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) across the United Nations system, contained in the report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security,<sup>373</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to update, monitor and review its implementation and integration on an annual basis, and report to the Council, starting in October 2006. In this context, the Council urges the Secretary-General to proceed with the appointment of a gender adviser within the

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<sup>369</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

<sup>370</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

<sup>371</sup> General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

<sup>372</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/232.

<sup>373</sup> S/2005/636.

Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and to continue to identify women candidates for senior-level positions within the United Nations system, including as special representatives. In this regard, the Council invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with candidates, as appropriate.

“The Council reiterates its call to Member States to continue to implement resolution 1325 (2000), including through the development of national action plans or other national-level strategies.

“The Council welcomes the decision taken in the 2005 World Summit Outcome to establish the Peacebuilding Commission and looks forward to its contribution to the full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), inviting the Commission to pay particular attention to the knowledge and understanding that women can bring, through their participation and empowerment, to peacebuilding processes.

“The Council requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all peace accords concluded with United Nations assistance address the specific effects of armed conflict on women and girls, as well as their specific needs and priorities in the post-conflict context. Within this framework, the Council underlines the importance of a broad and inclusive political consultation with various components of civil society, in particular women’s organizations and groups.

“The Council reaffirms its commitment to integrate gender perspectives into the terms of reference of Council visits and missions and to include gender specialists in its teams wherever possible.

“The Council condemns sexual and other forms of violence against women, including trafficking in persons, calls upon all parties to armed conflict to ensure full and effective protection of women and emphasizes the necessity to end impunity of those responsible for gender-based violence.

“The Council reiterates its condemnation, in the strongest terms, of all acts of sexual misconduct by all categories of personnel in United Nations peacekeeping missions. The Council welcomes the comprehensive report on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping personnel.<sup>374</sup> The Council also welcomes the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on its 2005 resumed session<sup>375</sup> and, taking into account General Assembly resolution 59/300, urges the Secretary-General and troop-contributing countries to ensure that the recommendations of the Special Committee which fall within their respective responsibilities are implemented without delay. In this connection, the Council expresses its support to the efforts of the United Nations to fully implement codes of conduct and disciplinary procedures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and enhance monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, and notes the strategies and actions included in the system-wide action plan to fully implement those codes of conduct and disciplinary procedures. The Council urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of misconduct involving their personnel.”

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<sup>374</sup> See A/59/710.

<sup>375</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1)*, part two.

## SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION<sup>376</sup>

### Decisions

In a letter dated 27 October 2005, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to Central Africa from 4 to 10 November 2005.<sup>377</sup>

In a letter dated 2 November 2005, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had authorized Mr. Kenzo Oshima, of Japan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, to visit the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea from 6 to 9 November 2005.<sup>378</sup>

At its 5305th meeting, on 15 November 2005, the Council considered the item entitled:

“Security Council mission

“Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to Central Africa”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jean-Marc de La Sablière, head of the Security Council mission to Central Africa and Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations.

At its 5315th meeting, on 6 December 2005, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Security Council mission

“Report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa, 4 to 11 November 2005 (S/2005/716)”.

In a letter dated 26 May 2006, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to the Sudan and Chad from 4 to 10 June 2006.<sup>379</sup>

In a letter dated 30 May 2006, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 10 to 12 June 2006.<sup>380</sup>

At its 5462nd meeting, on 15 June 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“Security Council mission

“Briefing by the Security Council mission to the Sudan, Chad and the African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa”.

At its 5466th meeting, on 16 June 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“Security Council mission

“Briefing by the head of the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

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<sup>376</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2003, 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>377</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2005/682, has been reproduced on page 84 of the present volume.

<sup>378</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2005/694, has been reproduced on page 159 of the present volume.

<sup>379</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2006/341, has been reproduced on page 16 of the present volume.

<sup>380</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2006/344, has been reproduced on page 100 of the present volume.

At its 5478th meeting, on 29 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Chad, Egypt, Norway and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Security Council mission

“Report of the Security Council mission to the Sudan and Chad (S/2006/433)”.

At its 5482nd meeting, on 6 July 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Belgium, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Finland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Security Council mission

“Report of the Security Council mission on the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2006/434)”.

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## THE SITUATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION<sup>381</sup>

### Decisions

In a letter dated 27 October 2005, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to Central Africa from 4 to 10 November 2005.<sup>382</sup>

On 15 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>383</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 November 2005 concerning the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and your intention to extend until 31 December 2006 the mandate of your Special Representative for the region, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, which will expire on 31 December 2005,<sup>384</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. The members of the Council request further information and clarification in writing on the proposed extension of the mandate, detailing the activities expected to be performed by the Special Representative and his office in 2006 to support the process of the International Conference, based on an assessment of his role and performance over the past eight years.”

On 30 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>385</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 December 2005 concerning your intention to extend the mandate of your Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region until 31 March 2006<sup>386</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and intention expressed in your letter.”

At its 5359th meeting, on 27 January 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Algeria, the Deputy Minister for External Relations of Angola, the representatives of Australia

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<sup>381</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1996 and 1998 to 2004.

<sup>382</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2005/682, has been reproduced on page 84 of the present volume.

<sup>383</sup> S/2005/794.

<sup>384</sup> S/2005/793.

<sup>385</sup> S/2005/850.

<sup>386</sup> S/2005/849.

and Austria, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Botswana, the representative of Brazil, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi, the representatives of Cameroon, Canada and the Central African Republic, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the representatives of Egypt and Guatemala, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kenya and Namibia, the representatives of the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, the representative of Tunisia and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Great Lakes region

“Peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region

“Letter dated 18 January 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2006/27)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Mr. Said Djinnit, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, and Mr. Louis Michel, Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid of the European Commission.

**Resolution 1653 (2006)  
of 27 January 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions and the statements by its President on the Great Lakes region of Africa and concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Burundi, in particular resolutions 1649 (2005) and 1650 (2005) of 21 December 2005,

*Recalling also* its resolution 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the Security Council and the role of civil society in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, particularly in Africa,

*Recalling further* its resolution 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations and General Assembly resolution 59/213 of 20 December 2004 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

*Reaffirming its respect* for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of all States in the region, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

*Reiterating its condemnation* of the genocide in Rwanda of 1994 and the armed conflicts which have plagued the Great Lakes region in the past decade, and expressing its profound concern at the violations of human rights and international humanitarian law resulting in wide-scale loss of life, human suffering and destruction of property,

*Aware* that the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in those resources and the proliferation of and trafficking in arms is one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, and especially in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Expressing its deep concern* at the devastating impact of conflict and insecurity on the humanitarian situation throughout the Great Lakes region and their implications for regional peace and security, especially where arms and armed groups move across borders, such as the long-running and brutal insurgency by the Lord's Resistance Army in northern Uganda, which has caused the death, abduction and displacement of thousands of innocent civilians in Uganda, the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Welcoming* the efforts undertaken by the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission comprising Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda as a significant contribution to heightened dialogue between the countries of the Great Lakes region,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions that reaffirmed the importance of holding an international conference on peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes region, and recognizing the continued ownership of the process by the countries of the region with the facilitation of the United Nations, the African Union, the Group of Friends of the Great lakes Region and all others concerned,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the holding of the first International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region, in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 19 and 20 November 2004,

*Recognizing* the “Good-Neighbourly Declaration” adopted on 25 September 2003 by the representatives of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda<sup>387</sup> and the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region adopted on 20 November 2004 by the first summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region,

*Recognizing also* the significant achievements and progress in the peace processes in the Great Lakes region, the recent installation of a democratically elected Government in Burundi and progress in the transition to democratic institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

*Expressing its gratitude* to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to the United Nations Operation in Burundi for their significant contribution to peace in the region,

*Paying tribute* to the donor community for the assistance it is providing to the countries in the region, and encouraging it to maintain that assistance,

*Welcoming* General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome and, in particular, the commitment to address the special needs of Africa,

1. *Commends* the positive role played by the Secretary-General, the African Union, the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region and other stakeholders in organizing and participating in the first summit of the International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region;

2. *Urges* the countries of the Great Lakes region to continue their collective efforts to develop a subregional approach for promoting good relations, peaceful coexistence and peaceful resolution of disputes as envisaged in the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region, and encourages them, in partnership with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and other stakeholders, to finalize the preparations for the second summit, to be held in Nairobi, including a clear focus on peace and security issues, with a view to adopting a security, stability and development pact for the countries of the Great Lakes region;

3. *Calls upon* the countries of the region to agree on confidence-building measures based on effective and concrete actions;

4. *Encourages and supports* the countries of the Great Lakes region, individually and collectively, in strengthening and institutionalizing respect for human rights and humanitarian law, including respect for women’s rights and protection of children affected by armed conflict, good governance, rule of law, democratic practices as well as development cooperation;

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<sup>387</sup> S/2003/983, annex.



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

6. *Urges* all States concerned to take action to bring to justice perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and to take appropriate measures of international cooperation and judicial assistance in this regard;

7. *Expresses its support* for the efforts of States in the region to build independent and reliable national judicial institutions in order to put an end to impunity;

8. *Strongly condemns* the activities of militias and armed groups operating in the Great Lakes region, such as the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, the Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération and the Lord's Resistance Army, which continue to attack civilians and United Nations and humanitarian personnel and commit human rights abuses against local populations and threaten the stability of individual States and the region as a whole, and reiterates its demand that all such armed groups lay down their arms and engage voluntarily and without any delay or preconditions in their disarmament and in their repatriation and resettlement;

9. *Stresses* the need for the States in the region, within their respective territories, to disarm, demobilize and cooperate in the repatriation or resettlement, as appropriate, of foreign armed groups and local militias, and commends in this regard the robust action of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, acting in accordance with its mandate, in support of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the eastern part of the country;

10. *Underscores* the fact that the Governments in the region have a primary responsibility to protect their populations, including from attacks by militias and armed groups, and stresses the importance of ensuring the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian workers to people in need in accordance with international law;

11. *Calls upon* all States in the region to deepen their cooperation with a view to putting an end to the activities of illegal armed groups, and underlines the fact that these States must abide by their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of their neighbours;

12. *Urges* the international community, non-governmental organizations and civil society to increase humanitarian assistance to civilians affected by displacements and violence from years of protracted conflicts in the Great Lakes region;

13. *Commends* the efforts of the United Nations missions in the region, in accordance with their respective mandates, to protect civilians, including humanitarian personnel, to enable delivery of humanitarian aid and to create the necessary conditions for the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Security Council, as appropriate, on how best to support efforts by States in the region to put an end to the activities of illegal armed groups, and to recommend how United Nations agencies and missions – the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Operation in Burundi – can help, including through further support for the efforts of the Governments concerned to ensure the protection of, and humanitarian assistance to, civilians in need;

15. *Calls upon* the countries of the region to continue their efforts to create conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation and safe and durable integration of refugees and former combatants in their respective countries of origin, and in this regard, calls for commensurate international support for refugees and reintegration and reinsertion of returnees, internally displaced persons and former combatants;

16. *Also calls upon* the countries of the region to reinforce their cooperation with the Security Council Committee and the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) in enforcing the arms embargo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to combat cross-border trafficking in illicit small arms, light weapons and illicit natural resources as well as the movement of combatants, and reiterates its demand that the Governments of Uganda, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi take measures to prevent the use of their respective territories in support of the activities of armed groups present in the region;

17. *Urges* the Governments concerned in the region to enhance their cooperation to promote lawful and transparent exploitation of natural resources among themselves and in the region;

18. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission, and underlines its potential importance to the work of the Council in this region;

19. *Invites* the international community, including regional organizations, international financial institutions and relevant bodies of the United Nations system, to support and complement the peacebuilding and development initiatives required to sustain peace, security and stability in the countries of the Great Lakes region;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5359th meeting.*

#### **Decision**

On 29 March 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>388</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 March 2006 concerning your intention to extend the mandate of your Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region until 30 September 2006<sup>389</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and intention expressed in your letter.

“The members of the Council also took note of the recommendation in your report on the preparations for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region<sup>390</sup> that “more prioritization should and could be done”. In this regard, they encourage your Special Representative to focus on three priorities in fulfilling his mandate:

“(a) To assist the countries of the region to convene the second Summit of Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region at the earliest opportunity and to include a clear focus on peace and security issues;

“(b) To facilitate adoption by the countries of the region of a security, stability and development pact;

“(c) To support the core countries in ensuring that the planned, regionally led follow-up mechanism is fully operational by the time of the second Summit and to take the necessary steps to transfer residual United Nations responsibilities to the core countries.

“In addition, members of the Council requested that, if the second Summit is not convened in September, they have a further and early opportunity to review the mandate of the Special Representative.”

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<sup>388</sup> S/2006/193.

<sup>389</sup> S/2006/192.

<sup>390</sup> S/2006/46.

## THE SITUATION CONCERNING RWANDA<sup>391</sup>

### Decision

In a letter dated 27 October 2005, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to Central Africa from 4 to 10 November 2005.<sup>392</sup>

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## THE SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC<sup>393</sup>

### Decisions

On 2 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>394</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 November 2005 concerning your recommendation to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic from 1 January to 31 December 2006, and your intention to raise the rank of your Representative in the Central African Republic to that of Special Representative, at the Assistant Secretary-General level,<sup>395</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the recommendation and the intention expressed in your letter.”

In a letter dated 26 May 2006, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to the Sudan and Chad from 4 to 10 June 2006.<sup>396</sup>

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## EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION<sup>397</sup>

### Decision

On 8 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>398</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 December 2005 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Dragutin Repinc, of Croatia, as the Chief Military

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<sup>391</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council from 1993 to 1996 and 1998 to 2000.

<sup>392</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2005/682, has been reproduced on page 84 of the present volume.

<sup>393</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1997.

<sup>394</sup> S/2005/759.

<sup>395</sup> S/2005/758.

<sup>396</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2006/341, has been reproduced on page 16 of the present volume.

<sup>397</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council from 1998 to 2002 and in 2004.

<sup>398</sup> S/2005/773.

Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan<sup>399</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.”

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## PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT<sup>400</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5319th meeting, on 9 December 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, Egypt, Germany and Iraq, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy and the representatives of Liechtenstein, Mexico, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Protection of civilians in armed conflict

“Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2005/740)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, and Mr. Jacques Forster, Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

At its 5430th meeting, on 28 April 2006, the Council considered the item entitled:

“Protection of civilians in armed conflict

“Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2005/740)”.

### Resolution 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its various resolutions on children and armed conflict and on women and peace and security, as well as its resolution 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and further reaffirming its determination to ensure respect for, and follow-up to, those resolutions,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations as set out in Article 1, paragraphs 1 to 4, and to the principles of the Charter as set out in Article 2, paragraphs 1 to 7, including its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States, and respect for the sovereignty of all States,

*Acknowledging* that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being, and recognizing in this regard that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

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<sup>399</sup> S/2005/772.

<sup>400</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1999.

*Expressing its deep regret* that civilians account for the vast majority of casualties in situations of armed conflict,

*Gravely concerned* about the effects of the illicit exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources, as well as the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and the use of such weapons on civilians affected by armed conflict,

*Recognizing* the important contribution by regional organizations to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and acknowledging in this regard the steps taken by the African Union,

*Recognizing also* the important role that education can play in supporting efforts to halt and prevent abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict, in particular efforts to prevent sexual exploitation, trafficking in humans and violations of applicable international law regarding the recruitment and re-recruitment of child soldiers,

*Recalling* the particular impact that armed conflict has on women and children, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as on other civilians who may have specific vulnerabilities, and stressing the protection and assistance needs of all affected civilian populations,

*Reaffirming* that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

*Bearing in mind* its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 2005<sup>401</sup> to its understanding of the issues surrounding the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and takes note of the conclusions contained therein;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of preventing armed conflict and its recurrence, stresses in this context the need for a comprehensive approach through the promotion of economic growth, poverty eradication, sustainable development, national reconciliation, good governance, democracy, the rule of law, and respect for and protection of human rights, and, in this regard, urges the cooperation of Member States and underlines the importance of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach by the principal organs of the United Nations, cooperating with one another and within their respective mandates;

3. *Recalls* that deliberately targeting civilians and other protected persons in situations of armed conflict is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, reiterates its condemnation in the strongest terms of such practices, and demands that all parties immediately put an end to such practices;

4. *Reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome<sup>402</sup> regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;

5. *Reaffirms also* its condemnation in the strongest terms of all acts of violence or abuses committed against civilians in situations of armed conflict in violation of applicable international obligations with respect, in particular, to (i) torture and other prohibited treatment, (ii) gender-based and sexual violence, (iii) violence against children, (iv) the recruitment and use of child soldiers, (v) trafficking in humans, (vi) forced displacement, and (vii) the intentional denial of humanitarian assistance, and demands that all parties put an end to such practices;

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<sup>401</sup> S/2005/740.

<sup>402</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

6. *Demands* that all parties concerned comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international law, in particular those contained in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907<sup>403</sup> and in the Geneva Conventions of 1949<sup>404</sup> and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,<sup>405</sup> as well as with the decisions of the Security Council;

7. *Reaffirms* that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, draws attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and “mixed” criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and notes that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the victims;

8. *Emphasizes*, in this context, the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law, while recognizing, for States in or recovering from armed conflict, the need to restore or build independent national judicial systems and institutions;

9. *Calls upon* States that have not already done so to consider ratifying the instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to take appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement their obligations under those instruments;

10. *Demands* that all States fully implement all relevant decisions of the Council, and, in this regard, cooperate fully with United Nations peacekeeping missions and country teams in the follow-up and implementation of those decisions;

11. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to ensure that all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning have regard for the special needs of women and children and include specific measures for the protection of civilians, including (i) the cessation of attacks on civilians, (ii) the facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance, (iii) the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, (iv) the facilitation of early access to education and training, (v) the re-establishment of the rule of law, and (vi) the ending of impunity;

12. *Recalls* the prohibition of the forcible displacement of civilians in situations of armed conflict under circumstances that are in violation of parties’ obligations under international humanitarian law;

13. *Urges* the international community to provide support and assistance to enable States to fulfil their responsibilities regarding the protection of refugees and other persons protected under international humanitarian law;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to maintain the security and civilian character of refugee and internally displaced person camps, stresses the primary responsibility of States in this regard, and encourages the Secretary-General, where necessary and in the context of existing peacekeeping operations and their respective mandates, to take all feasible measures to ensure security in and around such camps and of their inhabitants;

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<sup>403</sup> See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

<sup>404</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

<sup>405</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

15. *Expresses its intention* of continuing its collaboration with the Emergency Relief Coordinator, and invites the Secretary-General to fully associate him from the earliest stages of the planning of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions;

16. *Reaffirms* its practice of ensuring that the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping, political and peacebuilding missions include, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, provisions regarding (i) the protection of civilians, particularly those under imminent threat of physical danger within their zones of operation, (ii) the facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance, and (iii) the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and expresses its intention of ensuring that (i) such mandates include clear guidelines as to what missions can and should do to achieve those goals, (ii) the protection of civilians is given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources, including information and intelligence resources, in the implementation of the mandates, and (iii) protection mandates are implemented;

17. *Reaffirms also* that, where appropriate, United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions should provide for the dissemination of information about international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and the application of relevant Council resolutions;

18. *Underscores* the importance of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in the protection of civilians affected by armed conflict, and, in this regard, emphasizes (i) its support for the inclusion in mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and other relevant missions, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, of specific and effective measures for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, (ii) the importance of incorporating such activities into specific peace agreements, where appropriate and in consultation with the parties, and (iii) the importance of adequate resources being made available for the full completion of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and activities;

19. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children, and undertakes to ensure that all peace support operations employ all feasible measures to prevent such violence and to address its impact where it takes place;

20. *Condemns in equally strong terms* all acts of sexual exploitation and abuse of and trafficking in women and children by military, police and civilian personnel involved in United Nations operations, welcomes the efforts undertaken by United Nations agencies and peacekeeping operations to implement a zero-tolerance policy in this regard, and requests the Secretary-General and personnel-contributing countries to continue to take all appropriate action necessary to combat these abuses by such personnel, including through the full implementation, without delay, of those measures adopted in the relevant General Assembly resolutions based upon the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;<sup>406</sup>

21. *Stresses* the importance for all, within the framework of humanitarian assistance, of upholding and respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence;

22. *Urges* all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Regulations,<sup>403</sup> to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to civilians in need of assistance in situations of armed conflict, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the

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<sup>406</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1).*

safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and their assets;

23. *Condemns* all attacks deliberately targeting United Nations and associated personnel involved in humanitarian missions, as well as other humanitarian personnel, urges States on whose territory such attacks occur to prosecute or extradite those responsible, and welcomes in this regard the adoption on 8 December 2005 by the General Assembly of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;<sup>407</sup>

24. *Recognizes* the increasingly valuable role that regional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions play in the protection of civilians, and encourages the Secretary-General and the heads of regional and other intergovernmental organizations to continue their efforts to strengthen their partnership in this regard;

25. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Secretary-General to continue to refer to the Council relevant information and analysis regarding the protection of civilians where he believes that such information or analysis could contribute to the resolution of issues before it, requests him to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which it is seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and encourages him to continue consultations and take concrete steps to enhance the capacity of the United Nations in this regard;

26. *Notes* that the deliberate targeting of civilians and other protected persons, and the commission of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict, may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and reaffirms, in this regard, its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his next report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict within eighteen months of the date of the present resolution;

28. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5430th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 5476th meeting, on 28 June 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Iraq, Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

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<sup>407</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/42, annex.



**INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS  
RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL  
HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY  
OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991**

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF  
PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SERIOUS  
VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW  
COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF RWANDA AND  
RWANDAN CITIZENS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE  
AND OTHER SUCH VIOLATIONS COMMITTED IN  
THE TERRITORY OF NEIGHBOURING STATES  
BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 31 DECEMBER 1994<sup>408</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5328th meeting, on 15 December 2005, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Rwanda and Serbia and Montenegro to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

“International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

“Letter dated 30 November 2005 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/781)

“Letter dated 5 December 2005 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/782)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Judge Fausto Pocar, President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, Judge Erik Møse, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, Ms. Carla Del Ponte, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

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<sup>408</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1999.

At its 5453rd meeting, on 7 June 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Rwanda and Serbia<sup>409</sup> to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

“International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

“Letter dated 29 May 2006 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/353)

“Letter dated 29 May 2006 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/358)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Judge Fausto Pocar, President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, Judge Erik Møse, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, Ms. Carla Del Ponte, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

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## THE SITUATION IN AFRICA<sup>410</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5331st meeting, on 19 December 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“The situation in Africa

“Briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator”.

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<sup>409</sup> On 3 June 2006, following the declaration of independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro, the State union of Serbia and Montenegro ceased to exist. Also on 3 June 2006, the Secretary-General received a letter informing him that the membership of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations would be continued by the Republic of Serbia. On 28 June 2006, the Republic of Montenegro was admitted to membership in the United Nations.

<sup>410</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1997.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

On 20 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>411</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 December 2005 concerning your decision to extend the appointment of Mr. Mohamed Sahnoun as your Special Adviser on Africa until 31 December 2006<sup>412</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information and decision contained in your letter.”

In a letter dated 26 May 2006, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to the Sudan and Chad from 4 to 10 June 2006.<sup>413</sup>

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## POST-CONFLICT PEACEBUILDING<sup>414</sup>

### Decision

At its 5335th meeting, on 20 December 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled “Post-conflict peacebuilding”.

### Resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005

*The Security Council,*

*Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,*

*Reaffirming the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>415</sup>*

*Recalling, in particular, paragraphs 97 to 105 of the World Summit Outcome,*

*Recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,*

*Emphasizing the need for a coordinated, coherent and integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation with a view to achieving sustainable peace,*

*Recognizing the need for a dedicated institutional mechanism to address the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for sustainable development,*

*Recognizing also the vital role of the United Nations in preventing conflicts, assisting parties to conflicts to end hostilities and emerge towards recovery, reconstruction and development and in mobilizing sustained international attention and assistance,*

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<sup>411</sup> S/2005/809.

<sup>412</sup> S/2005/808.

<sup>413</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2006/341, has been reproduced on page 16 of the present volume.

<sup>414</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>415</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

*Reaffirming* the respective responsibilities and functions of the organs of the United Nations as defined in the Charter and the need to enhance coordination among them,

*Affirming* the primary responsibility of national and transitional Governments and authorities of countries emerging from conflict or at risk of relapsing into conflict, where they are established, in identifying their priorities and strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding, with a view to ensuring national ownership,

*Emphasizing*, in that regard, the importance of supporting national efforts to establish, redevelop or reform institutions for the effective administration of countries emerging from conflict, including capacity-building efforts,

*Recognizing* the important role of regional and subregional organizations in carrying out post-conflict peacebuilding activities in their regions, and stressing the need for sustained international support for their efforts and capacity-building to that end,

*Recognizing also* that countries that have experienced recent post-conflict recovery would make valuable contributions to the work of the Peacebuilding Commission,

*Recognizing further* the role of Member States supporting the peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations through financial, troop and civilian police contributions,

*Recognizing* the important contribution of civil society and non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, to peacebuilding efforts,

*Reaffirming* the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding,

1. *Decides*, acting concurrently with the General Assembly, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to operationalizing the decision by the 2005 World Summit,<sup>415</sup> to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body;

2. *Also decides* that the following shall be the main purposes of the Commission:

(a) To bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery;

(b) To focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development;

(c) To provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery;

3. *Further decides* that the Commission shall meet in various configurations;

4. *Decides* that the Commission shall have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that have experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that are not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the ten top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions, according to a list provided by the Secretary-General, based on the average annual contributions in the previous three calendar years for which statistical data are available;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that are not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the ten top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions, according to a list provided by the Secretary-General, based on the average monthly contributions in the previous three calendar years for which statistical data are available;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that have experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members shall be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

5. *Emphasizes* that a Member State can only be selected from one category set out in paragraph 4 above at any one time;

6. *Decides* that members of the Organizational Committee shall serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable;

7. *Also decides* that country-specific meetings of the Commission, upon invitation of the Organizational Committee referred to in paragraph 4 above, shall include as members, in addition to members of the Committee, representatives from:

(a) The country under consideration;

(b) Countries in the region engaged in the post-conflict process and other countries that are involved in relief efforts and/or political dialogue, as well as relevant regional and subregional organizations;

(c) The major financial, troop and civilian police contributors involved in the recovery effort;

(d) The senior United Nations representative in the field and other relevant United Nations representatives;

(e) Such regional and international financial institutions as may be relevant;

8. *Further decides* that a representative of the Secretary-General shall be invited to participate in all meetings of the Commission;

9. *Decides* that representatives from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other institutional donors shall be invited to participate in all meetings of the Commission in a manner suitable to their governing arrangements;

10. *Emphasizes* that the Commission shall work in cooperation with national or transitional authorities, where possible, in the country under consideration with a view to ensuring national ownership of the peacebuilding process;

11. *Also emphasizes* that the Commission shall, where appropriate, work in close consultation with regional and subregional organizations to ensure their involvement in the peacebuilding process in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter;

12. *Decides* that the Organizational Committee shall, giving due consideration to maintaining a balance in addressing situations in countries in different regions in accordance with the main purposes of the Commission as stipulated above, establish the agenda of the Commission based on the following:

(a) Requests for advice from the Security Council;

(b) Requests for advice from the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly with the consent of a concerned Member State in exceptional circumstances on the verge of lapsing or relapsing into conflict and with which the Security Council is not seized in accordance with Article 12 of the Charter;

(c) Requests for advice from Member States in exceptional circumstances on the verge of lapsing or relapsing into conflict and which are not on the agenda of the Security Council;

(d) Requests for advice from the Secretary-General;

13. *Also decides* that the Commission shall make the outcome of its discussions and recommendations publicly available as United Nations documents to all relevant bodies and actors, including the international financial institutions;

14. *Invites* all relevant United Nations bodies and other bodies and actors, including the international financial institutions, to take action on the advice of the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

15. *Notes* that the Commission shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly shall hold an annual debate to review the report;

16. *Underlines* that in post-conflict situations on the agenda of the Security Council with which it is actively seized, in particular when there is a United Nations-mandated peacekeeping mission on the ground or under way and given the primary responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter, the main purpose of the Commission will be to provide advice to the Council at its request;

17. *Also underlines* that the advice of the Commission to provide sustained attention as countries move from transitional recovery towards development will be of particular relevance to the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind its role as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development;

18. *Decides* that the Commission shall act in all matters on the basis of consensus of its members;

19. *Notes* the importance of participation of regional and local actors, and stresses the importance of adopting flexible working methods, including use of videoconferencing, meetings outside of New York and other modalities, in order to provide for the active participation of those most relevant to the deliberations of the Commission;

20. *Calls upon* the Commission to integrate a gender perspective into all of its work;

21. *Encourages* the Commission to consult with civil society, non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, and the private sector engaged in peacebuilding activities, as appropriate;

22. *Recommends* that the Commission terminate its consideration of a country-specific situation when foundations for sustainable peace and development are established or upon the request of national authorities of the country under consideration;

23. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to establish, within the Secretariat, from within existing resources, a small peacebuilding support office staffed by qualified experts to assist and support the Commission, and recognizes in that regard that such support could include gathering and analysing information relating to the availability of financial resources, relevant United Nations in-country planning activities, progress towards meeting short- and medium-term recovery goals and best practices with respect to cross-cutting peacebuilding issues;

24. *Also reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of

resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the arrangements for establishing the peacebuilding fund during its sixtieth session;

26. *Calls upon* relevant bodies and Member States referred to in paragraph 4 above to communicate the names of members of the Organizational Committee to the Secretary-General to enable him to convene the first constituting meeting of the Committee as soon as possible following the adoption of the present resolution;

27. *Decides* that the arrangements set out above will be reviewed five years after the adoption of the present resolution to ensure that they are appropriate to fulfil the agreed functions of the Commission and that such a review and any changes as a result thereof will be decided following the same procedure as set out in paragraph 1 above;

28. *Also decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5335th meeting.*

#### **Resolution 1646 (2005) of 20 December 2005**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005,

1. *Decides*, pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1645 (2005), that the permanent members listed in Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations shall be members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and that, in addition, the Security Council shall select annually two of its elected members to participate in the Organizational Committee;

2. *Decides also* that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of resolution 1645 (2005) shall also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate.

*Adopted at the 5335th meeting  
by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions  
(Argentina and Brazil).*

#### **Decision**

On 17 January 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General.<sup>416</sup>

“I have the honour to refer to the following resolutions adopted on 20 December 2005, which read as follows:

##### **‘Resolution 1645 (2005), paragraph 4**

*‘Decides* that the [Peacebuilding] Commission shall have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, comprising:

*‘(a)* Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;’

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<sup>416</sup> S/2006/25.

**‘Resolution 1646 (2005), paragraph 1**

*‘Decides, pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1645 (2005), that the permanent members listed in Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations shall be members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and that, in addition, the Security Council shall select annually two of its elected members to participate in the Organizational Committee;’*

“Following informal consultations among members of the Security Council on 13 January 2006, the members agreed to the selection of Denmark and the United Republic of Tanzania as the two members of the Council’s elected member category for the Organizational Committee for a term of one year until the end of 2006. They also took note of the position expressed by Argentina and supported by Peru that a member of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States should be considered for selection upon the expiration of the terms of Denmark and the United Republic of Tanzania.”

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**BRIEFING BY THE CHAIRMAN-IN-OFFICE OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR  
SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE<sup>417</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5346th meeting, on 16 January 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled “Briefing by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Karel De Gucht, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium and Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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**BRIEFING BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR REFUGEES<sup>418</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5353rd meeting, on 24 January 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled “Briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

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<sup>417</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2001, 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>418</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2000, under the item entitled “Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”, in 2002, under the item entitled “Briefing by Mr. Ruud Lubbers, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”, and in 2004.



## THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA<sup>419</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5358th meeting, held in private on 26 January 2006, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5358th meeting, held in private on 26 January 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation in Georgia’.

“The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Georgia and Germany to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

“In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council’s prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Ms. Heidi Tagliavini, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia and Head of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

“The members of the Council heard a briefing by Ms. Tagliavini.

“The Special Envoy of the President of Georgia, Mr. Irakli Alasania, made a statement.

“The representative of the Russian Federation made a statement.”

At its 5363rd meeting, on 31 January 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Georgia and Germany to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Georgia

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2006/19)”.

### Resolution 1656 (2006) of 31 January 2006

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on the issue, in particular resolution 1615 (2005) of 29 July 2005,

*Taking note* of the meeting of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia scheduled to take place in Geneva on 2 and 3 February 2006,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia until 31 March 2006;
2. *Decides also* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5363rd meeting.*

### Decision

At its 5405th meeting, on 31 March 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Georgia and Germany to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Georgia

“Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2006/173)”.

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<sup>419</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.

**Resolution 1666 (2006)  
of 31 March 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1615 (2005) of 29 July 2005,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 March 2006,<sup>420</sup>

*Supporting* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Representative for Georgia, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

*Stressing* the importance of close and effective cooperation between the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States as they currently play an important stabilizing role in the conflict zone, and recalling that a lasting and comprehensive settlement of the conflict will require appropriate security guarantees,

1. *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 of the United Nations and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia 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;

2. *Recalls*, with a view to achieving a lasting and comprehensive settlement, its support for the principles contained in the paper on “Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi”, and welcomes additional ideas that the sides would be willing to offer with a view to conducting creatively and constructively a political dialogue under the aegis of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* the two sides to make full use of all existing mechanisms as described in the relevant Council resolutions in order to come to a peaceful settlement, and to comply fully with previous agreements and understandings regarding ceasefire, non-use of violence and confidence-building measures;

4. *Urges* both parties to finalize without delay the package of documents on the non-use of violence and on the return of refugees and internally displaced persons for the Gali district and to undertake the necessary steps to secure the protection and dignity of the civilian population, including the returnees;

5. *Calls upon* both parties to follow up on their expressed readiness for a meeting of their highest authorities without preconditions;

6. *Urges* the Georgian side to address seriously legitimate Abkhaz security concerns, to avoid steps which could be seen as threatening and to refrain from militant rhetoric;

7. *Urges* the Abkhaz leadership to address seriously the need for a dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees, including their security and human rights concerns, to publicly reassure the local population, particularly in the Gali district, that their residency rights and identity will be respected, and to move without delay on implementing past commitments relating to United Nations police advisers, a United Nations human rights sub-office and the language of instruction;

8. *Underlines* the fact that it is the primary responsibility of both sides to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel, and calls upon both sides to fulfil their obligations in this regard;

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<sup>420</sup> S/2006/173.

9. *Supports* all efforts by the Georgian and Abkhaz sides to engage constructively in economic cooperation as envisaged in the Geneva meetings and complemented by the working groups established in Sochi, Russian Federation, in March 2003, including, security conditions permitting, the rehabilitation of infrastructure, and welcomes the intention expressed by Germany to host a meeting on economic cooperation and confidence-building measures, pending progress in the conflict resolution process;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the Mission to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 15 October 2006, subject to a review, as appropriate, of its mandate by the Council in the event of changes in security conditions, including changes in the mandate of the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular on progress in negotiations on the documents on the non-use of violence and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

13. *Strongly supports* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia, and calls upon the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General to continue giving her their steadfast and unified support;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5405th meeting.*

### **Decisions**

At its 5483rd meeting, held in private on 11 July 2006, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5483rd meeting, held in private on 11 July 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘The situation in Georgia’.

“The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Georgia and Germany to participate in the discussion of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

“The Speaker of the Parliament of Georgia, Mrs. Nino Burjanadze, made a statement.

“The representative of the Russian Federation made a statement.”

On 19 July 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>421</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 July 2006 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Jean Arnault, of France, as your Special Representative for Georgia and Head of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia<sup>422</sup> has been brought to the

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<sup>421</sup> S/2006/540.

<sup>422</sup> S/2006/539.

attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter. They also wish to express their deep appreciation for Ms. Heidi Tagliavini's personal contribution to and effective leadership of the Mission.”

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## UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS<sup>423</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5376th meeting, on 22 February 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Singapore and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Mark Malloch Brown, Under-Secretary-General and Chef de Cabinet of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

At its 5379th meeting, on 23 February 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Brazil, Canada and Singapore to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein, Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel.

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## SMALL ARMS<sup>424</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5390th meeting, on 20 March 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Ukraine and Uruguay to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Small arms

“Report of the Secretary-General on small arms (S/2006/109)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Hannelore Hoppe, Officer-in-Charge of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat.

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<sup>423</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>424</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1999, 2001, 2002, 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

## NON-PROLIFERATION

### Decisions

At its 5403rd meeting, on 29 March 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled “Non-proliferation”.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>425</sup>

“The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>426</sup> and recalls the right of States parties, in conformity with articles I and II of the Treaty, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

“The Council notes with serious concern the many reports and resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear programme reported to it by the Director General of the Agency, including resolution GOV/2006/14 adopted on 4 February 2006 by the Board of Governors of the Agency.<sup>427</sup>

“The Council also notes with serious concern that the report of the Director General of 27 February 2006<sup>428</sup> lists a number of outstanding issues and concerns, including topics which could have a military nuclear dimension, and that the Agency is unable to conclude that there are no undeclared nuclear materials or activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

“The Council further notes with serious concern the Islamic Republic of Iran’s decision to resume enrichment-related activities, including research and development, and to suspend cooperation with the Agency under the Additional Protocol.

“The Council calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to take the steps required by the Board of Governors, notably in paragraph 1 of its resolution GOV/2006/14, which are essential to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear programme and to resolve outstanding questions, and underlines, in this regard, the particular importance of re-establishing full and sustained suspension of all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, to be verified by the Agency.

“The Council expresses the conviction that such suspension and full, verified Iranian compliance with the requirements set out by the Board of Governors would contribute to a diplomatic, negotiated solution that guarantees that the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear programme is for exclusively peaceful purposes, and underlines the willingness of the international community to work positively for such a solution, which will also benefit nuclear non-proliferation elsewhere.

“The Council strongly supports the role of the Board of Governors and commends and encourages the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their ongoing professional and impartial efforts to resolve outstanding issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and underlines the necessity of the Agency continuing its work to clarify all outstanding issues relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear programme.

“The Council requests in 30 days a report from the Director General on the process of Iranian compliance with the steps required by the Board of Governors, to the Board and, in parallel, to the Council for its consideration.”

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<sup>425</sup> S/PRST/2006/15.

<sup>426</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>427</sup> See S/2006/80, annex.

<sup>428</sup> GOV/2006/15; see S/2006/150, annex.

At its 5500th meeting, on 31 July 2006, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Germany and the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Non-proliferation".

**Resolution 1696 (2006)  
of 31 July 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* the statement by its President of 29 March 2006,<sup>425</sup>

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>426</sup> and recalling the right of States parties, in conformity with articles I and II of the Treaty, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

*Noting with serious concern* the many reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and resolutions of the Board of Governors of the Agency relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme reported to it by the Director General, including resolution GOV/2006/14 adopted by the Board of Governors on 4 February 2006,<sup>427</sup>

*Noting with serious concern also* that the report of the Director General of 27 February 2006<sup>428</sup> lists a number of outstanding issues and concerns on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme, including topics which could have a military nuclear dimension, and that the Agency is unable to conclude that there are no undeclared nuclear materials or activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

*Noting with serious concern further* the report of the Director General of 28 April 2006<sup>429</sup> and the findings therein, including that, after more than three years of Agency efforts to seek clarity about all aspects of the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme, the existing gaps in knowledge continue to be a matter of concern, and that the Agency is unable to make progress in its efforts to provide assurances about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

*Noting with serious concern* that, as confirmed by the report of the Director General of 8 June 2006,<sup>430</sup> the Islamic Republic of Iran has not taken the steps required of it by the Board of Governors, reiterated by the Security Council in the statement by its President of 29 March 2006, and which are essential to build confidence, and, in particular, the Islamic Republic of Iran's decision to resume enrichment-related activities, including research and development, its recent expansion of and announcements about such activities, and its continued suspension of cooperation with the Agency under the Additional Protocol,

*Emphasizing* the importance of political and diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution guaranteeing that the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme is exclusively for peaceful purposes, and noting that such a solution would benefit nuclear non-proliferation elsewhere,

*Welcoming* the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Philippe Douste-Blazy, on behalf of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and the High Representative of the European Union in Paris on 12 July 2006,<sup>431</sup>

*Concerned* by the proliferation risks presented by the Iranian nuclear programme, mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and being determined to prevent an aggravation of the situation,

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<sup>429</sup> GOV/2006/27; see S/2006/270, annex.

<sup>430</sup> GOV/2006/38.

<sup>431</sup> See S/2006/573, annex.

*Acting* under Article 40 of Chapter VII of the Charter in order to make mandatory the suspension required by the Agency,

1. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran without further delay to take the steps required by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in its resolution GOV/2006/14,<sup>427</sup> which are essential to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear programme and to resolve outstanding questions;

2. *Demands*, in this context, that the Islamic Republic of Iran suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, to be verified by the Agency;

3. *Expresses the conviction* that such suspension as well as full, verified Iranian compliance with the requirements set out by the Board of Governors would contribute to a diplomatic, negotiated solution that guarantees that the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme is for exclusively peaceful purposes, underlines the willingness of the international community to work positively for such a solution, encourages the Islamic Republic of Iran, in conforming to the above provisions, to re-engage with the international community and with the Agency, and stresses that such engagement will be beneficial to the Islamic Republic of Iran;

4. *Endorses*, in this regard, the proposals of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, with the support of the High Representative of the European Union, for a long-term comprehensive arrangement which would allow for the development of relations and cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme;<sup>432</sup>

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

6. *Expresses its determination* to reinforce the authority of the Agency process, strongly supports the role of the Board of Governors, commends and encourages the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their ongoing professional and impartial efforts to resolve all remaining outstanding issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran within the framework of the Agency, underlines the necessity of the Agency continuing its work to clarify all outstanding issues relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme, and calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to act in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Protocol and to implement without delay all transparency measures as the Agency may request in support of its ongoing investigations;

7. *Requests*, by 31 August 2006, a report from the Director General primarily on whether the Islamic Republic of Iran has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in the present resolution, as well as on the process of Iranian compliance with all the steps required by the Board of Governors and with the above provisions of the present resolution, to the Board and, in parallel, to the Council for its consideration;

8. *Expresses its intention*, in the event that the Islamic Republic of Iran has not by that date complied with the present resolution, then to adopt appropriate measures under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to persuade the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with the present resolution and the requirements of the Agency, and underlines that further decisions will be required should such additional measures be necessary;

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<sup>432</sup> See S/2006/521, annex.

9. *Confirms* that such additional measures will not be necessary in the event that the Islamic Republic of Iran complies with the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 5500th meeting  
by 14 votes to 1 (Qatar).*

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## BRIEFINGS BY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF UGANDA

### Decisions

At its 5415th meeting, on 19 April 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda and the Minister of Defence of Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda”.

At its 5416th meeting, held in private on 19 April 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5416th meeting, held in private on 19 April 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda’.

“Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5415th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Sam Kutesa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, and to Mr. Amama Mbabazi, Minister of Defence of Uganda.

“Members of the Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence had an exchange of views.”

In a letter dated 26 May 2006, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to the Sudan and Chad from 4 to 10 June 2006.<sup>433</sup>

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## THE SITUATION IN CHAD AND THE SUDAN

### Decisions

At its 5425th meeting, on 25 April 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Chad to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Chad and the Sudan

“Letter dated 13 April 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/256)”.

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<sup>433</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2006/341, has been reproduced on page 16 of the present volume.



At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>434</sup>

“The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the Secretary-General on 18 April 2006 on relations between Chad and the Sudan and endorses his deep concerns over the political and security situation and the instability along Chad’s borders with the Sudan, as well as over the possible spillover effects of these crises on neighbouring countries and the entire region. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with relevant parties, in particular the African Union, on the matter and requests him to closely follow the situation and continue to keep the Council informed.

“The Council welcomes the fact-finding mission dispatched by the African Union to Chad and looks forward to its conclusions.

“The Council fully endorses the statement of 13 April 2006 made by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, in which it strongly condemned the rebel attacks against N’Djamena and the eastern town of Adré, and reiterates that any attempt to seize power by force, pursuant to the 1999 Algiers Declaration of the Organization of African Unity,<sup>435</sup> would be regarded as unacceptable.

“The Security Council calls for political dialogue and a negotiated solution to the continuing crisis within Chad.

“The Council also reaffirms the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Chad and the Sudan, as well as of all States in the region, and calls upon all Members to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

“The Council calls upon States in the region to cooperate in ensuring their common stability.

“The Council notes with deep concern the deteriorating relations between Chad and the Sudan and urges the Governments of the two countries to abide by their obligations under the Tripoli Agreement of 8 February 2006<sup>436</sup> and to urgently start implementing the confidence-building measures which have been voluntarily agreed upon. Both the Sudan and Chad must refrain from any actions that violate the border.

“The Council is concerned about the situation of the refugees from the Darfur region of the Sudan and from the Central African Republic, as well as the situation of the thousands of internally displaced persons in Chad. It therefore notes the decision by the Government of Chad not to expel the Sudanese refugees and urges the Government of Chad to continue supporting the efforts of humanitarian and relief agencies in the country in accordance with international principles governing the protection of refugees. The Council further reaffirms the right of all displaced persons who wish to do so to return to their homes. It reminds all Governments in the region of their obligation to respect international humanitarian law. In this regard, the Council calls upon donor countries to provide additional resources to respond to the emergency humanitarian situation in both the Sudan and Chad.”

At its 5441st meeting, on 19 May 2006, the Council decided to invite the representative of Chad to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in Chad and the Sudan”.

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<sup>434</sup> S/PRST/2006/19.

<sup>435</sup> A/54/424, annex II, decision AHG/Decl. I (XXXV).

<sup>436</sup> Tripoli Agreement to Settle the Dispute between the Republic of Chad and the Republic of the Sudan (S/2006/103, annex II).

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

In a letter dated 26 May 2006, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to the Sudan and Chad from 4 to 10 June 2006.<sup>437</sup>

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## NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION<sup>438</sup>

### Decision

At its 5429th meeting, on 27 April 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

“Letter dated 25 April 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/257 and Corr.1)”.

### Resolution 1673 (2006) of 27 April 2006

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) (hereinafter the 1540 Committee),<sup>439</sup> and reaffirming its resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004,

*Reaffirming* that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Endorsing* the work already carried out by the 1540 Committee, particularly in its consideration of the national reports submitted by States pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004),

*Recalling* that not all States have presented to the 1540 Committee their reports on the steps they have taken or intend to take to implement resolution 1540 (2004),

*Reaffirming* its decision that none of the obligations in resolution 1540 (2004) shall be interpreted so as to conflict with or alter the rights and obligations of State parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>440</sup> the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction<sup>441</sup> and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction<sup>442</sup> or alter the

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<sup>437</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2006/341, has been reproduced on page 16 of the present volume.

<sup>438</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>439</sup> See S/2006/257 and Corr.1.

<sup>440</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>441</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

<sup>442</sup> General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

*Noting* that the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by all States, including the adoption of national laws and measures to ensure the implementation of those laws, is a long-term task that will require continuous efforts at the national, regional and international levels,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* its decisions taken in, and the requirements of, resolution 1540 (2004), and emphasizes the importance for all States to implement fully that resolution;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet presented a first report on steps they have taken or intend to take to implement resolution 1540 (2004) to submit such a report to the 1540 Committee without delay;

3. *Encourages* all States that have submitted such reports to provide, at any time or upon the request of the 1540 Committee, additional information on their implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the 1540 Committee for a period of two years, with the continued assistance of experts, until 27 April 2008;

5. *Decides also* that the 1540 Committee shall intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004) through a work programme which shall include the compilation of information on the status of the implementation by States of all aspects of resolution 1540 (2004), outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation, and which shall address, in particular, all aspects of paragraphs 1 and 2 of that resolution, as well as of paragraph 3 thereof, which encompasses (a) accountability, (b) physical protection, (c) border controls and law enforcement efforts, and (d) national export and trans-shipment controls, including controls on providing funds and services, such as financing, to such export and trans-shipment, and in that regard:

(a) Encourages the pursuit of the ongoing dialogue between the 1540 Committee and States on the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including on further actions needed from States to that end and on technical assistance needed and offered;

(b) Invites the 1540 Committee to explore with States and international, regional and subregional organizations experience-sharing and lessons learned in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004), and the availability of programmes which might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);

6. *Decides further* that the 1540 Committee shall submit to the Security Council a report no later than 27 April 2008 on compliance with resolution 1540 (2004) through the achievement of the implementation of its requirements;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5429th meeting.*

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## BRIEFING BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AFRICAN UNION

### Decisions

At its 5448th meeting, on 31 May 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Briefing by the Chairman of the African Union".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to

Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of the Congo, in his capacity as current Chairman of the African Union.

At its 5449th meeting, held in private on 31 May 2006, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

“At its 5449th meeting, held in private on 31 May 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled ‘Briefing by the Chairman of the African Union’.

“Pursuant to the decision taken at the 5448th meeting, the President of the Security Council recognized the presence of Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of the Congo, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

“Members of the Council and Mr. Sassou Nguesso, in his capacity as current Chairman of the African Union, had a constructive exchange of views.”

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### **THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN AND ALONG THE TAJIK-AFGHAN BORDER<sup>443</sup>**

#### **Decision**

On 31 May 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>444</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 May 2006 regarding your intention to continue the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding for a further one-year period, until 1 June 2007,<sup>445</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have taken note of the information and the intention conveyed in your letter.”

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### **INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF RWANDA AND RWANDAN CITIZENS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SUCH VIOLATIONS COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF NEIGHBOURING STATES BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 31 DECEMBER 1994<sup>446</sup>**

#### **Decision**

At its 5455th meeting, on 13 June 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

“International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory

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<sup>443</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1993.

<sup>444</sup> S/2006/356.

<sup>445</sup> S/2006/355.

<sup>446</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1998, 1999 and 2001 to 2004.

of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

“Letter dated 3 May 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/349)”.

**Resolution 1684 (2006)  
of 13 June 2006<sup>447</sup>**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002, 1449 (2002) of 13 December 2002, 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004,

*Recalling also* that on 31 January 2003, the General Assembly, by its decision 57/414 A and in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 1 (b), of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, as amended, elected from a list of candidates approved in resolution 1449 (2002) the following eleven judges to a four-year term of office at the Tribunal, beginning on 25 May 2003 and ending on 24 May 2007: Mr. Mansoor Ahmed (Pakistan), Mr. Sergei Alekseevich Egorov (Russian Federation), Mr. Asoka de Zoysa Gunawardana (Sri Lanka), Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Mr. Erik Møse (Norway), Ms. Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar), Mr. Jai Ram Reddy (Fiji), Mr. William Hussein Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania), Ms. Andréia Vaz (Senegal), Ms. Inés Mónica Weinberg de Roca (Argentina) and Mr. Lloyd George Williams (Saint Kitts and Nevis),

*Recalling further* that when Judge Mansoor Ahmed resigned, the Secretary-General, after consultations with the Security Council and the General Assembly and in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Tribunal, appointed Ms. Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan), effective from 7 July 2003, for the remainder of Judge Ahmed’s term of office,

*Recalling* that when Judge Lloyd George Williams resigned, the Secretary-General, after consultations with the Council and the Assembly and in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Tribunal, appointed Sir Charles Michael Dennis Byron (Saint Kitts and Nevis), effective from 8 April 2004, for the remainder of Judge Williams’ term of office,

*Recalling also* that when Judge Asoka de Zoysa Gunawardana resigned, the Secretary-General, after consultations with the Council and the Assembly and in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Tribunal, appointed Mr. Asoka de Silva (Sri Lanka), effective from 2 August 2004, for the remainder of Judge Gunawardana’s term of office,

*Taking note* of the letter dated 3 May 2006 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,<sup>448</sup>

1. *Decides*, in response to the request of the Secretary-General<sup>448</sup> and notwithstanding the provisions of article 12 bis of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, to extend until 31 December 2008 the term of office at the Tribunal of the following permanent judges of the Tribunal:

- Sir Charles Michael Dennis Byron (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

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<sup>447</sup> By a letter dated 13 June 2006 (S/2006/437), the President of the Security Council transmitted the text of resolution 1684 (2006) to the President of the General Assembly.

<sup>448</sup> S/2006/349.

- Mr. Asoka de Silva (Sri Lanka)
- Mr. Sergei Alekseevich Egorov (Russian Federation)
- Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
- Ms. Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)
- Mr. Erik Møse (Norway)
- Ms. Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar)
- Mr. Jai Ram Reddy (Fiji)
- Mr. William Hussein Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania)
- Ms. Andréia Vaz (Senegal)
- Ms. Inés Mónica Weinberg de Roca (Argentina)

2. *Requests* States to continue to make every effort to ensure that their nationals who serve as permanent judges of the Tribunal remain available to serve in their positions until 31 December 2008.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5455th meeting.*

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**STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL LAW: RULE OF LAW  
AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE  
AND SECURITY**

**Decisions**

At its 5474th meeting, on 22 June 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, Egypt, Guatemala, Iraq, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Strengthening international law: rule of law and maintenance of international peace and security

“Letter dated 7 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2006/367)”.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Nicolas Michel, Legal Counsel of the United Nations, and Judge Rosalyn Higgins, President of the International Court of Justice.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to his request dated 20 June 2006 to the President of the Council,<sup>449</sup> in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>450</sup>

“The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world. The Council underscores its conviction that international law plays a critical role in fostering stability and order in international relations and in providing a framework for cooperation among States in addressing common challenges, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security.

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<sup>449</sup> Document S/2006/417, incorporated in the record of the 5474th meeting.

<sup>450</sup> S/PRST/2006/28.

“The Council is committed to and actively supports the peaceful settlement of disputes and reiterates its call upon the Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means as set forth in Chapter VI of the Charter, including by use of regional preventive mechanisms and the International Court of Justice. The Council emphasizes the important role of the Court, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, in adjudicating disputes among States.

“The Council attaches vital importance to promoting justice and the rule of law, including respect for human rights, as an indispensable element for lasting peace. The Council considers the enhancement of rule of law activities as crucial in peacebuilding strategies in post-conflict societies and emphasizes the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in this regard. The Council supports the idea of establishing a rule of law assistance unit within the Secretariat and looks forward to receiving the proposals of the Secretariat for implementation of the recommendations set out in paragraph 65 of the report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies.<sup>451</sup> The Council urges Member States which are interested in doing so to contribute national expertise and materials to these developments within their means, and to improve their capacities in these areas.

“The Council emphasizes the responsibility of States to comply with their obligations to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law. The Council reaffirms that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians and to prevent future abuses. The Council intends to continue forcefully to fight impunity with appropriate means and draws attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and ‘mixed’ criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions.

“The Council considers sanctions an important tool in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security. The Council resolves to ensure that sanctions are carefully targeted in support of clear objectives and are implemented in ways that balance effectiveness against possible adverse consequences. The Council is committed to ensuring that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions. The Council reiterates its request to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) to continue its work on the Committee’s guidelines, including on listing and de-listing procedures, and on the implementation of its exemption procedures contained in resolution 1452 (2002) of 20 December 2002.”

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## THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT<sup>452</sup>

### Decision

On 30 June 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>453</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 28 June 2006 concerning your intention to reduce the frequency of reports on the compliance by Iraq with its obligations

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<sup>451</sup> S/2004/616.

<sup>452</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1990.

<sup>453</sup> S/2006/469.

regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains from every four months to every six months<sup>454</sup> has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and the intention expressed therein.”

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**LETTER DATED 4 JULY 2006 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Decision**

At its 5490th meeting, on 15 July 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Letter dated 4 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/481)”.

**Resolution 1695 (2006)  
of 15 July 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 825 (1993) of 11 May 1993 and 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in north-east Asia at large,

*Reaffirming* that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Expressing grave concern* at the launch of ballistic missiles by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, given the potential of such systems to be used as a means to deliver nuclear, chemical or biological payloads,

*Registering profound concern* at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's breaking of its pledge to maintain its moratorium on missile launching,

*Expressing further concern* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea endangered civil aviation and shipping through its failure to provide adequate advance notice,

*Expressing grave concern* about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's indication of possible additional launches of ballistic missiles in the near future,

*Expressing its desire* for a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the situation, and welcoming efforts by members of the Security Council as well as other Member States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue,

*Recalling* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea launched an object propelled by a missile without prior notification to the countries in the region which fell into the waters in the vicinity of Japan on 31 August 1998,

*Deploring* the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Treaty)<sup>455</sup> and its

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<sup>454</sup> S/2006/468.

<sup>455</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.



stated pursuit of nuclear weapons in spite of its Treaty and International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards obligations,

*Stressing* the importance of the implementation of the joint statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

*Affirming* that such launches jeopardize peace, stability and security in the region and beyond, particularly in the light of the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it has developed nuclear weapons,

*Acting* under its special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Condemns* the multiple launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of ballistic missiles on 5 July 2006 local time;

2. *Demands* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and, in this context, re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching;

3. *Requires* all Member States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to exercise vigilance and prevent missile and missile-related items, materials, goods and technology being transferred to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's missile or weapons of mass destruction programmes;

4. *Also requires* all Member States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to exercise vigilance and prevent the procurement of missiles or missile-related items, materials, goods and technology from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the transfer of any financial resources in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's missile or weapons of mass destruction programmes;

5. *Underlines*, in particular to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the need to show restraint and refrain from any action that might aggravate tension, and to continue to work on the resolution of non-proliferation concerns through political and diplomatic efforts;

6. *Strongly urges* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to return immediately to the six-party talks without precondition, to work towards the expeditious implementation of the joint statement of 19 September 2005, in particular to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, and to return at an early date to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>455</sup> and International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

7. *Supports* the six-party talks, calls for their early resumption, and urges all the participants to intensify their efforts for the full implementation of the joint statement of 19 September 2005 with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in north-east Asia;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the 5490th meeting.*

## CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT<sup>456</sup>

### Decisions

At its 5494th meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the representative of Egypt, the Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, and the representatives of Guatemala, Israel, Liberia, Myanmar, San Marino, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)<sup>457</sup> to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Children and armed conflict

“Letter dated 6 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2006/494)”.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to the request dated 19 July 2006 from the Chargé d’Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,<sup>458</sup> in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Ms. Ann Veneman, Executive Director of the United Nations Children’s Fund, Mr. Ad Melkert, Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Mr. Ian Bannon, Acting Director of Social Development and Manager of the Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit of the World Bank, and Mr. Bukeni Beck, representative of Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>459</sup>

“The Security Council reiterates its commitment to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on children and its determination to ensure respect for and implementation of its resolution 1612 (2005) and all its previous resolutions on children and armed conflict, which provide a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict.

“As part of this comprehensive framework, the Council welcomes the progress made since the adoption of resolution 1612 (2005), in particular in the following three areas:

- The Council welcomes the appointment of a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy. The Council also welcomes her field activities in situations of armed conflict and her intention to carry out new visits in such situations. The Council urges parties to armed conflict to cooperate with the Special Representative, as well as with the United Nations Children’s Fund and other relevant United Nations entities, with a view to ending the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children by parties to armed conflict.

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<sup>456</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1998.

<sup>457</sup> India submitted a request to be invited to participate, which it subsequently withdrew.

<sup>458</sup> Document S/2006/562, incorporated in the record of the 5494th meeting.

<sup>459</sup> S/PRST/2006/33.

- The Council welcomes the ongoing implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict, invites the Secretary-General to accelerate it in accordance with resolution 1612 (2005) and looks forward to receiving the forthcoming independent review on the implementation of the mechanism. The Council acknowledges that the application of the mechanism has already produced results in the field and welcomes the efforts by national Governments, relevant United Nations actors and civil society partners to make the mechanism operational. The Council therefore invites relevant States affected by armed conflict that are not yet involved in the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism to join it on a voluntary basis, in cooperation with the Special Representative and the United Nations Children's Fund.
- The Council welcomes the activities of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, as outlined in the report submitted by its Chairman.<sup>460</sup> The Council welcomes the fact that the Working Group has achieved commendable progress in its implementation phase and is now discussing specific reports of the Secretary-General on parties in situations of armed conflict. The Council invites the Working Group to propose effective recommendations for consideration by the Council.

“The Council underlines the importance of sustained investment in development, especially in health, education and skills training, to secure the successful reintegration of children in their communities and prevent re-recruitment. The specific situation of girls exploited by armed forces and groups must be recognized and adequately addressed.

“The Council calls for a reinvigorated effort by the international community to enhance the protection of children affected by armed conflict. In this regard, it invites all parties concerned, including Member States, regional organizations, relevant United Nations entities acting within their mandates, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, international financial institutions, including the World Bank, as well as civil society, to build partnerships to that effect. In particular, the Council invites donors to provide additional resources to fund the development of the monitoring and reporting mechanism and the reintegration of children. The Council also looks forward to the contribution of the newly established Peacebuilding Commission and Human Rights Council to this effort.

“The Council looks forward to the next report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1612 (2005) and its previous resolutions on children affected by armed conflict, to be submitted by November 2006, and expresses its determination to address this important issue.”

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<sup>460</sup> See S/2006/497, annex.

## *Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council*

### SECURITY COUNCIL WORKING METHODS AND PROCEDURE

#### Decisions

On 2 September 2005, the President of the Security Council made a statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council.<sup>461</sup>

On 20 October 2005, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>462</sup>

“After consultations among the members of the Security Council, it has been agreed that Mr. Jean-Marc de La Sablière, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, will serve as Chairman of the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict, established pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005.”

On 20 October 2005 also, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>463</sup>

“After consultations among the members of the Security Council, it has been agreed that Mr. Simon Bodéhoussè Idohou, Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations, will serve as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, established pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 1 March 2002,<sup>464</sup> for the period ending 31 December 2005.”

On 28 November 2005, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>465</sup>

“1. By paragraph 3 (b) of its resolution 1636 (2005) of 31 October 2005, the Security Council decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the tasks described in the annex to that resolution.

“2. Following consultations among the members of the Council on 23 November 2005, it was agreed that the Bureau of the Committee would be as follows:

Chairman: Kenzo Oshima (Japan)  
Vice-Chairmen: Denmark and Romania

“3. The Bureau of the Committee will be composed as above for the term ending on 31 December 2005.”

On 20 December 2005, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the representative of the United States of America:<sup>466</sup>

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 5 December 2005<sup>467</sup> concerning your proposal for the Security Council to consider recirculating the 2002 descriptive index to notes and statements by the President of the Security Council relating to documentation and procedure<sup>468</sup> and to request the Secretariat to provide an

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<sup>461</sup> The statement was reproduced in a note by the President of the Security Council, which was issued under the symbol S/2005/562. The note has been reproduced on page 143 of the present volume.

<sup>462</sup> S/2005/659.

<sup>463</sup> S/2005/660.

<sup>464</sup> S/2002/207.

<sup>465</sup> S/2005/734.

<sup>466</sup> S/2005/845.

<sup>467</sup> S/2005/844.

<sup>468</sup> S/2002/1000, annex.

updated version for the consideration of the Council has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome the proposal and agree that an updated index would contribute positively to the involvement of new members in the work of the Council and would be of wider benefit to all States Members of the United Nations in facilitating their participation in the work of the Council. The Secretariat has therefore begun work on updating the index and the revised index will be made available shortly.”

On 21 December 2005, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>469</sup>

“Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, it has been agreed that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, initially established on 1 March 2002<sup>464</sup> for a period of one year, will continue its work until 31 December 2006.”

On 29 December 2005, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>470</sup>

“1. Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, it has been agreed that the mandate of the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions established pursuant to paragraph 3 of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 17 April 2000<sup>471</sup> shall be extended until 31 December 2006. The task of the Working Group is to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions. Within this framework the Working Group will now also address issues such as those listed below, including, as appropriate, and with the consensus of its members, through open and informal dialogue with interested Member States, as well as international, regional, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations:

“(a) Improving cooperation between sanctions committees, monitoring bodies and regional organizations, and assessing the possibility of reporting by regional organizations as an alternative to the reporting by individual States;

“(b) Duration and lifting of sanctions;

“(c) Assessment of the unintended impact of sanctions and ways to assist affected untargeted States;

“(d) Improving national implementation of sanctions;

“(e) Enforcement of targeted sanctions, especially such sanctions as assets freezes or travel bans targeting individuals or entities;

“(f) De-listing procedures in relation to the implementation of targeted sanctions and the legal consequences of listing and de-listing;

“(g) Secondary sanctions against States violating sanctions;

“(h) Improving archives and databases in the Secretariat, including the Roster of Experts.

“2. The Working Group should benefit from all available sanctions expertise, including by being briefed, on a case-by-case basis, by appropriate experts, and it is requested that the Secretariat make the arrangements, within existing resources, for this purpose.

“3. The Council requests the Secretariat to provide the Working Group with interpretation in the six official languages of the United Nations.”

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<sup>469</sup> S/2005/814.

<sup>470</sup> S/2005/841.

<sup>471</sup> S/2000/319.

On 5 January 2006, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>472</sup>

“1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998,<sup>473</sup> and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the following subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2006:

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia*

Chairman: Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (Qatar)  
Vice-Chairmen: Ghana and Slovakia

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda*

Chairman: César Mayoral (Argentina)  
Vice-Chairmen: Greece and Qatar

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone*

Chairman: Augustine P. Mahiga (United Republic of Tanzania)  
Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Congo

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities*

Chairman: César Mayoral (Argentina)  
Vice-Chairmen: Ghana and Greece

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism*

Chairman: Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark)  
Vice-Chairmen: Greece, Peru and Qatar

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)*

Chairman: Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)  
Vice-Chairmen: Congo and Denmark

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia*

Chairman: Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark)  
Vice-Chairmen: Japan and Qatar

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

Chairman: Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru)  
Vice-Chairman: Japan

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<sup>472</sup> S/2006/7.

<sup>473</sup> S/1998/1016.

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)*

Chairman: Peter Burian (Slovakia)  
Vice-Chairmen: Ghana, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire*

Chairman: Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece)  
Vice-Chairmen: Denmark and United Republic of Tanzania

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan*

Chairman: Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece)  
Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Slovakia

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)*

Chairman: Kenzo Oshima (Japan)  
Vice-Chairmen: Denmark and Slovakia

*Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations*

Chairman: Kenzo Oshima (Japan)

*Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa*

Chairman: Basile Ikouebe (Congo)

*Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)*

Chairman: Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru)

*Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict*

Chairman: Jean-Marc de La Sablière (France)

“2. When the chairmanship of the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions and the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions has been agreed upon, an updated note by the President will be issued reflecting the composition of the subsidiary bodies of the Council that require review on an annual basis.”

In a letter dated 17 January 2006, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the selection of Denmark and the United Republic of Tanzania as the two members of the Council's elected member category for the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term of one year until the end of 2006.<sup>474</sup>

On 31 January 2006, the President of the Security Council issued the following note.<sup>475</sup>

“1. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 5 January 2006,<sup>472</sup> the members of the Council have reached agreement on the chairmanship of the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions and the Informal Working

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<sup>474</sup> The letter, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/2006/25, has been reproduced on page 239 of the present volume.

<sup>475</sup> S/2006/66.

Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions. Accordingly, the updated list of subsidiary bodies of the Council is as follows:

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia*

Chairman: Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser (Qatar)  
Vice-Chairmen: Ghana and Slovakia

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda*

Chairman: César Mayoral (Argentina)  
Vice-Chairmen: Greece and Qatar

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone*

Chairman: Augustine P. Mahiga (United Republic of Tanzania)  
Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Congo

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities*

Chairman: César Mayoral (Argentina)  
Vice-Chairmen: Ghana and Greece

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism*

Chairman: Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark)  
Vice-Chairmen: Greece, Peru and Qatar

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)*

Chairman: Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)  
Vice-Chairmen: Congo and Denmark

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia*

Chairman: Ellen Margrethe Løj (Denmark)  
Vice-Chairmen: Japan and Qatar

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

Chairman: Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru)  
Vice-Chairman: Japan

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)*

Chairman: Peter Burian (Slovakia)  
Vice-Chairmen: Ghana, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire*

Chairman: Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece)  
Vice-Chairmen: Denmark and United Republic of Tanzania

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan*

Chairman: Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece)  
Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Slovakia

*Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)*

Chairman: Kenzo Oshima (Japan)  
Vice-Chairmen: Denmark and Slovakia

*Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations*

Chairman: Kenzo Oshima (Japan)

*Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa*

Chairman: Basile Ikouebe (Congo)

*Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)*

Chairman: Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru)

*Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict*

Chairman: Jean-Marc de La Sablière (France)

*Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions*

Chairman: Adamantios Th. Vassilakis (Greece)

*Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions*

Chairman: Kenzo Oshima (Japan)

“2. The chairmanship of the subsidiary bodies of the Council listed above, with the exception of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, shall be for the period ending 31 December 2006.

“3. It was agreed that the chairmanship of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions shall be from 1 February to 30 June 2006. At the end of this period, a review will be conducted to determine whether the tenure of office of the Chair should (a) revert to the existing practice (on a monthly basis under the rotating Presidency of the Council), (b) be for a period of six months, or (c) as in the case of other working groups, be for a period of 12 months.”

On 7 February 2006, the President of the Security Council issued the following note.<sup>476</sup>

“In order to familiarize all Member States with efforts made by the Security Council in recent years to increase the effectiveness and transparency of its operations, the members of the Council asked the Secretariat to update the 2002 descriptive index of notes and

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<sup>476</sup> S/2006/78.

statements by the President of the Security Council relating to documentation and procedure.<sup>468</sup> Accordingly, the Secretariat has prepared an updated index which is reproduced in the annex to the present note.

**“Annex**

**“Descriptive index to notes and statements by the President of the Security Council relating to documentation and procedure (June 1993 to December 2005)**

**“1. Agenda**

S/26015 of 30 June 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Inclusion in the <i>Journal</i> of provisional agenda for public meetings of the Council.
S/26812 of 29 November 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Use of descriptive formulations of agenda items to avoid having a number of separate items on the same subject.
S/2002/316 of 26 March 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Introduction of agenda items in public meetings by specifying the agenda item/issue for consideration.
S/2005/251 of 18 April 2005 Note by the President of the Security Council	Formulation of the title of the agenda item for issues pertaining to Iraq.

**“2. Annual report**

S/26015 of 30 June 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Changes to the format of the report, its distribution and adoption at a public meeting. Amended by S/2002/199.
S/1995/234 of 29 March 1995 Note by the President of the Security Council	Introduction to contain more information on each sanctions committee. Superseded by S/2002/199.
S/PRST/1996/13 of 28 March 1996 Statement by the President of the Security Council	Report to contain information on meetings with troop-contributing countries chaired by the Presidency. Amended by S/2002/199.
S/1997/451 of 12 June 1997 Note by the President of the Security Council	Changes to the format and additions to the report. Superseded by S/2002/199.
S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998 Note by the President of the Security Council	Report to contain annual reports of sanctions committees. Superseded by S/2002/199.
S/2002/199 of 26 February 2002, reissued on 22 May 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Change of period covered by the report; revision of format; presentation of the report to the General Assembly by the President of the Council.

**“3. Briefings**

S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Briefings by the Secretariat in Council meetings. Content and modalities of briefings by the President to non-members of the Council after informal consultations.
S/2002/316 of 26 March 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Inclusion and circulation of printed fact sheets for briefings by the Secretariat to Council members.

**“4. Documentation**

S/26015 of 30 June 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Procedure for citation of documents referred to in draft resolutions or presidential statements, including prefixes.
S/26389 of 31 August 1993 Note by the President of the Security Council	Issuance of Council documents.
S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Timely circulation of briefing notes on field operations to non-members of the Council.
S/2001/640 of 29 June 2001 Note by the President of the Security Council	Communication and dissemination by the President and Secretariat of Council decisions and statements to the press. Issuance of statements to the press made by the President as United Nations press releases.
S/2002/316 of 26 March 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Publication and distribution dates of reports of the Secretary-General.

**“5. Informal consultations**

S/1994/230 of 28 February 1994 Note by the President of the Security Council	Circulation in informal consultations of the Secretary-General's statements to the press on matters of concern to the Council.
S/PRST/1994/62 of 4 November 1994 Statement by the President of the Security Council	President to summarize views expressed at meetings with troop-contributing countries.
S/2000/155 of 28 February 2000 Note by the President of the Security Council	Attendance by newly elected members during the month preceding their term. Superseded by S/2002/1276.
S/2002/1276 of 22 November 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Attendance by newly elected members during the month preceding their term. Superseded by S/2004/939.
S/2004/939 of 2 December 2004 Note by the President of the Security Council	Attendance by newly elected members during the month preceding their term.

**“6. Meetings**

**“(a) Distribution of statements**

S/1994/329 of 23 March 1994  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Arrangements for the distribution of statements outside the Council Chamber. Superseded by S/2000/274.

S/2000/274 of 31 March 2000  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Arrangements for the distribution of statements in the Council Chamber.

**“(b) Format**

S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Non-exhaustive range of public and private meeting options.

**“(c) Notification**

S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Secretariat to establish a mechanism to alert non-members of the Council to unscheduled or emergency meetings.

**“(d) Public meetings**

S/PRST/1994/81 of 16 December 1994  
Statement by the President of the Security Council

Increased recourse to public meetings, in particular at an early stage in the Council’s consideration of a subject.

S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Statements by the Secretary-General in public meetings.

S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Identification of additional matters for consideration at public meetings, including situations involving specific countries.

S/2002/316 of 26 March 2002  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Addressing speakers by name and title in public meetings.

S/2002/591 of 29 May 2002  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Seating arrangements for non-members of the Security Council invited to speak at its meetings.

**“7. Programme of work**

S/26176 of 27 July 1993  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Circulation of tentative forecast of programme of work to Member States.

S/1998/354 of 30 April 1998  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Availability of provisional schedule of work to Member States.

**“8. Resolutions and presidential statements**

S/26015 of 30 June 1993  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Approval of presidential statements to include agreed formulation of subject matter under which it is authorized.

S/1994/230 of 28 February 1994 Note by the President of the Security Council	Draft resolutions in provisional form to be made available to non-members of the Council at the time of consultations of the whole or the following day.
S/1999/165 of 17 February 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Full participation of all Council members and sufficient time to be allowed in the preparation of resolutions and presidential statements; contributions by groups of friends and similar arrangements welcomed.
S/1999/1291 of 30 December 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	Draft resolutions and draft presidential statements to be made available to non-members of the Council as soon as they are introduced in informal consultations of the whole.
S/2001/640 of 29 June 2001 Note by the President of the Security Council	Communication and dissemination by the Secretariat of Council decisions and statements to the press and to all those concerned.

**“9. Sanctions committees**

S/1995/234 of 29 March 1995 Note by the President of the Security Council	List of improvements to make the procedures of sanctions committees more transparent.
S/1995/438 of 31 May 1995 Note by the President of the Security Council	Continuation of practice of hearing comments by Member States and organizations concerned during closed meetings of sanctions committees.
S/1996/54 of 24 January 1996 Note by the President of the Security Council	Oral briefings by the Chairman of each sanctions committee to interested Member States after each meeting.
S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998 Note by the President of the Security Council	Arrangements regarding the appointment of the bureaux of sanctions committees.
S/1999/92 of 29 January 1999 Note by the President of the Security Council	List of practical measures to improve the work of sanctions committees.
S/2000/319 of 17 April 2000 Note by the President of the Security Council	Establishment of an informal working group of the Council to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, including the working methods of sanctions committees and inter-committee coordination.
S/2002/70 of 15 January 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Appointment of new Chairman of the informal working group; reiterates task of working group to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions.

S/2003/1185 of 18 December 2003 Note by the President of the Security Council	Extension of the mandate of the informal working group until 31 December 2004; reiterates task of working group to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions.
S/2004/1014 of 23 December 2004 Note by the President of the Security Council	Extension of the mandate of the informal working group until 31 December 2005; reiterates task of working group to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, and lists issues to be addressed within this framework, such as improving cooperation between sanctions committees; duration and lifting of sanctions; de-listing procedures; and secondary sanctions.
S/2005/841 of 29 December 2005 Note by the President of the Security Council	Extension of the mandate of the informal working group until 31 December 2006; reiterates task of working group to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, and lists issues to be addressed within this framework, such as improving cooperation between sanctions committees; duration and lifting of sanctions; de-listing procedures; and secondary sanctions.

**“10. Matters of which the Council is seized**

S/1996/603 of 30 July 1996, reissued on 22 August 1996 Note by the President of the Security Council	As from 15 September 1996, matters which have not been considered in the preceding five years will be automatically deleted from the list unless a Member State notifies its objection to deletion before that date.
S/1996/704 of 29 August 1996 Note by the President of the Security Council	Modifies S/1996/603 so that no item will be deleted from the list without the prior consent of the Member States concerned in accordance with the procedure set out.

**“11. Troop-contributing countries”<sup>477</sup>**

S/PRST/1994/22 of 3 May 1994  
Statement by the President of the Security Council

Consideration of the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Improving the capacity of the United Nations for peacekeeping”,<sup>478</sup> including factors to be taken into account when considering new peacekeeping operations, and increased communications between the Council and troop-contributing countries.

S/PRST/1994/62 of 4 November 1994  
Statement by the President of the Security Council

Procedures for meetings between troop-contributing countries, Council members and the Secretariat. Inclusion of expected schedule of meetings with troop-contributing countries in the Council’s monthly tentative forecast of work and time and venue of those meetings in the *Journal*. Superseded by S/PRST/1996/13.

S/PRST/1996/13 of 28 March 1996  
Statement by the President of the Security Council

Enhanced procedures for meetings between troop-contributing countries, Council members and the Secretariat. Retains inclusion of meetings with troop-contributing countries in the monthly tentative forecast of work and the *Journal* and in the annual report.

S/1998/1016 of 30 October 1998  
Note by the President of the Security Council

Circulation of statements by troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat’s briefing notes at meetings with troop-contributing countries as well as weekly briefing notes on field operations to troop-contributing countries. Invitation to relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and other Member States to meetings with troop-contributing countries as appropriate.

S/PRST/2001/3 of 31 January 2001  
Statement by the President of the Security Council

Implementation of resolution 1327 (2000), S/PRST/1996/13 and S/PRST/1994/22. Establishment of a Working Group of the Whole on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, to address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations.

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<sup>477</sup> The documents in this section should be read in the light of resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, which makes provision for the format, procedures and documentation of meetings with troop-contributing countries.

<sup>478</sup> S/26450 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.

S/2002/56 of 14 January 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Joint meetings of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and troop-contributing countries as an additional mechanism for strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries on specific peacekeeping operations.
S/2002/964 of 27 August 2002 Note by the President of the Security Council	Criteria for participation in private meetings of the Council and consultation meetings with troop-contributing countries under resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B.”

On 16 May 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:<sup>479</sup>

“The members of the Security Council have agreed to establish an ad hoc committee on mandate review to conduct the review of Council mandates called for by Heads of State and Government in the 2005 World Summit Outcome<sup>480</sup> and to follow up on the recommendations contained in your report entitled ‘Mandating and delivering’.<sup>481</sup> They have also agreed that the Permanent Representatives of Slovakia and the United States of America to the United Nations will serve as co-chairs of the committee for the duration of the process.

“The members of the Council are of the view that mandate review would strengthen the efforts of the Council to promote international peace and security and thereby contribute to the effectiveness of the United Nations as a whole.

“The members of the Council would welcome the participation of a senior member of your staff in relevant meetings of the committee to answer questions on those aspects of your report that specifically relate to Council mandates. In addition, the members of the Council would appreciate the continued assistance of the Secretariat in providing substantive services throughout the process of mandate review.”

On 14 July 2006, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic:<sup>482</sup>

“Thank you for your letter<sup>483</sup> which I received today. In response, I wish to point out the following.

“The modalities of the public meeting on the Middle East, which was held today, were decided by the Security Council at its consultations held on 13 July 2006.

“Of course, as soon as I was informed of it, I immediately brought to the attention of the members of the Council the requests made by three delegations, including yours, to participate in this meeting.

“No member of the Council wished the modalities of this meeting to be modified and the meeting was therefore held in accordance with the modalities that were initially decided upon and you were not invited to participate in it.”

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<sup>479</sup> S/2006/354.

<sup>480</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

<sup>481</sup> See A/60/733 and Corr.1.

<sup>482</sup> S/2006/534.

<sup>483</sup> S/2006/526.



On 19 July 2006, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>484</sup>

“1. In efforts to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the work of the Security Council, as well as interaction and dialogue with non-members of the Council, the members of the Council are committed to implementing the measures described in the annex to the present note.

“2. The annex is intended to be a concise and user-friendly list of the recent practices and newly agreed measures, which will serve as guidance for the work of the Council. In this regard, some existing measures are recollected herein for the convenience of users, which are so indicated throughout the annex.

“3. The present note enriches and further develops notes and statements by the President of the Security Council relating to documentation and procedure listed in the note by the President of the Council of 7 February 2006,<sup>476</sup> by supplementing and in some cases superseding them. Working methods regarding sanctions committees and troop-contributing countries will continue to be governed by the notes and statements by the President of the Council listed in the above-mentioned note unless otherwise addressed in the present note.

“4. The members of the Council will continue their consideration of the Council’s documentation and other procedural questions in the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council. The present note covers only the work done by the above-mentioned Working Group.

“**Annex**

“**Contents**

- I. Agenda<sup>485</sup>
- II. Briefings
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- IX. Matters of which the Council is seized<sup>485</sup>
- X. Communication with the Secretariat and outside
- XI. Annual report<sup>485</sup>
- XII. Newly elected members

“**I. Agenda**<sup>485</sup>

“1. The provisional agenda for formal meetings of the Security Council should be included in the *Journal of the United Nations* provided that it has been approved in informal consultations.

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<sup>484</sup> S/2006/507.

<sup>485</sup> Recollected from previous note(s) by the President of the Security Council.

“2. The members of the Council recall the desirability, whenever possible, of using descriptive formulations of agenda items at the time of their initial adoption to avoid having a number of separate agenda items on the same subject. When such a descriptive formulation exists, consideration may be given to subsuming earlier agenda items on the same subject under the descriptive formulation.

**“II. Briefings**

“3. The members of the Security Council agree that the President of the Council or his or her designate should provide substantive and detailed briefings to Member States in a timely manner. Such briefings should take place shortly after informal consultations of the whole. The members of the Council encourage the President of the Council to provide the attending Member States with copies of statements that he or she makes to the media following the informal consultations, if appropriate.

“4. The members of the Council encourage the President of the Council to hold an informal briefing on the programme of work open to all Member States, after its adoption by the Council.

“5. The members of the Council invite Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the Council or their designates to give, on a regular basis, informal briefings, when appropriate, on their activities to interested Member States. The members of the Council agree that the time and place of such briefings should be published in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

“6. The members of the Council intend to continue to consider requesting the Secretariat to give an ad hoc briefing at Council meetings in cases in which an emergent situation which justifies a briefing arises.

“7. The members of the Council intend to request the Secretariat to give ad hoc briefings at informal consultations on a daily basis, if necessary, when a situation justifies such briefings.

“8. The members of the Council invite the Secretariat to continue its practice of circulating the briefing texts at ‘Briefings’.

“9. The members of the Council invite the Secretariat, as a general rule, to provide a printed fact sheet, presentation materials and/or any other relevant reference materials, whenever possible, to Council members on the day prior to the consultations, when briefings in the Council consultations room are not given on the basis of a written report.

**“III. Documentation**

“10. The members of the Security Council intend to intensify their efforts to publicize decisions and other relevant information of the Council and its subsidiary bodies to the Member States and other organizations through correspondence, websites, outreach activities and other means, when appropriate. The members of the Council intend to continue to examine ways to enhance its activities in this regard. The members of the Council encourage subsidiary bodies of the Council to continue to review periodically policies concerning access to their documents, as appropriate.

“11. The members of the Council agree that reports of the Secretary-General should be circulated to Council members and made available in all official languages of the United Nations at least four working days before the Council is scheduled to consider them. The members of the Council also agree that the same rule should apply to making such reports available to relevant participants in Council meetings in which those reports are discussed, including the distribution of the reports on peacekeeping missions to all participants in meetings of troop-contributing countries.

“12. The members of the Council agree to consider setting a six-month interval as the standard reporting period, unless the situation provides reason for shorter or longer intervals.

The members of the Council also agree to define reporting intervals as clearly as possible when adopting resolutions. The members of the Council further agree to request oral reporting, which does not require submission of a written report, if the members of the Council consider that it would serve the purpose satisfactorily, and to indicate that request as clearly as possible.

“13. The members of the Council encourage the Secretary-General to include a section in his reports where all recommendations are listed, when presenting recommendations to the Council regarding the mandate of a United Nations mission.

“14. The members of the Council encourage the Secretary-General to make reports as concise as possible, particularly for shorter reporting periods.

“15. The members of the Council intend to request the Secretary-General to include policy recommendations on long-term strategy in his reports, if appropriate.

“16. Reports of the Secretary-General will specify the date on which the document is physically and electronically distributed in addition to the date of signature by the Secretary-General.<sup>485</sup>

“17. The Council agrees to cooperate with other organs of the United Nations in synchronizing reporting obligations of the Secretariat on the same subject, if appropriate, while putting priority on the effective work of the Council.

“18. The members of the Council request the Secretariat to update the Council towards the end of each month on the progress in the preparation of the reports of the Secretary-General to be issued the following month. The members of the Council also request the Secretariat to communicate with the Council immediately if it expects reports to be delayed beyond their deadlines or if reports that have not been requested by the Council are expected to be issued.

“19. The members of the Council invite the Secretariat to send all information currently sent to Council members by fax also by e-mail.

#### “IV. Informal consultations

“20. The members of the Security Council encourage the President of the Council to suggest, through consultations with interested members and/or the Secretariat, as appropriate, a few areas for Council members and the Secretariat to focus on at the Council's next informal consultations, without the intention of prescribing the scope of discussion, at least one day before the consultations are to be held.

“21. The members of the Council intend, where they agree with a previous speaker, in part or in whole, to express that agreement without repeating the same content.

“22. The members of the Council agree that, as a general rule, the President of the Council should adhere to the prescribed speakers' list. The members of the Council encourage the President to facilitate interaction by inviting any participant in the consultations to speak at any time, irrespective of the order of the prescribed speakers' list, when the discussion requires it.

“23. The members of the Council encourage speakers to direct their questions not only to the Secretariat, but also to other members.

“24. The members of the Council do not discourage each other from taking the floor more than once, in the interest of making consultations more interactive.

“25. The members of the Council invite the Secretariat to continue its practice of circulating all press statements issued by the Secretary-General or by the Secretary-General's spokesperson in connection with matters of concern to the Council, both in informal consultations and by e-mail.

**“V. Meetings**

**“Conduct of meetings**

“26. In order to increase the transparency of its work, the Security Council reaffirms its commitment to increase recourse to open meetings, particularly at the early stage in its consideration of a matter.

“27. The Council encourages, as a general rule, all participants, both members and non-members of the Council, in Council meetings to deliver their statements in five minutes or less. The Council also encourages each briefer to limit initial remarks to 15 minutes, unless otherwise decided by the Council.

“28. The Council encourages participants in Council meetings to express agreement without repeating the same content, if they agree, in part or in whole, with the content of a previous statement.

“29. The Council agrees that, when non-members are invited to speak to the Council, those who have a direct interest in the outcome of the matter under consideration may speak prior to Council members, if appropriate.

“30. In line with paragraph 170 (a) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome<sup>480</sup> and Council resolution 1631 (2005), the members of the Council agree to continue to expand consultation and cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, including by inviting relevant organizations to participate in the public and private meetings of the Council, when appropriate.

“31. In order to further encourage substantive discussions with troop-contributing countries, in accordance with Council resolution 1353 (2001), the members of the Council encourage the attendance of appropriate military and political officers from each participating mission. The members of the Council emphasize the importance of meeting with troop-contributing countries at the early stages of consideration of a matter. The members of the Council encourage the President of the Council to provide sufficient time for the meetings.

“32. The President of the Council will in public meetings introduce agenda items by specifying the agenda item/issue for consideration, unless otherwise agreed in the Council's prior consultations, and refer to all speakers at political and ambassadorial level by name and title. These names will, however, not have to be included in the official records or in advance in the briefing notes prepared by the Secretariat for the Presidency.<sup>485</sup>

“33. When non-members of the Council are invited to speak at its meetings, they will be seated at the Council table on alternate sides of the President, with the first speaker seated on the President's right.<sup>485</sup>

**“Notification**

“34. The members of the Security Council invite the Secretariat to notify Member States of unscheduled or emergency meetings not only by the telephone recorded message service but also through the Council website.

**“Format**

“35. In an effort further to advance the resolution of a matter under consideration, the members of the Security Council agree to use a range of meeting options from which they can select the one best suited to facilitate specific discussions. Recognizing that the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and their own practice provide them with considerable flexibility in choosing how best to structure their meetings, members of the Council agree that meetings of the Council could be structured according to, but not limited to, the following formats:

**“(a) Public meetings**

**“(i) Functions**

“To take action and/or hold, inter alia, briefings and debates.

**“(ii) Presence and participation**

“The presence and participation of non-members of the Council in public meetings should take place in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure. The Council’s practice, as described below, is understood as being in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure, although it should not under any circumstances be understood as replacing or substituting for the provisional rules of procedure:

“*a.* Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may be present at its delegation’s designated seats in the Council Chamber;

“*b.* On a case-by-case basis, any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council, members of the Secretariat and other persons may be invited to participate in the discussion, including for the purpose of giving briefings to the Council, in accordance with rule 37 or 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

**“(iii) Descriptions in the provisional monthly programme of work**

“The members of the Security Council intend to continue to include the following formats for public meetings in the provisional monthly programme of work (calendar) when they plan to adopt, in general, the corresponding procedures:

“*a.* ‘Open debate’: briefings may or may not be conducted, and Council members may deliver statements; non-members of the Council may also be invited to participate in the discussion upon their request;

“*b.* ‘Debate’: briefings may be conducted, and Council members may deliver statements; non-members of the Council that are directly concerned or affected or have special interest in the matter under consideration may be invited to participate in the discussion upon their request;

“*c.* ‘Briefing’: briefings are conducted, and only Council members may deliver statements following briefings;

“*d.* ‘Adoption’: Council members may or may not deliver statements before and/or after adopting, inter alia, resolutions and presidential statements; non-members of the Council may or may not be invited to participate in the discussion upon their request.

**“(b) Private meetings**

**“(i) Functions**

“To conduct discussion and/or take actions, e.g., recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General, without the attendance of the public or the press.

**“(ii) Presence and participation**

“The presence and participation of non-members of the Council in private meetings should take place in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure. The Council’s practice, as described below, is understood as being in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure, although it should not under any circumstances be understood as replacing or substituting for the provisional rules of procedure:

“On a case-by-case basis, any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council, members of the Secretariat and other persons may be invited to be present or to participate in the discussion, including for the purpose of giving briefings to the Council, in accordance with rule 37 or 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

“(iii) *Descriptions in the provisional monthly programme of work*

“The members of the Security Council intend to continue to include the following formats for private meetings in the provisional monthly programme of work (calendar) when they plan to adopt, in general, the corresponding procedures:

“*a.* ‘Private debate’: briefings may be conducted, and Council members may deliver statements; any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council, members of the Secretariat and other persons may be invited to be present or to participate in the discussion, upon their request, in accordance with rule 37 or 39 of the provisional rules of procedure;

“*b.* ‘TCC meeting’: briefings may be conducted, and Council members may deliver statements; parties prescribed in resolution 1353 (2001) are invited to participate in the discussion, in accordance with the resolution.

“**Distribution of statements**

“36. Texts of statements made in the meetings of the Security Council will, at the request of the delegation making the statement, be distributed by the Secretariat inside the Council Chamber to Council members and other Member States and permanent observers to the United Nations present at the meeting. A delegation requesting the distribution of its statement is encouraged to provide a sufficient number (200) of copies to the Secretariat in advance of the statement. Where a delegation does not provide to the Secretariat a sufficient number of copies of its statement, those copies will be placed outside the Council Chamber at the end of the meeting. Delegations are requested not to make statements otherwise available during the meeting.

“**VI. Programme of work**

“37. The members of the Security Council encourage the President of the Council to publish a streamlined tentative monthly forecast of the programme of work on the Council website as soon as it has been distributed to Council members.

“38. The forecast should be made available in all official languages ‘for information only/not an official document’, and there should be a footnote which reads:

‘This tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council has been prepared by the Secretariat for the President of the Council. The forecast covers in particular those matters that may be taken up during the month pursuant to earlier decisions of the Council. The fact that a matter is or is not included in the forecast carries no implication that it will or will not be taken up during the month; the actual programme of work will be determined by developments and the views of members of the Council.’<sup>485</sup>

“39. The members of the Council have agreed that the following reminder should be placed in the *Journal of the United Nations* each month:

‘The monthly tentative forecast has been made available at the website of the Council, in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council dated 19 July 2006.<sup>484</sup> Copies of the tentative forecast have also been placed in the delegations’ boxes and may be collected at the delegations’ pick-up areas as of [date].’

“40. The members of the Council agree that the President of the Council should update the provisional monthly programme of work (calendar) and make it available to the public through the Council website each time it is revised and distributed to Council members, with appropriate indication of the revised items.

**“VII. Resolutions and presidential statements**

“41. The members of the Security Council reaffirm that all members of the Council should be allowed to participate fully in the preparation of, inter alia, the resolutions, presidential statements and press statements of the Council. The members of the Council also reaffirm that the drafting of all documents such as resolutions and presidential statements as well as press statements should be carried out in a manner that will allow adequate participation of all members of the Council.

“42. The members of the Council intend to continue to informally consult with the broader United Nations membership, in particular interested Member States, including countries directly involved or specifically affected, neighbouring States and countries with particular contributions to make, as well as with regional organizations and Groups of Friends, when drafting, inter alia, resolutions, presidential statements and press statements, as appropriate.

“43. The members of the Council agree to consider making draft resolutions and presidential statements as well as other draft documents available as appropriate to non-members of the Council as soon as such documents are introduced within informal consultations of the whole, or earlier, if so authorized by the authors of the draft document.

“44. The President of the Council should, when so requested by the Council members, and without prejudice to his/her responsibilities as President, draw the attention of representative(s) of the Member State(s), regional organizations and arrangements concerned to relevant statements to the press made by the President on behalf of Council members or decisions of the Council. The Secretariat should also continue to bring to the knowledge of those concerned, including non-State actors, through the relevant Special Representatives, Representatives and Envoys of the Secretary-General and United Nations Resident Coordinators, resolutions and presidential statements of the Council as well as statements to the press made by the President of the Council on behalf of the Council members, and ensure their promptest communication and widest possible dissemination. The Secretariat should further issue, as United Nations press releases, all statements to the press made by the President of the Council on behalf of Council members, upon clearance by the President.<sup>485</sup>

**“VIII. Subsidiary bodies**

“45. The members of the Security Council encourage the Chairs of all subsidiary bodies to continue to report to the Council on any outstanding issues, when necessary and in any event on a regular basis, in order to receive strategic guidance from the Council.

“46. The members of the Council encourage subsidiary bodies of the Council to seek the views of Member States with strong interest in their areas of work. The members of the Council in particular encourage sanctions committees to seek the views of Member States that are particularly affected by the sanctions.

“47. The members of the Council encourage Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the Council to make the schedules of meetings of subsidiary bodies available to the public, when appropriate, through their websites and the *Journal of the United Nations*.

“48. The members of the Council welcome the participation in the meetings of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations by the Secretariat, troop-contributing countries and other major stakeholders, and encourage this practice in order to foster closer cooperation between the Council and those actors.

**“IX. Matters of which the Council is seized<sup>485</sup>**

“49. The Security Council agrees to continue to delete, with the prior consent of the Member States concerned, matters which have not been considered by the Council in the preceding five years from the list of matters of which the Council is seized, in accordance with the following procedure:

“(a) The annual summary statement issued in January of each year by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Council is seized will identify the items to be deleted from the list in the absence of any notification by a Member State by the end of February of the year in question;

“(b) If a Member State of the United Nations notifies the Secretary-General that it wishes an item to remain on the list, that item will be retained;

“(c) The notification will remain in effect for one year and can be renewed annually.

**“X. Communication with the Secretariat and outside**

“50. The members of the Security Council intend to seek the views of Member States that are parties to a conflict and/or other interested and affected parties. For that purpose, the Council may, inter alia, utilize private meetings when public meetings are not appropriate, in which case invitations are also to be extended in accordance with rules 37 and 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

“51. The Security Council intends to continue to maintain regular communication with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for better coordination among the principal organs of the United Nations. To that end, the members of the Security Council encourage the President of the Council to continue holding meetings with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on a regular basis.

“52. The members of the Security Council intend to make the best use of all mechanisms available, as appropriate, to convey policy guidance to the Secretary-General, including dialogue, letters from the President, adoption of resolutions or presidential statements, or any other means deemed appropriate.

“53. The members of the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, invite new Special Representatives of the Secretary-General to engage in dialogue with members of the Council before assuming their duties under new mandates, including in the field, in order to obtain Council members' views on the objectives and the mandates, whenever possible.

“54. The members of the Security Council intend to utilize ‘Arria-formula’ meetings as a flexible and informal forum for enhancing their deliberations. To that end, members of the Council may invite on an informal basis any Member State, relevant organization or individual to participate in ‘Arria-formula’ informal meetings. The members of the Council agree to consider using such meetings to enhance their contact with civil society and non-governmental organizations, including local non-governmental organizations suggested by United Nations field offices. The members of the Council encourage the introduction of such measures as lengthening lead times, defining topics that participants might address and permitting their participation by video teleconference.

“55. The members of the Security Council encourage Council missions to continue to avoid restricting their meetings to those with governmental interlocutors and interlocutors of conflict parties and to hold, as appropriate, meetings with local civil society leaders, non-governmental organizations and other interested parties.



“**XI. Annual report**”<sup>485</sup>

“56. The Security Council will take the necessary action to ensure the timely submission of its report to the General Assembly. For that purpose:

“(a) The Council will continue with the existing practice whereby the annual report is submitted to the General Assembly in a single volume. The period of coverage for the reports shall be from 1 August of one year to 31 July of the next;

“(b) The Secretariat should continue to submit the draft report to the members of the Council no later than 31 August, immediately following the period covered by the report, so that it may be discussed and thereafter adopted by the Council in time for consideration by the General Assembly during the main part of the regular session of the General Assembly.

“57. The report shall contain the following parts, as described below:

“(a) An introduction;

“(b) Part I shall contain a brief statistical description of the key activities of the Security Council in relation to all subjects dealt with by the Council during the period covered by the report, including a list of each of the following with symbol numbers, as appropriate:

“(i) All decisions, resolutions, presidential statements and assessment reports issued by the individual monthly Presidencies of the Council on its work, annual reports of all sanctions committees and other documents issued by the Council;

“(ii) Meetings of the Council, including key committees such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee, sanctions committees, working groups and meetings with troop-contributing countries;

“(iii) Panels and monitoring mechanisms and their relevant reports;

“(iv) Council missions undertaken and their reports;

“(v) Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated;

“(vi) Reports of the Secretary-General prepared for the Council;

“(vii) All communications issued as official documents of the Council;

“(viii) Citations to relevant United Nations documents relating to financial expenditures in connection with Council activities during the period covered by the report, if available;

“(ix) References to the summary statements by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Council was seized for the period covered by the report;

“(x) Notes by the President of the Council and other documents issued by the Council for the further improvement of the work of the Council;

“(c) Pursuant to paragraph (b)(i) above, the Secretariat will take the necessary steps to ensure the timely issuance by the month of September each year, of the publication *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* under the symbol S/INF/[year of the General Assembly], containing the full text of all decisions, resolutions and presidential statements of the Council for the period covered by the report;

“(d) Part II shall contain, in relation to each subject dealt with by the Council during the period covered by the report:

“(i) Factual data of the number of meetings and informal consultations;

“(ii) A list of the decisions, resolutions, presidential statements and all documents issued by the Council;

“(iii) A list of the relevant panels, monitoring mechanisms and their reports, as appropriate;

“(iv) A list of the Council missions undertaken and their reports, as appropriate;

“(v) A list of the peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated, as appropriate;

“(vi) A list of the reports of the Secretary-General prepared for the Council.

“58. The report will continue to include an account of the other matters considered by the Council, the work of the Military Staff Committee and of the subsidiary bodies of the Council. The report shall also continue to include matters that were brought to the attention of the Council but not discussed during the period covered by the report.

“59. In addition, the Secretariat should post the current annual report of the Council on the United Nations website. The relevant web page should be updated to provide the information as necessitated under future notes issued by the President of the Security Council with respect to the annual report.

“60. The report will continue to be adopted at a public meeting of the Council where members of the Council who wish to do so could comment on the work of the Council for the period covered by the report. The President of the Council for the month in which the report is presented to the General Assembly will also make reference to the verbatim record of the Council’s discussion prior to its adoption of the annual report.

#### “XII. Newly elected members

“61. The Security Council invites the newly elected members of the Council to attend all meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and the informal consultations of the whole, for a period of six weeks immediately preceding their term of membership or as soon as they have been elected, if the election takes place less than six weeks prior to the beginning of their terms. The Council also invites the Secretariat to provide all relevant communications of the Council to the newly elected members during the above-mentioned period.

“62. The members of the Council also agree that, if an incoming member will be assuming the Presidency of the Council in the first two months of its term on the Council, it will be invited to attend the informal consultations of the whole for the period of two months immediately preceding its term of membership (that is, with effect from 1 November).<sup>485</sup>

“63. The Council invites the Secretariat to continue to take appropriate measures to familiarize the newly elected members with the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, including by providing briefing materials and holding seminars before they begin to attend Council meetings.”

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## CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### Decision

At its 5262nd meeting, on 19 September 2005, the Security Council considered the item entitled “Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly”.

The decision of the Council was reflected in the following note by the President:<sup>486</sup>

“At its 5262nd meeting, held on 19 September 2005, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2005. The Council adopted the draft report without a vote.”

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**THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE<sup>487</sup>**

**Election of five members of the International Court of Justice**

**Decision**

On 7 November 2005, the Security Council, at its 5299th meeting, and the General Assembly, at the 44th plenary meeting of its sixtieth session, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the following judges:

Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)  
Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt)  
Mr. Pieter H. Kooijmans (Netherlands)  
Mr. Francisco Rezek (Brazil)  
Mr. Vladlen S. Vereshchetin (Russian Federation)

The following persons were elected as members of the International Court of Justice for a term of office beginning on 6 February 2006:

Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)  
Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)  
Mr. Kenneth Keith (New Zealand)  
Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor (Mexico)  
Mr. Leonid Skotnikov (Russian Federation)

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**ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>488</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 5471st meeting, on 21 June 2006, the Security Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Montenegro for membership in the United Nations<sup>489</sup> to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided for in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

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<sup>486</sup> S/2005/582.

<sup>487</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956 to 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980 to 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1989 to 1991, 1993 to 1996, 1999 to 2002, 2004 and during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2005.

<sup>488</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council from 1946 to 1950, 1952, 1955 to 1958, 1960 to 1968, 1970 to 1981, 1983, 1984, 1990 to 1994, 1999, 2000 and 2002.

<sup>489</sup> S/2006/409.

At its 5473rd meeting, on 22 June 2006, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Montenegro for membership in the United Nations.<sup>490</sup>

**Resolution 1691 (2006)  
of 22 June 2006**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Montenegro for admission to the United Nations,<sup>489</sup>

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

*Adopted without a vote at the 5473rd meeting.*

**Decision**

At the 5473rd meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1691 (2006), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council.<sup>491</sup>

“The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Republic of Montenegro be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Republic of Montenegro on this historic occasion.

“The Council notes with great satisfaction the Republic of Montenegro’s solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein.

“We look forward to the Republic of Montenegro joining us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives.”

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<sup>490</sup> S/2006/425.

<sup>491</sup> S/PRST/2006/27.

## **Items included in the agenda of the Security Council from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006 for the first time**

NOTE: The practice of the Security Council is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting held during the period from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council*, 5245th to 5503rd meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, during that period, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Threats to international peace and security .....	5261st	14 September 2005
The role of civil society in conflict prevention and the pacific settlement of disputes.....	5264th	20 September 2005
Meeting of the Security Council with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B .....	5265th	21 September 2005
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security.....	5282nd	17 October 2005
Non-proliferation.....	5403rd	29 March 2006
Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda.....	5415th	19 April 2006
The situation in Chad and the Sudan .....	5425th	25 April 2006
Briefing by the Chairman of the African Union .....	5448th	31 May 2006
Strengthening international law: rule of law and maintenance of international peace and security .....	5474th	22 June 2006
Letter dated 4 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.....	5490th	15 July 2006



## Checklist of resolutions adopted by the Security Council from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
1618 (2005)	4 August 2005	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.....	21
1619 (2005)	11 August 2005	The situation concerning Iraq.....	30
1620 (2005)	31 August 2005	The situation in Sierra Leone.....	137
1621 (2005)	6 September 2005	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	80
1622 (2005)	13 September 2005	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.....	157
1623 (2005)	13 September 2005	The situation in Afghanistan.....	42
1624 (2005)	14 September 2005	Threats to international peace and security.....	144
1625 (2005)	14 September 2005	Threats to international peace and security.....	146
1626 (2005)	19 September 2005	The situation in Liberia.....	172
1627 (2005)	23 September 2005	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan.....	2
1628 (2005)	30 September 2005	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	81
1629 (2005)	30 September 2005	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.....	184
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