In 2013, the United Nations continued to address political and security challenges in Asia and the Pacific in its efforts to restore peace and stability in the region, in particular in Afghanistan, Iraq and Yemen. The United Nations also continued to address non-proliferation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea as well as Iran’s nuclear programme.

In Afghanistan, the phased transition of lead security responsibility from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a multinational force led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, entered its final stage, and preparations for the 2014 Afghan presidential and provincial council elections intensified. Challenges, however, persisted in the security and narcotics sectors and more needed to be done in meeting mutual commitments under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. On 26 April, the third “Heart of Asia” Ministerial Conference was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, where participants adopted implementation plans for six priority confidence-building measures. The final tranche of the security transition from ISAF to Afghan forces was announced on 18 June and, with Afghan security forces conducting most operations, the number of casualties they endured rose considerably. In 2013, the United Nations recorded 20,093 security incidents in Afghanistan, making it the most violent year—second only to 2011—since the fall of the Taliban regime. Delays in the passage of two major pieces of legislation were a cause of concern; nonetheless, technical preparations for the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections continued to proceed. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) supported the civilian aspects of the security and political transitions and assisted with stability and development efforts of an Afghan-led and owned process in the post-2014 period. The Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMA until 19 March 2014. The sanctions regimes against individuals and entities connected to insurgent activities, in particular the Taliban and Al-Qaeda, remained in effect.

In Iraq, political tensions intensified and security incidents increased, making the security environment volatile and unpredictable. Despite efforts by political leaders to reinforce national unity, inter-sectarian tensions were on the rise and widespread demonstrations continued throughout the year. In January, a joint committee of the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government began steps towards a mutual withdrawal of troops and implementation of a joint security agreement in the disputed territories. During the year, Governorate Council elections were conducted in 14 of the country’s governorates and parliamentary elections were held in the Kurdistan Region. The Security Council extended the mandate of United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 July 2014. In regard to the normalization of relations between Iraq and Kuwait, much progress was achieved. Iraq and Kuwait completed their boundary maintenance project pursuant to Security Council resolution 833(1993). The Council terminated Iraq’s obligations under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter concerning the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners, missing persons and property, as well as the mandate of the High-level Coordinator pursuant to resolution 1284(1999), and transferred the responsibility to UNAMI.

The Security Council Committee established to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) continued its work, supported by its Panel of Experts. The mandate of the Committee was strengthened during the year in response to the DPRK February 2013 nuclear test. In March, the Council extended the Panel’s mandate until 7 April 2014. The United Nations also continued to address Iran’s nuclear programme through the work for the Committee established to oversee implementation of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, which was assisted by its Panel of Experts. In June, the Council extended the Panel’s mandate until 9 July 2014. On 11 November, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed with Iran a “Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation”, in which both parties agreed to cooperate further with respect to verification activities to be undertaken by the IAEA.

In Yemen, a Security Council mission reaffirmed the Council’s continued support for the political transition in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism. The second phase of the transition focused on restructuring the military, efforts to regain control over territory lost to Al-Qaeda and other Islamic militants, and the completion of preparations for the National Dialogue Conference, which was launched on 18 March 2013.

**Afghanistan**

In 2013, the international community continued to assist the Government of Afghanistan to lay the
foundation for peace and stability and the restoration of economic and social development in view of the approaching political and security transitions of 2014 through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), under the direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of Mission, and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

During the year, Afghan authorities, political parties and civil society were focused on the security and political transitions related to the ending of the ISAF mission in 2014, and the Afghan presidential and provincial council elections. On 26 April, the third “Heart of Asia” Ministerial Conference was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the second ministerial-level follow-up meeting to the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan. The conference participants adopted implementation plans for the six priority confidence-building measures endorsed in June 2012. On 18 June, the Afghan security forces entered the last phase in assuming the lead responsibility for security throughout the country and, as Afghan security forces took the lead on the battlefield, casualty rates continued to increase and attrition remained high. Delays in the passage of two major pieces of legislation and security for the conduct of elections were causes of concern, nonetheless, technical preparations for the elections continued to proceed.


**Political and security developments**

Report of Secretary-General (March). In his March report on the situation in Afghanistan [A/67/778-S/2013/133], the Secretary-General said that Afghan authorities, political parties and civil society were focused on the security and political transitions related to the end of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in 2014 and the Afghan presidential and provincial council elections. The fourth tranche of the transition of lead security responsibility from ISAF to Afghan security institutions was set to begin in March.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) continued to promote confidence and trust-building measures to further the Government’s reconciliation efforts. Together with the United Nations Office for Project Services, on 28 January, the Mission launched a democratic policing project. While the Afghan Local Police programme continued to expand, concerns remained over insufficient implementation of policies regarding vetting, command and control and local-level oversight. Nonetheless, security-related incidents declined by 4 per cent from 16 November 2012 to 15 February 2013 (3,783) compared to the same period in 2011–2012 (3,940).

Regional cooperation continued during the reporting period with the fourth meeting of senior officials of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan (Baku, Azerbaijan, 6 February). Prior to that, on 25 January, a meeting on the Istanbul Process counter-narcotics confidence-building measure had taken place also in Baku. The President of Afghanistan participated in the twelfth session of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Summit (Cairo, Egypt, 6–7 February) and, following a tripartite meeting between Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United States held on 18 January, the Government of Pakistan released 26 Afghan Taliban detainees as a confidence-building measure. Following up on the commitments made at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan [YUN 2012, p. 289], on 12 February, the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board endorsed an additional four national priority programmes: efficient and effective governance; water and natural resources; national comprehensive agricultural production and market development; and national energy supply, bringing the total number of programmes endorsed to 20 out of 22.

The Secretary-General announced that a meeting of senior officials would be held in Kabul on 3 July to review the implementation of the Tokyo commitments. He further recommended that the mandate of UNAMA be renewed for an additional 12 months following its expiration on 23 March and indicated that good offices and political outreach in support of Afghan-led political processes and capacity-building for Afghan institutions should be the key priorities of the Mission, together with sustained humanitarian assistance.

Security Council consideration. On 19 March [S/PV.6935], the Security Council discussed the situation in Afghanistan and heard a statement by the Secretary-General, who indicated that the reporting period had been one of intense activity. Looking ahead at the future role of the United Nations in the country, he stated that at a meeting with UN officials, Afghan representatives had requested not less UN engagement, but engagement of a different kind with improved coordination in the work of agencies, funds and programmes.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 19 March [meeting 6935], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2096(2013). The draft [S/2013/164] was submitted by Australia.

*The Security Council,*

Recalling its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolution 2041(2012) of 22 March 2012 in which it extended until 23 March 2013 the mandate of the United
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan as established by resolution 1662(2006) of 23 March 2006,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Reiterating its support for the transition (Inteqal) process which will entail the assumption of full responsibility by Afghanistan’s institutions in the security sector, consistent with the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits, recognizing that transition is not only a security process but also entails the full assumption of Afghan leadership and ownership in governance and development, and affirming that the United Nations support in Afghanistan takes full account of the transition process in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the Kabul Process towards the primary objective of accelerated Afghan leadership and ownership, strengthened international partnership and regional cooperation, improved Afghan governance, enhanced capabilities of Afghan security forces, economic growth and better protection for the rights of all Afghan citizens, including women and girls, and welcoming specifically the commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive approach to address the security, economic, governance and development challenges in Afghanistan, which are of an interconnected nature, and recognizing that there is no purely military solution to ensure the stability of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild their country and strengthen the foundations of sustainable peace and constitutional democracy.

Welcoming the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2011 and its conference conclusions, as well as the declaration in Bonn that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a decade of transformation (2015–2024),

Welcoming also the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnership and other agreements, aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan.

Welcoming further the strategic consensus between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community on a renewed and enduring partnership for this transformation decade based on firm mutual commitments, and welcoming the conclusions of the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan held on 8 July 2012 and the adoption of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework to support the sustainable economic growth and development of Afghanistan, in which the Government and the international community reaffirmed their mutual commitments,

Reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, rule of law and development as well as the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programmes prioritized for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan—From Transition to Transformation and the national priority programmes, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to address these challenges through a comprehensive approach,

Reaffirming specifically in this context its support for the implementation, under the leadership and ownership of the Afghan people, of the commitments set out in the communiqués of the London Conference on Afghanistan, held on 28 January 2010, and the Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan, held on 20 July 2010, of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and of the National Drug Control Strategy, as part of the comprehensive implementation strategy to be taken forward by the Government of Afghanistan with the support of the region and the international community and with a central and impartial coordinating role for the United Nations, consistent with the Kabul Process and in line with the national priority programmes,

Stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan, recalling the importance of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations of 22 December 2002, welcoming in this regard the continued commitment of the international community to support stability and development in Afghanistan, and noting international and regional initiatives, such as the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, of 2 November 2011, the quadrilateral summits of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and the Russian Federation, the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey and the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as initiatives by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan process,

Commending the outcome of the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, which convened in Kabul on 14 June 2012, as the first follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011, at which Afghanistan and its regional partners reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan, including through enhanced regional dialogue and confidence-building measures, welcoming the outcome of the Senior Officials Meeting, held in Baku on 6 February 2013, at which the confidence-building measures on counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and trade, commerce and investment opportunity were endorsed, and those on education, disaster management and regional infrastructure were endorsed in principle, looking forward to the next Heart of Asia ministerial meeting, to be held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 26 April 2013, and noting that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan,

Welcoming the outcome of the International Conference on the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries, held in Geneva on 2 and 3 May 2012, and looking forward to the further implementation of the joint communiqué of the Conference aimed at increased sustainability of returns and continued support for
host countries through sustained support and directed efforts of the international community,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations will continue to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, including, jointly with the Government of Afghanistan, the coordination and monitoring of efforts in implementing the Kabul Process through the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in support of the priorities set up by the Government and affirmed at the Tokyo Conference, and expressing its appreciation and strong support for the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative for Afghanistan and, in particular, the women and men of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan who are serving in difficult conditions to help the people of Afghanistan,

Reaffirming that, consistent with the transition process, the role of international actors will evolve further from direct service delivery to support and capacity-building for Afghan institutions, enabling the Government of Afghanistan to exercise its sovereign authority in all its functions, including the phasing out of all provincial reconstruction teams, as well as the dissolution of any structures duplicating the functions and authority of the Government at the national and subnational levels,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive, Afghan-led and Afghan-owned political process in Afghanistan to support reconciliation for all those who are prepared to reconcile as laid forth in the Kabul Conference communiqué on dialogue for all who “renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations”, including Al-Qaida, “respect the Constitution”, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, “and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan”, and as further elaborated in the Bonn Conference conclusions, supported by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267(1999) of 15 October 1999, 1988(2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2082(2012) of 17 December 2012, and in this context welcoming recent momentum in the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, welcoming also the activities of the High Peace Council and all efforts aimed at advancing a comprehensive political process, welcoming also the decision taken by some members of the Taliban to reconcile with the Government, to reject the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers, and to support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan, underlining the importance of a comprehensive political process in Afghanistan to support peace and reconciliation among all Afghans,

Recalling the commitments of the Government of Afghanistan at the Kabul and Tokyo Conferences to strengthen and improve Afghanistan’s electoral process, including long-term electoral reform, in order to ensure that future elections will be transparent, credible, inclusive and democratic, and welcoming the presidential decree of 26 July 2012, and the announcement by the Independent Electoral Commission of the date for the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections and Afghan preparations for those elections,

Reaffirming that Afghanistan’s peaceful future lies in building a stable, secure, economically sustainable State, free of terrorism and narcotics and based on the rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens’ rights and obligations, and welcoming the contribution of the International Contact Group on Afghanistan to the United Nations efforts in coordinating and broadening international support for Afghanistan,

Emphasizing once again the agreements reached at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summits held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010 and Chicago, United States of America, on 20 and 21 May 2012 between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Afghan National Security Forces country-wide by the end of 2014, taking note of the Enduring Partnership Declaration, signed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Government of Afghanistan in Lisbon on 20 November 2010, acknowledging the joint efforts under the transition (Inteqal) process, welcoming the progress made so far in the implementation of the first, second and third tranches of transition, welcoming also the announcement in December 2012 of the fourth tranche of districts and provinces to undergo transition, and looking forward to the phased and responsible extension of the process to the rest of the country with the fifth and final tranche of transition,

Understanding the importance of operationally capable, professional and sustainable Afghan National Security Forces for meeting Afghanistan’s security needs, with a view to lasting peace, security and stability, stressing the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, and into the transformation decade (2015–2024), of the international community to supporting the further development, including training, and professionalization of the Afghan National Security Forces,

Welcoming the joint Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan which stresses the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, to lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, noting the decision of the Government of Afghanistan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to work towards continuing to train, advise and assist the Afghan National Security Forces after 2014, noting the responsibility of the Government to sustain sufficient and capable Afghan National Security Forces supported by the international community, as decided at the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community, through the training, equipping, financing and capability development of the Afghan National Security Forces beyond the end of the transition period, welcoming, as reaffirmed in the joint Chicago Summit Declaration, the financial sustainment of the Afghan National Security Forces with a clear view to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government,

Recognizing that security gains must be supported by progress in Afghan governance and development capacity, noting in this context the objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and of the International Security Assistance Force as also noted in resolution 2069(2012) of 9 October 2012, and stressing the need for optimized cooperation, coordination and mutual support, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities,
Reiterating the need for all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, through the country team mechanism and a “One United Nations” approach under the guidance of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, to increase efforts, in full consultation and cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, to achieve greater coherence, coordination, efficiency and full alignment with the national priority programmes identified by the Government.

Welcoming the efforts of countries that are increasing their civilian, including humanitarian, efforts to assist the Government and the people of Afghanistan, and encouraging the international community to further enhance its contributions in a coordinated manner with the Afghan authorities and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, with a view to strengthening Afghan leadership and ownership, as reaffirmed at the Tokyo Conference in July 2012.

Stressing the need to further improve the reach, quality and quantity of humanitarian aid, ensuring efficient, effective and timely coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, including through enhanced coordination among the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes under the authority of the Special Representative and between the United Nations and other donors, especially where it is most needed, and supporting the Government of Afghanistan to increasingly take the lead in coordinating humanitarian assistance to its citizens.

Emphasizing the need for all, within the framework of humanitarian assistance, of upholding and respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

Reiterating its concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs, and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including women, children, national security forces and international military and civilian personnel.

Recognizing the continuously alarming threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats, and expressing its serious concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups on the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to guarantee the rule of law, to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people and to ensure the improvement and protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Recalling its resolutions 1674(2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738(2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894(2009) of 11 November 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties in Afghanistan, in particular casualties among women and children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, calling for all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and recognizing the importance of the ongoing monitoring of and reporting to the Council, including by the International Security Assistance Force, on the situation of civilians and, in particular, civilian casualties, taking note of the progress made by Afghan and international forces in minimizing civilian casualties, as recognized in the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 19 February 2013 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

Expressing concern about the serious threat that anti-personnel mines, remnants of war and improvised explosive devices pose to the civilian population, and stressing the need to refrain from the use of weapons and devices prohibited by international law.

Encouraging the international community and regional partners to further effectively support Afghan-led sustained efforts to address drug production and trafficking, notably through the working group on counter-narcotics of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, as well as regional initiatives, recognizing the threat posed by the production of, trade in and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability in different regions of the world, and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard, and stressing the important role of the United Nations in continuing to monitor the drug situation in Afghanistan.

Stressing the need for coordinated regional efforts to combat the drug problem, and in this regard welcoming the holding of the Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics, in Islamabad on 12 and 13 November 2012, aimed at enhancing regional cooperation to counter narcotics.

Supporting the continued ban by the Government of Afghanistan on ammonium nitrate fertilizer, urging prompt action to implement regulations for the control of all explosive materials and precursor chemicals, thereby reducing the ability of insurgents to use them for improvised explosive devices, and calling upon the international community to support the efforts of the Government in this regard.

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Paris Pact initiative as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates originating in Afghanistan, taking note of the Vienna Declaration, and emphasizing the aim of the Paris Pact to establish a broad international coalition to combat illicit traffic in opiates, as part of a comprehensive approach to peace, stability and development in Afghanistan, the region and beyond,

Recalling the declaration addressed to the International Narcotics Control Board by the Government of Afghanistan that there is no legal use for acetic anhydride in Afghanistan for the time being and that producing and exporting countries should abstain from authorizing the export of this substance to Afghanistan without a request from the Government, and encouraging Member States, pursuant to resolution 1817(2008) of 11 June 2008, to increase their cooperation with the Board, notably by complying fully with the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, of 1988.


1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 5 March 2013;

2. Expresses its appreciation for the United Nations long-term commitment, including beyond 2014 and into the transformation decade, to support the Government and people of Afghanistan, reiterates its full support for the work of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, and emphasizes the importance of adequate resourcing for the Mission to fulfill its mandate;


4. Recognizes that the renewed mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan takes full account of the transition process and is in support of the full assumption by Afghanistan of leadership and ownership in the security, governance and development areas, consistent with the understandings reached between Afghanistan and the international community at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits;

5. Calls upon the United Nations, with the support of the international community, to support the Government of Afghanistan’s national priority programmes covering the issues of security, governance, justice and economic and social development and to support the full implementation of mutual commitments made on these issues at international conferences, as well as on continuing implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, and requests that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, in an increasingly enabling function, assist the Government on its way towards ensuring full Afghan leadership and ownership, as defined by the Kabul Process;

6. Decides that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative, within their mandate and guided by the principle of reinforcing Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership, shall continue to lead and coordinate the international civilian efforts, in accordance with the London, Kabul and Tokyo Conference communiqués and the Bonn Conference conclusions, and with a particular focus on the priorities laid down below:

(a) Promote, as co-chair of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, more coherent support by the international community to the development and governance priorities of the Government of Afghanistan, including through support for the ongoing development and sequencing of the national priority programmes, mobilization of resources, coordination of international donors and organizations, and direction of the contributions of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in particular for counter-narcotics, reconstruction and development activities; at the same time, support efforts to increase the proportion of development aid delivered through the Government, in line with the commitments made at the Kabul Conferences, and support efforts to increase the transparency and effectiveness of the use of such resources by the Government;

(b) Support, at the request of the Afghan authorities, the organization of future Afghan elections, including the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections, as well as strengthen, in support of the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, the sustainability, integrity and inclusiveness of the electoral process, as agreed at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences and the Chicago summit, and provide capacity-building and technical assistance to the Afghan institutions involved in this process;

(c) Provide outreach as well as good offices to support, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, including through the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme and proposing and supporting confidence-building measures within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011), 1989(2011) of 17 June 2011, 2082(2012) and 2083(2012) of 17 December 2012 as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council;

(d) Support regional cooperation, with a view to assisting Afghanistan to utilize its role at the heart of Asia to promote regional cooperation, and work towards a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, building on the achievements made;

(e) Continue cooperation with the International Security Assistance Force and the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at all levels and throughout the country in support of the ongoing transition to full Afghan leadership and ownership agreed to at the Kabul and London Conferences and the Lisbon and Chicago summits, in a sustainable manner to ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of all Afghans, in accordance with their existing mandates, in order to optimize civil-military coordination, to facilitate the timely exchange of information and to ensure coherence between the activities of national and international security forces and of civilian actors in support of an Afghan-led development and stabilization process, including through engagement with provincial reconstruction teams and engagement with non-governmental organizations, in particular through its participation in the Joint Afghan-North Atlantic Treaty Organization Intra-Alliance Board as an observer;

7. Reaffirms that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Special Representative will increase efforts to achieve greater coherence, coordination and efficiency among relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan to maximize their collective effectiveness in full alignment with the national priority programmes identified by the Government of Afghanistan and continue to lead international civilian efforts with an emphasis on enabling and strengthening the role of Afghan institutions to perform their responsibilities in the following priority areas:

(a) Promote through an appropriate presence of the Mission, to be determined in full consultation and coopera-
tion with the Government of Afghanistan, and in support of the Government’s efforts, implementation of the Kabul Process throughout the country, including through enhanced cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and facilitate inclusion in and understanding of the Government’s policies;

(b) Support the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, in fulfilling its commitments as stated at the London, Kabul and Bonn Conferences, to improve governance and the rule of law, including transitional justice, budget execution and the fight against corruption, throughout the country, in accordance with the Kabul Process and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, with a view to helping to bring the benefits of peace and the delivery of services in a timely and sustainable manner;

(c) Continue, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to cooperate with and build capacity of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, to cooperate also with the Government of Afghanistan and relevant international and local non-governmental organizations to monitor the situation of civilians, to coordinate efforts to ensure their protection, to promote accountability and to assist in the full implementation of the fundamental freedoms and human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international treaties to which Afghanistan is a State party, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights;

(d) Coordinate and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in support of the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with humanitarian principles, with a view to building the capacity of the Government so that it can assume the central and coordinating role in the future, including by providing effective support to national and local authorities in assisting and protecting internally displaced persons and to creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees from neighbouring and other countries and internally displaced persons;

8. Calls upon all Afghan and international parties to coordinate with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in the implementation of its mandate and in efforts to promote the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country;

9. Reiterates the need to ensure the security of United Nations staff and its support for the measures already taken by the Secretary-General in this regard;

10. Stresses the critical importance of a continued presence of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the provinces, consistent with the transition process, in support of and in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, in response to needs and with a view to security and including the objective of overall United Nations effectiveness, and strongly supports the authority of the Special Representative in the coordination of all activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Afghanistan based on a “One United Nations” approach;

11. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his current efforts to take the measures necessary to address the security issues associated with the United Nations presence and, during the current process of transition and beyond, particularly encourages careful coordination with the Afghan National Security Forces, supported by the International Security Assistance Force, as appropriate;

12. Underscores the importance of a sustainable democratic development in Afghanistan, with all Afghan institutions acting within their clearly defined areas of competence, in accordance with the relevant laws and the Afghan Constitution, welcomes in this regard the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan at the Kabul Conference, reaffirmed at the Bonn and Tokyo Conferences, to deliver further improvements to the electoral process, including addressing the sustainability of the electoral process and, taking into account the commitments made by the international community and the Government at the London, Kabul, Bonn and Tokyo Conferences, reaffirms the supporting role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, upon the request of the Government, in the realization of these commitments, requests that, upon the request of the Government, the Mission provide assistance to the relevant Afghan institutions to support the integrity of the electoral process, and further calls upon members of the international community to provide assistance as appropriate;

13. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance the peace and reconciliation process, including by the High Peace Council, and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation and political participation as laid down in the Kabul Conference communique on dialogue for all those who “renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations”, including Al-Qaida, “respect the Constitution”, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, “and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan”, and as further elaborated in the principles and outcomes of the Bonn Conference conclusions, and encourages the Government to make use of the good offices of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan to support this process as appropriate, in full respect of the implementation of measures and procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011) and 2082(2012), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council;

14. Also welcomes the measures taken by the Government of Afghanistan, and encourages it to continue to increase the participation of women as well as minorities and civil society in outreach, consultation and decision-making processes, recalls that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in Council resolution 1325(2000) and related resolutions, therefore reiterates the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes, and urges their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take account of their perspectives and needs as affirmed by the Bonn and Tokyo Conferences;

15. Notes the establishment of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1988(2011), its methods and procedures, including new procedures to facilitate and expedite requests for travel ban exemptions in support of the peace and reconciliation process, introduced in resolution 2082(2012), welcomes in this context the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan, the High Peace Council and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan with the Committee, including by providing relevant informa-
tion for updating the 1988 List, and by identifying individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to peace, stability and security of Afghanistan, in accordance with the designation criteria set out in resolution 2082(2012), and notes that means of financing or supporting these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities include but are not limited to proceeds derived from the illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and their precursors originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and encourages the continuation of such cooperation;

16. Stresses the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in supporting, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, an inclusive Afghan-led and Afghanistan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, including the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, while continuing to assess, including in collaboration with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, its human rights and gender implications, including the promotion and protection of human rights, and encourages the international community to assist the efforts of the Government in this regard, including through continued support to the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund;

17. Reaffirms support to the ongoing Afghan-led regional effort within the framework of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan of 2 November 2011, welcomes the outcomes of the Kabul Ministerial Conference of 14 June 2012, as follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011, welcomes the endorsement of the implementation plans of all six confidence-building measures prioritized for implementation, commends the significant progress of the Istanbul Process since its inception, looks forward to the next ministerial conference, the Heart of Asia ministerial meeting, to be held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 26 April 2013, and calls upon Afghanistan and its regional partners to keep up the momentum and continue their efforts to enhance regional dialogue and confidence through the Istanbul Process, and notes that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan;

18. Welcomes ongoing efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, its neighbouring and regional partners and international organizations, including the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to foster trust and cooperation with each other, as well as recent cooperation initiatives developed by the countries concerned and regional organizations, including the trilateral summits of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey, of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, and of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the initiatives by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation;

19. Calls for the strengthening of the process of regional cooperation, including measures to facilitate regional trade and transit, including through regional and bilateral transit trade agreements, expanded consular visa cooperation and facilitation of business travel, to expand trade, to increase foreign investments and to develop infrastructure, including infrastructural connectivity, energy supply, transport and integrated border management, with a view to promoting sustainable economic growth and the creation of jobs in Afghanistan, noting the historic role of Afghanistan as a land bridge in Asia, and welcomes the outcome of the Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan, held in Tajikistan on 26 and 27 March 2012, to further develop and consolidate cooperation and partnership towards promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan and in the region;

20. Emphasizes, in this regard, the importance of strengthening local and regional networks of transportation that will facilitate connectivity for economic development, stability and self-sustainability, particularly the completion and maintenance of local railroad and land routes, the development of regional projects to foster further connectivity and the enhancement of international civil aviation capabilities;

21. Reaffirms the central role played by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board in coordinating, facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the national priority programmes, and calls upon all relevant actors to enhance their cooperation with the Board in this regard with a view to further improving its efficiency;

22. Calls upon international donors and organizations and the Government of Afghanistan to adhere to their commitments made at the Tokyo Conference and previous international conferences, and reiterates the importance of further efforts in improving aid coordination and effectiveness, including by ensuring transparency, combating corruption and enhancing the capacity of the Government to coordinate aid;

23. Calls upon the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, including the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, in accordance with their respective designated responsibilities as they evolve, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups, criminals and those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs.

24. Reiterates the importance of increasing, within a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector through appropriate vetting procedures, training, mentoring, equipping and empowerment efforts, for both women and men, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, and stresses the importance of the long-term commitment by the international community, by 2014, to ensuring a capable, professional and sustainable Afghan national security force;

25. Welcomes, in this context, the continued progress in the development of the Afghan National Army and its improved ability to plan and undertake operations, and encourages sustained training efforts, including through the contribution of trainers, resources and advisory teams through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission—Afghanistan, and advice in developing a sustainable defence planning process as well as assistance in defence reform initiatives, welcomes further the announcement in December 2012 of the fourth tranche of districts and provinces to undergo transition, and looks forward to the announcement of the fifth and final tranche;
26. Takes note of the ongoing efforts of the Afghan authorities to enhance the capabilities of the Afghan National Police, calls for further efforts towards that goal, and stresses the importance, in this context, of international assistance through financial support and the provision of trainers and mentors, including the contribution of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission—Afghanistan, the European Gendarmerie Force contribution to this mission and the European Union through the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan, as well as the German Police Project Team, noting the importance of a sufficient and capable police force for Afghanistan's long term security, and looks forward to the 10-year vision for the Ministry of the Interior and the Afghan National Police;

27. Welcomes the progress in the implementation by the Government of Afghanistan of the programme of disbandment of illegal armed groups and its integration with the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, and calls for accelerated and harmonized efforts for further progress with support from the international community;

28. Condemns in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces, and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemns further the use, by the Taliban and other extremist groups, of civilians as human shields;

29. Notes with concern the continued high incidence of attacks against humanitarian workers, condemns these attacks in the strongest terms, emphasizing that the attacks impede efforts to aid the people of Afghanistan, and underlines the need for all parties to ensure full, safe and unhindered access of all humanitarian actors, including United Nations staff and associated personnel, and to comply fully with applicable international humanitarian law;

30. Welcomes the achievements to date in the implementation of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan, and encourages the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the United Nations and all the relevant actors, to continue its efforts towards the removal of anti-personnel landmines, anti-tank landmines and explosive remnants of war in order to reduce the threats posed to human life and peace and security in the country, and expresses the need to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities;

31. Recognizes the progress made by the International Security Assistance Force and other international forces in minimizing the risk of civilian casualties, as reaffirmed in the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 19 February 2013 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and calls upon them to continue to make robust efforts in this regard, notably by the continuous review of tactics and procedures and the conduct of after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate;

32. Expresses its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups in Afghanistan, as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in particular attacks against schools and education and health-care facilities, and the use of children in suicide attacks, and calls for those responsible to be brought to justice;

33. Stresses, in this context, the importance of implementing Council resolution 1612(2005) on children and armed conflict and subsequent resolutions, supports the decree by the Minister of the Interior of 6 July 2011 reaffirming the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to preventing violations of the rights of the child, welcomes the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and Armed Conflict and the subsequent signing by the Government of an action plan, and the annex thereto, on children associated with national security forces in Afghanistan, calls for the full implementation of the provisions of the action plan, in close cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to give priority to the child protection activities and capacity of the Mission and continue to include in his future reports the matter of children and armed conflict in the country in line with the relevant Council resolutions;

34. Remains concerned at the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan, as well as to the region and internationally, takes note of the report entitled “Afghanistan Opium Survey 2012”, released in November 2012 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, calls upon the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to accelerate the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, including through alternative livelihood programmes, and to mainstream counter-narcotics throughout national programmes, and encourages additional international support for the four priorities identified in the Strategy, and commends the support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Triangular Initiative and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative and the Rainbow Strategy and the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the contribution of the Domodedovo police academy of the Russian Federation;

35. Welcomes the continued efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in empowering the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics-led implementation of the Afghan National Drug Control Strategy, including through the Counter-Narcotics Monitoring Mechanism of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board;

36. Calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the production of, trafficking in and consumption of illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan, with a view to its progressive elimination, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing the drug problem of Afghanistan, including by strengthening the law enforcement capacity and cooperation against the trafficking in illicit drugs and precursor chemicals and money-laundering and corruption linked to such trafficking, and calls for full implementation of resolution 1817(2008);
37. **Appreciates** the work of the Paris Pact initiative and its “Paris-Moscow” process in countering the production of, trafficking in and consumption of opium and heroin from Afghanistan and the elimination of poppy crops and drug laboratories and stores, as well as the interception of drug convoys, underlines the importance of border management cooperation, and welcomes the intensified cooperation of the relevant United Nations institutions with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Collective Security Treaty Organization in this regard.

38. **Reiterates** the importance of completing the National Priority Programme on Law and Justice for All, by all the relevant Afghan institutions and other actors, in view of accelerating the establishment of a fair and transparent justice system, eliminating impunity and contributing to the affirmation of the rule of law throughout the country.

39. **Stresses**, in this context, the importance of further progress in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector in Afghanistan, in order to improve respect for the rule of law and human rights therein, emphasizes the importance of ensuring access for relevant organizations, as applicable, to all prisons and places of detention in Afghanistan, and calls for full respect for relevant international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law, noting the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 20 January 2013 and the appointment by the Government of Afghanistan of a commission to inquire into the findings of the report.

40. **Notes with strong concern** the effects of corruption on security, good governance, counter-narcotics efforts and economic development, welcomes the anti-corruption commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan at the Tokyo Conference, as reinforced in the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, welcomes the efforts of the Government in this regard, including the issuance of the presidential decree of July 2012, calls for continued action by the Government to fulfill those commitments in order to establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration at the national, provincial and local levels of government, and also welcomes continued international support for Afghanistan’s governance objectives.

41. **Encourages** all Afghan institutions, including the executive and legislative branches, to work in a spirit of cooperation, recognizes the continued efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in pursuing legislative and public administration reform in order to tackle corruption and to ensure good governance, as agreed at the Bonn Conference, with full representation of all Afghan women and men, and accountability at both the national and subnational levels, welcomes the issuance of the presidential decree of July 2012, stresses the need for further international efforts to provide technical assistance in this area, recognizes Government efforts in this regard, and reiterates the importance of the full, sequenced, timely and coordinated implementation of the National Priority Programme on National Transparency and Accountability.

42. **Calls for** full respect for and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of human rights defenders, and international humanitarian law throughout Afghanistan, welcomes the growth in Afghan free media, but notes with concern the continued restrictions on freedom of the media and attacks against journalists, commends the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission for its courageous efforts to monitor respect for human rights in Afghanistan, as well as to foster and protect those rights and promote the emergence of a pluralistic civil society, stresses the importance of full cooperation with the Commission by all relevant actors and of promoting their independence, as well as of ensuring their safety, and supports broad engagement across government agencies and civil society for the realization of the mutual commitments made, including the commitment to provide sufficient government financing for the Commission.

43. **Recognizes** that, despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts, including towards measurable and action-oriented objectives, are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls and to ensure that all women and girls in Afghanistan are protected from violence and abuse, enjoy equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, strongly condemns discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending school, and stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1325(2000), 1820(2008), 1888(2009), 1889(2009) and 1960(2010), noting the mainstreaming commitments introduced therein, and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge.

44. **Welcomes** the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, notes the progress in this regard, welcomes its continued efforts to protect and promote the participation of women in the electoral process, supports efforts to accelerate full implementation of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, to integrate its benchmarks into the national priority programmes and to develop a strategy to implement fully the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, including services to victims, recalls that the promotion and protection of women’s rights are an integral part of peace, reintegration and reconciliation, welcomes the commitment by the Government to developing, implementing and monitoring the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, notes the report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of 11 December 2012 on implementation of the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women in Afghanistan, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports to the Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan.

45. **Recognizes** the importance of the voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees for the stability of the country and the region, and calls for continued and enhanced international assistance in this regard.

46. **Affirms** the importance of the voluntary, safe, orderly return and sustainable reintegration of internally displaced persons, and welcomes the inclusion of Afghanistan as a pilot country for the initiative of the Secretary-General on durable solutions and the progress made on the development of an internally displaced persons policy for Afghanistan.

47. **Notes** the need to continue to strengthen, with the support of the international community, Afghanistan’s absorption capacity for the full rehabilitation and reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons;
48. Requests that the Secretary-General report to the Council every three months on developments in Afghanistan and include in his reports an evaluation of progress made against the benchmarks for measuring and tracking progress in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and priorities as set out in the present resolution;

49. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Almaty ministerial conference. The Secretary-General reported [A/67/889-S/2013/350] that the third “Heart of Asia” Ministerial Conference was held on 26 April in Almaty, Kazakhstan—the second ministerial-level follow-up meeting to the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan [YUN 2011, p. 329]. The conference participants adopted implementation plans for the priority confidence-building measures endorsed in June 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 288].

Report of Secretary-General (June). In his June report [A/67/889-S/2013/350], the Secretary-General noted that there had been increased political activity among Afghan stakeholders ahead of the country’s political and security transitions. In April, President Hamid Karzai convened a consultative meeting with political, jihadi, and civil society representatives and religious leaders to address election-related issues. After the meeting, it was announced that the selection of the Chair of the Independent Election Commission would be postponed until both the structure law and the electoral law had been passed. A joint commission of the upper and lower houses of the National Assembly resolved an impasse over the structure law and sent it to the President for signature. On 29 April, however, the bill was returned to the Wolesi Jirga with eight objections. The electoral law was passed by the Wolesi Jirga on 22 May, and subsequently forwarded to the Meshrano Jirga—the upper house of the National Assembly.

In April, the Independent Election Commission issued a draft operational plan and indicative budget of $129 million. UNAMA facilitated meetings between the Commission, the Ministry of Finance, international donors and UN partners to foster understanding on funding means and modalities for the elections. The Mission also facilitated discussions on funding modalities for the national electronic identification card “e-taskera” project, which was launched on 24 March. On 26 May, the Independent Election Commission launched its voter registration top-up exercise.

In regard to the peace process, on 30 and 31 March, President Karzai visited Qatar to discuss bilateral cooperation—including the establishment of a proposed office in Doha for representatives of the Taliban to talk with the High Peace Council. In April and May, UNAMA organized a second round of provincial workshops on mediation and conflict resolution, while also continuing to support the second phase of the Afghan People’s Dialogue on Peace.

The Badakhshan Province had become a locus of criminal and insurgent activity, prompting advisory elements of ISAF to return to the area to support Afghan forces. In April, the Taliban announced the “Khalid ibn al-Walid” spring offensive against so-called “foreign invaders”. Internal displacement had been increasing as a consequence of hostilities, in particular in the northern and southern regions.

On 10 April, the President endorsed 24 tangible actions from the core elements of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework [YUN 2012, p. 289] to track implementation of commitments made prior to the July meeting of senior officials, in order to review progress on the Framework. Implementation of the 20 endorsed national priority programmes had been slow, and two national priority programmes remained to be endorsed, one on law and justice for all and the other on transparency and accountability.

The Secretary-General informed that UNAMA was working on its budget proposal for 2014–2015 and expressed hope that despite the 18.7 per cent reduction in funding in 2013, it would be possible to avoid further large-scale disruption and organizational change. Having closed nine field offices, the Mission had been developing more flexible and cost-effective models for mandate implementation and had focused on carrying out more joint missions. The Secretary-General stressed the importance of the passage of electoral laws for a timely and legitimate succession in leadership. He welcomed the fact that the Independent Election Commission had agreed on timelines, operational frameworks and proposed polling sites, and urged security institutions to ensure similar momentum for securing the electoral process and ensuring broad and inclusive participation.

Security Council consideration. On 20 June [S/PV.6983], the Security Council discussed the situation in Afghanistan and heard a statement by Mr. Ján Kubiš, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of UNAMA, who reported that the Afghan security forces had entered the last phase in assuming the lead responsibility for security throughout the country.

Report of Secretary-General (September). In his September report [A/68/609-S/2013/535], the Secretary-General said that the Deputy Secretary-General had visited Kabul and Kandahar from 28 June to 2 July, where he engaged with the Government, political stakeholders and civil society, including women’s rights activists.

On 18 June, representatives of the Taliban and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar announced the opening of the Political Office of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan in Doha. The Taliban’s use of the name and symbols of its former regime during the ceremony, however, triggered a strong negative reaction by the Government and wider society. On 19 June,
the Government declared that the dialogue would be postponed pending guarantees that the process would be fully Afghan-led, and President Karzai suspended high-level negotiations on the Bilateral Security Agreement with the United States. On 24 June, the National Security Council was informed that the contested signboard and flag had been removed by officials in Doha and, subsequently, the Taliban announced that the Office would be temporarily closed.

The structure and electoral laws were endorsed by President Karzai on 17 and 20 July, respectively, and were subsequently passed by the National Assembly. Technical preparations for the election had also proceeded with the second phase of the voter registration top-up exercise commencing on 27 July at the district level. The issuance of electronic national identity cards, however, was on hold pending passage of the Law on Registration and Population Records. On 31 July, the Independent Election Commission approved its operational plan for the 2014 elections and, on 27 August, endorsed the UN electoral support project “ELECT II”.

The final tranche of the transfer of security responsibilities to Afghan security forces was announced on 18 June. With Afghan security forces conducting most operations, the number of casualties they endured had risen considerably. The southern, south-eastern and eastern provinces continued to account for the bulk of the security incidents. On 31 July, the UNAMA Mid-Year Report 2013 on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict documented a 14 per cent rise in civilian deaths and a 28 per cent increase in civilian injuries compared to the first six months of 2012.

On 26 June, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime launched the World Drug Report 2013, which noted that Afghanistan had accounted for 74 per cent of the world’s illicit opium production in 2012 and that nearly 1 million Afghans were affected by drug use. On 8 July, the United Nations launched the Afghanistan Integrity Initiative to support the Government in meeting anti-corruption priorities.

The Secretary-General stated that UNAMA had achieved increased efficiencies through multitasking, repurposing of posts, and outsourcing after the 18.7 per cent reduction in its funding, but advised against further large-scale organizational change in 2014 that could impact further the Mission’s field presence and activities. He underlined that any future peace talks should be inclusive and accompanied by early confidence-building steps aimed at reducing levels of violence.

Security Council consideration. On 19 September [S/PV.7035], the Security Council discussed the situation in Afghanistan and heard a statement by Mr. Kubiš. He reported that efforts were on track in Afghanistan’s political and security transitions and that the 2014 elections remained at the forefront of political life in Afghanistan. He noted that challenges persisted, particularly in the security and narcotics sectors, and that more needed to be done in meeting mutual commitments under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 20 November [meeting 55], the General Assembly adopted resolution 68/11 [draft: A/68/L.11 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 37].

The situation in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 67/16 of 27 November 2012 and all its previous relevant resolutions,
Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions and statements by the President of the Council on the situation in Afghanistan, in particular resolutions 2096(2013) of 19 March 2013 and 2120(2013) of 10 October 2013,
Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and respecting its multicultural, multi-ethnic and historical heritage,
Recalling the long-term commitment of the international community to Afghanistan with the aim of strengthening national ownership and leadership consistent with the Kabul process, and taking into account the evolving nature of the presence of the international community,
Welcoming the conclusions of the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany on 5 December 2011, in which it was declared that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a transformation decade (2015–2024) in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people,
Welcoming also the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan—From Transition to Transformation adopted at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, held on 8 July 2012, including the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, which reaffirms the partnership between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community based on their mutual commitments,
Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, the rule of law and development, as well as on the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability, are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programmes prioritized for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration and the national priority programmes, and underlining the importance of the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to address these challenges,
Welcoming and supporting the outcome of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011, and the follow-up Heart of Asia Ministerial Conferences, held in Kabul on 14 June 2012 and in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 26 April 2013, which launched and furthered the Istanbul Process on Re-
regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan whereby Afghanistan and its regional partners, with the support of the international community, affirmed their commitment to strengthen regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan, including through enhanced regional dialogue and confidence-building measures, and looking forward to the fourth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, to be held in Tianjin, China, in 2014.

Stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means of promoting security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan, recognizing in this regard the importance of the contribution of neighbouring and regional partners, as well as regional organizations, recalling the importance of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations of 22 December 2002, welcoming in this regard the continued commitment of the international community to support stability and development in Afghanistan, and noting international and regional initiatives, such as those of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan process, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Welcoming the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnerships and other agreements aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan,

Underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit, held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010, to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Government countrywide by the end of 2014, welcoming the continued progress towards the completion of the security transition, notably the milestone reached on 18 June 2013 when all areas of Afghanistan entered into the transition process and the Afghan National Security Forces assumed the lead for security nationwide, and underlining also the continuing role of the International Security Assistance Force in support of the Government and in promoting a responsible transition and the importance of the enhancement of the operational capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces,

Welcoming the joint Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan, which stresses the long-term commitment of countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force, beyond 2014, to lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, noting the responsibility of the Government of Afghanistan to sustain sufficient and capable Afghan National Security Forces, supported by the international community, welcoming in this context the decision of the international community, taken at the Bonn Conference, to support the training, equipping, financing, and development of the capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces beyond the end of the transition period, welcoming also the decision of the Government and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will work towards continuing to train, advise and assist the Afghan National Security Forces after 2014, and noting that any new mission should have a sound legal basis, as stated in paragraph 14 of the joint Chicago Summit Declaration,

Reterating the urgent need to tackle the challenges in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent criminal and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and criminals, including those involved in the narcotics trade, and the development of Government of Afghanistan institutions, including at the subnational level, the strengthening of the rule of law and democratic processes, the fight against corruption, the acceleration of justice sector reform, the promotion of national reconciliation, without prejudice to the fulfilment of the measures introduced by the Security Council in resolutions 1267(1999) of 15 October 1999, 1988(2011) and 1989(2011) of 17 June 2011, and 2082(2012) and 2083(2012) of 17 December 2012 and other relevant resolutions, an Afghan-led transitional justice process, the safe and voluntary return of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons in an orderly and dignified manner, the promotion and protection of human rights and the advancement of economic and social development.

Deeply concerned about the high level of violence in Afghanistan, especially the number of civilian casualties, condemning in the strongest terms all violent attacks, recalling that the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups are responsible for the significant majority of the civilian casualties in Afghanistan, expressing particular serious concern about increased targeted killing of women and girls, and calling for compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians,

Noting the importance of the national Government being inclusive and representative of the ethnic diversity of the country and ensuring also the full and equal participation of women,

Recognizing that the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of peace and reconciliation, supported by the international community, is essential for achieving long-term peace and stability in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the central and impartial role of the United Nations in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, expressing its appreciation and strong support for all efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan in this regard, expressing its appreciation also for the work of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in accordance with Security Council resolution 2096(2013), and stressing the leading and coordinating role of the Assistance Mission in seeking to further improve the coherence and coordination of international civilian efforts, guided by the principle of reinforcing Afghan ownership and leadership,

Welcoming the reports of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein,

1. Pledges its continued support to the Government and people of Afghanistan as they rebuild a stable, secure, economically self-sufficient State, free of terrorism and narcotics, and strengthen the foundations of a constitutional democracy as a responsible member of the international community;

2. Encourages all partners to support constructively the Kabul process, building upon a deep and broad international partnership towards further increased Afghan responsibility and ownership in security, governance and development, aiming at a secure, prosperous and democratic Afghanistan, focusing on strengthening the constitutional checks and balances that guarantee citizens' rights and ob-
liligations and implementing structural reform to enable an accountable and effective Government to deliver concrete progress to its people;

3. **Supports** the continuing and growing ownership of reconstruction and development efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, emphasizes the crucial need to achieve ownership and accountability in all fields of governance and to improve institutional capabilities, including at the subnational level, in order to use aid more effectively, and underscores in this regard the importance of the commitments of the international community, as reiterated in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan—From Transition to Transformation;

**Security and transition**

4. **Reiterates once again its serious concern** about the security situation in Afghanistan, stresses the need to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan caused by the ongoing violent and terrorist activity by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and other illegal armed groups and criminals, including those involved in the narcotics trade, and reiterates in this regard its call for the full implementation of measures and the application of procedures introduced in relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011), 1989(2011), 2082(2012) and 2083(2012);

5. **Condenms in the strongest terms** all unlawful acts of violence, intimidation and attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations, including of public figures, abductions, indiscriminate attacks against civilians, attacks against individuals, groups and organs of society engaged in the promotion and protection of universally recognized human rights, attacks against humanitarian workers and the targeting of Afghan and international forces, which have a deleterious effect on stabilization and development efforts in Afghanistan, and also condemns the use, by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, of civilians as human shields;

6. **Stresses the need for the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to continue to work closely together in countering these acts, which are threatening peace and stability in Afghanistan and the democratic process, the achievements and continued implementation of the Afghanistan development process as well as humanitarian aid measures, and calls upon all Member States to deny those groups any form of sanctuary or financial, material and political support**;

7. **Expresses deep regret at the resulting loss of life and physical harm inflicted upon Afghan civilians and civilians of other nationalities, including the personnel of Afghan and international agencies and all other humanitarian workers and the diplomatic corps, the United Nations Assistance Mission, as well as upon the personnel of the Afghan National Security Forces, the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, and pays homage to all those who have lost their lives**;

8. **Stresses the importance of providing the Afghan people with security, notes that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Government of Afghanistan, supported by the international community, and underlines the importance of further strengthening the operational capabilities of Afghan security forces in all provinces of Afghanistan, consistent with the goal of transition**;

9. **Welcomes, in this regard, the progress in the transition process and the assumption of lead security responsibility by the Afghan National Security Forces nationwide with the milestone event of 18 June 2013, calls upon the international community to provide the support necessary to increase security, including public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan’s borders and the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens, as well as to provide continued support by training, equipping and contributing to the financing of the Security Forces to take on the task of securing their country, with a clear view to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government of Afghanistan, and underscores the importance of the joint Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan and other relevant agreements with regional and international partners in this regard**;

10. **Also welcomes, in this regard, the presence of the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, expresses its appreciation for the support they have provided to the Afghan National Army, as well as for the assistance provided to the Afghan National Police by all international partners, in particular by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through its training mission in Afghanistan, as well as other bilateral training programmes, and encourages further coordination where appropriate**;

11. **Further welcomes the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan, with a view to ensuring stability and providing conditions for the effective rule of law, to continue the implementation of the Afghan National Police Strategy and the National Police Plan underpinning it, as well as the 10-year vision presented by the Ministry of the Interior, focusing, inter alia, on community-based policing (Police-e Mardumi) to increase police accountability and responsiveness, strengthening crime detection and prevention, safeguarding human rights and combating violence against women and children to build a strong, professional police force evolving towards sustainable, credible and accountable civilian law enforcement that will be capable of providing policing services to the Afghan population as part of the broader rule of law system, with a focus on the ongoing institutional and administrative reforms of the Ministry of the Interior, including the implementation of its anti-corruption action plan, and leadership development, as well as to progressively enhance the quality of the Afghan National Police, with the necessary continued financial and technical support of the international community, recognizes the significant contribution that has been made by international and regional partners, including the International Police Coordination Board, to achieve that aim, and also recognizes in this context the significant contribution of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan**;

12. **Calls upon Member States to continue, and expresses its appreciation to Member States for, contributing personnel, equipment and other resources to the International Security Assistance Force and their adequate support to the provincial reconstruction teams and their changing mission, in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations Assistance Mission**;

13. **Notes, in the context of the comprehensive approach and the ongoing transition process, the continued importance of the synergies in the objectives of the Assist-
gence Mission and the International Security Assistance Force, and emphasizes, in particular, the continued need to maintain, strengthen and review civil-military relations among international actors, as appropriate, at all levels in order to ensure complementarity of action based on the different mandates and comparative advantages of the humanitarian, development, law enforcement and military actors present in Afghanistan;

14. Urges the Afghan authorities, with the support of the international community, to take all possible steps to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations, development and humanitarian personnel and their full, safe and unhindered access to all affected populations, and to protect the property of the United Nations and of development or humanitarian organizations, and notes the efforts made in regulating private security contractors operating in Afghanistan;

15. Recognizes the efforts of the Afghan authorities, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/123 of 15 December 2005 on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, to bring to justice the perpetrators of attacks, and calls upon the Afghan authorities to continue its efforts in this regard;

16. Remains deeply concerned about the persistent problem of anti-personnel landmines and explosive remnants of war, which constitute a great danger to the population and a major obstacle to the resumption of social and economic activities and to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, early recovery and reconstruction efforts, welcomes the achievements to date in the implementation of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan, underscores the importance of sustained international assistance for the implementation of the 10-year operational workplan of the Mine Action Programme, aimed at declaring Afghanistan mine-free by 2023, encourages the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the United Nations and all relevant actors, to continue its efforts to meet its responsibilities under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, to eliminate all known or new stock of anti-personnel landmines, and to cooperate fully with the Mine Action Programme, and to continue removal of anti-personnel landmines, anti-vehicle landmines and explosive remnants of war, and expresses the need to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation, and economic and social reintegration of victims, including persons with disabilities;

Peace, reconciliation and reintegration

17. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance peace and reconciliation, including by the High Peace Council, and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation and political participation, as set forth in the 20 July 2010 Kabul Conference communiqué on dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaeda, respect the Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan, and further elaborated in the Bonn Conference conclusions, supported by the Government and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011) and 2082(2012), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, calls upon all relevant States, especially neighbouring countries, and international organizations to remain engaged in the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process, and recognizes the impact terrorist attacks have on the Afghan people and risk having on future prospects for a peace settlement;

18. Reiterates its firm commitment to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to advance the peace and reconciliation process, in line with the Kabul Conference communiqué and the Bonn Conference conclusions, and within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and the application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1988(2011) and 2082(2012) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, and recalls that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized by the Council in its resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000 and in related resolutions, including Council resolution 2122(2013) of 18 October 2013;

19. Underlines the fact that reconciliation and reintegration efforts should enjoy the support and participation of all Afghans, including civil society, minorities and women’s groups, as reinforced most recently in the Bonn Conference conclusions and the Tokyo Declaration, welcomes the steps taken towards greater cooperation between the High Peace Council and civil society, and encourages further cooperation in the future;

20. Expresses its appreciation for the progress made by the Government of Afghanistan in the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme in reintegrating former combatants throughout the country and under Afghan ownership, while ensuring coordination and coherence with other relevant efforts, welcomes the continued commitment and efforts of the Government to work actively at the national, provincial and local levels to advance this commitment, and calls for continued international support for these efforts;

21. Calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to ensure that the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme is implemented in an inclusive manner, regardless of gender or social status and consistent with the Afghan Constitution and the international legal obligations of Afghanistan, while upholding the human rights of all Afghans and countering impunity;

22. Welcomes the establishment of the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund, recalls the respective commitments made at the London and Kabul Conferences, and encourages the international community to assist the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in this regard, including through continued support and contributions to the Trust Fund;

23. Recognizes the increased number of reintegrees who have joined the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, encourages further efforts to address remaining operational challenges, including through an appropriate vetting mechanism and by ensuring that this work is linked to wider efforts to address conflict and grievance resolution at the local level, and also encourages the international community to support this Afghan-led effort;

Governance, rule of law and human rights

24. Emphasizes that good governance, the rule of law and human rights form the foundation for the achievement of a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, and notes the
importance of building the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to promote and protect human rights, the rule of law and good governance in an accountable and effective manner;

A. Democracy

25. Recognizes the importance of holding free, fair, transparent, credible, secure and inclusive elections as crucial steps towards consolidating democracy for all Afghans and facilitating a successful and peaceful political transition and for sustaining international support, stresses the responsibility of the Afghan authorities in this regard, also stresses the need for the timely and orderly preparation of elections according to the timetable presented by the Independent Electoral Commission for the upcoming presidential and provincial elections, welcomes in this regard the adoption of a legal framework to govern elections, the appointment of new members and the election of new Chairs for the Independent Electoral Commission and Electoral Complaints Commission, calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to continue its preparations, welcomes the efforts made by the Government in this regard, calls upon the international community to continue to provide financial and technical assistance, stresses the leading role of the Assistance Mission in coordinating these efforts and calls upon the international community and the United Nations to support the Government and the relevant Afghan institutions;

26. Recalls the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan, reiterated at the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, to strengthen and improve Afghanistan’s electoral process, including through long-term electoral reform, and to promote the participation of women in order to ensure that future elections will be transparent, credible, inclusive and democratic, and reiterates the profound importance of the forthcoming elections and that Afghanistan’s peaceful future lies in strengthened and transparent democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens’ rights and obligations;

B. Justice

27. Welcomes the steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan on justice sector reform and the commitment to improve access to the delivery of justice throughout Afghanistan made by the Government at the Kabul Conference, welcomes in this regard the completion of the National Priority Programme on Law and Justice for All, urges the international community to continue to support the efforts of the Government in those areas in a coordinated manner, and urges the Government to implement the National Priority Programme in a timely manner, in coordination with the relevant organizations and Government departments;

28. Acknowledges the progress made by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community in devoting adequate resources to the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector in order to improve respect for the rule of law and human rights therein, while reducing physical and mental health risks to inmates;

29. Welcomes and encourages further efforts by the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the Assistance Mission, the international community and other partners, including the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to protect and promote the human rights of all detainees and prevent violations thereof in all Afghan prisons and detention facilities, consistent with the Afghan Constitution, Afghan laws and international obligations, welcomes the cooperation of the Government, as well as the efforts of the international community to provide support in this regard, takes note of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Assistance Mission of 10 October 2011 and 20 January 2013, notes the progress made in this regard, including the establishment by the Government of a commission to investigate Afghan detention facilities, encourages further progress on addressing allegations of human rights abuses of detainees, and reiterates the importance of respecting the rule of law and established legal processes and procedures;

30. Welcomes the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to provide unimpeded access for relevant organizations to all prisons in Afghanistan, emphasizes the importance of ensuring access for relevant organizations, and calls for full respect for relevant international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law, where applicable, including with regard to minors, if detained;

C. Public administration

31. Urges the Government of Afghanistan to continue to effectively reform the public administration sector in order to implement the rule of law and to ensure good governance and accountability, in accordance with the Kabul process and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, at both the national and subnational levels, with the support of the international community, welcomes the efforts of the Government and commitments made, most recently at the Tokyo Conference, in this regard stresses the importance of transparent appointment and promotion procedures for civil servants, and continues to encourage the Government to make active use of the Senior Appointments Panel;

32. Encourages the international community, including all donor nations as well as international institutions and organizations, governmental and non-governmental, to assist the Government of Afghanistan in making capacity-building and human resources development a cross-cutting priority and to align, in a coordinated manner, with efforts by the Government, including the work of the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission, to build administrative capacity at the national and subnational levels;

33. Reiterates the importance of institution-building in complementing and contributing to the development of an economy characterized by sound macroeconomic policies, the development of a financial sector that provides services, inter alia, to microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and households, transparent business regulations and accountability, and emphasizes the connection between generating economic growth, including through infrastructural projects, and the creation of job opportunities in Afghanistan;

34. Recalls the ratification by Afghanistan of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, reiterates its appreciation for the anti-corruption commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan at the Tokyo Conference, calls for decisive action by the Government to fulfil those commitments in order to establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration at the national, provincial and local levels of government, welcomes the efforts of the Government in this regard, including the issuance of the presidential decree in July 2012, and also
welcomes continued international support for Afghanistan’s governance objectives, while noting with deep concern the effects of corruption with regard to security, good governance, the combating of the narcotics industry and economic development;

35. Welcomes the Subnational Governance Policy, underscores the importance of more visible, accountable and capable subnational institutions and actors in reducing the political space for insurgents, emphasizes the importance of the Kabul process being accompanied by the implementation of national programmes at the subnational level, encourages the capacity-building and empowerment of local institutions in a phased and fiscally sustainable manner, and calls for predictable and regular allocation of more resources to provincial authorities, including continued vital support from the Assistance Mission and the international community;

36. Urges the Government of Afghanistan to address, with the assistance of the international community, the question of claims for land property through a comprehensive land-titling programme, including formal registration of all property and improved security of property rights, including for women, and welcomes the steps already taken by the Government in this regard.

D. Human rights

37. Recalls the constitutional guarantee of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all Afghans as a significant political achievement, calls for full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without discrimination of any kind, and stresses the need to fully implement the human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution, in accordance with obligations under applicable international law, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women and children of their human rights;

38. Acknowledges and encourages the efforts made by the Government of Afghanistan in promoting respect for human rights, expresses its concern at the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities, including against persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and other illegal armed groups and criminals for the enjoyment of human rights and for the capacity of the Government to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms for all Afghans, notes with concern reports of incidents in which violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law have occurred, including violations committed against women and children, in particular girls, stresses the need to further promote tolerance and religious freedom and to ensure respect for the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of thought, conscience or belief as enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, emphasizes the necessity of investigating allegations of current and past violations, stresses the importance of facilitating the provision of efficient and effective remedies to the victims and of bringing the perpetrators to justice in accordance with national and international law, calls for full implementation of the mass media law, while noting with concern and condemning the continuing intimidation and violence targeting Afghan journalists, such as cases of abduction and even killing of journalists by terrorist as well as extremist and criminal groups, and urges that harassment and attacks on journalists be investigated by Afghan authorities and that those responsible be brought to justice;

39. Commends the Government of Afghanistan for its active participation in the universal periodic review process, calls for continued active participation of Afghan civil society in this process, and encourages the timely implementation of the recommendations addressed in the relevant report;

40. Reiterates the important role of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, stresses the need to guarantee its constitutional status and implement its mandate, focusing on communities across Afghanistan, so as to foster a more informed public and increase Government accountability, notes the initial concerns of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with respect to the new appointments to the Commission, emphasizes the importance of the Government of Afghanistan’s reaffirmation of its commitment to maintaining the standards regarding Human Rights Commissioners in accordance with article 11 of the law on the Commission and the Paris Principles to retaining the Commission’s “A” status, welcomes the decision of the Government to take full responsibility for the core funding of the Commission, urges the Government to implement this decision, urges the Commission to cooperate closely with Afghan civil society, and calls upon the international community for continued support in this regard;

41. Recalls Security Council resolutions 1674(2006) of 28 April 2006, 1738(2006) of 23 December 2006 and 1894(2009) of 11 November 2009 and the midyear report of July 2013 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, prepared by the Assistance Mission, expresses its serious concern at the continued high number of civilian casualties, including women and children, and their impact on local communities, notes that the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups remain responsible for the significant majority of civilian casualties, reiterates its call for all feasible steps to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and calls for additional appropriate steps in this regard and for full compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law;

42. Recognizes the further progress made by the International Security Assistance Force, authorized by the Security Council, and other international forces to ensure the protection of the civilian population and to minimize civilian casualties, and calls upon them to continue to make enhanced efforts in this regard, notably through the continuous review of tactics and procedures and the conduct of afteraction reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate;


44. Emphasizes its steadfast and unwavering commitment to achieving the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of Afghan life, the need for absolute equality of women before the law, equal access to education and employment and the participation and empowerment of women in Afghan politics, public life, government ad-
ministration and security sector at all levels, especially in leadership positions;

45. **Comments** the achievements and efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to counter discrimination and to mainstream gender issues, including into the national priority programmes, and to protect and promote the equal rights of women and men as guaranteed, inter alia, by its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and by the Afghan Constitution as well as the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan and the law on the elimination of violence against women, notes the progress reported by the Assistance Mission in the implementation of the law, stresses the importance of its full implementation, a key commitment under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, and underlines the need for continued progress on gender issues in accordance with the obligations of Afghanistan under international law;

46. **Strongly condemns** all incidents of discrimination and violence against women and girls and other forms of gender-based and sexual violence, including “honour killings”, underscores the importance of countering impunity for these incidents, especially against women activists and women prominent in public life, takes note of the important progress made by the Government of Afghanistan in this regard, and reiterates its appreciation for all measures taken to address targeted violence against women, including the contribution of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

47. **Stresses** the need to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of children in Afghanistan, and recalls the need for the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict by all States parties, as well as of Security Council resolution 1612(2005) of 26 July 2005, and all other subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Afghanistan and the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict;

48. **Expresses its strong concern**, in this regard, about the ongoing recruitment and use of children by illegal armed and terrorist groups in Afghanistan, as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, stresses in this regard the importance of ending the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children, expresses appreciation for the progress made by and the firm commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to the protection of children, including its strong condemnation of any exploitation of children, as indicated by the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Children, the appointment of a focal point on child protection, the signing by the Government, in January 2011, of an action plan, including the annexes thereto, on children associated with national security forces in Afghanistan and the endorsement by the Government of a road map to accelerate compliance with the action plan, welcomes progress made in the implementation of the action plan, and calls for the full implementation of its provisions, in close cooperation with the Assistance Mission;

49. **Recognizes** the special needs of girls, strongly condemns continued terrorist attacks as well as threats of attacks on educational facilities, especially on those for Afghan girls, and/or hospitals and protected persons in relation to them in Afghanistan, in contravention of applicable international law, and expresses deep concern about the high number of school closures as a result of terrorist attacks or threats of attacks;

50. **Welcomes** the adoption by the Government of Afghanistan of the National Plan of Action on Combating Child Trafficking, calls for the comprehensive implementation of the Plan of Action, welcomes initiatives to amend and enforce legislation on human trafficking, guided by the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and stresses the importance of considering becoming a party to the Protocol;

**Social and economic development**

51. **Takes note with appreciation** of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the ideas outlined by the Government of Afghanistan in its strategy document entitled “Towards self-reliance: strategic vision for the transformation decade”, as well as of the national priority programmes contained therein, all possible and necessary humanitarian, recovery, reconstruction, development, financial, educational, technical and material assistance for Afghanistan, underlines the crucial importance of continued and sequenced implementation of the national priority programmes and the development and governance goals of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, and recalls in this regard the leading role of the Assistance Mission in seeking to further improve the coherence and coordination of international efforts;

52. **Urgently appeals** to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations, including the international and regional financial institutions, to continue to provide, in close coordination with the Government of Afghanistan and in accordance with the National Development Strategy and the strategy document entitled “Towards self-reliance: strategic vision for the transformation decade”, as well as of the national priority programmes contained therein, all possible and necessary humanitarian, recovery, reconstruction, development, financial, educational, technical and material assistance for Afghanistan, underlines the crucial importance of continued and sequenced implementation of the national priority programmes and the development and governance goals of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, and recalls in this regard the leading role of the Assistance Mission in seeking to further improve the coherence and coordination of international efforts.

53. **Recognizes** the substantial development and the notable progress made by Afghanistan with the steadfast support of the international community in the past years, expresses its support for the decision taken at the Bonn Conference to implement a transformation decade (2015–2024), in which Afghanistan will consolidate its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people, and urges the Government of Afghanistan to involve all elements of Afghan society, in particular women, in the development and implementation of relief, rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction programmes;

54. **Also recognizes** the challenges that lie ahead for Afghanistan, and welcomes the generous pledges totalling over 16 billion United States dollars made by the international community during the Tokyo Conference through 2015 and the commitment of the international community to sustain support through 2017 at or near levels of the past decade, thereby renewing its commitment to long-term support.
for the economic development of Afghanistan on the basis of mutual accountability, welcomes the continued resolve of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil the commitments made by the Government under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, and stresses that sustained international support in the years ahead requires resolute action by both the international community and the Government;

55. **Welcomes** the continued progress in implementing the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework and the monitoring mechanism included therein, in which the Government of Afghanistan reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen governance, grounded in human rights, the rule of law and adherence to the Afghan Constitution, and held it as integral to sustained growth and economic development, and in which the international community committed to enhance efficiency of development aid by aligning assistance with the Afghan national priority programmes and by channelling assistance through the national budget of the Government, as outlined in the Tokyo Declaration;

56. **Also welcomes** the outcome of the Senior Officials Meeting of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, held in Kabul on 3 July 2013, and the Co-Chairs’ statement therein, which acknowledged both the achievements of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community in the implementation of their respective commitments under the Framework and the need for more rapid progress within a realistic but accelerated time frame, and looks forward to further meetings, including the meeting of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board and the next ministerial meeting in 2014, to be co-chaired by the Governments of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to review progress of the implementation of the Framework;

57. **Further welcomes** the significant progress made by the Government of Afghanistan towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the considerable progress in enabling boys and girls to enrol in school and in enabling women and men to access basic health services, and acknowledges that quality improvements across basic service delivery will require attention and adequate national budget allocations;

58. **Expresses its appreciation** for the humanitarian and development assistance work of the international community in the stabilization and development of Afghanistan and to the United Nations system and to all States and international and non-governmental organizations whose international and local staff continue to respond positively to the humanitarian, transition and development needs of Afghanistan, despite security concerns and difficulty of access in certain areas;

59. **Recognizes** the necessity for further improvement in the living conditions of the Afghan people, and emphasizes the need to strengthen and support the development of the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to deliver basic social services at the national, provincial and local levels, in particular education and public health services, and to promote development;

60. **Urges** the Government of Afghanistan to enhance efforts to reform key service delivery sectors, such as energy and drinking water supply, as preconditions for progress in social and economic development;

61. **Commends** the Government of Afghanistan for improving budgetary transparency and for its efforts to date to reach fiscal sustainability, notes the challenges ahead, and urges continued efforts be made to meet revenue targets, as agreed with the International Monetary Fund;

62. **Expresses its appreciation** for the work of the provincial reconstruction teams as they work within the provincial context to support national priorities to build the capacities of local institutions;

63. **Encourages** the international community and the corporate sector to support the Afghan economy as a measure for long-term stability and to explore possibilities for increased trade and investments and enhanced local procurement, and further encourages the Government of Afghanistan to continue to promote an economic environment and legal framework favourable for private-sector investments at both the national and subnational levels;

64. **Emphasizes** in this regard, the importance of strengthening local and regional networks of transportation that will facilitate connectivity for economic development, stability and self-sustainability, particularly the completion and maintenance of local railroad and land routes, the development of regional projects to foster further connectivity and the enhancement of international civil aviation capabilities;

65. **Urgently encourages** all States as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to expand agricultural cooperation with Afghanistan, within the National Agricultural Development Framework and in line with the National Development Strategy and the relevant national priority programme, respectively, with a view to helping to eradicate poverty and ensure social and economic development, including in rural communities;

66. **Reiterates** the necessity of providing Afghan children, especially Afghan girls, with educational and health facilities in all parts of the country, welcomes the progress achieved in the sector of public education, recalls the National Education Strategic Plan as a promising basis for further achievements, encourages the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to expand those facilities, train professional staff and promote full and equal access to them by all members of Afghan society, including in remote areas, and reiterates further the need to provide vocational training for adolescents;

67. **Commends** the relief efforts by the Government of Afghanistan and donors, but continues to express its concern at the overall humanitarian situation, stresses the continued need for food assistance, ensuring that the basic needs of internally displaced persons are met, and calls for continued international support in this regard, as well as for the early fulfilment, before the approaching winter, of the urgent humanitarian needs in the 2013 Common Humanitarian Action Plan for Afghanistan;

68. **Recognizes** that underdevelopment and lack of capacity increase the vulnerability of Afghanistan to natural disasters and to harsh climate conditions, and in this regard urges the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the international community, to increase its efforts aimed at strengthening disaster risk reduction at the national and subnational levels and at modernizing the agricultural sector and strengthening its agricultural production, thereby reducing the vulnerability of Afghanistan to adverse external conditions such as drought, flooding and other natural disasters;

69. **Expresses its appreciation** to those Governments that continue to host Afghan refugees, in particular Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, acknowledging the huge bur-
den they have so far shouldered in this regard, and asks for continued generous support by the international community, with a view to facilitating their voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return, rehabilitation and reintegration;

70. Welcomes the outcome of the International Conference on the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries, held in Geneva on 2 and 3 May 2012, and looks forward to the further implementation of the joint communiqué of the Conference, aimed at increased sustainability of returns and continued support for host countries, through the sustained support and the directed efforts of the international community;

71. Reiterates to host countries and the international community the obligations under international refugee law with respect to the protection of refugees, the principle of voluntary return and the right to seek asylum and to ensure full, safe and unhindered access for humanitarian relief agencies in order to provide protection and assistance to the refugees, and calls upon countries to continue to accept an appropriate number of Afghan refugees for resettlement, as a manifestation of their shared responsibility and solidarity;

72. Welcomes the continued return of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons in a voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable manner, while noting with concern that conditions in parts of Afghanistan are not yet conducive to a safe and sustainable return to some places of origin;

73. Urges the Government of Afghanistan, acting with the support of the international community, to continue to strengthen its efforts to create the conditions for sustainable return by continuing to strengthen its absorption capacity for the full rehabilitation and reintegration of the remaining Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons;

74. Notes, in this regard, the continued constructive work between the countries of the region, as well as the tripartite and quadrilateral agreements between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Government of Afghanistan and the Governments of countries hosting refugees from Afghanistan, in particular Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Regional cooperation

75. Stresses the crucial importance of advancing constructive regional cooperation as an effective means to promote peace, security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan, encourages further improved relations and enhanced engagement between Afghanistan and its neighbours, and calls for further efforts in this regard, including by regional organizations;

76. Commends the continuing efforts of the signatories to the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations to implement their commitments under the Declaration, calls upon all other States to respect and support the implementation of those provisions, and welcomes the reaffirmation, in the Kabul Conference communiqué, of the principles set out in the Declaration;

77. Welcome and encourage further efforts by the Government of Afghanistan and its neighbouring partners to foster trust and cooperation with each other, and looks forward, where appropriate, to increasing cooperation between Afghanistan, all its neighbouring and regional partners and regional organizations against the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other extremist and criminal groups and illegal armed groups and in promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan, in the region and beyond;

78. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan, its neighbouring and regional partners and international organizations, including the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to foster trust and cooperation with each other, as well as recent cooperation initiatives developed by the countries concerned and by regional organizations, including the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey, the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and the trilateral summit of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom;

79. Reaffirms support to the ongoing Afghan-led regional effort within the framework of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, welcomes the outcomes of the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conferences held in Kabul and Almaty in 2012 and in 2013, respectively, as follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul in 2011, and the Istanbul Process Senior Officials Meeting held in New York on 23 September 2013, welcomes the adoption of the implementation plans of all six confidence-building measures in the areas of disaster management, counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, regional infrastructure, and trade, commerce and investment opportunities as well as education, prioritized for implementation, commends the progress of the Istanbul Process since its inception, looks forward to the fourth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference to be held in Tianjin, notes with appreciation efforts to enhance regional dialogue and confidence through the Istanbul Process, and recalls that the Istanbul Process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan.

80. Expresses its appreciation for all efforts to increase regional economic cooperation aimed at promoting economic cooperation between Afghanistan, regional neighbours, international partners and financial institutions, and recognizes, inter alia, the important role of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan, the Delhi Investment Summit on Afghanistan and its recommendations for promoting foreign investment and private sector development and partnerships of Afghanistan, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation Programme and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, as well as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in promoting the development of Afghanistan;

81. Welcomes the decision of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to grant Afghanistan observer status in the Organization;

82. Welcomes and urges further efforts to strengthen the process of regional economic cooperation, including measures to facilitate regional trade and transit, including through regional and bilateral transit trade agreements, expanded consular visa cooperation and facilitation of business travel, to expand trade, to increase foreign investments and to develop infrastructure, including infrastructural connectivity, energy supply, transport and integrated border management, with a view to promoting sustainable economic growth and the creation of jobs in Afghanistan, noting the historical role of Afghanistan as a land bridge in Asia;
83. Encourages the Group of Eight countries to continue to stimulate and support cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours through mutual consultation and agreement, including on development projects in areas such as infrastructural connectivity, border management and economic development;

Counter-narcotics

84. Welcomes the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in fighting drug production in Afghanistan, takes note of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Afghanistan Opium Survey 2012”, released in May 2013, reiterates its deep concern about the increase in the cultivation and production of illicit narcotic drugs in Afghanistan, mainly concentrated in areas where the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and criminals are particularly active, as well as the ongoing drug trafficking, and, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, stresses the need for strengthened joint, more coordinated and resolute efforts by the Government, supported by the international and regional actors as well as the International Security Assistance Force, within their designated responsibilities, to fight this menace;

85. Stresses the importance of a comprehensive and balanced approach in addressing the drug problem of Afghanistan, which, to be effective, must be integrated into the wider context of efforts carried out in the areas of security, governance, the rule of law and human rights, and economic and social development.

86. Also stresses, in this regard, that the development of alternative livelihood programmes is of key importance in the success of the counter-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan and that sustainable strategies require international cooperation, and urges the Government of Afghanistan, assisted by the international community, to promote the development of sustainable livelihoods in the formal production sector, as well as in other sectors, and to improve access to reasonable and sustainable credit and financing in rural areas, thus improving substantially the lives, health and security of the people, particularly in rural areas;

87. Notes with great concern the strong nexus between the drug trade and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups and criminal groups, which pose a serious threat to security, the rule of law and development in Afghanistan, and stresses the importance of the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions in this regard, including resolutions 1735(2006) of 22 December 2006 and 1822(2008) of 30 June 2008;

88. Calls upon all Member States, in this regard, to further intensify their efforts to reduce the demand for drugs in their respective countries and globally in order to contribute to the sustainability of the elimination of illicit cultivation in Afghanistan;

89. Stresses the need to prevent trafficking in and diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacturing of drugs in Afghanistan, and calls for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1817(2008) of 11 June 2008 in this regard;

90. Supports the fight against the illicit trafficking in drugs from and precursors to Afghanistan and neighbouring States and countries along trafficking routes, including increased cooperation among them in strengthening anti-narcotic controls and the monitoring of the international trade in chemical precursors, and underlines the importance of technical assistance and support to the most affected transit States to support their capacities in this regard;

91. Urges the Government of Afghanistan, supported by the international community, to work to mainstream counter-narcotics throughout all the national programmes and to ensure that counter-narcotics is a fundamental part of the comprehensive approach, as well as to increase its efforts against opium cultivation and drug trafficking in accordance with the balanced plan of the updated Afghan National Drug Control Strategy;

92. Commends the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in this regard, as well as the efforts to update and carry out the National Drug Control Strategy, including the Prioritized Implementation Plan and benchmarks, urges the Government and the international community to take decisive action, in particular to stop the processing of and trade in drugs, by pursuing the concrete steps set out in the Strategy and through initiatives such as the Good Performers Initiative established to provide incentives for governors to reduce cultivation in their provinces, and encourages the Afghan authorities to work at the provincial level on elaborating counter-narcotics implementation plans;

93. Calls upon the international community to continue to assist the Government of Afghanistan in implementing its National Drug Control Strategy, aimed at eliminating the cultivation, production, trafficking in and consumption of illicit drugs, including through increased support for Afghan law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, agricultural and rural development for the creation of alternative livelihoods for farmers, demand reduction, the elimination of illicit crops, increased public awareness and the building of the capacity of drug control institutions and care and treatment centres for drug addicts, and reiterates its call upon the international community to channel counter-narcotics funding through the Government, to the extent possible;

94. Recalls the need to strengthen international and regional cooperation with Afghanistan in its sustained efforts to address drug production and trafficking, recognizes the threat posed by the production, trade and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability in the region and beyond, also recognizes the progress achieved by relevant initiatives within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, stresses the importance of further progress in the implementation of these initiatives, and welcomes the results of the ministerial meeting of the Paris Pact initiative, held in Vienna on 16 February 2012, in continuation of the “Paris-Moscow” process, as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates, underscores the importance of the effective implementation of the Vienna Declaration by its partner countries, working in consultation with the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, encourages further sustained efforts of the Government in this regard, as well as the intent of the Government to strengthen international and regional cooperation in this regard, and welcomes the progress made in the Heart of Asia process in this regard;

95. Invites initiatives to enhance border management cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours in ensuring comprehensive measures for drug control, including the financial dimension, emphasizes the importance
of pursuing such cooperation, especially through bilateral arrangements and those launched by the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Central Asian Anti-Drug Quartet and others, and welcomes the intention of the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen international and regional cooperation with relevant partners in the field of border control;

96. Stresses the importance of further, effective cooperative support by relevant international and regional actors, including the United Nations and the International Security Assistance Force, within its designated responsibilities, to Afghan-led sustained efforts to address the threat posed by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, welcomes in this regard the regional programme on Afghanistan and neighbouring countries of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages the respective countries to continue to participate;

97. Acknowledges the regional activities carried out by Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan within the framework of their triangular initiative to counter narcotics;

98. Stresses the need for coordinated regional efforts to combat the drug problem, and in this regard welcomes the holding of the Regional Ministerial Conference on Counter-Narcotics in Islamabad on 12 and 13 November 2012, aimed at enhancing regional cooperation on counter narcotics;

99. Pays homage to all those who have innocently lost their lives in the fight against drug traffickers, in particular members of the security forces of Afghanistan and its neighbours;

Coordination

100. Expresses its appreciation for the work of the Assistance Mission, as mandated by the Security Council in its resolution 2096(2013), and stresses the continued importance of the central and impartial coordinating role of the United Nations in promoting a more coherent international engagement;

101. Welcomes the evolving presence of the Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, which ensures that the United Nations can fulfil its essential coordinating and support role, as requested by the Government of Afghanistan, security conditions permitting;

102. Stresses the need to ensure that the Assistance Mission is adequately resourced and protected by the Afghan authorities, with international support, as appropriate, to fulfil its mandate;

103. Acknowledges the central role played by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, stresses that the role of the Board is to support Afghanistan by, inter alia, monitoring and supporting the Kabul process and coordinating international assistance and development programmes, and welcomes further efforts to provide appropriate guidance and promote a more coherent international engagement;

104. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

105. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “The situation in Afghanistan”.

Report of Secretary-General (December). In his December report [A/68/645-S/2013/721], the Secretary-General noted that there had been greater momentum in technical preparations for the 2014 presidential and provincial council elections during the reporting period. Twenty-seven individuals had entered the presidential race and 3,057 aspired for seats on the 34 provincial councils. After verification by the Election Commission and adjudication by the Complaints Commission, the final lists included 11 presidential candidates and 2,713 provincial council candidates. Since September, there had been 4 attacks on voter registration offices and 10 involving electoral personnel, including the killing of a Kunduz provincial election officer on 18 September. Efforts to establish a formal peace process remained stalled after the events in Doha (see p. 308). Nonetheless, negotiations between Afghanistan and the United States over a bilateral security agreement continued with increasing urgency. On 11 and 12 October, President Karzai and the Secretary of State of the United States met and agreed on a number of issues, and President Karzai convened a consultative loya jirga—grand assembly—in November prior to the agreement being put to the National Assembly. At the same time, the President maintained that prior to signing the agreement, there should be a demonstration of its benefits, including the delivery of peace before the 2014 elections.

The capacities of Afghan security institutions continued to grow and the Afghan Local Police security initiative continued to expand. As Afghan security forces took the lead on the battlefield, however, casualty rates continued to increase and attrition remained high. From 16 August to 15 November, 5,284 incidents were recorded, a 13.9 per cent increase over the same period in 2012. High-profile complex attacks included the assault on the United States consulate in Herat on 13 September, in which at least eight people died, and the explosion on 15 October at a provincial mosque during an Eid al-Adha commemoration service, killing the Governor of Logar Province and three others.

In regard to regional cooperation, Pakistan and Afghanistan continued their engagement in economic cooperation, security and the Afghan-led peace process. Afghanistan continued to engage other neighbours bilaterally and in regional forums. On 23 September, at a meeting of senior officials of the Istanbul Process in New York, Afghanistan presented the progress achieved since the Almaty Ministerial Conference (p. 308) on the six confidence-building measures. On 7 October, it circulated the first draft of a provincial budget policy, as required under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. Progress also continued on developing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2015–2020, with five priority areas agreed: equitable economic development; basic social services; social equity and invest-
ment in human capital; justice and rule of law; and accountable governance.

The proposed UNAMA budget for 2014 (see below) represented a reduction of 2.5 per cent or $5 million compared with the 2013 budget. The savings would be achieved with the further down sizing of offices, staff and air assets. The Secretary-General indicated that international security and development support would be critical in the years after the political and security transition. Regarding the mandate of UNAMA and other UN entities, the Secretary-General noted that a greater focus on good offices in support of Afghan-led political processes; monitoring and advocacy on human rights issues, with particular attention to the rights of women and children; facilitating coherent approaches to equitable and sustainable development; and tackling the illicit economy, would be vital in supporting the post-2014 transformation of Afghanistan.

Security Council consideration
On 17 December [S/PV.7085], the Security Council discussed the situation in Afghanistan and heard a statement by Mr. Kubiš. He indicated that some areas, such as elections, had seen encouraging results, but greater efforts were needed in others, such as the implementation of the law on the elimination of violence against women. He further noted that although efforts related to the transition remained generally on track, the key was to enhance predictability.

Year-end developments
In a later report [A/68/798-S/2014/163], the Secretary-General noted that, as at 31 December, 7,796 individuals had joined the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme and 164 small grants projects in 25 provinces had been approved. Afghanistan’s bilateral security agreement with the United States remained unsigned and President Karzai continued to assert his preconditions, including the official launch of a peace process. On 21 December, negotiations began between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Afghanistan on a status-of-forces agreement to provide a legal framework for a post-2014 training and advisory mission.

In 2013, the United Nations recorded 20,093 security incidents in Afghanistan, making the year second only to 2011 in terms of the level of violence seen since the fall of the Taliban regime. Seventy per cent of those incidents occurred in the east, the south-east and the south, with Kandahar Province being the site of 13 per cent of all incidents occurring during the year. Armed clashes and improvised explosive devices represented 75 per cent of total incidents, with a 51 per cent increase in armed clashes compared to 2012. Civilian deaths and injuries increased by 14 per cent compared to 2012, with 2,959 civilian deaths and 5,656 civilian injuries documented during the year. According to a UNAMA report entitled “A way to go: an update on implementation of the law on elimination of violence against women in Afghanistan”, the registration of reported incidents of violence against women between October 2012 and September 2013 increased by 28 per cent, compared with the previous 12-month period. The use of the 2009 law as a basis for indictment and conviction, however, increased by only 2 per cent.

UNAMA
The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by Security Council resolution 1401(2002) [YUN 2002, p. 264] to promote, inter alia, national reconciliation and the responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations under the 2001 Bonn Agreement [YUN 2001, p. 263]. It comprised the Office of the Special Representative, two substantive pillars—one political and one on relief, recovery and reconstruction—and an administrative component. UNAMA was headquartered in Kabul and maintained a number of permanent field presences throughout the country. During the reporting period, the Mission supported the civilian aspects of the security and political transitions and assisted with stability and development efforts of an Afghan-led and owned process in the post-2014 period. By resolution 2096(2013) (see p. 299) the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMA until 19 March 2014.

Financing
In October [A/68/327/Add.4], the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly the proposed resource requirements for UNAMA for 2014, totalling $191,364,500 net ($203,061,700 gross). In November [A/68/7/Add.10], ACABQ recommended approval of the resources proposed for military and police personnel for 2014, staffing for civilian personnel and operational costs.

On 27 December, the Assembly, in section VI of resolution 68/247 A (see p. 1455), endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of ACABQ.

International Security Assistance Force
The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), a multinational force established by Security Council resolution 1386(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 267], was mandated, inter alia, to assist the Government of Afghanistan in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas. By Council resolution 1510(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 310], ISAF mandate was expanded to include the maintenance of security outside Kabul and its environs.

During 2013, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council, in accordance with resolutions 1386(2001) and 2069(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 303], reports from NATO on ISAF activities for the periods from 1 November 2012 to 31 January 2013 [S/2013/182], 1 February to 30 April [S/2013/363], 1 May to 31 July [S/2013/558] and 1 August to 31 October [S/2013/750].

YUN 2013—5th proof—12 December 2017
Activities from 1 November 2013 to 31 January 2014 were covered in a later report [S/2014/179].

On 18 June, the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) assumed lead responsibility for security nationwide. The focus of ISAF shifted to a training, advisory and assistance role, conducting independent operations mainly for force protection purposes and for the clearance of improvised explosive devices. As at 22 October, ANSF reached 97 per cent of its staffing target of 352,000 personnel, and the majority of the Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police were on track to complete the fielding of their forces by the end of the year. As at 31 October, total ISAF strength stood at approximately 86,000 personnel provided by 49 ISAF troop-contributing countries, decreasing to 60,000 personnel over the following three months. Its campaign focused on preparing ANSF to assume full responsibility for security operations by the end of 2014, adapting its assistance to improve ANSF sustainability. Critical support was still required in the areas of aviation, developing the intelligence enterprise and special operations.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 10 October [meeting 7041], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2120(2013). The draft [S/2013/599] was submitted by Australia.

The Security Council,


Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghan authorities, stressing the role of the International Security Assistance Force in assisting the Government of Afghanistan to improve the security situation and build its own security capabilities, and welcoming the cooperation of the Government with the Force,

Underlining the pivotal importance of strengthening Afghan ownership and leadership, consistent with the Kabul Process, in all fields of governance,

Welcoming the conclusions of the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2011 which declared that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a transformation decade (2015–2024) in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people, and welcoming further the strategic consensus between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community on a renewed and enduring partnership for this transformation decade based on firm mutual commitments, and welcoming the conclusions of the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, held on 8 July 2012, and the adoption of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework to support the sustainable economic growth and development of Afghanistan, in which the Government and the international community reaffirmed their mutual commitments, as well as the outcome of the Senior Officials Meeting of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework held in Kabul on 3 July 2013,

Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, the rule of law and development as well as the cross-cutting issues of counter-narcotics, anti-corruption and accountability are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programmes prioritized for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan—From Transition to Transformation and the national priority programmes, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to address these challenges through a comprehensive approach,

Stressing, in this context, the need for further efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to fight corruption, promote transparency and increase its accountability, in line with the commitment of the Government to strengthen measures to combat corruption as reinforced in the conclusions of the Tokyo Conference and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework,

Welcoming the long-term commitments undertaken by Afghanistan’s international partners, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, neighbouring States and regional partners, to continue to support Afghanistan beyond transition, including during the transformation decade, welcoming also the process by which Afghanistan and its regional and international partners are entering into long-term strategic partnership and other agreements aimed at achieving a peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan, and stressing the importance of their complementary nature, including with future bilateral partnerships decided upon by the Government of Afghanistan,

Underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries
contributing to the International Security Assistance Force at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010 to gradually transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Government countrywide by the end of 2014, welcoming continued progress towards the completion of the security transition, notably the milestone reached on 18 June 2013, when all areas of Afghanistan entered the transition process and Afghan forces assumed the lead for security nationwide, and underlining the continuing role of the Force, in support of the Government, in promoting a responsible transition and the importance of the enhancement of the capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces,

Acknowledging the progress made and the challenges remaining in security sector reform and governance, welcoming the continued commitment of international partners, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union, to helping the Afghan National Security Forces and the Afghan security sector, welcoming support and assistance extended to the Afghan National Police by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization training mission in Afghanistan, the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan and the European Gendarmerie Force, and in the context of transition welcoming the increased capacities and capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces, stressing the need for Afghanistan, together with international donors, to further strengthen the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police, and urging, inter alia, continued professional training measures to ensure Afghan capability to assume, in a sustainable manner, increasing responsibilities and leadership of security operations and maintain public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan's borders, the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens and the protection of the rights of Afghan women and girls, as well as to increase its efforts in disbandment of illegal armed groups and counter-narcotics, as outlined most recently in the joint Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan of 21 May 2012 and the Tokyo Declaration.

Welcoming the Chicago Summit Declaration, which stresses the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, to lasting peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, noting the responsibility of the Government of Afghanistan to sustain sufficient and capable Afghan National Security Forces supported by the international community, welcoming in this context the decision of the international community, taken at the International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn on 5 December 2011, to support the training, equipping, financing and capability development of the Afghan National Security Forces beyond the end of the transition period, welcoming, as reaffirmed in the Chicago Summit Declaration, the financial sustainment of the Afghan National Security Forces with a clear view to the assumption, no later than 2024, of full financial responsibility for its own security forces by the Government, welcoming the decision of the Government and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the Organization to work towards continuing to train, advise and assist the Afghan National Security Forces after 2014, and noting that any new mission should have a sound legal basis, as stated in paragraph 14 of the Chicago Summit Declaration,

Welcoming also the commitment of Afghanistan and its regional partners, with the support of the international community, to strengthen regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan, welcoming regional initiatives on Afghanistan such as the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan and the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan initiative, as well as initiatives such as those being implemented in the framework of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other relevant initiatives aimed at increased regional economic cooperation with Afghanistan, such as enhanced trade, infrastructural connectivity and strengthened local and regional networks of transportation along historical trade routes, energy supply and integrated border management, welcoming the outcome of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011, and the follow-up Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference held in Kabul on 14 June 2012, and the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 26 April 2013, at which implementation plans of all confidence-building measures in the areas of disaster management, counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, regional infrastructure, trade, commerce and investment opportunities and education were adopted, and the Senior Officials Meeting held in New York on 23 September 2013, and looking forward to the fourth Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, to be held in Tianjin, China, in 2014, noting that the Heart of Asia process is intended to complement and cooperate with, and not substitute for, existing efforts of regional organizations, particularly where they relate to Afghanistan,

Recognizing the importance of the contribution of neighbouring and regional partners as well as regional organizations, including the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, to the stabilization of Afghanistan, stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, governance and development in Afghanistan, and welcoming and supporting increased regional efforts towards the continued implementation of previous declarations on good-neighbourly relations,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, noting in this context the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan as transition moves forward, and stressing the need for coordination and mutual support between the International Security Assistance Force and the Mission, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities and the evolving nature and adjusted size of the presence of the international community,

Expressing its serious concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaeda and other violent and extremist groups, illegal armed groups and criminals, including those involved in the production of, trafficking in or trade in illicit drugs, as described in the reports of the Secretary-General since the adoption of resolution 2011(2011), and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including children, as well as to the national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,
Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to update and improve the National Drug Control Strategy, with a particular emphasis on a partnership approach to ensure joint, effective implementation and coordination, encouraging the International Security Assistance Force to further effectively support, within its designated responsibilities, Afghan-led sustained efforts, including efforts by the Afghan National Security Forces, to address drug production and trafficking, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors, recognizing the threat posed by illicit drug production, trade and trafficking to international peace and stability in different regions of the world and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard, and remaining concerned at the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and beyond, and commending the Paris Pact initiative as one of the most important frameworks in the fight against opiates originating in Afghanistan,

Expressing its concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups on the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to guarantee the rule of law, to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people and to ensure the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating its support for the continuing endeavours of the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, including the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, to further improve the security situation and to continue to address the threat posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, and stressing in this context the need for sustained international efforts, including those of the Force and the coalition,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, indiscriminate targeting of civilians, attacks against humanitarian workers and targeting of Afghan and international forces, and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and condemning further the use by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups of civilians as human shields,

Welcoming the achievements of the Government of Afghanistan in banning ammonium nitrate fertilizer, urging continued action to implement regulations for the control of all explosive materials and precursor chemicals, thereby reducing the ability of insurgents to use them for improvised explosive devices, and calling upon the international community to support the efforts of the Government in this regard,

Recognizing the continuing threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats, and recognizing the role of measures introduced by the Security Council in resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011), 1989(2011), 2082(2012) and 2083(2012) in combating these threats and supporting the Afghan-led peace and reconciliation process,

Expressing its serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties in Afghanistan, in particular women and children, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups, condemning in the strongest terms the high number of attacks targeting schools, including their burning and forced closure, their use by armed groups and the intimidation, abduction and killing of education personnel, particularly those attacks targeting girls’ education by armed groups, including the Taliban, and welcoming in this context the listing of the Taliban in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict submitted pursuant to resolution 2068(2012), condemning also the increased targeted killing of women and girls, in particular high-level female officials, reaffirming that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, including from sexual violence and all other forms of gender-based violence, calling for all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, recognizing the importance of the ongoing monitoring and reporting to the Security Council, including by the International Security Assistance Force, on the situation of civilians and, in particular, civilian casualties, and noting in this regard the work of the Force’s Civilian Casualty Mitigation Team,

Recalling that women play a vital role in the peace process, as recognized in resolution 1325(2000) and related resolutions, welcoming the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to develop and implement Afghanistan’s national action plan for resolution 1325(2000) and to identify further opportunities to support the participation of women in the Afghan-led peace and reconciliation process, the presentation by the Government of its first progress report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and efforts to continue to accelerate full implementation of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, to integrate its benchmarks into the national priority programmes and to develop a strategy to implement fully the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women,

Taking note of the further progress made by the International Security Assistance Force and other international forces in minimizing civilian casualties, as recognized in the 2013 midyear report of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, urging the International Security Assistance Force and other international forces to continue to undertake enhanced efforts to prevent civilian casualties, including the increased focus on protecting the Afghan population as a central element of the mission, and noting the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Government finds these joint investigations appropriate, as well as continuing cooperation with the Afghan National Security Forces towards the further institutionalization of the protection of civilians, especially women and girls,

Expressing its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, and attacks on schools and hospitals in contraven-
tion of applicable international law, supporting the decree by the Minister of the Interior of 6 July 2011 reaffirming the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to preventing violations of the rights of the child, welcoming the progress made on the implementation of the action plan, and the annex thereto, on children associated with the Afghan National Security Forces, signed in January 2011, in particular the establishment of the Afghan Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and Armed Conflict, the appointment of a focal point on child protection and the endorsement by the Government of a road map to accelerate compliance with the action plan, calling for the full implementation of the provisions of the action plan, in close cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, recognizing in this regard the high-level commitments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on children and armed conflict and its positive response to the request by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to assist in the full implementation of the action plan and the annex thereto, and encouraging the International Security Assistance Force to assist the Government with its full implementation.

Stressing, in this context, the importance of further progress by the Government of Afghanistan in ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector, and the rule of law and respect for human rights within Afghanistan, including for women and girls, and in particular women’s rights under the Constitution to fully participate in the political, economic and social spheres of Afghan life, and welcoming in this regard the National Police Plan and the objectives set therein for increased training in human rights, including gender issues, and increased recruitment of women, as well as continuing support by the International Security Assistance Force for the Afghan National Security Forces towards increased recruitment, training and retention of women.

Reiterating its call upon all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in peaceful political dialogue within the framework of the Afghan Constitution, to work together with international donors for the socioeconomic development of the country and to avoid resorting to violence, including through the use of illegal armed groups, supporting the aims of the High Peace Council, and recognizing the importance of regional support for advancing the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process.

Reiterating its firm commitment to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to advance the peace and reconciliation process, in line with the Kabul communiqué of 20 July 2010 and the Bonn Conference conclusions of 5 December 2011, and within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and the application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in resolutions 1988(2011) and 2082(2012), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council.

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance the peace and reconciliation process, including by the High Peace Council and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme to promote an inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation and political participation as set forth in the Kabul Conference communiqué on dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaeda, respect the Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and are willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan, and as further elaborated in the principles and outcomes of the Bonn Conference conclusions supported by the Government and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in resolutions 1267(1999), 1988(2011) and 2082(2012) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, calling upon all relevant States to remain engaged in the peace process, and recognizing the impact terrorist attacks have on the Afghan people and risk having on future prospects for a peace settlement.

Recognizing that an increased number of Taliban have reconciled with the Government of Afghanistan, have rejected the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaeda and its followers and support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan, and recognizing also that, notwithstanding the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan and progress in reconciliation, security remains a serious challenge in Afghanistan and the region.

Recognizing also the increased number of reintegrees that have joined the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme, and encouraging further efforts to address remaining operational challenges, including through an appropriate vetting mechanism, and further encouraging the international community to support this Afghan-led effort.

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan, most recently at the Tokyo Conference, to strengthen and improve Afghanistan’s electoral process, including long-term electoral reform, in order to ensure that future elections will be transparent, credible, inclusive and democratic, welcoming in this regard the adoption of a legal framework to govern elections, the appointment of new members and the election of new Chairpersons for the Independent Election Commission and the Independent Electoral Complaints Commission, and reaffirming that Afghanistan’s peaceful future lies in building a stable, secure, economically sustainable State, free of terrorism and narcotics and based on the rule of law, strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances, good economic governance, including in the fight against corruption, and the guarantee of citizens’ rights.

Welcoming the efforts of the international community carried out to strengthen the coherence of military and civilian actions, including those within the framework of the International Security Assistance Force,

Welcoming also the continued coordination between the International Security Assistance Force and the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, and in-theatre cooperation established between the Force and the European Union presence in Afghanistan,

Expressing its appreciation for the leadership provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and for the contributions of many nations to the International Security Assistance Force and to the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, which operates within the framework of the counter-terrorism operations in Afghanistan and in accordance with the applicable rules of international law,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determining to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force, in coordination with the Government of Afghanistan,
Decides to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force, as defined in resolutions 1386(2001) and 1510(2003), until 31 December 2014;

2. Authorizes the Member States participating in the International Security Assistance Force to take all measures necessary to fulfil its mandate;

3. Recognizes the need for the International Security Assistance Force to meet all its operational requirements, welcomes the agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the Force to transfer full security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Government countrywide by the end of 2014 and the ongoing implementation of the transition process since July 2011, and calls upon Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to the Force and to continue to pursue their efforts to support security, stability and transition in Afghanistan;

4. Welcomes the strong commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to further develop, with the support of nations of the International Security Assistance Force, Afghan National Security Forces which are governed by the Afghan Constitution and are capable of providing peace, security and stability to all Afghans, operating under effective civilian leadership and in accordance with the rule of law, respecting and promoting human rights, including the rights of women, and capable of contributing to the security of the region through the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan;

5. Also welcomes the commitment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Government of Afghanistan to further develop the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership, signed in Lisbon on 20 November 2010, in all its dimensions, up to 2014 and beyond, and in particular the intention expressed therein to provide, within the framework of the Enduring Partnership, sustained practical support aimed at improving and sustaining Afghanistan's capacity and capability to tackle continued threats to its security, stability and integrity, and to contribute to the security of the region through the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan;

6. Stresses the importance of continued cooperation to develop Afghan National Security Forces capabilities, including, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector, encourages the International Security Assistance Force and other partners to sustain their efforts, as resources permit, to train, mentor and empower the Afghan National Security Forces, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient, sustainable, accountable and ethically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, welcomes the increasing leadership role played by the Afghan authorities in security responsibilities throughout the country, welcomes the substantial progress made in the expansion and capability of the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police, and stresses the importance of supporting the further professionalization of these institutions;

7. Calls upon the International Security Assistance Force and the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to continue to work in close consultation with the Government of Afghanistan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan in accordance with Security Council resolution 2096(2013) as well as with the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition, in the implementation of the mandate of the Force;

8. Requests the leadership of the International Security Assistance Force to keep the Council regularly informed, through the Secretary-General, on the implementation of its mandate, including through the timely provision of quarterly reports, and requests that its final report in December 2014 should be a comprehensive one;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Sanctions

UN sanctions-related activities concerning Afghanistan were guided by the measures adopted by Security Council resolutions 2082(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 309] and 2083(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 314] and previous resolutions against Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, their associates and associated entities, which further refined the financial measures, travel ban and arms embargo imposed on those persons identified in the consolidated list created in accordance with resolution 1267(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 265]. The Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee, which was established by that resolution, oversaw the implementation of those measures until 2011, when, with the adoption of resolutions 1988(2011) and 1989(2011), the Security Council decided that the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures would be split in two. Subsequently, the Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee was re-named the “Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) concerning Al-Qaeda and associated individuals and entities” (Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee), mandated to oversee implementation of the measures against individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaeda. A separate Committee, the “Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011)”, was created to oversee implementation of the measures against individuals and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.

The Office of the Ombudsperson, established by Council resolution 1904(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 355], had its mandate extended by Council resolutions 1989(2011) and 2083(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 314] to assist the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee in considering requests for delisting and in addressing the right of a listed individual to a review of the listing by an independent mechanism.

Activities of sanctions committees

Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee

On 31 December [S/2013/792], the Security Council Committee, pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) concerning Al-Qaeda and associated individuals and entities (Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee), reported on its 2013 activities. During the year, the Committee, which continued to discharge
its mandate and enhanced its role in countering Al-Qaeda related terrorism, held 15 informal consultations. Its work included maintaining and disseminating the Al-Qaeda Sanctions list; considering exemptions from the sanctions measures; updating the Committee’s website; monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures; briefing the Security Council; conducting dialogue and outreach activities; cooperating with international and regional organizations and agencies; and coordinating with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) [YUN 2001, p. 61] concerning counter-terrorism and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 544] on countering international terrorism.

In 2013, the Committee continued its “triennial review”, a review of all names on the Al-Qaeda Sanctions List that had not been reviewed in three or more years. During the reporting period, the Al-Qaeda Sanctions List was updated 33 times. The Committee examined the 44 names identified for review by the Monitoring Team in December 2012, retaining 33 listings, removing 5 listings from it and continuing to review 6 names. None were delisted at the request of a Member State. The Committee also conducted the three specialized reviews of the Al-Qaeda Sanctions List: the review of reportedly deceased individuals, the review of entities reported or confirmed to have ceased to exist, and the review of entries lacking sufficient identifying information for effective implementation of the sanctions measures. The Office of the Ombudsperson submitted 18 comprehensive reports to the Committee, taking decision on 16 cases, resulting in the delisting of 13 individuals and 1 entity. In two cases, the petition for delisting was denied. Six cases were in the decision phase before the Committee.

Reports of Ombudsperson. On 31 January [S/2013/71], the Ombudsperson submitted her fifth report pursuant to Security Council resolution 2083(2012), in which she reviewed the activities carried out by the Office from 21 July 2012 to 31 January 2013. During that period, six new delisting cases were submitted to the Office, all of which were accepted and were at various stages of the process provided for in annex II to resolution 1989(2011), as amended in resolution 2083(2012). Four of the six requests were made by individuals, and two were submitted by entities. Six reports were submitted to the Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee during that period and the Ombudsperson appeared before it on four occasions to present seven cases. Since the issuance of the fourth report [YUN 2012, p. 308], four individuals had been de-listed and one delisting request had been refused.

In her sixth report [S/2013/452], submitted on 31 July, the Ombudsperson reviewed the Office’s activities from 1 February to 31 July 2013. Thirteen new delisting cases were submitted to the Office—all made by individuals—during the period, all of which were accepted and were in various stages of the process. These new cases brought the total number of delisting petitions submitted since the establishment of the Office to 49 as at 31 July.

In a later report [S/2014/73] covering the period 1 August 2013 to 31 January 2014, the Ombudsperson provided an update on the delisting cases.

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011)

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 337] submitted a report on its activities in 2013 [S/2013/789]. The Committee continued to fulfil its mandate to manage sanctions—the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo—against individuals and entities designated as being associated with the Taliban and constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. It held five informal consultations and approved 10 updates to the 1988(2011) Sanctions List entries. The Committee also reviewed its guidelines, in accordance with new provisions of resolution 2082(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 309], including the sections on cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, exemptions from the travel ban and reports submitted by Member States and other information supplied to the Committee. The Committee received and discussed one report from the Government on the status of individuals who were reported to have reconciled with the Government and who had been delisted in 2012.

In December, the Committee started another round of specialized reviews of list entries. In that context, it reviewed five individuals whom the Government considered to have reconciled, seven individuals and entities whose entries lacked the necessary identifiers to ensure effective implementation of the measures, and 12 individuals who were reportedly deceased. During the reporting period, the Committee continued to improve the 1988(2011) Sanctions List and the narrative summaries of the reasons for listing. It removed the name of four and added the name of two individuals to the List, with no entities added during the period. The Committee also amended 64 entries with additional or updated information, significantly reducing the number of entries lacking sufficient identifiers for the effective implementation of the measures. The report also reviewed the Committee’s work in considering notifications and requests for exemptions to the travel ban or the asset freeze; in monitoring implementation of the sanctions measures; and in outreach to Member States and regional organizations.

Monitoring Team

and Sanctions Monitoring Team would support both the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267(1999) and 1989(2011) (the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee).

Reports to Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

On 2 August, the Chair of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee transmitted to the Security Council the fourteenth report [S/2013/467] of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. The Monitoring Team indicated that while the threat posed by Al-Qaida as a global terrorist organization had declined, the threat posed by its affiliates persisted, and thus advancing a more effective, evidence-based United Nations targeted sanctions regime remained important. It recommended that the Committee consider further steps to improve the targeted List; and commission the Monitoring Team to conduct a strategic communications review of the sanctions regime in order to identify actions that would enhance Member State and public understanding of the regime and contribute to strengthened implementation. On 22 November, the Chair of the Committee transmitted to the Council its position on the recommendations [S/2013/698] contained in the Monitoring Team’s fourteenth report.

Communications. In a letter [S/2013/529] dated 5 September, the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic submitted observations in regard to the fourteenth report of the Monitoring Team.

In a later communication [S/2014/41], the Committee Chair transmitted to the Council the Monitoring Team’s fifteenth report, covering the implementation of recommendations made in the fourteenth report.

Reports to Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988(2011)

On 10 November, the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1988(2011) transmitted to the Council the third report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team [S/2013/656]. The report contained suggestions for steps that the Committee could explore to advance its agenda of contributing to ongoing efforts to combat the insurgency and support the work of the Government to advance reconciliation, peace, stability and security in Afghanistan; to improve listings; and to enhance biometrics and specific technical steps to improve the travel ban. It also identified challenges linked to the increasing use of commercial components in improvised explosive devices.

In a later communication [S/2014/283], the Chair of the Committee transmitted to the Council its position on the recommendations contained in the Monitoring Team’s third report.

Iraq

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (unami) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq continued in 2013 to support the country in its transition to democratic governance and in promoting reconstruction and reconciliation. During the year, political tensions intensified and security incidents increased, making the security environment volatile and unpredictable. Despite efforts to reinforce national unity and to mediate a peaceful settlement to demonstrations, the perceived limited response by the Government hardened the stance of some demonstrators and inter-sectarian tensions were posing a major threat to stability and security in Iraq. In regard to the relationship between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, in January, a joint committee began steps towards a mutual withdrawal of troops and implementation of a joint security agreement in the disputed areas. On 20 April, government council elections were conducted in 12 of the country’s governorates, with elections in Anbar and Nineveh following on 20 June. Parliamentary elections in the Kurdistan Region were held on 21 September. The Security Council, by resolution 2110(2013) (see p. 328), extended the mandate of unami until 31 July 2014. Mr. Nickolay Mladenov (Bulgaria) replaced Mr. Martin Kobler (Germany) as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of unami.

Political and security developments

Report of Secretary-General (March). In his second report [S/2013/154] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2061(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 326], the Secretary-General indicated that by 4 January, the demonstrations that erupted in late December 2012—in response to the arrest on terrorism charges of several members of the security detail of Iraqiya Finance Minister Rafi al-Isawi—spread to Anbar, Salah ad-Din, Nineveh and Diyala Provinces and to northern Baghdad. On 6 January, the demonstrators issued a list of demands, which included the suspension or abolition of article 4 of the Anti-Terrorism Law, the release of detainees held without charge or trial, the release of female detainees or their transfer to detention facilities in their home governorates, the abolition or review of the Accountability and Justice Law, and the enactment of a general amnesty law. On 8 January, the Government of Iraq appointed a ministerial committee, headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, to address those demands which did not contradict the Constitution. The following month, the Deputy Prime Minister announced the release of 5,475 detainees. An inter-coalition committee headed by the leader of the National Alliance and composed of representatives of the National Alliance,
Iraqiya, and the Kurdish Alliance met to put forward recommendations for revising the contested laws and their application. Iraqiya ministers continued to boycott cabinet meetings and attended only sessions of the Council of Representatives relating to the budget. On 13 January, the office of Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani called upon all political parties to end sectarian rhetoric and enter into negotiations, including to consider the demands of the protestors.

Preparations for the governorate council elections on 20 April intensified under the leadership of the new Board of Commissioners of the Independent High Electoral Commission. On 13 January, the Commission submitted the candidate list for vetting by the Justice and Accountability Commission.

In regard to the relationship between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government, in late January, a joint committee began steps towards a mutual withdrawal of troops and implementation of a joint security agreement in the disputed territories. On 27 January, the committee put on hold all military movements while negotiations continued on the future locations of combined coordination centres or modalities for the withdrawal of troops.

The security environment in Iraq remained volatile and unpredictable. From 16 November 2012 to 31 January 2013, 741 Iraqi civilians across the country were killed and 2,285 were wounded, and 311 members of the Iraqi security forces were killed and 532 injured. There was an increase in the number of suicide attacks and indirect fire, and an apparent recurrence of mass casualty attacks in densely populated areas.

The Secretary-General expressed concern about the increased tensions in the country and urged the Government to exercise maximum restraint in dealing with the demonstrators, who, in turn, should continue to express their demands peacefully.

**Report of Secretary-General (July).** In his third report [S/2013/408 & Corr.1] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2061(2012), the Secretary-General stated that inter-sectarian tensions were posing a major threat to stability and security in Iraq. The demonstrations had entered their seventh month, and the demands of demonstrators had been highly politicized by some Sunni political leaders and parties. On 25 March, a cross-party committee headed by former Prime Minister Ibrahim Al-Jaafari, agreed upon the replacement by a new law of two orders of the Government in council concerning the property of former senior Baath Party members, in addition to the amendment of the Accountability and Justice Law. On 26 March, the Council of Ministers approved those reforms, leading to ministers from the Al-Iraqiya bloc to officially end their boycott of the meetings of the Council of Ministers, which nonetheless remained paralyzed by repeated boycotts by most of the political blocs.

During the reporting period, there was a spike in violence. In April, 712 Iraqis were killed and 1,633 wounded, while 1,045 were killed and 2,397 wounded in May, the highest casualty figures since March 2008. The risk of increased sectarian violence was high, exacerbated by the presence of myriad armed opposition groups. On 1 June, a symbolic meeting referred to as “Iraq first” was held, bringing together Iraqi political leaders to discuss means to overcome their differences, the demonstrations and the deterioration of the security situation in the country. UNAMI sought to create space for political dialogue in order to ease sectarian tensions and expedite the legislative processes relating to the demonstrators’ demands.

The governorate council elections were conducted on 20 April in 12 of the country’s governorates, with elections in Anbar and Ninewa following on 20 June. The elections proceeded with few security incidents and featured a new seat allocation formula which removed the minimum threshold previously required for a candidate or coalition to gain a seat, allowing more small parties to gain representation. The Independent High Electoral Commission adopted a regulation to maintain the 25 per cent share of women’s representation in governorate councils.

On 29 April, a delegation from the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Prime Minister of Iraq signed a seven-point agreement aimed to solve long-standing issues and to increase cooperation between the two Governments. On 9 June, the Prime Minister of Iraq visited Erbil for the first time since his reappointment in December 2010.

The Secretary-General expressed alarm regarding the scale of renewed violence in Iraq, in particular, the spillover effect of the Syrian conflict in Iraq.

**Security Council consideration.** On 16 July [S/PV.7002], the Security Council discussed the situation concerning Iraq and heard the last statement by Mr. Kobler in his capacity as Special Representative and Head of UNAMI. Mr. Kobler highlighted four principles he deemed important, namely that the Iraqi Constitution had to be upheld and implemented in full; Iraq’s resources had to be utilized efficiently and distributed equitably; the environment had to be protected; and the Government had to scale up and implement a national policy to advance the opportunities of women to rebuild their country.

**Communication.** In an 18 July letter [S/2013/430] to the President of the Security Council, Iraq conveyed its wish that the mandate of UNAMI be extended for a further period of 12 months.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 24 July [meeting 7008], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2110(2013). The draft [S/2013/434] was submitted by the United States.
Chapter IV: Asia and the Pacific

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The Security Council,


Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Emphasizing the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region and the international community,

Encouraging the Government of Iraq to continue strengthening democracy and the rule of law, improving security and public order and combating terrorism and sectarian violence across the country, and reiterating its support for the people and Government of Iraq in their efforts to build a secure, stable, federal, united and democratic nation, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights,

Welcoming improvements in the situation in Iraq achieved through concerted political and security efforts, and stressing that challenges to security in Iraq still exist and that improvements need to be sustained through meaningful political dialogue and national unity,

Underscoring the need for all communities in Iraq to participate in the political process and an inclusive political dialogue, to refrain from statements and actions which could aggravate tensions, to reach a comprehensive solution on the distribution of resources, and to ensure stability and develop a just and fair solution for the nation’s disputed internal boundaries and work towards national unity,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, in advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people, including civil society, and the Government of Iraq to strengthen democratic institutions, advance inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation according to the Constitution, facilitate regional dialogue, develop processes acceptable to the Government to resolve disputed internal boundaries, aid youth and vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, promote the protection of human rights, gender equality, youth and vulnerable groups, and promote judicial and legal reform, and emphasizing the importance of the United Nations, in particular the Mission, prioritizing advice, support and assistance to the Iraqi people, including civil society, and the Government to achieve these goals,

Urging the Government of Iraq to continue to promote and protect human rights and also to consider additional steps to support the Independent High Commission for Human Rights in carrying out its mandate,


Expressing the importance of addressing humanitarian issues confronting the Iraqi people, and stressing the need to continue to form a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these issues,

Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and to develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, welcoming commitments and encouraging continued efforts of the Government for the relief of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, and noting the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing continued advice and support to the Government, in coordination with the Mission, on these issues,

Urging all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance and to make available, as far as possible, all facilities necessary for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and their assets,

Recognizing that the situation that now exists in Iraq is significantly different from that which existed at the time of the adoption of resolution 661(1990) of 6 August 1990, and further recognizing the importance of Iraq achieving international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661(1990),

Welcoming the ratification of the Additional Protocol to its comprehensive safeguards agreement,

Expressing deep gratitude to all the United Nations staff in their courageous and tireless efforts, and commending the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, Mr. Martin Kobler,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq until 31 July 2014;
2. Also decides that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and the Mission, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter dated 12 July 2013 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, shall continue to pursue their mandate as stipulated in resolution 2061(2012), and recalls the provisions of resolution 2107(2013);
3. Recognizes that security of United Nations personnel is essential for the Mission to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the United Nations presence in Iraq;
4. Welcomes the contributions of Member States in providing the Mission with the financial, logistical and security resources and support that it needs to fulfil its mission, and calls upon Member States to continue to provide the Mission with sufficient resources and support;

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5. Expresses its intention to review the mandate of the Mission in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every four months on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all the responsibilities of the Mission;
7. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Appointment of Special Representative. On 30 July [S/2013/461], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Nickolay Mladenov (Bulgaria) as his Special Representative for Iraq and Head of UNAMI to succeed Martin Kobler (Germany). On 1 August [S/2013/462], the Council took note of the appointment. On 13 September [S/2013/559], Iraq welcomed the appointment of Mr. Mladenov and commended Mr. Kobler’s efforts during his tenure.

Report of Secretary-General (November). In his first report [S/2013/661] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2110(2013) (see p. 328), the Secretary-General indicated that Iraq faced serious challenges in maintaining political stability in a deteriorating security situation. The security situation continued to worsen, with forced displacement on a sectarian and ethnic basis re-emerging in several governorates. To reinforce national unity, the Vice-President on 19 September convened the National Conference for Social Peace, which launched the Social Peace Initiative—a national dialogue and reform process—and resulted in the signing of a National Code of Honour.

On 4 November, the Council of Representatives endorsed a law to replace the law on elections to the Council of Representatives under which the Council would have three additional seats for a total of 328 seats. On the same day, the Presidency issued a decree stipulating that the parliamentary elections should be held on 30 April 2014. The Independent High Electoral Commission started preparing for the elections, and preparations for the voter registration update scheduled for 10 November–5 December were at an advanced stage. On 26 August, the Federal Supreme Court invalidated the law on the mandate of the three presidencies that the Council of Representatives had adopted in January, eliminating term limits for the Speaker of the Council of Representatives and the Prime Minister.

Demonstrations continued in Anbar, Nineawa, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk and Diyala governorates in the form of “unified Friday prayers”, assuming a lower profile than earlier in the year, due in part to increased attention to the demonstrators’ demands by newly elected local administrators. On 5 October, dialogue between the Government and the demonstrators resumed. In August, thousands of demonstrators gathered in 14 governorates to demonstrate against the “lavish” retirement benefits of parliamentary representatives and government officials. As a response, on 3 September, the Council of Ministers endorsed the draft national unified pensions law and the Council of Representatives started considering the draft law; however, on 23 October, the Federal Supreme Court ruled some of its articles unconstitutional.

The parliamentary elections in the Kurdistan Region were held on 21 September; however, the preparations for the governorate council elections in the region had stalled. The Independent High Electoral Commission had extended the deadline for nomination of candidates three times, affecting its operational timeline. On 6 October, the Commission informed the Kurdistan Regional Government that it could no longer conduct the elections on 21 November, and recommended waiting until after the national parliamentary elections.

The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to adversely affect the humanitarian, security and political situation in Iraq. The Government of Iraq continued to address the Syrian crisis and its spillover security and humanitarian effects in Iraq and other neighbouring countries. Relations between Iraq and Kuwait continued to improve. On 23 August, the Council of Representatives ratified the agreement of 29 April 2012 on navigation and joint management of the Khor Abdallah waterway. Relations between Iraq and Turkey also improved. On 26 September, the Council of Representatives ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, signed by the Government on 19 August 2008.

During the reporting period, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of UNAMI continued to meet with Iraqi leaders and to advocate for progress on political and security issues.

In regard to Camp New Iraq, a 1 September attack by unidentified gunmen left 52 residents dead and seven residents unaccounted for. The Government of Iraq formed an investigation committee, and on 11 September, UNAMI facilitated the transfer of the remaining 42 residents to Camp Hurriya. United Nations monitors in Camp Hurriya received reports that the leaders of the Mujahedden e Khalq were preventing the residents from leaving the camp or participating in the UNHCR processes. As at 4 November, a total of 286 residents had been relocated outside Iraq.

An average of 30 security incidents per day occurred throughout Iraq during the reporting period, double the number during the same period in 2012. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant claimed responsibility for a 21 July attack on Abu Ghraib and Taji prisons, which resulted in the escape of up to 1,000 members of terrorist groups and the killing of at least 72 persons and wounding of dozens of others. Some 350 escaped prisoners had been re-arrested. The same group claimed responsibility for a 29 September attack on the headquarters of the Asayish security services in Erbil, the first major such incident in the Kurdistan Region since 2007.
The Secretary-General welcomed the Iraqi political leadership for its initiatives towards national reconciliation but remained deeply concerned by the resurgence of extremism and radicalization. He congratulated the Council of Representatives for adopting the law on the national parliamentary elections and called all parties concerned to ensure that elections were held as scheduled in a stable, safe and secure environment and to guarantee the representation and participation of women and minorities. He also commended the Board of Commissioners of the Independent High Electoral Commission for conducting three successive electoral events. The Secretary-General expressed concern about the postponement of the governorate council elections in the Kurdistan Region and condemned the attack on Camp New Iraq on 1 September.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2014/190], the Secretary-General stated that on 25 November, the Governor of Anbar, Ahmad Khalaf al-Dulaimi, met with the Prime Minister of Iraq, Nuri al-Maliki, to negotiate an end to the year-long demonstrations. Although the Government agreed to respond to some of the demands, the protestors decided to continue their activities until all their demands were met.

Following parliamentary elections in the Kurdistan Region on 21 September, discussions on the formation of a broad-based coalition Government had not been concluded. On 18 November, the Kurdistan Regional Government confirmed that the governorate council elections would take place on 30 April 2014.

Iraq-Kuwait relations continued to improve. On 15 and 16 December, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq visited Kuwait to attend the third meeting of the joint ministerial committee and signed bilateral agreements on the protection of investment and on tourism. On 18 December, the Permanent Representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to the United Nations submitted to the Secretary-General the bilateral agreement on the joint administration of navigation in the Khor Abdullah waterway for registration as a treaty pursuant to Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

**UNAMI**

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), established by Security Council resolution 1500(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 346], continued to support the Secretary-General in fulfilling his mandate under Council resolution 1483(2003) [ibid., p. 338], as extended by resolution 1546(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 348] and as stipulated in resolution 2061(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 326]. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of UNAMI and his substantive, security and administrative support staff were based in Baghdad, with regional offices in Basra, Erbil and Kirkuk.

**Financing**

In an October report [A/68/327/Add.5], the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly the proposed resource requirements for UNAMI for 2014, totalling $138,809,100 net, which represented a net decrease of $2,885,600, or 2 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2013. In a November report [A/68/77/Add.10], the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) recommended that the Assembly approve the requested resources, subject to its observations and recommendations.

On 27 December, in section VI of resolution 68/247 A (see p. 1451), the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of ACABQ.

**Post-Development Fund mechanism**

The International Advisory and Monitoring Board (iAMB) for Iraq, established by Security Council resolution 1483(2003) [YUN 2003, p. 338] to ensure that the Development Fund for Iraq was used in a transparent manner for the benefit of the Iraqi people and that Iraqi export sales of petroleum products were consistent with international market best practices, concluded its work on 30 June 2011, in accordance with the transition to a post-Development Fund for Iraq mechanism as outlined in Council resolution 1956(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 371]. The Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission took up the task of monitoring the developments, following the expiration of the iAMB mandate, and the transfer of the oversight of the control, reporting and use of Iraqi oil export revenues to the Iraqi Committee of Financial Experts, established in 2006 by the Council of Ministers [YUN 2007, p. 353].

**Reports of Secretary-General.** In response to Security Council resolution 1956(2010), the Secretary-General submitted his fourth report [S/2013/378] on the United Nations Compensation Fund, evaluating compliance with paragraph 21 of resolution 1483(2003) on Iraqi oil exports. The Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Fund held its seventy-fifth session from 30 April to 2 May, which was attended by a delegation from the Iraq Committee of Financial Experts. The Head of the Committee reaffirmed Iraq’s commitment to meeting its obligations and the Governing Council expressed satisfaction with the continued transfers to the Compensation Fund. For the first five months of 2013, the average monthly income to the Compensation Fund was approximately $374 million and the Compensation Commission remained on track to pay the outstanding balance in full by the spring of 2015.

In his fifth report [S/2013/749], the Secretary-General informed the Governing Council held its seventy-sixth session from 19 to 21 November 2013, during which the Governing Council expressed...
satisfaction with the transfer of 5 per cent of Iraq’s oil revenues and the equivalent of 5 per cent of the value of non-monetary payments to the Compensation Fund. The average monthly income to the Compensation Fund for the year to date was approximately $366.6 million and the Commission remained on track to pay the outstanding balance in 2015. The financial statements for the Development Fund for Iraq and the successor account covering 2012, issued by the auditors Ernst and Young, reflected that Iraq had in place a comprehensive oil metering system for its oil exports in accordance with standard oil industry practices. The Secretary-General welcomed that achievement and expressed satisfaction that the Government of Iraq remained committed to complying with its obligations under paragraph 21 of resolution 1483(2003).

UN Iraq escrow account

Following the termination of all activities under the United Nations oil-for-food programme [YUN 2003, p. 362], the United Nations retained responsibility for the administration and execution of letters of credit issued under the programme by the bank holding the UN Iraq Account, Banque Nationale de Paris Parisas, for purchasing humanitarian supplies for the south/centre of Iraq, until such letters were executed or expired, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1483(2003) [ibid., p. 338]. By resolution 1958(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 376], the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to take actions to terminate all residual activities under the oil-for-food programme, including establishing an escrow account retaining $20 million for the Organization’s expenses terminating those activities and $131 million for providing indemnification to the United Nations, its representatives, agents and independent contractors until 31 December 2016. Pursuant to that resolution, $151 million was transferred from the old escrow accounts to the new escrow account in 2010. All residual activities under the programme were terminated and all remaining unencumbered funds were transferred to the Development Fund of Iraq.

Report of Secretary-General (March). Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1958(2010), the Secretary-General submitted his second report [S/2013/191] on the escrow account referenced in paragraphs 4 and 5 of that resolution. Expenditure in 2012 on administrative activities amounted to $1,239,784, including $591,395 for the activities related to the orderly termination of the residual activities of the oil-for-food programme; $328,295 for the Organization’s support to Member State investigations and Member State proceedings related to the programme; and $320,094 for the Office of the High-level Coordinator created pursuant to resolution 1284(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 230]. No expenditure was incurred in relation to the Iraqi Government’s obligation to indemnify the United Nations, its representatives, agents and independent contractors, as differences remained on the negotiations of the implementing agreements as to whether such obligations should be limited to the amount held in the indemnification escrow account; and whether they should expire and lapse on 31 December 2016. The Secretary-General noted that as per resolution 1958(2010)—which called upon the Government of Iraq to provide direct payment to the beneficiaries or its representatives of the letters of credit as referred to in the note by the Secretary-General dated 8 December 2010 [YUN 2010, p. 375]—certain beneficiaries had written to the Secretariat claiming that payments continued to remain outstanding. He urged the Government of Iraq to provide the payments without delay to those beneficiaries.

Report of Board of Auditors. In June, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the report [S/2013/439] of the Board of Auditors on the audit of the UN escrow (Iraq) account. The Board audited the financial statements of the escrow account established under the provisions of Security Council resolution 1958(2010) for 2012.

The total income of the account amounted to $996,000, while total expenditure amounted to $1,241,000, resulting in a shortfall of income over expenditure of $245,000. No indemnification disbursement was incurred in the indemnification reserve fund as at 31 December 2012. The Board indicated that the two recommendations made for the period from 15 December 2010 to 31 December 2011 [YUN 2012, p. 330] in regard to expenditure/unliquidated obligations, non-expendable property, and budgeting formulation and management had been fully implemented by 31 December 2012. It made further recommendations on procurement, namely, that the Administration properly use the eight-month rule for contract extensions and comply with the forthcoming update of the Procurement Manual; and that it draw lessons learned from the case reviewed in the report—concerning the overuse of the eight-month contracting rule through fragmenting the terms of de facto long-term contracts that could potentially be applied to avoid review by the Headquarters Committee on Contracts—in order to enhance the contractual approach for the procurement of legal services, limiting the instance of short-term extensions and formulating an appropriate not-to-exceed amount for contracts.

Iraq–Kuwait

UN mediation of bilateral issues

In response to Security Council resolution 1284(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 230], the Secretary-General reported in 2013 on Iraq’s compliance with its ob-
ligations concerning the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and the repatriation of Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq during its occupation of Kuwait as of August 1990 [YUN 1990, p. 189]. Iraq and Kuwait completed their boundary maintenance project pursuant to Security Council resolution 833(1993) [YUN 1993, p. 400] and the Council agreed to transfer the responsibility for the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners, missing persons and property to UNAMI under Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter terminating the mandate of the High-level Coordinator. The Government of Iraq and the United Nations Secretary-General, with the approval of the Security Council, concluded an agreement whereby the United Nations would transfer the funds of the Trust Fund for Iraq-Kuwait border issues to the Government of Iraq, and the latter would assume full responsibility for compensating Iraqi farmers, in accordance with resolution 899(1994) [YUN 1993, p.460].

Financing of High-level Coordinator. In a 10 January letter [S/2013/38] to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General noted that the 2012 mandated activities for the High-level Coordinator on missing Kuwaiti persons and property had led to expenditures of approximately $320,000. Those funds were provided through transfers from the Iraq escrow account created pursuant to Security Council resolution 1958(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 376]. The Secretary-General indicated that given that the Council had yet to pronounce itself on a new way forward on the mandate of the High-level Coordinator and to agree to extend financing in a way that would permit the use of the escrow account, he would, in the meantime, draw on existing staff and resources in an ad hoc manner to undertake the activities of the High-level Coordinator to fulfill the mandate in paragraph 14 of resolution 1284(1999).

Communications. In a 15 May letter [S/2013/295], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, following a 2 May request (annexed to the letter) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and given that no objections had been raised by Kuwait, he intended to conclude an agreement with the Government of Iraq whereby the United Nations would transfer the funds contained in the Trust Fund for Iraq-Kuwait border issues, less applicable administrative costs, to the Government of Iraq, which would assume full responsibility for identifying the beneficiaries, determining the amount of compensation to be paid to each beneficiary, and disbursing the corresponding amounts. As at 31 March, the balance of the Trust Fund was $1,438,718. On 17 May [S/2013/296] the Council informed the Secretary-General that it approved the proposal.

In a 30 May letter [S/2013/323], Kuwait welcomed the completion of the work to establish the physical representation of the boundaries with Iraq and commended the Government of Iraq on concluding an agreement with the United Nations for the receipt of compensation payments due to Iraqi farmers in accordance with resolution 899(1994). Kuwait further informed that on 28 May a memorandum of understanding was signed, establishing a bilateral Iraqi-Kuwait technical committee responsible for arrangements for maintaining the physical representation of the boundary between the two countries, a measure that fulfilled the provisions of preambular paragraph 7 of resolution 833(1993). In a second letter also dated 30 May [S/2013/324], Kuwait expressed its desire that the United Nations and the Governments of Kuwait and Iraq should continue their efforts to resolve the issues of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives. Kuwait expressed support for the proposal to ask UNAMI to follow up on the issues and suggested that the Council adopt a resolution containing a number of elements in that regard.

In a 10 June letter [S/2013/346] to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General noted that, following the re-activation of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Maintenance Project, field maintenance work of the physical representation of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait had started under the supervision of UN technical staff on 15 January and was completed on 28 March. In light of the completion of the maintenance work and the establishment of a bilateral technical arrangement for the physical representation of the boundary, the Secretary-General would consider that his responsibilities under Council resolution 833(1993) had been discharged. In line with relevant UN financial rules and regulations, residual funds, if any, less applicable administrative costs would be returned from the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Maintenance Project Trust Fund to the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait. On 12 June [S/2013/347], the Council took note of the Secretary-General’s intention concerning the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Maintenance Project Trust Fund.

In a 12 June joint letter [S/2013/358] to the Secretary-General, the Governments of Kuwait and Iraq deposited a copy of the memorandum of understanding concluded on 28 May between the two countries’ Ministries of Foreign Affairs concerning practical arrangements for the maintenance of the physical representation of the boundary, in accordance with Council resolution 833(1993).

Report of Secretary-General (June). In his June report [S/2013/357], the Secretary-General noted that on 4 February, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs had informed the Permanent Representatives of Kuwait and Iraq to the United Nations of the decision to assign Victor Poliakov, a Senior Political Affairs Officer in the Department of Political Affairs, to temporarily and technically follow the dossier of the High-level Coordinator.
The period under review was marked by the completion of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary maintenance project pursuant to Council resolution 833(1993) and substantial progress on the settlement of the matter concerning the Iraqi private citizens and their assets that remained on Kuwaiti territory following the demarcation of the international boundary. The Senior Political Affairs Officer visited Kuwait from 5 to 7 March, and Kuwait and Iraq from 24 to 30 April. In March and April, Iraq surveyed or excavated sites in Dhi Qar, Wasit and Muthanna Governorates. Burial sites were found in the Khamisiyah site in Dhi Qar Governorate, with excavations expected in the second half of the year. Iraqi officials stressed that while Iraq was committed to finding the remains of the missing Kuwaiti persons, the continuation of that mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter was not conducive to restoring the country’s international standing prior to the adoption of Council resolution 661(1990) [YUN 1990, p. 192]. Similarly, Kuwaiti officials informed the Senior Political Affairs Officer that Kuwait was interested in developing good-neighbourly relations with Iraq and did not want Iraq to remain unnecessarily under Chapter VII, provided that Iraq fulfilled its outstanding obligations related to boundary maintenance and payment of compensation to the Iraqi farmers. Nonetheless, Kuwaiti interlocutors stressed that the issue of missing persons remained a highly sensitive and emotional matter in Kuwait, and that the national interest of Kuwait lay solely in the necessity of finding and returning missing Kuwaitis, or their remains, as well as archives, and having for that purpose a UN-supervised mechanism with reporting responsibilities to the Security Council.

In regard to the missing Kuwaiti national archives, no credible facts or possible leads emerged. Iraqi interlocutors, however, indicated that a concerted effort had been made to find properties and investigate the fate of the archives. On 15 May, a joint meeting of the committees established by Iraq and Kuwait on the Kuwaiti national archives and other properties was convened in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait to exchange information and coordinate the way forward. During the meeting, 57 tapes from the Kuwaiti Television Corporation, about 400 books, 3 photo albums of members of the Government of Kuwait and silverware stamped with the logo of the State of Kuwait were handed over to Kuwait.

On 29 May, an agreement was reached between Iraq and Kuwait to transfer the responsibility for the issues of Kuwaiti prisoners and missing persons and Kuwaiti property to UNAMI under Chapter VI. The Secretary-General stated that the common ground attained by Iraq and Kuwait regarding those issues was a significant achievement. He recommended that the Security Council terminate the mandate of the High-level Coordinator and transfer its functions to UNAMI, to be carried out under Chapter VI of the UN Charter. He further indicated that should the Council agree with his recommendation, Iraq would exit Chapter VII in regard to that file and would be one step closer to restoring its international standing prior to resolution 661(1990). The transfer of responsibilities for the facilitation of the search for the missing Kuwait and third-country nationals, or their remains, to UNAMI ensured the continued work on the humanitarian file under Chapter VI.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 27 June [meeting 6990], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2107(2013). The draft [S/2013/379] was submitted by Australia, France, Morocco, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Security Council,


Recognizing that the situation that now exists in Iraq is significantly different from that which existed at the time of the adoption of resolution 661(1990) on 6 August 1990, and further recognizing the importance of Iraq achieving international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661(1990),

Welcoming Iraq’s continued demonstration of its commitment to the full implementation of its outstanding obligations under the relevant Chapter VII resolutions, namely the continuation of payment of the outstanding amount of compensation administered by the United Nations Compensation Commission, and the efforts of both Iraq and Kuwait to advance regional stability, and welcoming also all the positive steps that have been taken by the Government of Iraq to fulfill resolution 833(1993),

Welcoming also the ongoing cooperation between Iraq and Kuwait in the search for missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals within the framework of the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the positive efforts by the Government of Iraq regarding the return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, and the return of Kuwaiti property,

Reiterating the need for continued efforts to locate and repatriate missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, through the Iraqi interministerial committee established for this purpose,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the late Mr. Yuli Vorontsov and to Mr. Gennady Tarasov, who, in the capacity of High-level Coordinator, devoted their time and professional skills to carrying out the mandate outlined in paragraph 14 of resolution 1284(1999) and ensuring that its implementation built trust between Iraq and Kuwait and contributed to the full normalization of their relations,

Noting that the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq includes advising, supporting and
assisting the Government of Iraq in facilitating regional dialogue;

With consideration to the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations on the pacific settlement of disputes,

1. **Welcomes** the report of the Secretary-General of 17 June 2013 and the letters dated 30 May 2013 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council and 7 and 30 May 2013 from the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General;

2. **Calls upon** the Government of Iraq, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals referred to in paragraph 30 of resolution 687(1991), to continue cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross by providing any information on such persons, facilitating the access of the International Committee to all such persons wherever they might be and facilitating the search by the International Committee for those Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains still unaccounted for, and to continue efforts to search for missing Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, through its interministerial committee;

3. **Decides**, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to terminate the measures in paragraphs 2 (c), 2 (d) and 3 (c) of resolution 686(1991) and paragraph 30 of resolution 687(1991) and the arrangements set forth in paragraph 14 of resolution 1284(1999) and reaffirmed in subsequent relevant resolutions;

4. **Requests** that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq promote, support and facilitate efforts regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, and the return of Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, seized by Iraq, requests the Secretary-General to report separately to the Security Council on these matters in his reports on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all responsibilities of the Mission, and also requests that the Secretary-General consider designating the Deputy Special Representative at the Mission covering political affairs with the responsibility for overseeing these issues and ensuring appropriate resources for this purpose;

5. **Expresses its intention** to review the modalities of the reporting referred to in paragraph 4 of the present resolution upon the eventual termination of the mandate of the Mission, with a view to considering a continued role for the United Nations in such matters if needed;

6. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

**Communication.** In a 15 July joint letter [S/2013/427] to the Secretary-General, the Governments of Kuwait and Iraq deposited a copy of the memorandum of understanding concluded on 28 May between the two countries’ Ministries of Foreign Affairs concerning the financing of a project to build a housing complex in Umm Qasr.

**Report of Secretary-General (November).** In his November report [S/2013/654], the Secretary-General noted that on 23 August the Iraqi Council of Representatives ratified the agreement of 29 April 2012 between Iraq and Kuwait on the navigation and joint management of the Khor Abdallah waterway, and that the third meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee was scheduled to be held in Kuwait in December.

During the reporting period, the Deputy Special Representative held meetings with Iraqi and Kuwaiti interlocutors. Iraqi interlocutors stressed their Government's commitment to addressing the issues of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and missing Kuwaiti property, including its national archives, under Chapter VI of the UN Charter; and noted the need for advice and support from UNAMI. During his visit to Kuwait from 6 to 8 October, Kuwaiti officials noted that no remains of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals had been found since 2004.

The Tripartite Commission met on 19 June and the Technical Subcommittee on 18 June and 17 September in Kuwait. Iraq carried out detection missions and excavations at the Khamisiyah site in Dhi Qar Governorate between August and October with several sites revisited on the basis of new information. No human remains were found in what was the sixth unsuccessful operation at the site. During the same period, field missions were carried out and the coordinates of six grave sites were identified at the burial sites in Muthanna Governorate where human remains had been found in 2004. Both Iraq and Kuwait expressed hope that satellite imagery relating to 1991 and earlier could help to locate grave sites containing the remains of missing Kuwaiti nationals. The United States, however, determined that no data were available to assist the search. Iraq was awaiting a reply from the Russian Federation on the same request. Similarly, no progress was made in the search for Kuwaiti national archives and other property items.

The Secretary-General urged Iraqi nationals who possessed relevant information on missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals to come forward. He further commended the contribution of the members of the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee towards resolving the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. On the matter of the Kuwaiti national archives and other property, the Secretary-General urged the Iraqi committee coordinating the search to convene and to meet frequently.

**Year-end developments.** In a later report [S/2014/191], the Secretary-General noted that at the third meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee (Kuwait, 15–16 December), Iraq and Kuwait signed agreements on the protection of investment and on tourism. On 18 December, the Permanent Representatives of the two countries submitted the bilateral agreement on joint administration of navigation in the Khor Abdallah waterway, for registration as a treaty in accordance with Article 102 of the UN Charter. Also in December, Iraq carried out exploratory missions in the Qaradagh area of the Sulaymaniya Governorate.
UN Compensation Commission and Fund


During 2013, the Commission paid out approximately $1.3 billion to Kuwait on 24 January in respect of the two remaining claims with outstanding balances; and $1.13 billion on 25 April, $1.07 billion on 25 July and $1.24 billion on 24 October in respect of the only remaining claim with an outstanding balance. As at 24 October, the Commission had paid out $43.5 billion, leaving approximately $8.9 billion remaining to be paid to the only outstanding claim, which was submitted by Kuwait on behalf of the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation.

Governing Council. The Commission’s Governing Council held two sessions in Geneva in 2013— the seventy-fifth (30 April–2 May) [S/2013/105] and seventy-sixth (19–21 November) [S/2013/726]—at which it considered, among other matters, Iraq’s continued contributions to the Compensation Fund, in connection with its oil revenues; the consultations between Iraq and Kuwait under the auspices of the Commission regarding the outstanding balance owed to Kuwait; the arrangements for ensuring that deposits were made to the Compensation Fund; and the orderly wind-down of the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards, particularly progress made by each of the participating Governments towards achieving the systems and controls required under decision 269 of the Governing Council [YUN 2011, p. 362]. The Council reported that since Saudi Arabia had fulfilled the mandate of the Programme, upon receipt of signed assurances from the country as required under decision 269, the Council authorized the secretariat to release all withheld funds to Saudi Arabia. The Council determined that the Islamic Republic of Iran had met the requirements of decision 258 [YUN 2010, p. 378] with respect to its two projects under that decision. The Council directed the secretariat to obtain advice from the Legal Liaison Office of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737(2006) [YUN 2006, p. 436] in regard to any impediments under applicable laws for releasing funds withheld by the Commission. Jordan and Kuwait had also met the requirements of decision 269 and, upon receipt of the signed assurances from the two Governments, the Council authorized the secretariat to release funds being withheld by the Commission under decisions 258 and 266 [YUN 2009, p. 376]. Subject to receipt of the signed assurances from Jordan and Kuwait, the entire Programme mandate was concluded.

Timor-Leste

Financing of UN operations

UNAMET


On 16 September, by decision 67/569, the General Assembly deferred consideration of UNAMET financing until its sixty-eighth session.

UNMIT

In June, the General Assembly had before it the budget performance report of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 [A/67/614], with expenditures amounting to $192,320,200 against an apportionment of $196,077,500; the revised UNMIT budget for 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/67/774] in the amount of $101,604,900, comprising $89,566,600 for maintenance and $12,038,300 for the liquidation of the Mission; and the report on the proposed donation of assets of UNMIT to the Government of Timor-Leste [A/67/813] for an inventory value of $4,546,389, representing 10.4 per cent of the total UNMIT assets inventory value of $43,711,635. The General Assembly also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [A/67/778/Add.14], which made observations and recommended the approval of the revised Secretary-General’s proposals for the 2012–2013 financial period, and the proposed donation of assets to the Government of Timor-Leste. By resolution 67/245 B (see p. 337), the General Assembly appropriated the amount of $101,604,900 for
1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, including $89,566,600 for the maintenance of the Mission until 31 December 2012, and $12,038,300 for the administrative liquidation of the Mission from 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013. UNMIT completed its mandate on 31 December 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 339].

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 28 June [meeting 90], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee [A/67/663/Add.1], adopted resolution 67/245 B without vote [agenda item 153].

**Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste**

**B**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1704 (2006) of 25 August 2006, by which the Council decided to establish a follow-on mission in Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, for an initial period of six months, with the intention to renew it for further periods, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2037 (2012) of 23 February 2012, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 December 2012,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/249 A of 22 December 2006 and 61/249 B of 2 April 2007 on the financing of the Mission, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/245 A of 24 December 2012,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfill its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the status of contributions to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste as at 30 April 2013, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 7.6 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 58 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

3. Expresses concern at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. Emphasizes that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

5. Also emphasizes that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

7. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is liquidated with a maximum of efficiency and economy and, to the extent possible, within the appropriation of the present resolution;

**Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012**

10. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012;

**Donation of assets to the Government of Timor-Leste**

11. Approves the donation of assets of the Mission, with a total inventory value of 4,546,389 dollars and corresponding residual value of 1,720,344 dollars, to the Government of Timor-Leste;

**Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013**

12. Decides to reduce the appropriation of 155,429,000 dollars approved in its resolution 66/270 of 21 June 2012 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 by an amount of 53,824,100 dollars to the amount of 101,604,900 dollars, including 89,566,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2012 and 12,038,300 dollars for the administrative liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2013;

**Financing of the appropriation**

13. Decides, taking into account the amount of 103,469,800 dollars already apportioned among Member States under the terms of its resolutions 66/270 and 67/245 A, comprising 86,592,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2012, 10,094,000 dollars for the administrative liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 January to 30 April 2013, 6,431,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 351,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to apportion the additional amount of 4,918,200 dollars for the maintenance and administrative liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 in accordance with the lev-
els updated in its resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, and the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

14. Also decides to reduce by 589,500 dollars the amount of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the maintenance and administrative liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 under the terms of its resolutions 66/270 and 67/245 A from the total amount of 3,858,200 dollars to 3,268,700 dollars and to add a corresponding amount of 589,500 dollars to the apportionment of 4,918,200 dollars referred to in paragraph 13 above;

15. Takes note of the total amount of 5,826,300 dollars, comprising the unencumbered balance of 3,757,700 dollars in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, as well as the other income and adjustments in the amount of 2,069,000 dollars, and decides to defer action thereon until its sixty-eighth session;

16. Also takes note of the total amount of 168,400 dollars, representing the decrease in the estimated staff assessment in respect of the same period, and decides to defer action thereon until its sixty-eighth session;

17. Emphasizes that no peacemaking mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacemaking missions;

18. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

19. Invites voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures and practices established by the General Assembly;

20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste”.

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

In 2013, the United Nations continued to address the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and related issues. The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2006) [YUN 2006, p. 444], supported by the Panel of Experts continued to carry out its mandate to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures related to the DPRK. In response to the December 2012 rocket launch using ballistic missile technology and its February 2013 nuclear test, by resolutions 2087(2013) and 2094(2013), the Council strengthened the mandate of the Committee in several areas, including the expansion of the list of prohibited items; the designation of additional individuals and entities; the broadening of the designation criteria; and the broadening of financial sanctions. By resolution 2094(2013) (see p. 340), the mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended until 7 April 2014.

Non-proliferation

Communication. In a 14 January letter [S/2013/20], the DPRK transmitted to the President of the Security Council a memorandum of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs entitled “Dissolution of the ‘United Nations Command’ is the essential requirement in defending peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the Asia-Pacific region”.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 22 January [meeting 6904], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2087(2013). The draft [S/2013/41] was submitted by the United States.

The Security Council,


Recognizing the freedom of all States to explore and use outer space in accordance with international law, including restrictions imposed by relevant Security Council resolutions,

1. Condemns the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s launch of 12 December 2012, which used ballistic missile technology and was in violation of Security Council resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009);

2. Demands that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea not proceed with any further launches using ballistic missile technology and comply with resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009) by suspending all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches;

3. Also demands that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea immediately comply fully with its obligations under resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009), including that it abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, immediately cease all related activities, and not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any further provocation;

4. Reaffirms its current sanctions measures contained in resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009);

5. Recalls the measures imposed in paragraph 8 of resolution 1718(2006), as modified by resolution 1874(2009), and determines that:

(a) The measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718(2006) shall apply to the individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to the present resolution, and the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718(2006) shall apply to the individuals listed in annex I to the present resolution;

(b) The measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (a) to (c) of resolution 1718(2006) shall apply to the items listed in
INFCIRC/254/Rev.11/Part 1, INFCIRC/254/Rev.8/Part 2 and S/2012/947;
6. Also recalls paragraph 18 of resolution 1874(2009), and calls upon Member States to exercise enhanced vigilance in this regard, including monitoring the activities of their nationals, persons in their territories, financial institutions, and other entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad) with or on behalf of financial institutions in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, or of those that act on behalf or at the direction of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea financial institutions, including their branches, representatives, agents and subsidiaries abroad;
7. Directs the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2006) to issue an Implementation Assistance Notice regarding situations where a vessel has refused to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel’s flag State or any Democratic People’s Republic of Korea-flagged vessel has refused to be inspected pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1874(2009);
8. Recalls paragraph 14 of resolution 1874(2009), recalls further that States may seize and dispose of items consistent with the provisions of resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009) and the present resolution, and further clarifies that methods for States to dispose include, but are not limited to, destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to another State other than the originating or destination State for disposal;
9. Clarifies that the measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009) prohibit the transfer of any item if a State relevant to a transaction has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that a designated individual or entity is the originator, intended recipient or facilitator of the item’s transfer;
10. Calls upon Member States which have not yet done so to report on the measures they have taken to implement the provisions of resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009), and encourages other Member States to submit, if any, additional information on implementing the provisions of resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009);
11. Encourages international agencies to take the steps necessary to ensure that all their activities with respect to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea are consistent with the provisions of resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009), and further encourages relevant agencies to engage with the Committee regarding their activities with respect to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea that may relate to provisions of these resolutions;
12. Deplores the violations of the measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009), including the use of bulk cash to evade sanctions, underscores its concern over the supply, sale or transfer to or from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or through States’ territories of any item that could contribute to activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006) or 1874(2009) and the importance of appropriate action by States in this regard, calls upon States to exercise vigilance and restraint regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, and directs the Committee to review reported violations and take action as appropriate, including by designating entities and individuals that have assisted the evasion of sanctions or the violation of the provisions of resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009);
13. Emphasizes the importance of all States, including the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, taking the measures necessary to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or of any person or entity in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or of persons or entities designated pursuant to resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009) or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009);
14. Reaffirms its desire for a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation, welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue, and underlines the need to refrain from any action that might aggravate tensions;
15. Also reaffirms its support to the Six-Party Talks, calls for their resumption, and urges all the participants to intensify their efforts for the full and expeditious implementation of the joint statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;
16. Calls upon all Member States to implement fully their obligations pursuant to resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009);
17. Re-emphasizes that all Member States should comply with the provisions of paragraphs 8(c)(iii) and 8(d) of resolution 1718(2006) without prejudice to the activities of the diplomatic missions in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;
18. Underlines that measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006) and 1874(2009) are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;
19. Affirms that it shall keep the actions of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea under continuous review and that it is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in the light of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s compliance, and in this regard expresses its determination to take significant action in the event of a further launch or nuclear test by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;
20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

ANNEX I

Travel ban/Asset freeze
1. PAEK CHANG-HO
   (a) Description: senior official and head of the satellite control center of Korean Committee for Space Technology.
   (b) A.k.a.: Pak Chang-Ho; Paek Ch’ang-Ho
   (c) Identifiers: Passport: 381420754; Passport Date of Issue: 7 December 2011; Passport Date of Expiration: 7 December 2016; D.O.B. 18 June 1964; P.O.B. Kaesong, DPRK
2. CHANG MYONG-CHIN
   (a) Description: General Manager of the Sohae Satellite Launching Station and head of launch center at which the 13 April and 12 December 2012 launches took place.
   (b) A.k.a.: Jang Myong-Jin

YUN 2013—5th proof—12 December 2017
1. KOREAN COMMITTEE FOR SPACE TECHNOLOGY

(a) Description: The Korean Committee for Space Technology (KCST) orchestrated the DPRK’s launches on 13 April 2012 and 12 December 2012 via the satellite control center and Sohae launch area.

(b) A.k.a.: DPRK Committee for Space Technology; Department of Space Technology of the DPRK; Committee for Space Technology, KCST

(c) Location: Pyongyang, DPRK

2. BANK OF EAST LAND

(a) Description: DPRK financial institution Bank of East Land facilitates weapons-related transactions for, and other support to, arms manufacturer and exporter Green Pine Associated Corporation (Green Pine). Bank of East Land has actively worked with Green Pine to transfer funds in a manner that circumvents sanctions. In 2007 and 2008, Bank of East Land facilitated transactions involving Green Pine and Iranian financial institutions, including Bank Melli and Bank Sepah. The Security Council designated Bank Sepah in resolution 1747(2007) for providing support to Iran’s ballistic missile program. Green Pine was designated by the Committee in April 2012.

(b) A.k.a.: DONGBANG BANK; TONGBANG U’NHAENG; TONGBANG BANK

(c) Location: P.O. Box 32, BEL Building, Jongseung-Dong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang, DPRK

3. KOREA KUMRYONG TRADING CORPORATION

(a) Description: Used as an alias by the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) to carry out procurement activities. KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK’s primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

4. TOSONG TECHNOLOGY TRADING CORPORATION

(a) Description: The Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID) is the parent company of Tosong Technology Trading Corporation. KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK’s primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

5. KOREA RYONHA MACHINERY JOINT VENTURE CORPORATION

(a) Description: Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Ryonha Machinery Joint Venture Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country’s military-related sales.

(b) A.k.a.: CHOSUN YUNHA MACHINERY JOINT OPERATION COMPANY; KOREA RYENHA MACHINERY J/V CORPORATION; RYONHA MACHINERY JOINT VENTURE CORPORATION

(c) Location: Central District, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangyongdae-gu, Pyongyang, DPRK; Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, DPRK

6. LEADER (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL

(a) Description: Facilitates shipments on behalf of the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (KOMID). KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK’s primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

(b) A.k.a.: Leader International Trading Limited

(c) Location: Room 1610 Nan Fung Tower, 173 Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong

Communications. On 24 January [S/2013/50], the DPRK, in response to Council resolution 2087(2013), transmitted to the President of the Security Council a statement of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejecting the Council’s steps aimed at banning the DPRK from launching a satellite and tightening sanctions against it. The following day, it transmitted a statement [S/2013/57] of its National Defence Commission, also refusing resolution 2087(2013). On 13 February [S/2013/91], the DPRK transmitted to the Council President a statement of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs in regard to its 12 February nuclear test.

In a 22 February letter [S/2013/108], the Secretary-General informed the Council President that the DPRK had submitted, pursuant to article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, information on the object launched into space on 12 December 2012, and indicated that he had registered that information in accordance with his obligations under article III of the Convention. He added that as a technical procedure under the Convention, the act of registration did not confer legality or legitimacy to the launch of 12 December.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 7 March [meeting 6932], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2094(2013). The draft [S/2013/136] was submitted by 14 Member States.
Chapter IV: Asia and the Pacific

The Security Council,


Reaffirming that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Underlining once again the importance of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea responding to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Expressing the gravest concern at the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013 (local time) in violation of resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009) and 2087(2013) and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and at the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Concerned that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is abusing the privileges and immunities accorded under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,

Welcoming the Financial Action Task Force’s new Recommendation 7 on targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation, and urging Member States to apply the Task Force’s Interpretive Note to Recommendation 7 and related guidance papers for effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation,

Expressing in gravest concern that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s ongoing nuclear and ballistic missile-related activities have further generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and determining that there continues to exist a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. Condemns in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013 (local time) in violation of and flagrant disregard of the relevant Security Council resolutions;
2. Decides that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea shall not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any other provocation;
3. Demands that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
4. Also demands that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea return at an early date to the Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, bearing in mind the rights and obligations of States parties to the Treaty, and underlines the need for all States parties to the Treaty to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;
5. Condemns all the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s ongoing nuclear activities, including its uranium enrichment, notes that all such activities are in violation of resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009) and 2087(2013), reaffirms its decision that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and immediately cease all related activities and shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty and the terms and conditions of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreement;
6. Reaffirms its decision that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;
7. Also reaffirms that the measures imposed in paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1718(2006) shall apply to items prohibited by subparagraphs 8(a)(i) and (ii) of resolution 1718(2006) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1874(2009), decides that the measures imposed in paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1718(2006) shall also apply to paragraphs 20 and 22 of the present resolution, and notes that these measures shall also apply to brokering or other intermediary services, including when arranging for the provision, maintenance or use of prohibited items in other States or the supply, sale or transfer to or exports from other States;
8. Decides that measures specified in paragraph 8(d) of resolution 1718(2006) shall apply also to individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to the present resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and decides further that the measures specified in paragraph 8(d) of resolution 1718(2006) shall apply to any individuals or entities acting on the behalf or at the direction of the individuals and entities that have already been designated and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means;
9. Also decides that the measures specified in paragraph 8(e) of resolution 1718(2006) shall also apply to the individuals listed in annex I to the present resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;
10. Further decides that the measures specified in paragraph 8(e) of resolution 1718(2006) and the exemptions set forth in paragraph 10 of resolution 1718(2006) shall also apply to any individual whom a State determines is working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or individuals assisting the evasion of sanctions or the violation of the provisions of resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and the present resolution, and further decides that, if such an individual is a national of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, then States shall expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, that States shall expel the individual from their territories for the purpose of repatriation to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea consistent with applicable national and international law, unless the presence of an individual is required for fulfilment of a judicial process or exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to the United Nations Headquarters to conduct United Nations business;
11. Decides that Member States shall, in addition to implementing their obligations pursuant to paragraphs 8(d) and (e) of resolution 1718(2006), prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer to, through or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad) or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash, that could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes...
of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution, including by freezing any financial or other assets or resources in their territories or that hereafter come within their territories or that are subject to their jurisdiction or that hereafter become subject to their jurisdiction that are associated with such programmes or activities and by applying enhanced monitoring to prevent all such transactions in accordance with their national authorities and legislation;

12. Calls upon States to take appropriate measures to prohibit in their territories the opening of new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices of banks of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and also calls upon States to prohibit banks of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea from establishing new joint ventures and from taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining corresponding relationships with banks in their jurisdiction to prevent the provision of financial services if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that these activities could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and the present resolution, or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution;

13. Also calls upon States to take appropriate measures to prohibit financial institutions within their territories or under their jurisdiction from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and the present resolution;

14. Expresses concern that transfers to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea of bulk cash may be used to evade the measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and the present resolution, and clarifies that all States shall apply the measures set forth in paragraph 11 of the present resolution to the transfers of cash, including through cash couriers, transit and from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea so as to ensure such transfers of bulk cash do not contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution;

15. decides that all Member States shall not provide public financial support for trade with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance to their nationals or entities involved in such trade) where such financial support could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution;

16. Also decides that all States shall inspect all cargo within or transiting through their territory that has originated in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or that is destined for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or has been brokered or facilitated by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or its nationals or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf if the State concerned has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution, for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

17. Further decides that, if any vessel has refused to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel’s flag State, or if any Democratic People’s Republic of Korea-flagged vessel has refused to be inspected pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1718(2009), all States shall deny such a vessel entry to their ports, unless entry is required for the purpose of an inspection, in the case of emergency or in the case of return to its port of origination, and decides further that any State that has been refused by a vessel to allow an inspection shall promptly report the incident to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2006);

18. Calls upon States to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution, except in the case of an emergency landing;

19. Requests all States to communicate to the Committee any information available on transfers of Democratic People’s Republic of Korea aircraft or vessels to other companies that may have been undertaken in order to evade the sanctions or in violation of the provisions of resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution, including renaming or re-registering of aircraft, vessels or ships, and requests the Committee to make that information widely available;

20. Decides that the measures imposed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of resolution 1718(2006) shall also apply to the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in annex III to the present resolution;

21. Directs the Committee to review and update the items contained in the lists specified in paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 2087(2013) no later than 12 months from the adoption of the present resolution and on an annual basis thereafter, and decides that, if the Committee has not acted to update this information by then, the Council will complete action to update it within an additional 30 days;

22. Calls upon and allows all States to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to or from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or its nationals, through their territories or by their nationals or using their flag vessels or aircraft, whether or not any item originated in their territories, if the State determines that such items could contribute to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution, and directs the Committee to issue an
Implementation Assistance Notice regarding the proper implementation of this provision;

23. **Reaffirms** the measures imposed in subparagraph 8(a)(iii) of resolution 1718(2006) regarding luxury goods, and clarifies that the term “luxury goods” includes, but is not limited to, the items specified in annex IV to the present resolution;

24. **Calls upon** States to exercise enhanced vigilance over diplomatic personnel of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea so as to prevent such individuals from contributing to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution;

25. **Calls upon** all States to report to the Council within 90 days of the adoption of the present resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874(2009), in cooperation with other United Nations sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist States in preparing and submitting such reports in a timely manner;

26. **Also calls upon** all States to supply information at their disposal regarding non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution;

27. **Directs** the Committee to respond effectively to violations of the measures decided in resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and the present resolution, directs the Committee to designate additional individuals and entities to be subject to the measures imposed in resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and the present resolution, and decides that the Committee may designate any individuals for measures under paragraphs 8(d) and (e) of resolution 1718(2006) and entities for measures under paragraph 8(d) of resolution 1718(2006) that have contributed to the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution or to the evasion of measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution;

28. **Decides** that the mandate of the Committee, as set out in paragraph 12 of resolution 1718(2006), shall apply with respect to the measures imposed by resolution 1874(2009) and the present resolution;

29. **Recalls** the creation, pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1874(2009), of the Panel of Experts, under the direction of the Committee, to carry out the tasks provided for by that paragraph, decides to extend until 7 April 2014 the mandate of the Panel, as renewed by resolution 2050(2012) of 12 June 2012, decides further that this mandate shall apply with respect to the measures imposed by the present resolution, expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 12 months from the adoption of the present resolution, requests the Secretary-General to create a group of up to eight experts and to take the administrative measures necessary to this effect, and requests the Committee, in consultation with the Panel, to adjust the schedule of reporting of the Panel;

30. **Emphasizes** the importance of all States, including the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, taking the measures necessary to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or of any person or entity in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or of persons or entities designated for measures set forth in resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) or the present resolution or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by the present resolution or previous resolutions;

31. **Underlines** that measures imposed by resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and the present resolution are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

32. **Emphasizes** that all Member States should comply with the provisions of paragraphs 8(a)(iii) and 8(d) of resolution 1718(2006) without prejudice to the activities of diplomatic missions in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;

33. **Expreses its commitment** to a peaceful, diplomatic and political solution to the situation, and welcomes efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue and to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tensions;

34. **Reaffirms** its support to the Six-Party Talks, calls for their resumption, urges all the participants to intensify their efforts for the full and expeditious implementation of the joint statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with a view to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia;

35. **Reriterates** the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia at large;

36. **Affirms** that it shall keep the actions of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea under continuous review and is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in the light of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s compliance, and in this regard expresses its determination to take further significant measures in the event of a further launch or nuclear test of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

37. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.

**ANNEX I**

**Travel ban/Asset freeze**

1. **YO’N CH’ONG NAM**
   
   (a) **Description:** Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (komid). The komid was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK’s primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

2. **KO CH’O’L-CHA’E**
   
   (a) **Description:** Deputy Chief Representative for the Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation (komid).
The KOMID was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the DPRK’s primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

3. MUN CHO’NG-CH’O’L

(a) Description: Mun Cho’ng-Ch’o’l is a TCB official. In this capacity he has facilitated transactions for TCB. Tanchon was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is the main DPRK financial entity for sales of conventional arms, ballistic missiles and goods related to the assembly and manufacture of such weapons.

ANNEX II
Asset freeze

1. SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

(a) Description: The Second Academy of Natural Sciences is a national-level organization responsible for research and development of the DPRK’s advanced weapons systems, including missiles and probably nuclear weapons. The Second Academy of Natural Sciences uses a number of subordinate organizations to obtain technology, equipment and information from overseas, including Tangun Trading Corporation, for use in the DPRK’s missile and probably nuclear weapons programmes. Tangun Trading Corporation was designated by the Committee in July 2009 and is primarily responsible for the procurement of commodities and technologies to support DPRK’s defence research and development programmes, including, but not limited to, weapons of mass destruction and delivery system programmes and procurement, including materials that are controlled or prohibited under relevant multilateral control regimes.

(b) A.k.a.: 2ND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; CHE 2 CHAYON KWAHAKWON; ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; CHAYON KWAHAK-WON; NATIONAL DEFENSE ACADEMY; KUKPANG KWAHAK-WON; SECOND ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE; SANSRI

(c) Location: Pyongyang, DPRK

2. KOREA COMPLEX EQUIPMENT IMPORT CORPORATION

(a) Description: Korea Ryonbong General Corporation is the parent company of Korea Complex Equipment Import Corporation. Korea Ryonbong General Corporation was designated by the Committee in April 2009 and is a defence conglomerate specializing in acquisition for DPRK defence industries and support to that country’s military-related sales.

(b) Location: Rakwon-dong, Pothonggang District, Pyongyang, DPRK

ANNEX III
Items, materials, equipment, goods and technology

Nuclear items

1. Perfluorinated Lubricants
   • They can be used for lubricating vacuum pump and compressor bearings. They have a low vapour pressure, are resistant to uranium hexafluoride (UF6), the gaseous uranium compound used in the gas centrifuge process, and are used for pumping fluorine.

2. UF6 Corrosion Resistant Bellow-sealed Valves
   • They can be used in uranium enrichment facilities (such as gas centrifuge and gaseous diffusion plants), in facilities that produce uranium hexafluoride (UF6), the gaseous uranium compound used in the gas centrifuge process, in fuel fabrication facilities and in facilities handling tritium.

Missile items

1. Special corrosion resistant steels—limited to steels resistant to Inhibited Red Fuming Nitric Acid (IRFNA) or nitric acid, such as nitrogen stabilized duplex stainless steel (N-DSS).

2. Ultra high-temperature ceramic composite materials in solid form (i.e. blocks, cylinders, tubes or ingots) in any of the following form factors:
   (a) Cylinders having a diameter of 120 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater;
   (b) Tubes having an inner diameter of 65 mm or greater and a wall thickness of 25 mm or greater and a length of 50 mm or greater; or
   (c) Blocks having a size of 120 mm x 120 mm x 50 mm or greater.

3. Pyrotechnically Actuated Valves.


5. Sodium Perchlorate.

Chemical weapons list

1. Vacuum pumps with a manufacturer’s specified maximum flow-rate greater than 1 m³/h (under standard temperature and pressure conditions), casings (pump bodies), preformed casing-liners, impellers, rotors and jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come into direct contact with the chemicals being processed are made from controlled materials.

ANNEX IV
Luxury goods

1. Jewelry:
   (a) Jewelry with pearls;
   (b) Gems;
   (c) Precious and semi-precious stones (including diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds);
   (d) Jewelry of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.

2. Transportation items, as follows:
   (a) Yachts;
   (b) Luxury automobiles (and motor vehicles); automobiles and other motor vehicles to transport people (other than public transport), including station wagons;
   (c) Racing cars.


On 15 March [S/2013/162], the DPRK transmitted to the Council President remarks of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the Korean Armistice Agreement, which the Supreme Command of the Korean People’s Army announced would be nullified from 11 March in response to joint military drills of the Republic of Korea and the United States. On 27 March [S/2013/194], the DPRK transmitted a statement of its
Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the United States military drill, which the DPRK considered an act of defiance to its repeated warnings; and on 28 March [S/2013/196], it transmitted a statement of the Supreme Command of the Korean People’s Army, expressing its willingness to respond to the United States military drills with military action.

**IAEA report**

In August, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director General submitted to the IAEA Board of Governors and the General Conference a report on the application of safeguards in the DPRK [GOV/2013/39-GC(57)/22]. IAEA was unable to carry out verification activities in the DPRK, in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and thus its knowledge of the nuclear programme of the DPRK remained limited. IAEA continued to monitor, mainly through satellite imagery, developments at the Yongbyon site, where it observed building renovation and new construction activities at various locations within the site. While the purpose of those activities could not be determined through satellite imagery alone, they appeared broadly consistent with the statements by the DPRK that it was further developing nuclear capabilities. IAEA also observed continued construction activities on and around the building that in 2010 was stated to be a future 100 MW(th) light water reactor. As at June 2013, external work on the building appeared to have been completed, but no indication of the delivery or installation of major reactor components had been observed. IAEA also observed construction activities on buildings adjacent to the 5 MW(e) reactor building and the excavation of trenches in the vicinity of the reactor, as well as the beginning of construction of an extension to the building housing the reported centrifuge enrichment facility within the Fuel Rod Fabrication Plant. Without access to the sites, however, IAEA was not able to provide a technical assessment of the purpose of those activities or operational status.

**Sanctions Committee**

In 2013, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 1718(2006) [YUN 2006, p. 444] on the DPRK carried out its mandate to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures in that resolution, which included an arms embargo; a nuclear, ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction programmes-related embargo; and a travel ban and/or an assets freeze on designated persons and entities. By resolution 1874(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 384], the Council imposed additional measures—including an expansion of the embargo on arms and related materiel and technology, as well as financial measures to include a ban on financial transactions, technical training, advice, services or assistance related to such arms and materiel—and established a Panel of Experts to carry out certain tasks under the Committee’s direction. In response to the December 2012 rocket launch by the DPRK using ballistic missile technology and its subsequent February 2013 nuclear test, the Council adopted resolutions 2087(2013) and 2094(2013), by which it expanded the mandate of the Committee and strengthened the sanctions regime in several areas, including expanding the list of prohibited items; designating additional individuals and entities; broadening the designation criteria; and broadening financial sanctions. By resolution 2094(2013) (see p. 340), the Council extended the Panel’s mandate until 7 April 2014. The Panel consisted of eight experts, seven of whom were reappointed by the Secretary-General on 28 March [S/2013/199]. On 21 June [S/2013/369], the Secretary-General appointed the eighth expert. The Panel submitted its final report on 7 June (see below), in accordance with resolution 2050(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 344].

**Committee report.** The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2006) transmitted to the Council the Committee’s report [S/2013/756] covering its activities during 2013. The Committee held nine informal meetings (30 January, 15 March, 8 April, 31 May, 1 July, 31 July, 11 September, 25 October and 20 December). It also held an open briefing for Member States to share information about the work of the Committee and the Panel of Experts. Thirty Member States reported to the Committee on steps taken to implement resolutions 1718(2006), 1874(2009), 2087(2013) and 2094(2013). The Committee received five reports from Member States on alleged violations concerning measures imposed by those resolutions. The Committee, with the assistance of the Panel of Experts, continued its consideration of the reported incidents. On 25 June, the Committee adopted a fact sheet outlining the main provisions of the Security Council resolutions regarding the DPRK and providing a comprehensive overview of Member State obligations. On 28 August, the Committee approved the updated Consolidated List of Entities and Individuals subject to assets freeze and/or travel ban.

**Report of Panel of Experts.** On 7 June [S/2013/337], the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts transmitted to the President of the Security Council its final report, in accordance with resolution 2050(2012). The Panel stated that during the period under review, the DPRK continued to defy the international community in a series of actions, including the use of ballistic missile technology in a launch on 12 December 2012, the conduct of an underground nuclear test on 12 February 2013, and its declaration that it would reactivate the nuclear facilities at Yongbyon. The Panel noted that the DPRK continued to use a variety of techniques to circumvent national controls, indicating that the imposition of sanctions had hampered the DPRK arms sales
and illicit weapons programmes. The Panel, however, continued to highlight the uneven implementation of the resolutions by Member States, which created gaps that the dprk then exploited. The Panel made several recommendations, including that the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718(2006) designate the Ministry of Atomic Energy Industry and its new Minister, upon nomination, for their role in and support for the nuclear programmes of the dprk; that it list the names and known aliases of designated entities and individuals in all languages in which they habitually conducted business; and that it ask Member States to provide additional information to the Committee and the Panel on all individuals and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, the individuals and entities already designated and all entities owned or controlled by them, and make such information available to all Member States.

Iaea reports

The Security Council had before it four reports by the iaea Director General, submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1929(2010) regarding Iran’s implementation of the 1974 NPT Safeguards Agreement between Iran and iaea and relevant Council resolutions. In all four reports (see below), iaea informed that it continued to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at the nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material was customarily used, as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement. Since Iran was not providing the necessary cooperation, however, iaea was not in a position to provide credible assurance about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran. Iaea concluded that, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, Iran had not suspended its enrichment-related activities or its work on all heavy water-related projects. On the topic of the possible military dimensions to Iran’s nuclear programme, iaea reported that satellite imagery showed extensive activity and resultant changes at the Parchin site. By the end of 2013, iaea still lacked access to a location at the Parchin site where iaea had information provided by Member States indicating that Iran had constructed a large explosives containment vessel in which to conduct hydrodynamic experiments.

In February [S/2013/103 & GOV/2013/6], the iaea Director General reported on developments since his November 2012 report [YUN 2012, p. 345]. Following the 13 December 2012 talks, iaea and Iranian officials held two rounds of talks in Tehran on 26–27 January and 13 February. No agreement, however, was reached in finalizing the structured approach document for resolving outstanding issues, including those relating to possible military dimensions to Iran’s nuclear programme. As for reprocessing activities, iaea carried out inspection and design information verification (div) at the Tehran Research Reactor (trr) and at the Molybdenum Iodine and Xenon Radioisotope Production (mix) Facility on 12 and 13 February, respectively. Iaea confirmed that there were no ongoing reprocessing-related activities at the facilities to which iaea had access in Iran. In regard to heavy water-related projects, on 11 February, iaea carried out a div at the Iran Nuclear Research Reactor (IR-40 Reactor) at Arak, and observed that the installation of cooling and moderator circuit piping was almost complete. Based on recent satellite imagery, since iaea had not been provided with access to the plant since 2011—the Heavy Water Production Plant (hwpp) appeared to continue to be in operation. On 9 and 11 February, iaea carried out an inspection and a div at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (fmp) at Esfahan, and confirmed that the manufacture of pellets for the IR-40 Reactor using natural UO2 was ongoing. On 12 and 13 February, iaea verified seven fuel assemblies and 95 fuel plates present at the Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant.

A May report [S/2013/307 & GOV/2013/27] stated that iaea and Iranian officials held one further round of talks (Vienna, 15 May), but no agreement was reached on concluding the structured approach document. Regarding reprocessing activities, iaea carried out div at trr and at the mix Facility on 7 and 8 May, respectively, and confirmed that there were no ongoing reprocessing-related activities at the facilities to which iaea had access in Iran. On enrichment-related activities, Iran had not provided a substantive response to iaea requests for design information in relation to the construction of ten new uranium enrichment facilities, the sites for five of which had been decided. Iran had not suspended work on all heavy water-related projects, including at Arak, the ongoing construction of
the IR-40 Reactor, which was under IAEA safeguards, and the production of heavy water at HWPP, which was not under Agency safeguards. On 6 May, IAEA carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor and observed that the reactor vessel had been received at the site, but had not been installed. During the DIV, Iran confirmed that the reactor was expected to become operational during the third quarter of 2014. In regard to uranium conversion and fuel fabrication, the agency carried out a physical inventory verification (PIV) at the Uranium Conversion Facility. On 20 April, IAEA verified 36 additional prototype natural uranium fuel assemblies prior to their transfer to the Heavy Water Zero Power Reactor for testing. On 5 and 6 May, IAEA carried out a DIV at FMP and confirmed the ongoing manufacture of pellets for the IR-40 Reactor, using natural UO2. Iran continued not to implement modified Code 3.1 of its Subsidiary Arrangements General Part concerning the early provision of design information for nuclear facilities, adversely impacting IAEA’s ability to effectively verify the design of facilities and to implement an effective safeguards approach.

An August report [S/2013/513 & GOV/2013/40] indicated that no further talks aimed at concluding the structure approach document were held during the reporting period. In regard to enrichment-related activities, Iran had not provided a substantive response to IAEA requests for design information in relation to the construction of new facilities. On reprocessing activities, on 31 July, IAEA carried out a DIV at the MIX Facility, and on 11 August it conducted a PIV and a DIV at TRR. It again confirmed that there were no ongoing reprocessing-related activities in Iran at the facilities to which IAEA had access. Regarding heavy water-related projects, on 7 August, IAEA carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor and observed that the reactor vessel had been placed into position, but other major components were not installed. On uranium conversion and fuel fabrication, on 17 and 18 August, IAEA carried out an inspection and a DIV at FMP, and confirmed the ongoing manufacture of pellets for the IR-40 Reactor using natural UO2. Since the previous report, Iran had started to manufacture fuel assemblies containing nuclear material for the IR-40 Reactor. IAEA further indicated that Iran continued not to implement modified Code 3.1 of its Subsidiary Arrangements General Part, notwithstanding statements it had made regarding the construction of new research reactors, new uranium enrichment facilities and new power reactors, preventing the agency from effectively verifying the design of new facilities and implementing an effective safeguards approach.

A November report [S/2013/668 & GOV/2013/56] noted that on 11 November, IAEA and Iran signed a “Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation” in which both parties agreed to cooperate further with respect to verification activities to be undertaken by IAEA to resolve all present and past issues, and that Iran would implement the initial practical measures within three months. On reprocessing activities, IAEA carried out DIV at TRR and at the MIX Facility on 27 October and 9 October, respectively, and confirmed that there were no ongoing reprocessing-related activities in Iran at the facilities to which IAEA had access. It also carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor on 26 October and observed that, while the reactor vessel had been connected to the cooling and moderator piping, no other major components had been installed. On 11 November, it was agreed that Iran would provide IAEA with access to the HWPP in the near future, and the following day, Iran agreed to provide IAEA with access to the heavy water stored at the Uranium Conversion Facility and to permit IAEA to perform non-destructive measurements, which IAEA subsequently performed on that same day. Regarding Uranium conversion and fuel fabrication, during a DIV carried out on 30 October, IAEA confirmed that the Enriched UO2 Powder Plant facility had yet to be commissioned. On 1–3 September, IAEA carried out a PIV at FMP, and on 9–11 September, it performed a PIV and a DIV at the Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant.

A later report [S/2014/116 & GOV/2014/10] indicated that on 24 November China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States agreed on a Joint Plan of Action with Iran to facilitate the resolution of issues of concern. On 8 December, Iran implemented the first initial practical measure of the 11 November Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation by providing IAEA with mutually agreed relevant information, and managed access to HWPP at Arak.

Sanctions Committee

In 2013, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737(2006) [YUN 2006, p. 436] monitored the implementation of the embargo relating to Iran on proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems; the ban on the export and procurement of any arms and related materiel from Iran; financial and business restrictions; and an assets freeze and travel ban on designated individuals and entities. Those sanctions were renewed by resolutions 1747(2007) [YUN 2007, p. 374], 1803(2008) [YUN 2008, p. 409] and 1929(2010) [YUN 2010, p. 396].

The Committee was assisted by the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929(2010) to carry out tasks under the direction of the Committee. By resolution 2105(2013) (see p. 348), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel until 9 July 2014. The Panel’s eight experts were appointed by the Secretary-General in June 2013 [S/2013/375]. On 17 October [S/2013/615], the Secretary-General informed the Council that one of the experts appointed on 26 June
had withdrawn from the panel, and that he had subsequently appointed a replacement. During the year, the Panel submitted its final report pursuant to resolution 2049(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 346] and its midterm report pursuant to resolution 2105(2013) (see below) on 8 November.

Committee report. The Committee Chair transmitted to the Security Council a report [S/2013/783] on the Committee’s activities in 2013. During the year, the Committee met eight times in informal consultations (13 February, 29 April, 28 May, 17 June, 25 July, 26 August, 23 October and 21 November) and held an open briefing to share information about the work of the Committee and the Panel of Experts. The Committee received one report [S/AC.50/2013/1] from Saudi Arabia on the implementation of resolutions 1737(2006) and 1929(2010) and 13 communications from Member States on alleged violations of the measures related to Iran. The Committee also received six notifications from a Member State concerning the delivery of items for use in the nuclear plant in Bushehr, Iran, and six notifications from another State in connection with the unfreezing of funds in order to make payments due under contracts entered into prior to the listing of those entities. It authorized one exemption from the travel ban against an individual on the Committee’s consolidated list, allowing his participation in the IAEA International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Power in the Twenty-first Century; rejected one delisting request from the First East Export Bank—an entity on the Committee’s consolidated list; and updated the lists of prohibited items referred to in paragraph 13 of resolution 1929(2010).

Report of Panel of Experts. On 3 June [S/2013/331], pursuant to Security Council resolution 2049(2012), the Panel of Experts submitted the final report of its work over the period from 9 June 2012 to 8 June 2013, during which it held consultations with 29 Member States, conducted investigations on reported alleged sanctions violations and submitted six reports to the Committee. The Panel indicated that although Iran had launched ballistic missiles in violation of its Security Council obligations and there had been reports of at least two failed satellite launches during the year, no significant technological developments had been reported. The Panel took note of information from States regarding the transfer of conventional arms by Iran to other countries. Regarding United Nations targeted sanctions aimed at prohibited activities and designated individuals and entities, the Panel concluded that it was difficult to distinguish the impact of those measures from that of stronger and more comprehensive sanctions imposed by States on a unilateral basis. Nonetheless, Iran continued to seek items for its prohibited activities from abroad, using multiple and increasingly complex procurement methods that required States to exercise additional vigilance and expertise in order to identify suspicious transactions. The Panel recommended that the Council and the Committee designate one entity—Pentane Chemistry Industries—to be in violation of paragraph 12 of resolution 1929(2010) for the procurement of valves for use in the Arak heavy water reactor. It further recommended that the Committee encourage States to be alert to the attempted procurement of items for prohibited purposes; and remind States of the need for additional vigilance over the operations of the vessels under the control of the designated Irano Hind Shipping Company.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 5 June [meeting 6973], the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2105(2013). The draft [S/2013/333] was submitted by the United States.

The Security Council,


Recalling also the creation, pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929(2010), of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737(2006), to carry out the tasks provided for in that paragraph,

Recalling further the interim report of 9 November 2012 of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929(2010) and the final report of the Panel, of 3 June 2013,

Recalling the methodological standards for reports of sanctions monitoring mechanisms contained in the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, bearing in mind the guidance provided in the note by the President of the Security Council,

Emphasizing, in that regard, the importance of credible, fact-based, independent assessments, analysis and recommendations, in accordance with the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 29 of resolution 1929(2010),

Determining that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend until 9 July 2014 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran, as specified in paragraph 29 of resolution 1929(2010), expresses its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 9 June 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect;
2. Requests the Panel of Experts to provide to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737(2006), no later than 9 November 2013, a midterm report on its work, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel submit to the Council its midterm report by 9 December 2013, and also requests a final report to the Committee by 9 May 2014 with its findings and recommendations, and further requests that, after a discussion with the Committee, the Panel submit to the Council its final report by 9 June 2014;

3. Also requests the Panel of Experts to provide to the Committee a planned programme of work no later than 30 days after the reappointment of the Panel, encourages the Committee to engage in regular discussions about this programme of work and to engage regularly with the Panel about its work, and further requests the Panel to provide to the Committee any updates to this programme of work;

4. Expresses its intent to continue to follow the work of the Panel of Experts;

5. Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and with the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1737(2006), 1747(2007), 1803(2008) and 1929(2010);

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council mission

By a 25 January letter [S/2013/61], the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had decided to send a mission to Yemen, co-led by Ambassadors Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom) and Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco), on 27 January. The mission’s primary purpose was to reaffirm the continued support of the Council for the ongoing political transition process in Yemen, in accordance with the GCC Initiative and Implementation Mechanism [YUN 2011, p. 374], and to assess the implementation of relevant Council resolutions, in particular resolution 2051(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 349].

Mission report. The Security Council mission to Yemen issued its report in March [S/2013/173]. It was the first Council visit to Yemen and the first to the region in five years.

The mission noted that significant progress had been made in implementing the transition agreement; that the security situation had improved in many parts of the country; and that serious efforts were under way to combat terrorism, restructure Yemen’s military under a unified command, provide humanitarian assistance and jump-start the economy with international assistance. The first phase of the transition agreement had culminated with the election of Vice-President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi as the President of Yemen in 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 348]; and the second phase of the transition was ongoing, in particular in regard to military restructuring, efforts to regain control over territory lost to Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and other Islamic militants, and the completion of preparations for an all-inclusive National Dialogue Conference. The transition process, however, remained very fragile; and the Council continued to be concerned about actions—including an increasing number of attacks carried out or sponsored by individuals and groups—aimed at undermining the Government of National Unity and at obstructing the transition.

The mission found that the Yemeni Government had made progress in improving the security situation in the country. Clashes, however, between the Al-Houthi movement, Salafists and tribal groups associated with the Islah Party in the north continued. Although the Yemeni armed forces had succeeded in dislodging Al-Qaida elements from cities and surrounding areas in Abyan and Shabwa Governorates, the military offensive had led Al-Qaida and other militant armed groups to disperse throughout the country and infiltrate major cities. The mission was informed that there were increasing separatist tendencies in the south despite considerable international efforts to engage with the Al-Hirak movement. The mission further found that the humanitarian and economic situation in Yemen remained precarious.

Yemen

Political and security developments

In 2013, the United Nations continued to support Yemen in its process of political transition. On 27 January, the Security Council sent a mission to Yemen, with the purpose to reaffirm the Council’s support for the transition in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Initiative and Implementation Mechanism [YUN 2011, p. 374]. Following the completion of the first phase of the transition agreement, which culminated with the election of Vice-President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi as the President of Yemen in 2012, the second phase (February 2012–February 2014) of the transition focused on restructuring the military, efforts to regain control over territory lost to Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and other Islamic militants, and the completion of preparations for the National Dialogue Conference, which was launched on 18 March and by the end of the year had made significant progress in discussing the major issues facing the country. Nonetheless, Yemen faced serious security concerns, including an increasing number of attacks carried out or sponsored by individuals and groups aimed at undermining the Government of National Unity and at obstructing the transition. The period also saw increasing separatist tendencies in the south despite considerable international efforts to engage with the Al-Hirak movement.
Council members emphasized the importance of conducting an inclusive, participatory, transparent and meaningful National Dialogue Conference, while expressing regret that the convening of the Conference had been delayed. The mission was told that the National Dialogue Conference would begin on 18 March and would be held for six months, with the constitution-drafting process set to begin three months into the Conference.

The Council concluded that Yemen’s transition had reached a critical stage, as the process remained under threat from those seeking to achieve political goals through obstruction, violence and other illegitimate means. Council members were of the view that the threat of civil strife and conflict had not disappeared, and decided to remain fully engaged in helping Yemen’s transition to succeed.

Communications. In a 7 February letter [S/2013/83] to the President of the Security Council, Yemen asked the Council to remain actively seized of the situation in the country and to take the measures it deemed necessary to implement completely and effectively resolutions 2014(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 373] and 2051(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 349], as well as the agreement on the transfer of power, in accordance with the spirit of the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism.

On 12 February [S/2013/88], the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran wrote to the President of the Security Council in regard to allegations concerning the seizure of a ship containing armaments originating from Iran and destined for Yemen. Iran stated that preliminary investigations indicated that the ship seized did not belong to Iran. Addressing claims that the items seized on the ship were produced in Iran, the Permanent Representative argued that those claims were not evidence that Iran had been involved in the shipment of arms to Yemen. He “categorically rejected” the allegations and expressed Iran’s willingness to cooperate and investigate the case.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 15 February [meeting 6922], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2013/3 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council welcomes the announcement by the President of Yemen, Mr. Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, of the launch of the National Dialogue Conference on 18 March 2013 and commends those that have engaged constructively in the preparatory stages of the process. The Council also welcomes the issuance of a decree regarding the formation of the Executive Bureau for the Mutual Accountability Framework.

The Council reiterates the need for the transitional period to be a Yemeni-led process, underpinned by a commitment to democracy, good governance, the rule of law, national reconciliation and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in Yemen.

The Council emphasizes the need for the National Dialogue Conference to be conducted in an inclusive manner involving the full participation of all segments of Yemeni society, including representatives from the south and other regions, and the full and effective participation of youth and women, as stipulated in the final report of the Preparatory Committee. The Council calls upon all parties to honour the timetable and benchmarks set out in the transition agreement and for all sides to act in good faith, in a peaceful, transparent, constructive and reconciliatory manner. The Council maintains its expectation that the National Dialogue Conference will lead to a constitutional referendum and elections by February 2014.

The Council urges all the parties in Yemen to adhere to resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation, reject acts of violence to achieve political goals, refrain from provocations and fully abide by resolutions 2014(2011) and 2051(2012). The Council expresses concern over reports of interference in the transition by individuals in Yemen representing the former regime, the former opposition and others who do not adhere to the guiding principles of the agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition process, including former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and former Vice-President Ali Salman al-Bidh. The Council reiterates its readiness to consider further measures, including under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, if actions aimed at undermining the Government of National Unity and the political transition continue.

The Council expresses concern over reports of money and weapons being brought into Yemen from outside for the purpose of undermining the transition.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen.

The Council urges the Government of Yemen to pass legislation on transitional justice to support reconciliation without further delay. The Council further urges the need to respect the rule of law and protect human rights in accordance with Yemen’s international legal obligations, particularly those of women and persons belonging to vulnerable groups, such as children. The Council welcomes in this regard the commitment by the Government to end the recruitment and use of children by the Yemeni security forces through the adoption and implementation of an action plan in line with resolution 1612(2005).

The Council remains closely engaged on the situation in Yemen and will continue to closely follow the next steps towards a peaceful political transition. In this regard it welcomes the continued and coordinated efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the “Group of Ten Ambassadors”, the Secretary-General’s good offices, including through his Special Adviser on Yemen, Mr. Jamal Benomar, the wider diplomatic community and the next Friends of Yemen meeting that will take place on 7 March 2013 in London. The Security Council underscores the need for continued international support for Yemen’s political transition, including through the fulfilment of commitments made by donors to support Yemen.
Security Council considerations. At a meeting on 11 June [S/PV.6976], the Security Council was briefed by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, Jamal Benomar, who reported that the political transition in Yemen continued largely on course. The majority of the working groups established to discuss the major issues facing the country had produced more than 100 recommendations which the National Dialogue Consensus Committee was tasked to harmonize and reconcile. The National Dialogue would be followed by a constitution-drafting process and the new Constitution would be confirmed by a referendum, followed by general elections. The electoral commission had already begun preparations for the electoral process. The National Dialogue, however, would need to find a consensual settlement to the question of the South in order to develop the foundations of the new Constitution. Despite progress, Southerners had grown wary of promises unmet. The establishment of two commissions to address the unlawful or illegitimate seizure of property and unjust dismissals from the military and civil services was a first step in addressing main grievances.

Concerning the restructuring of the armed forces, critical steps had been taken including the removal from posts or reassignment outside of the military of commanders who had played major roles in the 2011 violent clashes; and the implementation of a new structure for the military, including the establishment of seven military regions. Persisting security challenges included an increase in sabotage attacks on electricity lines, the continued threat of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula; and the smuggling of arms into Yemen.

At the Council meeting on 27 September [S/PV.7037], the Special Adviser on Yemen noted that the transition process in Yemen had reached a critical juncture. The National Dialogue Conference had made progress since its launch on 18 March and its work was nearly 90 per cent complete, with six of the nine working groups having completed their work. The work ahead included completing the National Dialogue, drafting and adopting a new constitution, and organizing and conducting general elections. The difficulties facing the National Dialogue Conference in its waning weeks, however, had underscored the imperative of addressing the Southern question fairly. The Hirak Southern Movement had suspended its participation in the Conference for nearly a month, arguing that its legitimate grievances and aspirations were not being adequately addressed, before it was persuaded to return to the National Dialogue following additional commitments by the Government to implement confidence-building measures in the South. The Special Adviser informed that, since 10 September and at the request of the parties, he had been facilitating talks aimed at finding a solution to the Southern question. The Special Adviser warned that there were potentially disruptive currents seeking to undermine confidence in the political transition, as well as other security concerns including the threat of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. He emphasized that the National Dialogue Conference was a vehicle through which Yemenis could lay the foundations for more inclusive politics, agree on broad principles, and initiate processes for resolving protracted conflicts; but he noted that some issues would need to be addressed through subsequent legislation and Government policies.

Security Council press statements. In a 27 November press statement [SC/11195], the Security Council expressed concern in regard to the significant delays in concluding the National Dialogue Conference and reiterated its concern over continuing reports of interference by those intent on disrupting, delaying or derailing the transition process and undermining the Yemeni Government. It further emphasized that the conclusion of the political transition should be based on the completion of the GCC Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, and reaffirmed its readiness to consider further measures in response to any actions by individuals or parties that were aimed at disrupting the transition process.

In a 5 December press statement [SC/11202], the Security Council condemned in the strongest terms the attack on the Yemeni Defence Ministry and hospital that occurred in Sana’a on that day, causing numerous deaths and injuries.

Children and armed conflict


Since the civil unrest that started in February 2011, the United Nations and its partners had witnessed the visible affiliation of children with various armed forces and armed groups—including the Yemeni Armed Forces, the Al-Houthi armed group, pro-Government tribal militias and Ansar al-Sharia—with an apparent increase in the recruitment and use of children for military purposes, particularly in Abyan governorate and Sana’a city. Child casualties due to mines, unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war peaked in the third quarter of 2012, following the return of internally displaced persons to areas highly contaminated with explosive remnants of war, but subsequently reduced in the areas where mine action teams had been given access and had undertaken clearance. Other child casualties were attributed to
various types of explosive weapons, gunshots, indiscriminate shelling, shrapnel, air-dropped bombs, bomb explosions, grenade attacks, artillery fire and mortar attacks. The Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented that up to 100 girls in Abyan were forcibly married to leaders or members of Ansar al-Sharia during the previous year. The United Nations, however, was only able to verify seven cases. Boys were also reportedly increasingly being recruited by Ansar al-Sharia for sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict visited Yemen in November 2012, where she obtained commitments from the Government to develop a concrete and time-bound action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in the Yemeni Armed Forces, and from Al-Houthi to continue the dialogue with the United Nations on that matter. During her visit, a presidential decree was issued banning the recruitment and use of children under the age of 18. During the review period, the child protection sub-cluster provided psychological assistance to 498,387 children, and UNICEF and other partners had undertaken an accelerated mine risk education programme that had reached 133,594 adults and 126,502 children in Yemen since mid-2011.

The Secretary-General encouraged the Government of Yemen to accelerate its efforts to follow up on its commitments and finalize an action plan to address child use and recruitment by Government forces. He also welcomed the commitment expressed by the Al-Houthi armed group to continue to cooperate with the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting in developing an action plan to end the recruitment and use of children and other grave violations.

The Secretary-General called upon all stakeholders to prevent the use of mines, unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war, and to take steps to reduce their impact on children; and urged the Government to prioritize the revision and expansion of survivor assistance programmes for the victims of such attacks, including child-friendly programmes.

Working Group conclusions. Having examined the Secretary-General’s first country report (see p. 351), the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in December submitted its conclusions on children and armed conflict in Yemen [S/AC.51/2013/3]. The Working Group welcomed the efforts by the Government of Yemen to protect children from the effects of armed conflict. It agreed to recommend that the President of the Security Council transmit a letter to the Secretary-General commending the Government’s efforts in developing and agreeing upon an action plan to halt recruitment and use of children in the government forces of Yemen; encouraging the Government to sign and implement the action plan; noting with appreciation the engagement of the Al-Houthi leadership and the United Nations Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting in efforts to end recruitment and use of children; and strongly encouraging the Secretary-General to ensure that activities related to the protection of children from the effects of armed conflict were mainstreamed with the peacebuilding activities of the United Nations in Yemen, in particular the reintegration and rehabilitation of children and the development of sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth.

Other issues

Cambodia

In 2013, the Secretary-General reported on progress made in implementing the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea. The 2003 Agreement, approved by the General Assembly in resolution 57/228 B [YUN 2003, p. 385] and entered into force on 29 April 2005, regulated cooperation between the United Nations and Cambodia in bringing to trial senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes committed during the period from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979. The Agreement provided, among other things, the legal basis and the principles and modalities of such cooperation.

Report of Secretary-General. In October [A/68/532], the Secretary-General reported on progress achieved by the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia since his last report in 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 351]. The report also updated on the continued financial crisis faced by both the international and national components of the Chamber. The Secretary-General expressed concern that the severe financial challenges faced by the funding mechanism of the Extraordinary Chambers had persisted and, in the case of the national component, worsened in the prior year. He informed that in August, he wrote to the President of the General Assembly and to Member States to alert them that the Extraordinary Chambers were on the brink of financial failure, and requested that the matter be brought to the attention of the Assembly. Despite such efforts, the Chambers had insufficient funds to complete their 2013 programme of work, and the 2014–2015 budget remained largely unfunded.

In regard to the Khmer Rouge trials, on 23 July, the evidence hearings in phase 1 of case 002, initially against four surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime, were concluded. The closing arguments in that phase were scheduled to be heard from 16–31 October and the verdict was expected in the first half of 2014. The co-prosecutors had stated publicly that there would be no cases after cases 003 and 004.
004, which were at the judicial investigation stage. In respect of case 003, on 28 February, the co-investigating judges issued a joint statement where the national co-investigating judge announced that he considered the investigation to be completed and that he had forwarded the case file to the co-prosecutors for their final submissions. The international co-investigating judge, however, stated that case 003 remained open and that investigations were proceeding, while also calling for witnesses and victims to take an active part in the ongoing investigations. Numerous civil party applications had since been received and were being processed.

The Secretary-General requested the General Assembly’s approval of a subvention of up to $51.1 million for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2015. He further proposed that the Assembly approve an additional appropriation in the amount of $24.8 million for 2014 under the proposed programme budget for 2014–2015, and decide to consider the report of the Secretary-General on a subvention of up to $26.3 million for 2015 at the main part of its sixty-ninth session. The Secretary-General sought the approval of the Assembly for the United Nations to use its discretion to provide reimbursable loans to the Government of Cambodia from the subvention of up to $4.6 million in 2014 and up to $4.2 million in 2015, to ensure the welfare of the national Cambodian staff and their families.

ACABQ report. In December [A/68/7/Add.12], the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $12.4 million for 2014 for the Chambers as a bridging financing mechanism, pending consideration by the Assembly of the future financing of the Chambers, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the use of the commitment authority during the main part of its sixty-ninth session; comprehensively examine the future financing of the Chambers for 2015 and beyond; and request the Secretary-General to disclose details concerning the use of the commitment authority for 2014 in the first performance report of the biennium 2014–2015.

**Myanmar**

**Children and armed conflict**

**Report of Secretary-General.** In accordance with Security Council resolutions 1612(2005) [YUN 2005, p. 863], 1882(2009) [YUN 2009, p. 739], 1998(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 742] and 2068(2012) [YUN 2012, p. 724], the Secretary-General, in May, submitted his third report [S/2013/258] on the situation of children affected by armed conflict in Myanmar during the period 1 April 2009 to 31 January 2013. The report stated that the country task force continued to verify incidents of child recruitment and other grave violations by the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and other parties to the conflict. On 27 June 2012, the Government of Myanmar and the country task force signed an action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in the Tatmadaw. Since June 2012, progress had been made in the implementation of the action plan, including trainings for military focal points on the action plan and subsequent multiplier trainings by the focal points in each regional command. Nonetheless, the country task force considered the identification and discharge of children in the first six months of the action plan as slow to proceed and low in number. Other ongoing initiatives by the Government to address underage recruitment into military service included training and awareness-raising activities for military personnel, the strengthening of child protection systems and a commitment to end the use of forced labour by 2015. Limited access and security impediments, however, presented challenges for the country task force and its partners to effectively monitor, verify and report on grave violations against children by listed parties in Myanmar.

During the reporting period, children were victims of landmines, unexploded ordnance, improvised explosive devices, mortar and rocket-propelled grenade attacks, and cross-fire between armed groups and the Tatmadaw. The country task force verified that at least 55 children were killed or maimed as a result of conflict-related violence, with a further 38 unverified reports received. The country task force received credible information of incidents of rape and sexual violence perpetrated by both, the Tatmadaw and non-State armed groups.

The Secretary-General welcomed the signature of the action plan between the Tatmadaw and the United Nations to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children and the progress made since his last report on children and armed conflict in Myanmar. He urged the Government, inter alia, to identify, register and discharge all children within the ranks of the Tatmadaw; to cease the arrest, harassment and imprisonment of children or adults who were recruited as minors for desertion and/or attempting to leave the army; to facilitate access by the country task force to military facilities, operational battalions and other areas where children may be present, as well as to other listed parties in Myanmar; and to hold accountable perpetrators of child recruitment and use.

**Working Group conclusions.** Having examined the Secretary-General’s third country report (see above), the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in August submitted its conclusions on children and armed conflict in Myanmar [S/AC.51/2013/2]. The Working Group expressed appreciation for the progress made in recent years by the Government to end violations and abuses against children. It recommended that the President of the Security
Council transmit a letter to the Secretary-General, inviting him to ensure that the country task force on monitoring and reporting strengthened its activities to address all violations and abuses against children in Myanmar; to encourage the country task force to prioritize its efforts to reach out to all other listed parties in Myanmar; to urge the UN country team to integrate the June 2012 action plan into its workplan; and to request all relevant UN agencies, funds and programmes to provide, within their respective mandates, further support to the Government to strengthen national institutions doing work related to children.

**United Arab Emirates–Iran**

**The Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa**

In a 15 January letter to the Secretary-General [S/2013/21], the United Arab Emirates requested the Security Council to retain on its agenda for 2013 the item “Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council” [YUN 1971, p. 209] concerning Iran’s occupation of the Greater Tunb, the lesser Tunb and Abu Musa—three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates—until such time as the dispute was resolved by peaceful means through direct negotiations or through the International Court of Justice.

The League of Arab States (LAS), in a 10 September letter [S/2013/538], transmitted resolution 7670 adopted by the LAS Council (Cairo, Egypt, 1 September) concerning the occupation by Iran of the three islands. It stressed the importance of the matter remaining on the agenda of the Security Council until Iran ended its occupation and the United Arab Emirates regained full sovereignty over the three islands.