

16. Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) of 26 April 1996

Initial proceedings

Decision of 28 September 2001 (4384th meeting): resolution 1372 (2001)

At its 4384th meeting, on 28 September 2001, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) of 26 April 1996". The President drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh, Colombia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Singapore, Tunisia and Ukraine,¹ it was put to the vote and adopted, by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States), as resolution 1372 (2001), by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Noting the steps taken by the Government of the Sudan to comply with the provisions of resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1070 (1996),

Decided to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1054 (1996) and paragraph 3 of resolution 1070 (1996).

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States and Ireland, as well as the representative of the Sudan.

The representative of the United States stated that his country expected the Sudan to demonstrate a full commitment to anti-terrorism, although it appreciated that the Sudan had been engaged in serious discussion on the issue with the Government of the United States. He also stated that the United States was deeply concerned that the suspects wanted in connection with the 1995 assassination attempt on the life of the President of Egypt in Ethiopia had not been brought to justice and urged the international community to continue the efforts to bring them to justice. The United States also had continuing concerns about the enormous suffering of the Sudanese people in the civil war, which had lasted 18 years. However, he stressed, along with the Russian Federation, the importance of the calls by Egypt and Ethiopia for the lifting of the sanctions, who were the victims of the incident that led to the Security Council actions on the Sudan and who had originally asked for the sanctions. He stated that,

¹ S/2001/916.

in the light of these considerations, his delegation had abstained on the resolution.²

The representatives of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and Ireland expressed appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the Government of the Sudan to meet the demands in resolutions 1054 (1996) and 1070 (1996) and welcomed that the Sudan had met the conditions for the lifting of the sanctions.³ The representative of the Russian Federation also noted that the Organization of African Unity, the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of Arab States had made official statements that the Sudan had fully met with the demands for the lifting of the sanctions. Through the process in which the Sudan had been committed to meeting the demands of the Council, it had begun to make efforts to normalize the relationship with its neighbours and the entire region.⁴

The representatives of the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom expressed appreciation that the Sudan had ratified all international anti-terrorism conventions.⁵ Noting that the resolution sent a clear signal that the Council was ready to act once it had determined that a country had complied with the demands in a resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom also called on other States that supported terrorism to take note of the example set by the Sudan.⁶

The representatives of the United Kingdom and Ireland further emphasized the necessity of a political settlement for the civil war in the Sudan and of international support for its settlement and urged the Government of the Sudan to engage urgently in negotiations.⁷

The representative of the Sudan stated that the adoption of the resolution was a fruit of the enormous efforts undertaken by his Government in order to

² S/PV.4384, p. 3.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 2 (Russian Federation); and p. 3 (United Kingdom, Ireland).

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 2 (Russian Federation); and p. 3 (United Kingdom).

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 3 (United Kingdom, Ireland).

cooperate with the international community, especially the Council, and its commitment to promoting conditions for international peace and security. He also sent special thanks to the Non-Aligned Movement caucus in the Council. He stated that many useful and constructive bilateral talks, characterized by professional diplomacy, had been undertaken between

the Sudan and the Council members, although these had delayed the adoption of the resolution for some time. He believed that, the resolution represented a strong impetus for the Sudan to proceed forward and to cooperate in wider fields, particularly anti-terrorism, in order to realize justice, peace, security and stability in the world.⁸

⁸ Ibid., p. 4

17. Letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Initial proceedings

Decision of 19 December 2001 (4440th meeting): statement by the President

By a letter dated 30 April 2001 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹ the Secretary-General, recalling the endorsement received by the Council through a statement of its President of 21 December 2000,² to dispatch an Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa, submitted the report of the Mission, which visited 11 West African countries from 6 to 27 March 2001. In its report, the Inter-Agency Mission advocated a comprehensive approach to durable and sustainable solutions to priority needs and challenges in West Africa. Several recommendations were made, including the creation of a mechanism for systematic and regular consultations among United Nations entities and with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other subregional organizations. To enhance the United Nations capacity and collaboration in the subregion, the report proposed the establishment of a United Nations office for West Africa, to be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Other recommendations related to peace and security, governance and human rights, humanitarian assistance, economic development and regional integration.³

At its 4439th meeting, on 18 December 2001, the Security Council included in its agenda without

objection the item entitled "Letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council".

Statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, as well as by all Council members and the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union⁴), Egypt, Guinea, Morocco, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

In opening the meeting, the President (Mali) emphasized that the public debate demonstrated the Council's commitment to seek lasting solutions to the priority needs and problems of West Africa. He also underlined that the report of the Inter-Agency Mission contained a "clear-sighted and courageous" assessment of the situation as well as practical, relevant and feasible recommendations.⁵

In his briefing, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs recalled that the report of the Inter-Agency Mission had recommended that the United Nations and the international community consider the adoption of an integrated, global and regional approach in the effort to prevent and manage the many conflicts in the region. Outlining the main challenges facing the United Nations with regard to West Africa, he focused on the issues of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, circulation of light weapons, children and armed conflicts, peace, justice and national reconciliation, humanitarian situation and

¹ S/2001/434.

² S/PRST/2000/41.

³ On the report of the Inter-Agency Mission, see also the discussion at the 4319th meeting of the Council in connection with the situation in Sierra Leone (Sect. 15 of the present chapter).

⁴ Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey aligned themselves with the statement.

⁵ S/PV.4339, p. 2.