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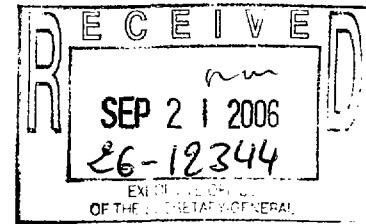
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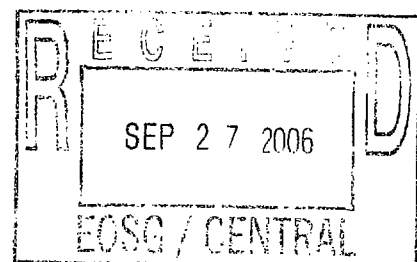
**ANALYSIS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ON IRAQ
ON 14 SEPTEMBER**

Security Council
Iraq

1. Please find attached analysis of the Security Council meeting on Iraq. The Council met on 14 September to consider the ninth quarterly report of the Secretary-General pursuant to SCR 1546 (2004).
2. The analysis was prepared by the APD Iraq Team.

Ibrahim Gambari
Ibrahim Gambari
(12) September 2006
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cc: Deputy Secretary-General
Mr. Lopes



ANALYSIS OF SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ON IRAQ

(14 September 2006)

A. OVERVIEW

On 14 September, the SC held an open meeting to consider the ninth quarterly report of the Secretary-General pursuant to SCR 1546. All members of the SC, as well as SRSQ Qazi and the Perm. Rep of Iraq made formal statements. While expressing concerns over deteriorating security situation in Iraq, the statements by the SC members generally avoided potentially contentious issues such as the MNF-I withdrawal. The SC members praised the efforts by the Government of Iraq to promote dialogue and reconciliation, and taking concrete measures to improve security, but several (France, Russia, Argentina) expressed concerns over the growing sectarian strife. The US and the UK reiterated shared responsibility of Iraq's neighbours, particularly Syria and Iran, for Iraq's internal security. There were several calls (France, Tanzania, and Argentina) for increasing efforts to curb the influence of militias. Similar to the last meeting, many delegations called for increased efforts to address the human rights situation. All delegations welcomed the launching of the Compact. Several countries (Tanzania, France, Slovakia and Japan) stressed the importance of Iraqi ownership in developing the Compact and some (Ghana, Japan, Russia, France) highlighted the inter-connectedness of political and security developments with Iraq's economic recovery and prosperity. Most delegations expressed support to the LAS initiative to hold a Conference on Iraqi National Accord. All delegations commended UNAMI's work and the US referred to it as "vital". Several delegations welcomed the initiative of the SG to convene a high-level meeting on Iraq in New York on 18 September.

B. MAIN POINTS OF THE DEBATE

1. **UN role:** All members praised the work of UNAMI and SRSQ Qazi. **Iraq and Denmark** called for an expanded UN presence in the country, and the **US** said that the Compact "is a key new component for the UN's role" in Iraq. **Iraq** outlined "the vital role of UNAMI during the next constitutional review, in enhancing dialogue and national reconciliation, and in developing Iraqi electoral institutions". **Iraq** also noted that the compact will add new obligations to UNAMI's work. **Ghana** noted the request of the Secretary-General for substantial new funding to meet the growing humanitarian challenges and said that it should be urgently addressed. A number of countries (**Japan, US, and Ghana**) supported a strong role of the UN in the Compact. **Denmark, Qatar and Japan** also said that the UN should play an important role in the national reconciliation process.

2. **Political situation and Constitutional process:** Most countries welcomed the national reconciliation plan of PM Maliki and the completion of the Government formation process. Several delegations expressed support to the efforts of the Government in promoting dialogue and reconciliation. **Argentina** noted that "there can ultimately be no military solutions for the many challenges facing Iraq". **France** joined Argentina in highlighting the importance in developing "several responses" to assist Iraq in achieving its recovery and prosperity. **The UK** said that in addition to measures to improve security, "there must also be parallel progress on the political; economic and human rights tracks." **China** stressed that the political process required inclusiveness to achieve its goals. Some delegations (**Argentina,**

Slovakia, and Japan) stated the importance of conducting the constitutional review process for national reconciliation. **Argentina** inquired on the impact of the delay in initiating the constitutional review process on the implementation of the provisions stated in article 137 of the Iraqi constitution (timeline for the adoption of the law on federalism).

3. **Human Rights/Humanitarian:** Most members (**Argentina, Qatar, Japan, and Tanzania**) expressed concerns over the deteriorating human right situation amid growing violence and insecurity. **Argentina** emphasized the need for the ISF and the MNF-I to adhere to international humanitarian and human rights law, and **Denmark** stated that “the Iraqi government should give due attention to the situation.” **Iraq** noted that human rights violations should be considered “within the context of the security situation as a whole and stressed that it was “attempting to put an end to these incidents and investigate their causes and bring perpetrators to justice.”

4. **Security situation:** Most of the members expressed concerns over high levels of violence, although **Iraq** stressed that the “last thirty days have witnessed a decrease in the level of violence and crime” in Baghdad as a result of the Government’s security plan. The **US** stressed that setbacks in the level and nature of violence in Iraq have continued to create significant challenges to stability, reconstruction, and transition.” Several delegations (**UK, Congo, Japan**) welcomed the Baghdad Security Plan and praised the Government’s efforts in addressing the security situation. The **US** stated that Dhi Qar province appeared ready to assume security independence shortly and added that several other provinces “could meet the transition criteria before the end of the year.” **Denmark** stated that its troops would remain in Iraq until the end of June 2007.

5. **International Compact with Iraq:** **Iraq** said that, in the context of the Compact, the government was “committed to combat corruption, to establish an effective and transparent oil sector and to enhance its national institutions.” Most delegations welcomed the Compact and some (**Japan, UK, US**) supported a strong UN role as a co-Chair of the initiative. **Russia** said that the Compact should serve the long-term interests of the country. **Slovakia** stressed the importance of an “active participation of neighbouring countries and partners in the region” to succeed this initiative. Several countries (**Ghana, Japan, France**) highlighted the need for a multi-dimensional approach, including political and security, in developing the compact.

6. **MNF-I:** The **US** stated that during the period under review, Baghdad, Al Anbar, Salah ad Din and Diyala “continued to experience more than 81% of all attacks” with Al Anbar and Baghdad accounting for 55% of all attacks. The **US** also outlined that “12 provinces, containing more than 50% of the population, experienced only 5% of the attacks.” The **US** stated that the insurgency “remains potent and viable, although its visibility has been overshadowed by the increase in sectarian violence. **Russia** said that the presence of foreign troops in Iraq must not be “permanent and indefinite”.

7. **UNMOVIC Mandate:** **Iraq** stated that time had come to revisit or review the mandate of UNMOVIC with the objective of ending it fully, as the circumstances for its creation no longer existed.