

GREAT DECISIONS

Lesson Plan: UN Reform

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Overview:

In this lesson, students will identify why many United Nations governmental institutions require reform.

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. Identify the governing institutions of the UN
2. Recognize the flaws and the recent scandals concerning the governing institutions of the UN
3. Develop several solutions for reform in many of the UN governing institutions

Resources / Materials

1. Background reading
2. Articles on scandals and reform
3. Handouts
4. Computers with Internet access
5. Paper, pens

Strategies:

Homework: Before the lesson begins, assign the **UN IN BRIEF** as a reading assignment and have students complete the accompanying handout #1.

You will find the UN in Brief at: <http://www.un.org/Overview/brief1.html>

Begin the activity by leading a class discussion using the following questions:

- What are the primary goals of the UN?
- Name several programs that the UN sponsors and their primary functions.
- How does the UN execute those goals and programs?
- What factors exist that could prohibit or stop the UN from executing those goals and programs?
- Should the UN change several of its current policies to become more efficient?

- Did the US have any role in forcing change to occur at the UN?
- How can the UN change to better execute their goals?

After discussing these questions, have students read the article on **The Oil for Food Program**, handout #2, and have students review the following questions:

- How did Saddam Hussein's government take advantage of the oil for food program?
- How has the US responded to the scandal?
- How much money did Saddam Hussein siphon from the program?
- Which countries blocked the efforts of the US to stop abuse of the program?
- Why would those countries block US efforts to stop the abuse?
- Which UN officials abused the oil for food program?
- What is nepotism?
- What happened to companies that were linked to Israel?
- Who has led the investigation for the UN?

After discussing these questions and reviewing the worksheet, have students draw a political cartoon which describes the food for oil scandal.

Then, have students access the UN website:

<http://www.un.org/reform/>

Next, pass out Handout # 3, below, and ask students to fill in the blocks while reviewing the UN Reform website. Students should focus on five main categories of reform:

1. Ensuring ethical conduct
2. Strengthening oversight and accountability
3. Updating the Organization
4. Improving senior management performance
5. Increasing transparency

Once students have filled in Handout # 3, discuss the following questions:

- Which governmental organizations need reform?
- What reforms have been instituted?
- Which reforms should be instituted?
- Will these reforms better the overall image of the UN and the execution of its goals and programs?

Finally, have students write a UN resolution which outlines:

1. The flaws or problems with UN governing institutions
2. Solutions for UN governing institutions

Refer to: <http://www.unausa.org>

Go to: Model UN

Go to: Model UN Preparation Guide

Go to: resolutions

This is an excellent website that will take students through the process of writing an effective resolution. You may also show students UN Resolution # 1483, Handout # 4.

Evaluation and Assessment:

Students will be evaluated on participation in class and group discussion, completion of the handouts, and their resolution.

Extension Activity:

Allow students to role-play the adoption of resolution # 1483. Students will research the members of the Security Council and the events that culminated in the resolution.

Resources:

<http://www.un.org/Overview/brief1.html>

<http://www.un.org/reform/>

<http://www.unausa.org>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/>

Articles 2005

- [Putting Oil-for-Food in Perspective](#), [JURIST](#), November 2, 2005

- [Oil for food: A shared failure – Still a long way to go](#)], [transparency.org](#), [October 27, 2005](#)
- ["U.N.: 2,200 Companies Gave Iraq Illicit Funds"](#), Nick Wadhams & Edith Lederer, [Associated Press](#), [Yahoo News](#), [October 27, 2005](#)
- [Financial Times](#), [13 January 2005](#), ["US ignored warning on Iraqi oil smuggling"](#)
- CNN.com, [Documents: U.S. condoned Iraq oil smuggling](#), 2 February 2005
- BBC, [15 April 2005](#), [Row deepens over UN oil scandal](#)
- [The Guardian](#), [17 May 2005](#), [US 'backed illegal Iraqi oil deals'](#)
- [AlterNet](#), [4 October 2005](#), ["Kofi and the Scandal Pimps"](#)
- [Le Monde](#), [October 13, 2005](#), [M. Boidevaix aurait été "en contact constant avec le quai d'Orsay"](#)

2004

- [The Al Mada List](#), February 2004
- [The U.N. Oil for Food scandal](#) - [Washington Times](#), March 2004
- BBC, [19 March 2004](#), [Galloway accepts libel damages](#)
- [Jean-David Levitte](#), [Los Angeles Times](#), [7 April 2004](#), [First 'Freedom Fries,' Now Oil-for-Food Lies; Op ed of French ambassador to the US](#)

- Claudia Rosett, *Commentary*, May 2004, "[What Did Kofi Annan Know, and When Did He Know It?](#)"
- [Hankes-Drielsma connections to Chalabi](#), May 2004

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oil-for-Food_Programme"

Handout/Quiz #1

1. The United Nations was established on _____.
2. There are _____ countries in the United Nations.
3. The international treaty that all nations must sign that sets out the basic principles of international relations is called the _____
_____.
4. According to the UN charter, the UN has four purposes. Name them:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
5. The United Nations is _____ a **world government** and does not make _____.
6. The United Nations does provide the means to help resolve _____
and to _____
affecting all of us.
7. All _____ have a voice and a vote.
8. List the six main organs of the UN:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
9. All UN member states are represented in the _____.
10. The “_____” meets to consider the problems of the world and each member state has _____ vote.
11. List several topics that the General Assembly tackles every year:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

12. _____ is a new process where the General Assembly does not decide matters by a formal vote, rather, member states decide on issues through a general agreement.

13. Explain why the General Assembly has power even though it cannot force an action by a state?

13. The _____ is the primary body responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

14. Are all members states obligated to carry out the Security Council's decisions?

15. The Security Council has _____ members, five of which are permanent. Name the five permanent members:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

16. The other 10 members are elected by the _____ for _____ years.

17. Explain how and why the five permanent members have so much power on the Security council.

17. Identify the steps that the Security Council can take to maintain the peace:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

18. Under the authority of the General Assembly, the _____ coordinates the economic and social work of the UN.

18. The Economic and Social Council plays a key role in fostering international _____ for _____ and consults with _____ thereby maintaining a vital link between the United Nations and _____.

19. Identify several issues discussed by the Economic and Social Council.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

20. The _____ was established to ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare territories for self-government or independence.

21. By _____ all Trust Territories had attained self-governance or independence.

22. The _____ is also called the World Court. The Court consists of _____ judges and decides disputes between countries. Participation by States is _____, but if a State agrees to participate, it is obligated to comply with the court's decision.

23. The _____ carries out the administrative work of the United Nations. At its head is the _____ who provides overall administrative guidance.

24. List several "specialized agencies" that help do the work of the UN but are independent or autonomous from the UN.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

25. The specialized agencies, United Nations offices, programs and funds are all part of the _____ and together they provide technical assistance and other forms of practical help in virtually all economic and social areas.

Handout #2

**Reform at the UN
Graphic Organizer**

UN Body	Reform	Driving Forces

Handout #3

Saddam misused oil-food program

By Bill Gertz

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

10/05/2005

Congressional investigators have uncovered new information showing how Saddam Hussein's government systematically purchased military-related goods for the seven years of the U.N. oil-for-food program.

According to officials involved in ongoing probes, motorcycles bought by Saddam under the United Nations' food program were used by the Fedayeen to attack U.S. forces in Iraq.

"Trucks, pickups, motorcycles and other equipment purchased by Iraqi ministries were pooled and then sent to the Defense Ministry," one official said. "They ordered motorcycles that were used by Fedayeen against us."

The black-hooded guerrillas under Saddam waged commando-type attacks on advancing U.S. troops in spring 2003.

Investigators from the staff of the House International Relations Committee disclosed details of their probe, one of several being carried out by Congress, including new details on Saddam's bribes to U.N. officials and officials of foreign governments.

A second investigation, led by Rep. Christopher Shays, Connecticut Republican and chairman of the Government Reform subcommittee on national security, emerging threats and international relations, has found that Saddam ran the Iraqi side of the food program as a "cash cow" that let him buy weapons with some of the \$10 billion he siphoned off, according to a report by the investigators.

Mr. Shays' panel is scheduled to hold a hearing on the report today.

The governments of Russia, France and China also blocked U.S. efforts within the United Nations to stop abuse of the program, which was designed to get food and medicine to Iraqis

through limited sales of oil.

"As the program developed, it became increasingly apparent the French, Russians, and Chinese had much to gain from maintaining the status quo," a staff subcommittee memorandum states.

The Shays investigation also concluded that the U.N. officials, including executive director Benon Sevan, also abused the oil-for-food program.

Mr. Sevan was identified in Iraqi Oil Ministry documents as having participated in a scheme by Saddam to issue vouchers to people that let them profit from illicit sales of Iraqi oil. Mr. Sevan has denied accusations that he profited from the program.

The report makes another charge of corruption, about nepotism involving Kojo Annan, the son of U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan and a former employee of the Swiss-based company Cotecna.

The report stated that Cotecna, which the United Nations hired to monitor goods entering Iraq under the oil-for-food program, "was guilty of a wide variety of abuses," including overcharging the United Nations and failing to inspect goods entering Iraq.

A U.N. audit revealed that up to \$111 million was missing as a result of Cotecna's work in northern Iraq, the report said.

Investigators for Rep. Henry J. Hyde, Illinois Republican and chairman of the International Relations Committee, said their panel's probe has uncovered lists of companies favored by Saddam that profited from the illicit oil and humanitarian goods trade.

The panel also uncovered blacklists of firms that were denied lucrative contracts because of suspected links to Israel or because they refused to go along with corruption.

The Hyde investigators said there are signs that Saddam's government used money obtained under the U.N. program to buy arms from Russia and Belarus or on the international black market through middlemen in Jordan and Syria.

The Iraqis obtained cash for Saddam or his agents by adding surcharges of between 5 percent and 15 percent to sales of Iraqi oil permitted by the U.N. program.

"This program was flawed from the start," one official said. "It granted Saddam so much autonomy in picking winners and losers — who got oil contracts, who got humanitarian contracts."

The investigators think that Saddam made about \$4 billion through smuggling oil and about \$6 billion in corruption related to contracts. The \$10 billion estimate is considered a conservative one, the officials said.

The United Nations is conducting its own oil-for-food corruption probe, led by former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker.

Handout # 4

United Nations S/RES/1483 (2003)

Security Council Distr.: General

22 May 2003

03-36853 (E)

0336853

Resolution 1483 (2003)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 4761st meeting, on
22 May 2003**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Reaffirming also the importance of the disarmament of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction and of eventual confirmation of the disarmament of Iraq,

Stressing the right of the Iraqi people freely to determine their own political future and control their own natural resources, *welcoming* the commitment of all parties concerned to support the creation of an environment in which they may do so as soon as possible, and *expressing* resolve that the day when Iraqis govern themselves must come quickly,

Encouraging efforts by the people of Iraq to form a representative government based on the rule of law that affords equal rights and justice to all Iraqi citizens without regard to ethnicity, religion, or gender, and, in this connection, *recalls* resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000,

Welcoming the first steps of the Iraqi people in this regard, and *noting* in this connection the 15 April 2003 Nasiriyah statement and the 28 April 2003 Baghdad statement,

Resolved that the United Nations should play a vital role in humanitarian relief, the reconstruction of Iraq, and the restoration and establishment of national and local institutions for representative governance,

Noting the statement of 12 April 2003 by the Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors of the Group of Seven Industrialized Nations in which the members recognized the need for a multilateral effort to help rebuild and develop Iraq and for the need for assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in these efforts,

Welcoming also the resumption of humanitarian assistance and the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to provide food and medicine to the people of Iraq,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Adviser on Iraq,

2

S/RES/1483 (2003)

Affirming the need for accountability for crimes and atrocities committed by the previous Iraqi regime,

Stressing the need for respect for the archaeological, historical, cultural, and religious heritage of Iraq, and for the continued protection of archaeological, historical, cultural, and religious sites, museums, libraries, and monuments,

Noting the letter of 8 May 2003 from the Permanent Representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/538) and recognizing the specific authorities, responsibilities, and obligations under applicable international law of these states as occupying powers under unified command (the “Authority”),

Noting further that other States that are not occupying powers are working now or in the future may work under the Authority,

Welcoming further the willingness of Member States to contribute to stability and security in Iraq by contributing personnel, equipment, and other resources under the Authority,

Concerned that many Kuwaitis and Third-State Nationals still are not accounted for since 2 August 1990,

Determining that the situation in Iraq, although improved, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

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

1. *Appeals* to Member States and concerned organizations to assist the people of Iraq in their efforts to reform their institutions and rebuild their country, and to contribute to conditions of stability and security in Iraq in accordance with this resolution;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States in a position to do so to respond immediately to the humanitarian appeals of the United Nations and other international organizations for Iraq and to help meet the humanitarian and other needs of the Iraqi people by providing food, medical supplies, and resources necessary for reconstruction and rehabilitation of Iraq’s economic infrastructure;

3. *Appeals* to Member States to deny safe haven to those members of the previous Iraqi regime who are alleged to be responsible for crimes and atrocities and to support actions to bring them to justice;

4. *Calls upon* the Authority, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international law, to promote the welfare of the Iraqi people through the effective administration of the territory, including in particular working towards the restoration of conditions of security and stability and the creation of conditions in which the Iraqi people can freely determine their own political future;

5. *Calls upon* all concerned to comply fully with their obligations under international law including in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Hague Regulations of 1907;

6. *Calls upon* the Authority and relevant organizations and individuals to continue efforts to locate, identify, and repatriate all Kuwaiti and Third-State Nationals or the remains of those present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990, as well as the Kuwaiti archives, that the previous Iraqi regime failed to undertake, and, in this regard, *directs* the High-Level Coordinator, in consultation with the

S/RES/1483 (2003)

International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Commission and with the appropriate support of the people of Iraq and in coordination with the Authority, to take steps to fulfil his mandate with respect to the fate of Kuwaiti and Third-State National missing persons and property;

7. *Decides* that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to facilitate the safe return to Iraqi institutions of Iraqi cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from the Iraq National Museum, the National Library, and other locations in Iraq since the adoption of resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, including by establishing a prohibition on trade in or transfer of such items and items with respect to which reasonable suspicion exists that they have been illegally removed, and *calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Interpol, and other international organizations, as appropriate, to assist in the implementation of this paragraph;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Iraq whose independent responsibilities shall involve reporting regularly to the Council on his activities under this resolution, coordinating activities of the United Nations in post-conflict processes in Iraq, coordinating among United Nations and international agencies engaged in humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities in Iraq, and, in coordination with the Authority, assisting the people of Iraq through:

- (a) coordinating humanitarian and reconstruction assistance by United Nations agencies and between United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) promoting the safe, orderly, and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons;
 - (c) working intensively with the Authority, the people of Iraq, and others concerned to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions for representative governance, including by working together to facilitate a process leading to an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq;
 - (d) facilitating the reconstruction of key infrastructure, in cooperation with other international organizations;
 - (e) promoting economic reconstruction and the conditions for sustainable development, including through coordination with national and regional organizations, as appropriate, civil society, donors, and the international financial institutions;
 - (f) encouraging international efforts to contribute to basic civilian administration functions;
 - (g) promoting the protection of human rights;
 - (h) encouraging international efforts to rebuild the capacity of the Iraqi civilian police force; and
 - (i) encouraging international efforts to promote legal and judicial reform;
9. *Supports* the formation, by the people of Iraq with the help of the Authority and working with the Special Representative, of an Iraqi interim

administration as a transitional administration run by Iraqis, until an internationally
4

S/RES/1483 (2003)

recognized, representative government is established by the people of Iraq and assumes the responsibilities of the Authority;

10. *Decides* that, with the exception of prohibitions related to the sale or supply to Iraq of arms and related materiel other than those arms and related materiel required by the Authority to serve the purposes of this and other related resolutions, all prohibitions related to trade with Iraq and the provision of financial or economic resources to Iraq established by resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, including resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992, shall no longer apply;

11. *Reaffirms* that Iraq must meet its disarmament obligations, *encourages* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to keep the Council informed of their activities in this regard, and *underlines* the intention of the Council to revisit the mandates of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency as set forth in resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, and 1441 (2002) of 8 November 2002;

12. *Notes* the establishment of a Development Fund for Iraq to be held by the Central Bank of Iraq and to be audited by independent public accountants approved by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board of the Development Fund for Iraq and looks forward to the early meeting of that International Advisory and Monitoring Board, whose members shall include duly qualified representatives of the Secretary-General, of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, of the Director-General of the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, and of the President of the World Bank;

13. *Notes further* that the funds in the Development Fund for Iraq shall be disbursed at the direction of the Authority, in consultation with the Iraqi interim administration, for the purposes set out in paragraph 14 below;

14. *Underlines* that the Development Fund for Iraq shall be used in a transparent manner to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people, for the economic reconstruction and repair of Iraq's infrastructure, for the continued disarmament of Iraq, and for the costs of Iraqi civilian administration, and for other purposes benefiting the people of Iraq;

15. *Calls upon* the international financial institutions to assist the people of Iraq in the reconstruction and development of their economy and to facilitate assistance by the broader donor community, and *welcomes* the readiness of creditors, including those of the Paris Club, to seek a solution to Iraq's sovereign debt problems;

16. *Requests* also that the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Authority, continue the exercise of his responsibilities under Security Council resolution 1472 (2003) of 28 March 2003 and 1476 (2003) of 24 April 2003, for a period of six months following the adoption of this resolution, and terminate within this time period, in the most cost effective manner, the ongoing operations of the "Oil-for-Food" Programme (the "Programme"), both at headquarters level and in the

field, transferring responsibility for the administration of any remaining activity under the Programme to the Authority, including by taking the following necessary measures:

(a) to facilitate as soon as possible the shipment and authenticated delivery of priority civilian goods as identified by the Secretary-General and representatives

5

S/RES/1483 (2003)

designated by him, in coordination with the Authority and the Iraqi interim administration, under approved and funded contracts previously concluded by the previous Government of Iraq, for the humanitarian relief of the people of Iraq, including, as necessary, negotiating adjustments in the terms or conditions of these contracts and respective letters of credit as set forth in paragraph 4 (d) of resolution 1472 (2003);

(b) to review, in light of changed circumstances, in coordination with the Authority and the Iraqi interim administration, the relative utility of each approved and funded contract with a view to determining whether such contracts contain items required to meet the needs of the people of Iraq both now and during reconstruction, and to postpone action on those contracts determined to be of questionable utility and the respective letters of credit until an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq is in a position to make its own determination as to whether such contracts shall be fulfilled;

(c) to provide the Security Council within 21 days following the adoption of this resolution, for the Security Council's review and consideration, an estimated operating budget based on funds already set aside in the account established pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, identifying:

(i) all known and projected costs to the United Nations required to ensure the continued functioning of the activities associated with implementation of the present resolution, including operating and administrative expenses associated with the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes responsible for the implementation of the Programme both at Headquarters and in the field;

(ii) all known and projected costs associated with termination of the Programme;

(iii) all known and projected costs associated with restoring Government of Iraq funds that were provided by Member States to the Secretary-General as requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 778 (1992); and

(iv) all known and projected costs associated with the Special Representative and the qualified representative of the Secretary-General identified to serve on the International Advisory and Monitoring Board, for the six month time period defined above, following which these costs shall be borne by the United Nations;

(d) to consolidate into a single fund the accounts established pursuant to paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);

(e) to fulfil all remaining obligations related to the termination of the Programme, including negotiating, in the most cost effective manner, any necessary settlement payments, which shall be made from the escrow accounts established

pursuant to paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), with those parties that previously have entered into contractual obligations with the Secretary-General under the Programme, and to determine, in coordination with the Authority and the Iraqi interim administration, the future status of contracts undertaken by the United Nations and related United Nations agencies under the accounts established pursuant to paragraphs 8 (b) and 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995);
(f) to provide the Security Council, 30 days prior to the termination of the Programme, with a comprehensive strategy developed in close coordination with the Authority and the Iraqi interim administration that would lead to the delivery of all

6

S/RES/1483 (2003)

relevant documentation and the transfer of all operational responsibility of the Programme to the Authority;

17. *Requests further* that the Secretary-General transfer as soon as possible to the Development Fund for Iraq 1 billion United States dollars from unencumbered funds in the accounts established pursuant to paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), restore Government of Iraq funds that were provided by Member States to the Secretary-General as requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 778 (1992), and *decides* that, after deducting all relevant United Nations expenses associated with the shipment of authorized contracts and costs to the Programme outlined in paragraph 16 (c) above, including residual obligations, all surplus funds in the escrow accounts established pursuant to paragraphs 8 (a), 8 (b), 8 (d), and 8 (f) of resolution 986 (1995) shall be transferred at the earliest possible time to the Development Fund for Iraq;

18. *Decides* to terminate effective on the adoption of this resolution the functions related to the observation and monitoring activities undertaken by the Secretary-General under the Programme, including the monitoring of the export of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq;

19. *Decides* to terminate the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 661 (1990) at the conclusion of the six month period called for in paragraph 16 above and *further decides* that the Committee shall identify individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 23 below;

20. *Decides* that all export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas from Iraq following the date of the adoption of this resolution shall be made consistent with prevailing international market best practices, to be audited by independent public accountants reporting to the International Advisory and Monitoring Board referred to in paragraph 12 above in order to ensure transparency, and *decides further* that, except as provided in paragraph 21 below, all proceeds from such sales shall be deposited into the Development Fund for Iraq until such time as an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq is properly constituted;

21. *Decides further* that 5 per cent of the proceeds referred to in paragraph 20 above shall be deposited into the Compensation Fund established in accordance with resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions and that, unless an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq and the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, in the exercise of its

authority over methods of ensuring that payments are made into the Compensation Fund, decide otherwise, this requirement shall be binding on a properly constituted, internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq and any successor thereto;

22. *Noting* the relevance of the establishment of an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq and the desirability of prompt completion of the restructuring of Iraq's debt as referred to in paragraph 15 above, further *decides* that, until December 31, 2007, unless the Council decides otherwise, petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas originating in Iraq shall be immune, until title passes to the initial purchaser from legal proceedings against them and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment, or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, and that proceeds and obligations arising from sales thereof, as well as the Development Fund for Iraq, shall enjoy privileges and

7

S/RES/1483 (2003)

immunities equivalent to those enjoyed by the United Nations except that the abovementioned privileges and immunities will not apply with respect to any legal proceeding in which recourse to such proceeds or obligations is necessary to satisfy liability for damages assessed in connection with an ecological accident, including an oil spill, that occurs after the date of adoption of this resolution;

23. *Decides* that all Member States in which there are:

(a) funds or other financial assets or economic resources of the previous Government of Iraq or its state bodies, corporations, or agencies, located outside Iraq as of the date of this resolution, or

(b) funds or other financial assets or economic resources that have been removed from Iraq, or acquired, by Saddam Hussein or other senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction,

shall freeze without delay those funds or other financial assets or economic resources and, unless these funds or other financial assets or economic resources are themselves the subject of a prior judicial, administrative, or arbitral lien or judgement, immediately shall cause their transfer to the Development Fund for Iraq, it being understood that, unless otherwise addressed, claims made by private individuals or non-government entities on those transferred funds or other financial assets may be presented to the internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq; and *decides further* that all such funds or other financial assets or economic resources shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and protections as provided under paragraph 22;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at regular intervals on the work of the Special Representative with respect to the implementation of this resolution and on the work of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board and *encourages* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to inform the Council at regular intervals of their efforts under this resolution;

25. *Decides* to review the implementation of this resolution within twelve months of adoption and to consider further steps that might be necessary;
26. *Calls upon* Member States and international and regional organizations to contribute to the implementation of this resolution;
27. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.