

UN Security Council Resolutions Pertaining to Sudan and Darfur

1. 1547 (6/11/2004), passed unanimously 15-0-0: first Security Council Resolution to mention Darfur – “The Security Council today welcomed Secretary-General Kofi Annan’s proposal to establish, for an initial period of three months and under the authority of a Special Representative, an advance team in the Sudan to prepare for a future United Nations peace-support operation following the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement” (Press Release: SC/8120)

2. 1556 (7/30/2004), passed 13-0-2, with abstentions from China and Pakistan: first Security Council Resolution to directly confront the Darfur crisis – “The Security Council today, under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, demanded that the Government of the Sudan disarm the Janjaweed militias, apprehend and bring to justice its leaders and their associates who had incited and carried out violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as other atrocities in the country’s Darfur region” (Press Release: SC/8160).

3. 1564 (9/18/2004), passed 11-0-4, with abstentions from Algeria, China, Pakistan, and Russia: “The Security Council today, concerned that the Government of the Sudan had not fully met its obligations to protect civilians in Darfur, declared that, should the Sudan fail to comply fully with resolution 1556 of 30 July or to cooperate with the expansion and extension of the African Union monitoring presence in Darfur, it would consider taking additional measures, including sanctions, to affect Sudan’s oil sector and the Government or its individual members” (Press Release: SC/8191).

4. 1574 (11/19/2004), passed unanimously 15-0-0: “Encouraged by the commitment of the Government of the Sudan and the Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) who today signed a memorandum of understanding promising to reach a comprehensive peace agreement before the end of the year, the Security Council today declared its strong support for those efforts and reiterated its readiness to establish a United Nations peace support mission to help implement such an agreement.
Concluding its two-day session in Nairobi, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1574 (2004), by which it also extended the mandate of the advance mission already operating in the Sudan until 10 March 2005” (Press Release: SC/8249).

5. 1585 (3/10/2005), passed unanimously 15-0-0: “The Security Council today, unanimously adopting resolution 1585 (2005), extended the mandate of the United Nations Advance Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS) until 17 March. The Mission was established by resolution 1547 of 11 June 2004, for an initial period of three months and under the authority of a Special Representative, to prepare for a future United Nations peace-support operation following the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement.

On 30 July 2004, with the adoption of resolution 1556, the Council extended the special political mission, headed by Special Representative Jan Pronk, for an additional 90 days to 10 December. Subsequently, in November, the Council adopted resolution 1574, welcoming the preparatory work already carried out by the Mission, endorsing the Secretary-General's proposals to increase its staffing, and extending its mandate by a further three months until 10 March 2005" (Press Release: SC/8332).

6. 1588 (3/17/2005), passed unanimously 15-0-0: "Reaffirming its readiness to support the peace process in the Sudan, the Security Council this morning extended the mandate of the United Nations Advance Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS) until 24 March by unanimously adopting resolution 1588 (2005)" (Press Release: SC/8338).
7. 1590 (3/24/2005), passed unanimously 15-0-0: "The Security Council today established, for an initial period of six months, the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), which will consist of up to 10,000 military personnel and an appropriate civilian component, including up to 715 civilian police personnel. Unanimously adopting resolution 1590 (2005), the Council decided that the mandate of UNMIS will be to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, signed by the Government and rebel forces in January ending their 21-year civil war. The Mission is also tasked with facilitating the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons; providing demining assistance; and contributing towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in the Sudan" (Press Release: SC/8343). This force replaces UNAMIS, which transfers its authority to UNMIS, and coordinates with the overburdened African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS).
8. 1591 (3/27/2005), passed 12-0-3, with abstentions from Algeria, China, and Russia: "The Security Council decided today, in light of the failure of all parties to the conflict in Darfur to fulfil their commitments, to increase pressure on the parties by imposing a travel ban and assets freeze on those impeding the peace process, committing human rights violations and violating measures set out in previous resolutions. [...]
The Council also established a committee consisting of all Council members to designate those individuals subject to the measures and to monitor their implementation, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint, for a period of six months and within 30 days of adoption of the present resolution, a four member panel of experts based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to assist the committee in monitoring implementation of the measures.
Further, the Council demanded that the Government of the Sudan, in accordance with its commitments under the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and the Abuja Security Protocol, immediately cease conducting offensive military flights in and over the Darfur region.
In addition, the Council reaffirmed the measures imposed by resolution 1556 (2004), by which States would take measures to prevent the sale or supply of

military equipment to non-governmental entities and individuals, and decided that those measures would immediately also apply to all the parties to the N’Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur.

Furthermore, the Council deplored strongly that the Government and rebel forces and all other armed groups in Darfur had failed to comply fully with their commitments and the demands of the Council. It condemned the continued violations, including air strikes by the Government in December 2004 and January 2005 and rebel attacks on Darfur villages in January 2005.

The Council also condemned the failure of the Government to disarm Janjaweed militiamen and apprehend and bring to justice Janjaweed leaders and their associates who had carried out human rights and international humanitarian law violations and other atrocities. It demanded that all parties take immediate steps to fulfil all their commitments, to facilitate humanitarian assistance, and to cooperate fully with the African Union mission in Darfur.

Speaking after the vote, several delegations regretted that more time was not given to negotiations in order to achieve a consensus text, and that recent developments had not been taken into account” (Press Release SC/8346).

9. 1593 (3/31/2005), passed 11-0-4, with abstentions from Algeria, Brazil, China, and the US: “Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council decided this evening to refer the situation prevailing in Darfur since 1 July 2002 to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court” (Press Release: SC/8351).
10. 1627 (9/23/2005), passed unanimously 15-0-0: “Welcoming the formation of the Government of National Unity as a significant and historic step towards lasting peace in the Sudan, the Security Council today decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) until 24 March 2006, with the intention to renew it for further periods.
Unanimously adopting resolution 1627 (2005), the Council welcomed implementation by the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 9 January 2005, urging the parties to meet their obligation commitments to the Agreement, including, as a priority, the establishment of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission” (Press Release: SC/8509).
11. 1651 (12/21/2005), passed unanimously 15-0-0. The Resolution states, in part, that the Security Council:
“Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
 1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) until 29 March 2006, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures;
 2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to report and make recommendations to the Council, through the Committee established by paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591

(2005), prior to the termination of its mandate, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 3, 6 and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004);

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.”

12. 1665 (3/29/2006), passed unanimously 15-0-0: “Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council decided this afternoon to extend until 29 September 2006 the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan originally appointed under resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by resolution 1651 (2005)” (Press Release: SC/8678).

13. 1672 (4/25/2006), passed 12-0-3, with abstentions from China, Qatar, and Russia:

14. 1679 (5/16/2006), passed unanimously

15. 1706 (8/31/2006), passed 12-0-3, with abstentions from China, Qatar, and Russia

16. 1709 (9/22/2006), passed unanimously

17. 1713 (9/29/2006), passed unanimously

18. 1714 (10/6/2006), passed unanimously

19. 1755 (4/30/2007), passed unanimously

20. 1769 (7/31/2007), passed unanimously

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