

## 29. The situation concerning Iraq

### Overview

During the period 2008-2009, the Security Council held 14 meetings in connection with the situation concerning Iraq, and adopted four resolutions and two presidential statements. Over the course of the meetings, the Council heard quarterly briefings on the developing situation in Iraq and considered the work and mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), the multinational force in Iraq, the political and security challenges facing the country, the response to terrorist attacks in Baghdad and the arrangements for the Development Fund for Iraq, among other issues.

During the period, the Council also renewed the mandate of UNAMI twice for periods of one year.<sup>582</sup> The mandate of the multinational force, which had been previously renewed by resolution 1790 (2007), was allowed to elapse as of 31 December 2008.<sup>583</sup>

### **21 January to 14 November 2008: briefings on UNAMI, the multinational force in Iraq and other aspects of the situation in Iraq**

On 21 January 2008, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of UNAMI, in his briefing, noted that it had been five months since resolution 1770 (2007) had provided a new basis for United Nations operations in Iraq. He emphasized that the Mission's modus operandi had been to monitor emerging trends and propose carefully chosen initiatives, hand-picked to have the most impact, as resolution 1770 (2007) was a lengthy one. He noted that the United Nations was in the unique position of being able to talk with anyone, both formally and informally, with the exception of Al-Qaida. Primary areas of attention had included resolving disputed internal boundaries, assisting returnees and entering the debate on the timeliness and preconditions for provincial elections. He also welcomed some of the recent concrete steps towards national reconciliation, particularly the adoption on 12 January of the Justice and Accountability Law, and the encouraging signals of increased dialogue between the Government and the

Sunni Arab bloc. Finally, he noted that UNAMI was working on expanding its presence in Iraq.<sup>584</sup>

Speaking on behalf of the multinational force in Iraq, the representative of the United States explained that continued implementation of the New Way Forward strategy, combined with the surge in overall force levels in Iraq, had considerably improved levels of security during the past quarter. Efforts to enhance the security of the population, such as the establishment of joint security stations in key areas, had enhanced the ability of coalition and Iraqi forces to interact with local residents and obtain information on insurgents and illegal militia activities. The overall reduction in security incidents could be attributed to several factors, including the weakening of insurgent groups, increased tribal initiatives against extremists, Muqtada al-Sadr's ceasefire order, the increased capability of Iraqi military and police, and the sustained presence of coalition and Iraqi forces among the population. However, he cautioned that despite those security gains, foreign terrorists and suicide bombers still entered Iraq through the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps continued to train, equip and fund Shia extremists despite reported assurances that the Islamic Republic of Iran would cease lethal aid. In conclusion, he emphasized that they were working to progressively transfer authority to Iraqi forces.<sup>585</sup>

Speakers were unanimous in expressing support for UNAMI and for an enhanced role by the United Nations in Iraq. Several Council members underlined the necessity of enhanced security in order to fully implement resolution 1770 (2007). All delegations were encouraged by the improvement of the security situation in Iraq, as demonstrated by the reduction in violent incidents over the past few months, while agreeing that the overall number remained too high. Most speakers stressed the importance of inclusive political dialogue among all Iraqi political forces and the need to achieve national reconciliation. Moreover, several delegations underlined the importance of political reform, including the electoral law, hydrocarbon legislation and revision of the constitution.

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<sup>582</sup> Resolutions 1830 (2008) and 1883 (2009). For more information, see part X, sect. II, with regard to UNAMI.

<sup>583</sup> For more information, see part VII, sect. IV, with regard to Article 42 of the Charter.

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<sup>584</sup> S/PV.5823, pp. 2-6.

<sup>585</sup> Ibid., pp. 6-9.

The representative of the Russian Federation noted that nothing was said in the report about whether UNAMI was still following the fate of those persons detained by the multinational force and by Iraqi bodies, and expressed the hope that the next report would include more information. He also expressed concern about the creation of "Awakening Councils", pointing out that Iraq did not need new non-governmental armed groups, but rather a strong and independent national army and police.<sup>586</sup>

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya observed that the current conditions in Iraq were a direct result of the invasion of Iraq, during which the occupation forces had destroyed the political, administrative and cultural institutions of the country. He stressed that national reconciliation would require a clear prospect of an end to the occupation, which was a bone of contention among Iraqi factions.<sup>587</sup>

The representative of Iraq pointed out that the multinational force was not an occupation force but was deployed to help the Iraqi people maintain security and protect the borders, in accordance with relevant resolutions. Noting that his Government was keen to promote national reconciliation, he pointed to a number of advances in the political process, including the recent adoption of the Justice and Accountability Law and the pending ratification of a hydrocarbon law and other initiatives. He stated that his Government looked forward to regaining its normal position in the international community and to overcoming the heavy burden inherited from the previous regime, which included Chapter VII measures to which Iraq was currently subjected. He called for the cancellation of, or a moratorium on, the payment of compensation and a resolution of the Iraqi debt issue.<sup>588</sup>

Over the course of 2008, the Council heard briefings by the representative of the United States on behalf of the multinational force in Iraq; by senior officials of the Secretariat on the topics of UNAMI and the situation in Iraq; and by the Assistant Secretary-General for the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, in his capacity as the designated representative of the Secretary-General on the International Advisory and Monitoring Board, which

functioned as the audit oversight board for the Development Fund for Iraq.

In his briefings, the representative of the United States emphasized that there had been a sustained decrease in the number of security incidents and both civilian and military casualties, which had been achieved even as the multinational force had drawn down forces from surge levels. Ongoing security operations in Basra, Sadr City, Mosul, Amarah and Diyala had produced encouraging results, further degrading the capabilities of Al-Qaida in Iraq and reducing the influence of illegal militias in strategic Iraqi cities. He expressed ongoing concern with the flow of foreign fighters and lethal aid into Iraq, and stressed that the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran in particular needed to do more to halt such activities. He also emphasized the continuing progress in improving the capabilities of the Iraqi security forces. Finally, he highlighted that negotiations continued between the United States and the Government of Iraq on transitioning the relationship, with the goal of developing a strong and strategic relationship.<sup>589</sup>

In his briefings, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, among other issues, highlighted the improved security situation that had made possible a window for political dialogue. He noted progress on the regional front where several States in the region had announced the restoration of full diplomatic representation in Baghdad. He also emphasized that the United Nations was stepping up its provision of humanitarian aid and support for refugees and internally displaced persons.<sup>590</sup>

On 13 June 2008, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Adviser for the International Compact with Iraq and Other Political Issues, who provided an overview of developments in Iraq.<sup>591</sup> The Assistant Secretary-General and Controller for the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts briefed the Council on the activities of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board, emphasizing that the results of the audits in 2007 indicated that, while many efforts were being made, the financial system of controls in place in the spending ministries, in the United States

<sup>586</sup> Ibid., p. 10.

<sup>587</sup> Ibid., pp. 20-21.

<sup>588</sup> Ibid., pp. 21-23.

<sup>589</sup> S/PV.5878, pp. 5-7; S/PV.5910, pp. 3-5; S/PV.5949, pp. 6-8; and S/PV.6016, pp. 6-8.

<sup>590</sup> S/PV.5878, pp. 2-5; and S/PV.5949, pp. 2-6.

<sup>591</sup> S/PV.5910, pp. 5-8.

agencies' handling of outstanding commitments using the resources of the Development Fund for Iraq and in the Iraqi administration of the Fund's resources remained deficient overall, and financial management reforms needed to be pursued further.<sup>592</sup>

In the last briefing of the year on 14 November 2008, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq emphasized that Iraq was entering a very delicate electoral period, in which every small security gain that gave space to political dialogue had to be built upon, to avoid any violence linked to the provincial elections of 31 January 2009. He noted that UNAMI had focused on electoral assistance and would continue to do so at least until the parliamentary elections between the end of 2009 and early 2010. He welcomed the adoption of the elections law on 24 September 2008, providing for countrywide elections in 14 out of 18 governorates, which had required a major push by UNAMI to break the impasse in Parliament over the inclusion of an amendment on Kirkuk. Concerning Kirkuk and the so-called disputed internal boundaries or territories, he acknowledged that the targeted killings and the displacement of Christians in the northern fault lines illustrated the complicated connections between minority rights, the electoral process and disputed boundaries. UNAMI was continuing to advance its analysis and prepare recommendations regarding the disputed internal boundaries in line with its mandate from the Council. He also provided an update on the activities of UNAMI in support of the constitutional review process and on human rights.<sup>593</sup>

Overall, in responding to these briefings, speakers generally welcomed the improved security situation, which provided a platform for further progress in the political and socioeconomic fields. Meanwhile, a number of speakers stressed that the progress achieved in Iraq remained fragile and that the number of civilian casualties and human rights violations in Iraq remained unacceptably high.

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<sup>592</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 8-10. The Development Fund for Iraq was established under resolution 1483 (2003) and held the proceeds of petroleum export sales from Iraq, as well as the transferred balances from the United Nations "oil-for-food" programme and other frozen Iraqi funds.

<sup>593</sup> S/PV.6016, pp. 2-6.

## **22 December 2008: consideration of the Development Fund for Iraq and mandate of the multinational force in Iraq**

On 22 December 2008, the Council adopted resolution 1859 (2008), under Chapter VII of the Charter, which, *inter alia*, extended until 31 December 2009 the arrangements for depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq the proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas and for the monitoring of the Fund by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board. The Council also decided to review resolutions pertaining specifically to Iraq, beginning with resolution 661 (1990), and requested the Secretary-General to report, after consultations with Iraq, on facts relevant to consideration by the Council of actions necessary for Iraq to achieve international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of such resolutions.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq observed that the timing of the decision was particularly significant as resolution 1790 (2007), which would expire on 31 December 2008, marked the termination of the mandate of the multinational force of Iraq and prompted a review of the arrangements to manage the financial resources of Iraq in accordance with its international obligations. He informed the Council that, reflecting security conditions on the ground, Iraq and the United States had negotiated a new security arrangement with two aspects: the first dealing with the withdrawal of United States forces from Iraq, with 2011 being a realistic date, and the organization of their activities during their temporary presence in Iraq, and the second with the higher-level strategic framework agreement for cooperation between the two countries. Emphasizing that the multinational force had contributed vital support to the process of building security and stability in Iraq and to the transition towards a sovereign, federal and united democracy, he thanked all of the countries that had contributed to it. He also maintained that as Iraq emerged as a peaceful and responsible democracy, its status in the international community was due for review. His Government, therefore, requested a review of all Security Council resolutions pertaining to Iraq to be undertaken jointly by the Secretary-General and Iraq and reported to the Council as the final arbiter, to take stock of the remaining obligations and to assess the relevance and the validity of all such resolutions to the current situation of Iraq. He looked forward to Iraq

resuming its legal and international status that had prevailed before the adoption of resolution 661 (1990) and the burdens of Chapter VII of the Charter.<sup>594</sup>

Commenting on the review of the Chapter VII measures on Iraq, the representative of Italy emphasized that the review process for the various resolutions on Iraq was to be carried out with the greatest possible care, in the light of the layering of the texts and the complexity of the resulting legal situation. It was a question of guaranteeing the certainty of law and safeguarding enterprises that had signed contracts with Iraq prior to the establishment of the sanctions regime and had not been able to fulfil their contractual obligations in compliance with the measures established by the Council.<sup>595</sup> The representative of France observed that the adoption of the resolution marked a new stage in the return to full sovereignty for Iraq, and, in particular, the end of the mandate of the multinational force. He expressed his continued support for the efforts of the Government of Iraq, together with all of the actors involved, to take all necessary measures to demonstrate that Iraq had become a State like any other. The representative of the United States stated that it was totally reasonable for the review to take place.<sup>596</sup> The representative of the United Kingdom said that a review of the Saddam-era resolutions pertaining to Iraq would be the priority for the Council in 2009 and that it was right to overhaul their provisions with a view to their termination as soon as was feasible.<sup>597</sup>

The representative of Indonesia noted that the continued support of the international community would remain pertinent to the ongoing efforts by the Government and the people of Iraq in overcoming its challenges. He reaffirmed his country's support for the sovereignty of Iraq and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the country.<sup>598</sup>

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<sup>594</sup> S/PV.6059, pp. 2-5.

<sup>595</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>596</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>597</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 7.

<sup>598</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

## 26 February to 16 November 2009: briefings and presidential statements

On 26 February 2009, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq stated that Iraq had successfully gone through the first test of the year by delivering the first fully Iraqi-led and owned elections. On 31 January, provincial elections had been conducted in 14 governorates with a striking lack of violence as a result of the growing effectiveness of the Iraqi security forces, which attested to the increased stability in the country. He stressed that the elections had been recognized as transparent and credible by both domestic and international observers. He noted that 2009 would see continued electoral activities, including elections for the Kurdish National Assembly set for the summer and the national parliamentary elections towards the end of 2009. He stated that UNAMI would continue to provide a significant degree of technical assistance to the Independent High Electoral Commission and support the Government's commitment to holding a census. However, UNAMI would also shift its focus to other priority areas, notably national reconciliation and the lingering potential for tensions between the Arab and Kurdish sides in Iraq.<sup>599</sup>

The representative of Iraq stated that the provincial elections in January were a turning point in Iraq's progress in the pursuit of building a new democracy because of the active participation of many Iraqis who had boycotted the provincial elections in 2005. He provided an overview of recent political and economic developments and encouraged all Arab countries to help Iraq by forgiving its debt and reducing its compensation obligations imposed after the invasion of Kuwait in 1990, which was a crime committed by the former dictatorial regime. He welcomed the Government of Kuwait's agreement to address the issue of compensation through bilateral negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Compensation Commission.<sup>600</sup>

Speakers generally praised the successful holding of the provincial elections, free of major security incidents. Many delegations recognized the elections as the first Iraqi-led and Iraqi-owned electoral process, which signified solid progress towards the establishment of a stable democracy. They also called on UNAMI to

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<sup>599</sup> S/PV.6087, pp. 2-6.

<sup>600</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 6-10.

continue to help the country's development and national reconciliation. However, several speakers cautioned that the situation remained fragile and that progress on national reconciliation, internal boundaries, refugees and other issues was still needed.

On the question of the remaining foreign forces in Iraq after the end of the mandate of the multinational force, the representative of the United States reiterated that its new Administration would move responsibly and safely to reduce its military presence. She reassured the Council that the carefully managed commitment to ending the war did not diminish United States support for a democratic Iraq that was a force for peace in a turbulent region.<sup>601</sup> The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, however, looked forward to the full withdrawal of all occupying forces from Iraq as soon as possible and emphasized that their continued presence in any form would not contribute to national reconciliation. He also expressed concern at the continued detention by the occupying forces of more than 15,000 people, without arrest warrants issued by Iraqi judges.<sup>602</sup> The representative of the Russian Federation also warned that a significant segment of Iraqi society rejected the presence of foreign forces in the country, even when governed by specific rules and limited in time by the status-of-forces agreement. In that regard, his delegation was awaiting the popular referendum on the security agreement to be held by 31 July 2009, which should formalize the attitude of the Iraqis to such agreements once and for all.<sup>603</sup>

On 18 June 2009, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General provided an update on the work of UNAMI, touching on the encouraging progress on internal boundaries, the political challenges to dealing with internally displaced persons and refugees, and the need for additional facilitation to increase trust between Iraq and its neighbours. He singled out Iraq's relations with Kuwait, stressing that UNAMI and the Council needed to exert every effort to build momentum while taking into account the concerns of both countries in addressing the outstanding Chapter VII mandates. Looking ahead, he suggested that UNAMI would focus more on capacity-building in various sectors, including

in human rights and rule of law, as well as in various areas of the economy.<sup>604</sup>

The representative of Iraq stated that his Government, in cooperation with the United States, continued to make all efforts to take over security responsibilities from American troops and the process of building Iraqi defence capabilities to fill the security vacuum created following the withdrawal of friendly forces. In addition to outlining other recent developments and improvements in various areas, he noted that the Government of Iraq had begun consultations with the Secretary-General to review Security Council resolutions on Iraq, pursuant to resolution 1859 (2008). On the basis of the review, his Government had determined that Iraq had fulfilled all of its obligations under those resolutions, with regard to both the impact of the occupation of Kuwait and issues related to arms. He said that the remaining 25 billion dollars that were still owed in compensation was a heavy burden on Iraq, which needed the money for services, reconstruction and development.<sup>605</sup>

Council members stressed the need for further efforts to facilitate national reconciliation, which needed to be the top priority for the Government of Iraq. They underlined the important role played by UNAMI in promoting national reconciliation, including the constitutional review, the determination of internal boundaries and the preparations for local and national elections. In respect of the review of the Iraq-related resolutions, as requested by resolution 1859 (2008), most speakers expressed their support for the restoration of the international status Iraq held prior to the Gulf War.

The representative of the United States confirmed that her Government planned, in accordance with the United States-Iraq security agreement, to withdraw its combat troops from Iraqi cities, towns and villages no later than the end of the month. That would pave the way for the withdrawal of all United States forces by the end of 2011.<sup>606</sup>

At the end of the meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council<sup>607</sup> by which it, inter alia, commended the important efforts made by the Government of Iraq to strengthen democracy and

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<sup>601</sup> Ibid., p. 25.

<sup>602</sup> Ibid., p. 14.

<sup>603</sup> Ibid., p. 23.

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<sup>604</sup> Ibid., pp. 3-6.

<sup>605</sup> Ibid., pp. 7-10.

<sup>606</sup> Ibid., p. 12.

<sup>607</sup> S/PRST/2009/17.

the rule of law, to improve security and public order and to combat terrorism and sectarian violence across the country, and reaffirmed its full support for UNAMI.

On 4 August and 14 November 2009, the Special Representative again briefed the Council on the work of UNAMI in preparing for the upcoming parliamentary election in January 2010, in continuing to work on the disputed internal boundaries and in promoting economic and social development, constructive neighbourhood cooperation, human rights and the rule of law.<sup>608</sup>

In his statements to the Council, the representative of Iraq provided a general overview of recent developments and the activities of the Government in the areas of economic development, regional cooperation and security. In regard to elections, he noted that the Parliament had been able to reach a consensus on a final version of the 2005 electoral law, which would strengthen the correlation between the voter and his or her representative in the new parliament. In respect of security, he stressed that his Government believed that the 19 August attacks on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Finance and the 25 October attacks on the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and other targets had been linked and noted that Iraq had requested that the Secretary-General nominate a high-level official to assess the scope of foreign intervention in those terrorist attacks.<sup>609</sup>

On 16 November 2009, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council,<sup>610</sup> in which it welcomed the agreement reached on 8 November in the Iraqi Council of Representatives on amendments to the electoral law of Iraq, underlined its condemnation in the strongest terms of the series of terrorist attacks that occurred on 19 August and 25 October 2009 in Baghdad, and welcomed the recent visit of United Nations officials to Iraq for preliminary consultations related to Iraq's security and sovereignty. The Council also encouraged the efforts of the Secretary-General in that regard, including the possibility of facilitating technical assistance through the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

#### **21 December 2009: resolution relating to the Development Fund for Iraq**

On 21 December 2009, the Council adopted resolution [1905 \(2009\)](#), which, inter alia, extended until 31 December 2010 the arrangements for the Development Fund for Iraq and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board. The resolution also called upon the Government of Iraq to put in place the necessary action plan and timeline by 1 April 2010 and to ensure the timely and effective transition by 31 December 2010 to a post-Development Fund mechanism.

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<sup>610</sup> S/PRST/2009/30.

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<sup>608</sup> S/PV.6177, pp. 2-6; and S/PV.6218, pp. 2-7.

<sup>609</sup> S/PV.6177, pp. 6-8; and S/PV.6218, pp. 7-11.

#### **Meetings: the situation concerning Iraq**

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5823rd 21 January 2008	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution <a href="#">1770 (2007)</a> (S/2008/19)		<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq  <b>Rule 39</b> Special Representative of the Secretary- General for Iraq and Head of UNAMI	All Council members <sup>a</sup> and all invitees	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5878th 28 April 2008	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1770 (2007) (S/2008/266)		<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq  <b>Rule 39</b> Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members <sup>a</sup> and all invitees	
5910th 13 June 2008		Report of Iraq concerning progress made in fulfilling requirements relating to disarmament and non-proliferation treaties (S/2008/350, annex);  Letter from the representative of Iraq concerning the review of the mandate of the multinational force in Iraq (S/2008/380, annex)	<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq (Minister for Foreign Affairs)  <b>Rule 39</b> Assistant Secretary-General and Controller of the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, Special Adviser for the International Compact with Iraq and Other Political Issues	All Council members <sup>a</sup> and all invitees	
5949th 6 August 2008	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1770 (2007) (S/2008/495)	Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq requesting an extension of the mandate of UNAMI (S/2008/523, annex)	<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq  <b>Rule 39</b> Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All Council members <sup>a</sup> and all invitees	
5950th 7 August 2008	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1770 (2007) (S/2008/495)	Draft resolution submitted by Italy, United Kingdom, United States (S/2008/529)	<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq		Resolution 1830 (2008) 15-0-0

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of  
the Security Council for the maintenance of  
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
		Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq requesting an extension of the mandate of UNAMI (S/2008/523, annex)			
6016th 14 November 2008	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1830 (2008) (S/2008/688)		<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq  <b>Rule 39</b> Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All Council members <sup>a</sup> and all invitees	
6059th 22 December 2008		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom and United States (S/2008/805)  Letter from the Secretary-General in regard to post-multinational force security arrangements for UNAMI (S/2008/783)	<b>Rule 39</b> Iraq (Minister for Foreign Affairs)	Iraq, 5 Council members (France, Indonesia, Italy, United Kingdom, United States)	Resolution 1859 (2008) 15-0-0
6087th 26 February 2009	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1830 (2008) (S/2009/102)		<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq  <b>Rule 39</b> Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All Council members and all invitees	
6145th 18 June 2009	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1830 (2008) (S/2009/284)		<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq  <b>Rule 39</b> Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All Council members and all invitees <sup>b</sup>	S/PRST/2009/17



Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6177th 4 August 2009	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1830 (2008) (S/2009/393)		<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq  <b>Rule 39</b> Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All invitees	
6179th 7 August 2009	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1830 (2008) (S/2009/393)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom and United States (S/2009/406)	<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq		Resolution 1883 (2009) 15-0-0
6218th 16 November 2009	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1883 (2009) (S/2009/585)		<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq  <b>Rule 39</b> Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All invitees	
6219th 16 November 2009	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1883 (2009) (S/2009/585)		<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq		S/PRST/2009/30
6249th 21 December 2009		Draft resolution submitted by Japan, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States (S/2009/660)	<b>Rule 37</b> Iraq		Resolution 1905 (2009) 15-0-0

<sup>a</sup> The representative of the United States made a statement on behalf of the multinational force in Iraq.

<sup>b</sup> Turkey was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.