

recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, through political and other efforts, including promotion of the availability of alternatives for children to their participation in armed conflict;

14. *Recognizes* the deleterious impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians, including refugees and other vulnerable populations, particularly children, and in this regard recalls resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998, in which, inter alia, the Council stresses the importance of all Member States, and in particular States involved in manufacturing and marketing of weapons, restricting arms transfers which could provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or armed conflicts, and in which it urges international collaboration in combatting illegal arms flows;

15. *Urges* States and the United Nations system to facilitate the disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of children used as soldiers in violation of international law, and calls upon in particular the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts in this regard;

16. *Undertakes*, when taking action aimed at promoting peace and security, to give special attention to the protection, welfare and rights of children, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports recommendations in this regard;

17. *Reaffirms its readiness* when dealing with situations of armed conflict:

(a) To continue to support the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in distress, taking into account the particular needs of children, including the provision and rehabilitation of medical and educational services to respond to the needs of children, the rehabilitation of children who have been maimed or psychologically traumatized, and child-focussed mine-clearance and mine-awareness programmes;

(b) To continue to support the protection of displaced children, including their resettlement by the Office of the High Commissioner and others as appropriate;

(c) Whenever adopting measures under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their impact on children, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

18. *Also reaffirms its readiness* to consider appropriate responses whenever buildings or sites which usually have a significant presence of children are specifically targeted in situations of armed conflict, in violation of international law;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that personnel involved in United Nations peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities have appropriate training in respect of the protection, rights and welfare of children, and urges States and relevant international and regional organizations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 31 July 2000 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, consulting all relevant parts of the United Nations system and taking into account other relevant work;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Speaking after the vote, the representative of the United States stated that the leadership in Iraq was the only party responsible for the inadequacies of the conditions inside the territory it controlled.¹¹

The representative of Iraq also intervened second time and reiterated that the report of the United Nations Children's Fund had stated that the sanctions had led to the deaths of half a million Iraqi children under the age of five.¹²

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 58-59.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 59.

40. Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts

Initial proceedings

Decision of 13 August 1998 (3915th meeting): resolution 1189 (1998)

At its 3915th meeting, held on 13 August 1998 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the item "Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts" in its agenda. Following the adoption of

the agenda, the President (Slovenia), with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the same meeting, the President drew the attention of the Council to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.¹ The draft resolution was put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 1189 (1998), which reads:

The Security Council,

Deeply disturbed by the indiscriminate and outrageous acts of international terrorism that took place on 7 August 1998 in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam,

Condemning such acts which have a damaging effect on international relations and jeopardize the security of States,

Convinced that the suppression of acts of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security, and reaffirming the determination of the international community to eliminate international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

Stressing that every Member State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,

Mindful of General Assembly resolution 52/164 of 15 December 1997 on the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings,

Recalling that, in the statement issued on 31 January 1992 on the occasion of the meeting of the Security Council at the level of heads of State and Government, the Council expressed its deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such criminal acts,

Stressing the need to strengthen international cooperation between States in order to adopt practical and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism affecting the international community as a whole,

Commending the responses of the Governments of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America to the terrorist bomb attacks in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania,

¹ S/1998/748.

Determined to eliminate international terrorism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the terrorist bomb attacks in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam on 7 August 1998, which claimed hundreds of innocent lives, injured thousands of people and caused massive destruction to property;

2. *Expresses* to the families of the innocent victims of the terrorist bomb attacks during this difficult time its deep sorrow, sympathy and condolences;

3. *Calls upon* all States and international institutions to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to the ongoing investigations in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America to apprehend the perpetrators of these cowardly criminal acts and to bring them swiftly to justice;

4. *Expresses its sincere gratitude* to all States, international institutions and voluntary organizations for their encouragement and timely response to the requests for assistance from the Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, and urges them to assist the affected countries, especially in the reconstruction of infrastructure and disaster preparedness;

5. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, in accordance with international law and as a matter of priority, effective and practical measures for security cooperation, for the prevention of such acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators;

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

Speaking after the vote, the representatives of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States made statements condemning the simultaneous terrorist bombings in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam on 7 August 1998. They stressed that the meeting of the Council was a demonstration by the international community that such acts could not be tolerated. They called on Member States to support the ongoing investigations and to apprehend the perpetrators if found on their territory.²

² S/PV.3915, pp. 2-3, (Kenya); p. 3 (United Republic of Tanzania); and pp. 3-4 (United States).