

suspension. The United States attached the utmost importance to the requirement for effective control measures, and would work to ensure that what was eventually adopted would be rigorous. He also stressed that the Council had decided that suspension would be temporary and would require an affirmative decision of the Council for renewal, which would thus not be automatic. Furthermore, if Iraqi cooperation with UNMOVIC or IAEA ceased during suspension, then suspension would automatically end.²⁰⁸

The representative of the Netherlands noted that it had become clear that a consensus was not possible if the Council wished to remain faithful to the objective of establishing a genuine and credible reinforced ongoing monitoring and verification system. He stated that the current argument for holding out for a consensus was that Iraq would be ready to cooperate only if all members of the Council voted for the resolution. However, in the statements made by the Iraqi authorities, his delegation had found no indication at all that Iraq would be prepared to cooperate with the Council other than on the basis of an unconditional lifting of the sanctions, and no member of the Council had shown any readiness to meet that condition. Therefore, it did not make a great deal of

difference that the resolution was not adopted by consensus. Article 27 of the Charter of the United Nations described how decisions of the Council were made, and Article 25 stipulated that every Member State of the United Nations was obliged to accept and carry out such decisions. Nothing in the Charter allotted a higher degree of legitimacy to a resolution adopted by consensus.²⁰⁹

The representative of the United Kingdom strongly endorsed the concept of the suspension of sanctions, and saw it as a valuable step towards the lifting of sanctions. He stated that the criteria for suspension were clear and were rooted in the obligations of Iraq under existing resolutions, which gave the international community the necessary reassurance that suspension could occur only if Iraq at last began to act according to the rules of international law. He noted that some had argued that the resolution ought to have been designed to ensure that Iraq accept it, which would have meant abandoning all the previous resolutions and which was not a credible approach for the Council. He stated that the resolution had been adopted, explicitly, by the Council as a whole, in the recognition that relief of sanctions and performance on disarmament had to go hand in hand.²¹⁰

²⁰⁸ S/PV.4084 and Corr.1, pp. 17-21.

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 25-26.

²¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 27-28.

Thematic issues

33. Security of United Nations operations

Decision of 12 March 1997 (3750th meeting): resolution 1189 (1998)

At its 3750th meeting, held on 12 March 1997 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the President (Poland), made the following statement on behalf of the Council:¹ The statement reads:

The Security Council recalls its resolution 868 (1993) and expresses its grave concern at the recent increase in attacks and the use of force against United Nations and other personnel associated with United Nations operations, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations, including murder, physical and psychological threats, hostage-taking, shooting at vehicles and aircraft, mine-laying, looting of assets and other hostile acts. The Council is also gravely concerned at attacks on

and violations of United Nations premises. The Council is concerned that these attacks and the use of force have in some instances been carried out by certain groups with the deliberate goal of disrupting negotiating processes and international peacekeeping activities and hampering humanitarian access.

The Council reiterates its condemnation of such acts. It emphasizes the unacceptability of any acts endangering the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations. The Council urges all Member States and others concerned to prevent and bring to an end all such acts. It stresses that the perpetrators of such acts bear responsibility for their actions and should be prosecuted.

The Council reaffirms the importance of ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel as well as the inviolability of United Nations premises, which are essential to the continuation and successful implementation of United Nations operations. In this context, it emphasizes that the host country and others concerned must take all appropriate

¹ S/PRST/1997/13.

steps to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel and premises. It reiterates that the cooperation of all Member States and others concerned is indispensable for the mandates of United Nations operations to be carried out and demands that they respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel.

The Council supports all efforts effectively to promote and protect the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel. In this context, the Council recalls the

Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994.

The Council pays tribute to all military, police and civilian staff of the United Nations and other personnel associated with United Nations operations, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations, for their courageous efforts to achieve peace and to alleviate the suffering of the people living in conflict areas.

34. Items relating to peacekeeping operations

A. An Agenda for Peace: peacekeeping

Decision of 28 March 1996 (3645th meeting): statement by the President

At its 3645th meeting, held on 28 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the President (Botswana) drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 27 March 1996 from the representative of Chile addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹ which reiterated its position that troop-contributing countries had a right to be heard by the Security Council and stated that Chile would join in the consensus to adopt the statement by the President outlining arrangements for consultation and exchange of information between troop-contributing countries, the Secretariat and members of the Council.

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:²

The Security Council has reviewed the arrangements for consultation and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries, which were established by the statement by its President made on behalf of the Council on 4 November 1994. The Council has given careful consideration to the views expressed on this question in its debate under the item entitled "An Agenda for Peace: peacekeeping" at its 3611th meeting on 20 December 1995, as well as to the views expressed in debates in the General Assembly.

The Council has noted the wish expressed in these debates that arrangements for consultation and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries should be improved. The Council shares this wish. It considers it essential for troop-contributing countries to be heard. It notes that many of the

concerns expressed would be met if the arrangements set out in the statement by its President of 4 November 1994 were fully implemented. It is also of the view that those arrangements can be strengthened further as set forth below.

The Council will therefore follow in future the procedures here set out:

(a) Meetings will be held as a matter of course between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat for the purpose of consultations and the exchange of information and views; the meetings will be chaired by the Presidency of the Council supported by a representative of the Secretariat;

(b) The meetings will be held as soon as practicable and in good time before the Council takes decisions on the extension or termination of, or significant changes in, the mandate of a particular peacekeeping operation;

(c) When the Council considers establishing a new peacekeeping operation, meetings will be held, unless it proves to be impracticable, with any prospective troop contributors who have already been approached by the Secretariat and who have indicated that they may be willing to contribute to the operation;

(d) The President of the Council will, in the course of informal consultations with members of the Council, report the views expressed by participants at each meeting with troop-contributing or prospective troop-contributing countries;

(e) The existing practice of inviting to these meetings Member States which make special contributions to peacekeeping operations other than troops, that is, contributions to trust funds, logistics and equipment, will continue;

(f) The monthly tentative forecast of work of the Council made available to Member States will include an indication of the expected schedule of such meetings for the month;

(g) Ad hoc meetings may be convened in the event of unforeseen developments in a particular peacekeeping operation which could require action by the Council;

(h) These meetings will be in addition to those convened and chaired by the Secretariat for troop contributors to

¹ S/1996/224.

² S/PRST/1996/13.