



Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council

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Department of Political Affairs - Security Council Affairs Division
Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch

The situation concerning Iraq

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held 16 meetings, including two closed meetings, in connection with the situation concerning Iraq, adopting five resolutions (three under Chapter VII) and three presidential statements. Two of these presidential statements were adopted at meetings where there were no speakers. On 26 February 2010, the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the support of the Government of Iraq for the international non-proliferation regime and its compliance with disarmament treaties and other relevant international instruments, and underlined the importance of the ratification by Iraq of the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Council also underlined its readiness, once the necessary steps were taken, to consider lifting the restrictions in [resolutions 687 \(1991\)](#) and [707 \(1991\)](#) related to weapons of mass destruction and civil nuclear activities.¹ On 12 November 2010, the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the agreement reached to form a national partnership government and encouraged Iraqi leaders to rededicate themselves to the pursuit of national reconciliation.²

During the course of the meetings held under the item, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) on the activities of UNAMI and on the political and security situation in Iraq, including preparations for the national parliamentary elections and subsequent efforts to form a national Government. The Council also heard briefings

¹ [S/PRST/2010/5](#).

² [S/PRST/2010/23](#).

pursuant to [resolution 1905 \(2009\)](#), by which the Council requested, inter alia, the Secretariat and Government of Iraq to provide details on progress made in strengthening the financial and administrative oversight of the Development Fund for Iraq, and the legal issues and options to be considered to implement successor arrangements.

From 2010 to 2011, the Council renewed the mandate of UNAMI twice for periods of one year.³

A table lists the meetings held in consideration of the item, as well as related information, including invitees, speakers and decisions adopted.

16 February to 4 August 2010: briefings on the support of UNAMI for the national parliamentary elections held in March 2010

On 16 February 2010, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who reported on the preparations being made for the parliamentary elections. He stated that UNAMI had provided advice and technical support for the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC). As a result of a huge collective effort, the infrastructure was in place to allow voters to visit polling stations on the day of the elections scheduled for 7 March. He further emphasized the importance of applying lessons learned in the process in the future. In this regard, it was highly relevant for UNAMI to advise the new Government on the general fundamentals of electoral legislation and parliamentary procedures, as well as to clarify the responsibilities of the three powers in order to strengthen the authority of the institutions. Among other issues, UNAMI would also provide support to the new Government on the adoption of its budget, in cooperation with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.⁴

The representative of Iraq highlighted recent political and security-related developments in the country, including the successful adoption of a new Election Law and efforts being made by the Government towards improving the security situation surrounding the upcoming elections. Reflecting on the progress being made at the social

³ [Resolutions 1936 \(2010\)](#) and [2001 \(2011\)](#). For more information on the mandate of UNAMI, see part X, sect. II, with regard to political and peacebuilding missions.

⁴ [S/PV.6271](#), pp. 2-5.

and economic level, he reiterated his Government's request for the Council to consider the removal of all restrictions imposed pursuant to its resolutions on Iraq pertaining to disarmament and weapons of mass destruction, including [resolutions 687 \(1991\)](#) and [707 \(1991\)](#).⁵

On 25 May 2010, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, who reported that although a large number of violent incidents still threatened stability in Iraq, the success of the national elections held on 7 March had provided an opportunity to further strengthen the country's sovereignty and move determinedly towards reconciliation. UNAMI was encouraging the winning parties to come to an agreement on a Government that was inclusive, based on power-sharing principles, and formed within an agreed time frame. Regarding the question of the border of Iraq with Kuwait, he emphasized that UNAMI was continuing to convey the message that Iraq must reaffirm the border demarcation affirmed in [resolution 833 \(1993\)](#). In the light of the upcoming drawdown of the United States forces, he stressed the importance of improving the capabilities of UNAMI in order to become more self-reliant in maintaining its representation and footprint in Iraq.⁶

The representative of Iraq stressed that the Government, the security forces and the IHEC had through their meticulous efforts provided a safe environment for the voting, which had been conducted with integrity and transparency, therefore ensuring the success of the electoral process. Complaints raised regarding the legitimacy of the process, such as the recount of votes in the Baghdad province, had been addressed. Acknowledging the concerns relating to the delay in forming the Government, he assured Council members that discussions between the various political groups were being held in order to reach a consensus. He also cited several recent successes attributable to the Government, including the apprehension of several individuals linked with terrorist groups and the endorsement of the first United Nations development assistance framework, which would facilitate longer-term economic and human development

⁵ [S/PV.6271](#), pp. 5-9.

⁶ [S/PV.6320](#), pp. 2-5.

planning. He reiterated his Government's demand for the Council to review and lift the restrictions imposed by [resolutions 687 \(1991\)](#) and [707 \(1991\)](#).⁷

On 4 August 2010, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, who noted that despite the successful completion of the parliamentary elections and the certification of results, delays in forming the next Government presented a real test for the transition of Iraq to democracy. Although UNAMI stood ready to provide assistance and support, he emphasized that the formation of the Government was a sovereign process and the full responsibility of the Iraqis themselves, and called on the country's leaders to show a higher sense of urgency in reaching agreement through an inclusive process. He emphasized that delays in the formation of the Government were affecting the country's basic infrastructure and services, as shown for instance by protests over the long blackouts in the electricity supply.⁸

The representative of Iraq reported that all major political parties were engaged in discussions in order to hold a productive session of the newly elected Council of Representatives, in which the new Speaker would be elected. He also underlined the significant improvement of the security situation in Iraq, including a substantial drop in violence, which had encouraged many foreign countries to reopen their diplomatic missions. However, he emphasized that the most important issue for his country was to lessen the burden of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which imposed on Iraq financial and other burdens that affected its sovereignty. He asserted that Iraq had fulfilled its obligations and had taken important steps in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, including voluntary adherence to the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement. In that regard, he reiterated his request to the Council to lift the related restrictions imposed upon Iraq.⁹

⁷ [S/PV.6320](#), p. 8.

⁸ [S/PV.6368](#), pp. 2-4.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-7.

6 April to 10 November 2010: briefings on the transition of the Development Fund for Iraq to a successor arrangement

On 6 April 2010, the representative of Iraq¹⁰ briefed the Council on the action plan and timeline established by the Government for the transition to a mechanism to succeed the Development Fund, in fulfilment of the requirements in paragraph 5 of [resolution 1905 \(2009\)](#). He stated that the main elements of the action plan involved maintaining the same mechanisms of the Development Fund for Iraq, using bank accounts opened at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York to ensure the central deposit of the proceeds from the sale of oil, petroleum products and natural gas, while continuing the automatic deposit of compensation, as provided for in paragraph 21 of [resolution 1483 \(2003\)](#) and in subsequent related resolutions. He stated that the process was scheduled to be completed by the end of 2010.¹¹

The Controller of the United Nations, in his briefing to the Council, affirmed that the action plan and timeline presented by the Government regarding the successor arrangement were realistic, and welcomed the selection of an international auditor to confirm that all proceeds of export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas from Iraq were accounted for. He reiterated the obligation of the Government, under the successor mechanism, to continue making payments of five percent of the proceeds of all petroleum and other export sales to the Compensation Fund. He also noted that the privileges and immunities approved in conjunction with the Development Fund would not continue under the successor mechanism unless otherwise decided by the Council.¹²

On 12 July 2010, the Council heard a briefing by the Controller of the United Nations, who expressed concern about the delays in the completion of Iraq's oil metering system, which was designed to determine the volume of export sales of petroleum and natural gas, noting that the system was initially planned to become fully operational by the end of 2011. Regarding preparations for the successor arrangement to the

¹⁰ The statements by Iraq at the 6293rd, 6356th and 6418th meetings were made by the head of the Committee of Financial Experts.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 2-5.

¹² [S/PV.6293](#), pp. 4-5.

Development Fund, he stated that while some measures had been implemented, work remained to be done to fully implement the action plan.¹³

The representative of Iraq stated that the Government had taken a number of actions, including the review of outstanding letters of credit from the “oil-for-food” programme and initiation of settlement negotiations with both State and commercial creditors for debts inherited from the previous regime.¹⁴

On 10 November 2010, the Council heard a briefing by the Controller of the United Nations, who reported on the external audit being undertaken on behalf of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board (IAMB).¹⁵ He encouraged the Government to make every effort to implement the oil metering plan and address the related actions recommended by the auditors, including appointment of a third party to verify the implementation based upon petroleum industry best practices. Regarding the Iraq escrow account¹⁶ he stated that when all outstanding activities of the “oil-for-food” programme were concluded, uncommitted remaining funds would need to be transferred to the Development Fund.¹⁷

The representative of Iraq stressed that with respect to the requirements for successor arrangements for the Development Fund, despite efforts made with foreign banks and international financial institutions, the Government had been unable to secure guarantees to protect its assets at the level of protection provided by [resolution 1483 \(2003\)](#).¹⁸ In consideration of the difficult circumstances, including the delay in forming a new Government, he requested the Council to extend the immunities of the Development Fund for another year. He further outlined specific measures the Government was

¹³ [S/PV.6356](#), pp. 2-3.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 3-5.

¹⁵ The International Advisory and Monitoring Board was established pursuant to [resolution 1483 \(2003\)](#) as the audit oversight body for the Development Fund for Iraq.

¹⁶ The Iraq escrow account was established pursuant to [resolution 986 \(1995\)](#) to receive payments for Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products purchased in accordance with the provisions of the resolution.

¹⁷ [S/PV.6418](#), pp. 2-3.

¹⁸ [Resolution 1483 \(2003\)](#) provided, inter alia, that subject to conditions, proceeds and obligations arising from sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas originating in Iraq shall enjoy immunities and privileges equivalent to those of the United Nations (para. 22).

undertaking to strengthen the financial and administrative controls of the Development Fund.¹⁹

15 December 2010: high-level meeting and adoption of decisions concerning the termination of the “oil-for-food” programme and sanctions measures

On 15 December 2010, the Council held a high-level meeting on the situation concerning Iraq. During the meeting, three resolutions and one presidential statement were adopted.

By [resolution 1956 \(2010\)](#), the Council decided to terminate, on 30 June 2011, all arrangements for depositing proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas into the Development Fund, and affirmed the provisions of [resolution 1483 \(2003\)](#) that required that five per cent of petroleum export proceeds be deposited into the Compensation Fund. [Resolution 1956 \(2010\)](#) also called upon Iraq to finalize the full and effective transition to a post-Development Fund mechanism by 30 June 2011. By [resolution 1957 \(2010\)](#), the Council terminated the sanction measures imposed against Iraq under [resolutions 687 \(1991\)](#) and [707 \(1991\)](#) related to weapons of mass destruction and, inter alia, urged Iraq to ratify the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as soon as possible. By [resolution 1958 \(2010\)](#), the Council terminated the “oil-for-food” programme²⁰ and authorized the Secretary-General to establish an escrow account for the expenses of the United Nations related to the orderly termination of the residual activities of the programme, and to provide indemnification to the United Nations with regard to all activities in connection with the programme since its inception. [Resolution 1956 \(2010\)](#) and [resolution 1957 \(2010\)](#) were adopted unanimously. [Resolution 1958 \(2010\)](#) was adopted by a vote of 14 in favour and one abstention.²¹

In the presidential statement, the Council welcomed the positive developments in Iraq and outlined the provisions of the resolutions adopted at the same meeting. The

¹⁹ Ibid., pp. 2-5.

²⁰ The Council established the “oil-for-food” programme by [resolution 986 \(1995\)](#).

²¹ France abstained.

Council also called on Iraq to fulfil its remaining obligations under the relevant Chapter VII concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.²²

The Vice-President of the United States noted that the United States had transformed its engagement in Iraq from a military-led combat mission into a civilian-led presence whose primary mission was to provide advice and assistance. He stressed that the United States would continue to maintain a partnership with Iraq across a range of sectors and in accordance with the strategic framework agreement.²³

The Secretary-General acknowledged the progress made in Iraq and welcomed the Council's decision to end several major Chapter VII mandates, including on weapons of mass destruction and the "oil-for-food" programme. He urged Iraqi leaders to follow through on their political agreements, to continue making domestic progress and to improve relations with neighbouring countries. He further encouraged the new Government to fulfill its Chapter VII obligations with respect to its land and maritime boundary with Kuwait in connection with missing persons and property, compensation and the maintenance of boundary markers. He stated that UNAMI would continue to carry out tasks in accordance with its mandate, including promoting political dialogue, providing constitutional support, monitoring human rights, and delivering humanitarian assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons.²⁴

The Foreign Minister of Iraq reported that following several months of political stalemate in the country, all political blocs had agreed to the formation of a Government that would be based upon the principles of participation, inclusion and national reconciliation. He further highlighted the major progress made by the Government towards meeting its obligations on disarmament and non-proliferation set out in the relevant Council resolutions, as well as in developing arrangements to replace the Development Fund. On the relationship between Iraq and Kuwait, he stressed the commitment by the Government towards fulfilling its remaining obligations under the relevant Council resolutions. He concluded by stressing that Iraq still needed

²² [S/PRST/2010/27](#).

²³ [S/PV.6450](#), pp. 5-6.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

international cooperation and support to make progress towards a stable, peaceful and prosperous future.²⁵

The representative of France, explaining his abstention on the vote on [resolution 1958 \(2010\)](#), stated that the modalities for implementation with respect to the termination of the “oil-for-food” programme remained pending, and discussions had not resulted in a text within the necessary time frame that could be supported by all Council members. He expressed hope that requests by France be taken into account when the agreements provided under the resolution were implemented.²⁶

Most Council members acknowledged the progress made by Iraq towards the establishment of a democratic government and its assumption of responsibility for self-governance and security. Several Council members welcomed the agreement reached by the political groups, and urged all political factions to form a partnership Government as soon as possible, in order to deal with security issues and to work towards reconciliation.²⁷ Others expressed support for the role played by UNAMI in the political process and urged it to continue its assistance to the Government.²⁸ Most speakers also urged Iraq to continue to cooperate with Kuwait in settling remaining bilateral issues such as missing persons, as well as seeking to improve relations with other neighbouring countries. Some Council members called upon Iraq to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguard Agreement.²⁹

8 April to 6 December 2011: briefings on the situation concerning Iraq and UNAMI

On 8 April 2011, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, who reported that while notable progress had been made since the formation of a new national partnership Government in December 2010, many

²⁵ Ibid., pp. 8-10.

²⁶ Ibid., pp. 24-25.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 11 (Uganda); p. 12 (Turkey); p. 14 (Bosnia and Herzegovina); p. 15 (Gabon); p. 16 (Brazil); p. 21 (Russian Federation); p. 23 (Lebanon); and p. 25 (Nigeria).

²⁸ Ibid., p. 18 (Austria); p. 21 (Russian Federation); and p. 22 (China).

²⁹ Ibid., p. 11 (Uganda); p. 17 (Austria); and p. 21 (Russian Federation).

challenges remained, including public protests calling for better employment opportunities, the delivery of basic services and accountability. He stated that UNAMI had initiated discussions with the Government of Iraq on how the United Nations could support its efforts, and had proposed projects that could be rapidly expanded, in particular youth employment, health, nutrition, public distribution of food. UNAMI had also reached an agreement with the Government and the main political parties on a standing consultation mechanism on key outstanding issues, including the resolution of disputed internal boundaries and the status of Kirkuk. He further reported that despite an overall downward trend in security incidents, terrorist attacks targeting communities and Government institutions had resulted in civilian deaths and injuries, underscoring the continued threats to the stability of the country.³⁰

The representative of Iraq stated that the goal of the new Government was to build a federal, democratic, pluralist and unified Iraq. He emphasized that the programme of work for the Government was based on a clear set of principles, such as maintaining and upholding the Constitution, building the rule of law, and respect for human rights. He further reported on the progress being made to improve the security situation and address social and economic issues. On the question of its relations with neighbouring countries, he stated that the Government had worked to strengthen relations, for example by accepting the challenging task of hosting the next Arab Summit in Baghdad in May 2011.³¹

On 19 July 2011, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, who reported that there were grounds for “cautious optimism” provided that determined leadership within the country and a stronger spirit of cooperation in the region prevailed. He stressed that Iraq was at the heart of fundamental changes in the region, with a system of government incorporating a power-sharing constitution that guaranteed the participation of women and minorities, and with regular elections being conducted according to international standards. The economy of Iraq was also growing at a rate of 10 percent with high oil revenues, but the poverty index

³⁰ [S/PV.6511](#), pp. 2-5.

³¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-8.

remained high, which posed an instability risk. He noted that UNAMI was prepared to do all it could to support the efforts of the Government in all areas, for example through helping stakeholders to find common ground and mutually acceptable solutions to resolve the status of Kirkuk and other disputed areas.³²

The representative of Iraq stated that the Government was continuing to improve the ability of its security forces to address threats. In that regard, the Government would work on the implementation of the strategic framework agreement with the United States and the partnership agreement with the European Union. He further elaborated on progress being made in areas such as national reconciliation, economic development and the protection of human rights.³³

On 6 December 2011, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who reported that the planned withdrawal of United States forces by the end of 2011 represented an important milestone in Iraq's history. While Iraqi security forces continued to face armed opposition, they had assumed full control of the country's security. He emphasized that UNAMI was ready to work with the Government to consolidate the country's democratic gains, especially with regard to human rights, electoral and legislative support. Regarding the implementation of the United Nations development assistance framework, he stated that UNAMI would focus on issues with political, security and governance implications, including the question of improving the situation of women.³⁴

The representative of Iraq emphasized that the political and security situation in Iraq had improved significantly during the last few months. Preparations were being made for the withdrawal of the United States' forces, which would bring great challenges and responsibilities to the Government in the coming year. He further highlighted progress being made in several areas, including the efforts of the Government to address unresolved issues with Kuwait. Regarding the situation at Camp Ashraf, he stated that the

³² [S/PV.6586](#), pp. 2-5.

³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-9.

³⁴ [S/PV.6675](#), pp. 2-6.

Government was committed to its relocation with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.³⁵

³⁵ Ibid., pp. 6-10.

Meetings: the situation concerning Iraq

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6271 16 February 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1883 (2009) (S/2010/76)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of UNAMI	All invitees	
6279 26 February 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1859 (2008) (S/2009/385)					S/PRST/2010/5
6293 6 April 2010	First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1905 (2009) (S/2010/166) Letter dated 18 March 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/153)		Iraq	Controller of the United Nations	All invitees	
6320 25 May 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1883 (2009) (S/2010/240)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All invitees	
6356 12 July 2010	Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1905 (2009) (S/2010/359) Note verbale dated 18 June 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/365*)		Iraq	Controller of the United Nations	All invitees	

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6357 (closed) 12 July 2010			Iraq (Other Member States were not identified)	Controller of the United Nations		
6368 4 August 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1883 (2009) (S/2010/406) Note verbale dated 28 July 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2010/404)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All invitees	
6369 5 August 2010	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1883 (2009) (S/2010/406) Note verbale dated 28 July 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2010/404)	Draft resolution submitted by Japan, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States (S/2010/407)	Iraq			Resolution 1936 (2010) 15-0-0
6418 10 November 2010	Third progress report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1905 (2009) (S/2010/563) Note verbale dated 28 October 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/567)		Iraq	Controller of the United Nations	All invitees	
6419 (closed) 10 November 2010			26 Member States ^a	Controller of the United Nations		

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6423 12 November 2010						S/PRST/2010/23
6450 15 December 2010	Letter dated 9 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2010/621)	Draft resolutions co-sponsored by 13 Council members ^b (S/2010/632 and S/2010/633)	Iraq (Minister for Foreign Affairs)		Secretary-General, all Council members and all invitees ^d	Resolution 1956 (2010) 15-0-0
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1936 (2010) (S/2010/606)	Draft resolution co-sponsored by 12 Council members ^c (S/2010/636)				Resolution 1957 (2010) 15-0-0
	Letter dated 9 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/625)					Resolution 1958 (2010) 14-0-1 ^e
	Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1905 (2009) (S/2010/563)					S/PRST/2010/27
	Note verbale dated 28 October 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/567)					
	Note verbale dated 8 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/618)					
	Letter dated 8 December 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/619)					

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
	Note verbale dated 8 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/620)					
6511 8 April 2011	Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1936 (2010) (S/2011/213)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All invitees	
6586 19 July 2011	Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1936 (2010) (S/2011/435)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All invitees	
6594 28 July 2011	Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1936 (2010) (S/2011/435)	Draft resolution submitted by the United States (S/2011/465)	Iraq			Resolution 2001 (2011) 15-0-0
6675 6 December 2011	First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2001 (2011) (S/2011/736)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq	All invitees	

^a Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic and Qatar.

^b Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, France, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, and United States.

^c Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom and United States.

^d Austria (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Brazil (Vice-Minister for Political Affairs of the Ministry of External Relations), China, France, Gabon (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Iraq (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Japan (Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Turkey (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Uganda (Vice-President), United Kingdom (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) and United States (Vice-President).

^e For: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States; abstaining: France.