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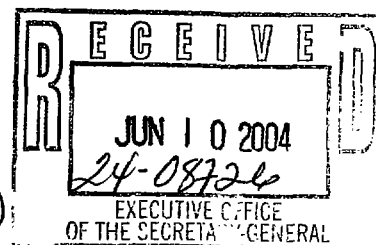
ROUTING SLIP		FICHE DE TRANSMISSION
TO: Mr. Kieran Prendergast		
THROUGH: Mr. Danilo Türk <i>D-6 8=</i>		
FROM: Vladimir Goryayev, Officer-in-Charge, APD <i>V. Goryayev</i>		
Room No. - No de bureau 3341-A	Extension - Poste 75082	Date: 09 June 2004
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	X	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE	X	POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
RETURN		RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

MESSAGE:

Please find attached for your information an analysis of yesterday's Security Council meeting on Iraq. (Resolution 1546 adopted at this meeting is also attached.)

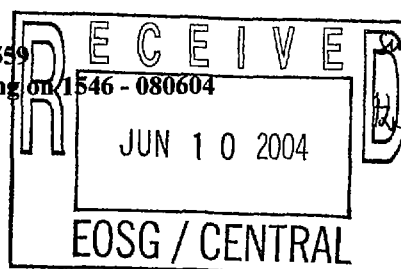
cc: Mr. Brahimi

*1) cc Mr. Brahimi
J-M
JE (OLHA)*



2) VG = this is a v. good

Drafter: Axel Wennmann, Ext 3.7559
G/ASPAC/Axel/SC meeting on 1546 - 080604



summary. Congratulations to the drafter.

HP 9/6

ANALYSIS OF SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ON IRAQ (8 JUNE 2004)

A. OVERVIEW

On 8 June 2004 the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1546 on the situation in Iraq. There was a general sense that the negotiations had been conducted in a very constructive atmosphere and that the co-sponsors had taken into account many comments from Council members and others, including Iraqis. Many Council members stressed that the resolution marked a new beginning for Iraq. Some (Angola, Chile, China, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation) concluded that this proved the values of multilateralism and the indispensable role of the UN both as a forum as well as an impartial actor with universal legitimacy. The resolution was generally seen as an essential step towards a more peaceful, democratic and prosperous Iraq and it was felt that it provided for restoring full sovereignty, setting a clear path for the political transition process, including free and fair elections, specific security arrangements between the Interim Iraqi Government (IIG) and the Multinational Force (MNF), and encouraging Member States to assist Iraq in its economic reconstruction and development. Council members welcomed Mr. Brahimi's efforts at facilitating the political transition process and emphasized the UN's "leading" or "vital" role in implementing the resolution. Notwithstanding the positive comments made on the resolution, some Council members (e.g. China, France, Germany, Russian Federation, Spain) struck a note of caution vis-à-vis the interpretation and implementation of the resolution, particularly with regard to security, the planned elections and the role of the UN. Many Council members also felt that the most formidable challenges still lay ahead, particularly in the light of Iraq's recent history and current security environment. In the coming months, progress would largely depend on whether the IIG would be able to create legitimacy for the political process through concrete actions.

B. MAIN ASPECTS OF THE DEBATE

1. **The political process:** There was a general sense that the recently constituted IIG had significant talent and potential. However, it was also felt that it still had to prove its legitimacy in the eyes of the Iraqi people. The **Russian Federation** said much would depend on whether the Iraqis would sense a transformation from occupation to full sovereignty. **Algeria** and **Pakistan** emphasized that while the lack of security remained the biggest obstacle to the political transition process, it was important to focus on political solutions to the country's problems rather than relying on military means alone. **Algeria, Benin** and **Pakistan** noted that it was important for the IIG to reach out to a wider spectrum of the Iraqi population, including to critics of the current process, to broaden the political consensus and foster reconciliation as a fundamental prerequisite for lasting peace. In this context, many members made positive references to the planned National Conference. The **Russian Federation** proposed that the IIG should consider convening an international meeting with the participation of "all influential Iraqi forces", Iraq's neighbours and members of the Security Council. Such a meeting could play an

important role in promoting the transition process. **Spain** pointed out it would welcome such a meeting if requested by the IIG.

2. **Security:** Many members welcomed the provisions regarding the IIG's authority over and responsibility for the Iraqi security forces and the security partnership between the IIG and the MNF. It was also underscored that the resolution made it sufficiently clear that the Iraqi security forces would operate under the authority of the IIG and that the MNF continued to remain in Iraq at the request of the IIG. The US confirmed that the IIG would have the final say on the presence of the MNF. **France** noted that, in its view, the IIG could at any time ask for the mandate of the multinational force to be revised or ended, and that this request would be binding on the Security Council. The **Russian Federation** underscored that the mandate of the MNF was clearly linked to the timelines for the political process. With regard to the implementation of the mandate of the MNF, including "sensitive offensive operations", **France** said it would have "preferred" if the Council had made it clear in the resolution that the IIG would have the final say in case of a disagreement between the IIG and the MNF. The **UK** highlighted that national, regional and local coordination mechanisms would ensure unified command for those operations to which the IIG commits its troops. The **Russian Federation** and **Spain** stressed that the envisaged coordination agreements between the IIG and the MNF should not infringe upon Iraqi sovereignty. **Spain** noted it might have been better if the UN had assumed the military leadership role during the transition phase.

3. The **Russian Federation** noted that it expected that "in the very near future" the Security Council would start work on adapting the mandates of UNMOVIC and the IAEA for Iraq to the new circumstances in the country, and expressed the hope that the IIG would actively cooperate with these two bodies. Some members (**Brazil, Chile, Pakistan, Spain**) highlighted that the resolution required both the MNF as well as the Iraqi security forces to act in compliance with international humanitarian law. **Spain** said this reference should have been placed in the operative paragraphs of the resolution rather than the preamble.

4. **Economic aspects/assistance:** Council members emphasized that international and regional assistance was an important contribution to strengthening the prospects for success of the political transition as well as for the reconstruction and development of Iraq. **France** and the **US** emphasized that the IIG or its successors had the sovereign authority to request or decline assistance. **France** pointed out that the decision-making autonomy of regional organizations with respect to the provision of assistance for Iraq should be preserved within their own executive bodies. The **Russian Federation** stressed the need to ensure a "transparent and equitable approach" to the use of funds of the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) as well as "strict compliance" by all parties with their obligations under prioritized contracts within the framework of the former Iraq Programme. **Spain** noted that funds from the DFI could be provided to the IIG on a discretionary basis and that the resolution enshrined an extension of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board.

APD/Iraq Team
8 June 2004