

Section 4. Complex and Diverse Regional Conflicts

1. Efforts to Stabilize the International Community

The characteristics of regional conflicts recently emerging around the world differ from one to another. They may result from various ethnic, religious, territorial, or resource-related issues, and some are entangled at multiple levels in each region. They also range in form from armed conflict to sustained armed confrontation. Furthermore, it has been pointed out that the impact of global-scale problems such as climate change could also constitute a cause of conflict. In addition, human rights violations, refugees, famine, poverty, and terrorism resulting from the conflicts sometimes evolve into international issues⁵⁷. For that reason, it has become increasingly important that the international community discern the character of such complex and diverse conflicts, consider international frameworks and involvements matched to their particular circumstances, and then seek out appropriate responses.

The end of the Cold War was accompanied by rising expectations for the peacekeeping system by the U.N., which up to that time had not functioned adequately, and as a result, many U.N. peacekeeping operations (PKOs) were established. In recent years, efforts through regional frameworks such as the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) have been formed as a means of dealing appropriately with conflict. Other efforts include peacekeeping operations and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance by multinational forces mandated by Security Council Resolutions. Efforts aimed not only at peacekeeping but also at conflict prevention and peacebuilding are also increasing⁵⁸.

(See Fig. I-1-4-1)

Traditionally, PKOs have mainly aimed at preventing reoccurrence of conflict by focusing on monitoring of ceasefires and other tasks after a ceasefire agreement has been reached. Since the end of the Cold War, however, the missions now cover a broad range of operations, including civilian activities such as monitoring of disarmament, monitoring of elections and administration, and humanitarian support for return of refugees⁵⁹.

However, the environment surrounding peacekeeping operations in recent years has grown increasingly harsh. Since Africa is the main deployment area for PKO missions, and their activities are carried out virtually in the absence of any agreements, they face difficult situations from time to time⁶⁰. Although some of their activities have been vested with strong authority under Article 7 of the Charter of the United Nations⁶¹, there remain issues of securing equipment and materials, ensuring the security of personnel and the capability improvement of forces, all of which are essential for the effective performance of operations in areas with poor infrastructure. As countries in the regions where conflicts occur attempt to carry out voluntary peacekeeping activities such as the AU, the capability improvement of forces is an important issue⁶².

2. Present Condition of Regional Conflicts

1. Situation in Afghanistan

The United States together with other countries has continued military operations against the Taliban and Al-Qaeda in and around Afghanistan since October 2001, in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. International operations are also under way in the Indian Ocean to interdict terrorists' movements and the proliferation and inflow of related goods, such as drugs and arms, which finance their activities.

In Afghanistan, attacks orchestrated by the Taliban are increasing, which increases instability, and the future outlook does not allow for premature conclusions. The security situation in the southern, southeastern, and eastern parts, which border Pakistan, is particularly worrying. In addition, there have also been terrorist bombings in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and in the northern and western areas, which were relatively stable and

Fig. I-1-4-1 List of Presently Operating Peacekeeping Operations



Note: According to the United Nations (as of March 2010)

Africa

	Mission	Established Date
①	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	1991. 4
②	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	1999.11
③	United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	2003. 9
④	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	2004. 4
⑤	United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	2005. 3
⑥	African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	2007. 7
⑦	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)	2007. 9

Middle East

	Mission	Established Date
⑧	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	1948. 5
⑨	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	1974. 6
⑩	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	1978. 3

Asia

	Mission	Established Date
⑪	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	1949. 1
⑫	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor Leste (UNMIT)	2006. 8

Europe/CIS

	Mission	Established Date
⑬	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	1964. 3
⑭	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	1999. 6

The Americas

	Mission	Established Date
⑮	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	2004. 6

peaceful. Amidst such instability, a number of efforts are being made in Afghanistan by the international community. These include operations to mop-up the Taliban as part of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), as well as support for the maintenance of security provided by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)⁶³, which is led by NATO. There are also Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) to improve the security environment and to conduct reconstruction assistance in parts of Afghanistan⁶⁴. In addition, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) provides coordination across various fields, such as politics, reconstruction and development, and humanitarian assistance between the Afghan Government, ISAF, and the relevant U.N. agencies. On top of this, the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, is making efforts to improve the security situation in the country, such as by improving the Afghan National Army and Police⁶⁵. On the other hand, the reconstruction of Afghanistan still faces a mountain of challenges, such as strengthening the rule of law, restoring security, enhancing counter narcotics efforts, and facilitating local development. Therefore, further support from the international community is needed in the future.



UK and Afghan troops hold a shura with local villagers to discuss the Operation Moshtarak which began in February 2010 in Helmand Province, Afghanistan. [British Ministry of Defence]

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In Pakistan, which borders Afghanistan, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in the bordering area continues to be an important base for Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and a number of other extremist groups. It is believed that this is where, together with the Taliban, Al-Qaeda recruits and trains operatives; raises funds; and plans attacks in Afghanistan, India, and the West in addition to attacks against the United States⁶⁶. Against this backdrop, the Pakistani Government implements terrorist mopping-up operations and other efforts in border areas.

U.S. President Barack Obama announced a review of the strategy taken toward Afghanistan and Pakistan in December 2009, and committed to deploy 30,000 additional troops in the first part of 2010 and to begin the transfer of the U.S. forces out of Afghanistan in July 2011⁶⁷. In addition to such military efforts, the United States will work with partners such as the people of Afghanistan and the United Nations to pursue more effective civilian activities, and carry out efforts through an effective partnership with Pakistan. Furthermore, at the Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan held in July 2010, the international community expressed its support for the Afghan President's objective that the Afghan security forces should lead and conduct military operations in all provinces by the end of 2014.

2. Situation in Iraq

Through the efforts to restore public security by Iraq itself together with those of the United States and other countries, the overall security situation has been improving since the latter half of 2007, with reductions in the number of security incidents against Iraqi citizens and casualties of terrorist attacks⁶⁸. This trend has been observed as having essentially continued, even after the withdrawal of units featuring multinational forces stationed in Iraq aside from the United States from the latter half of 2008 through 2009⁶⁹.

On the other hand, such improvements in the public security situation remain fragile, and it has been pointed out that gains in the security environment remain reversible and are not enduring and could stagnate or deteriorate⁷⁰. In addition, the influence of neighboring countries has also been noted. In particular, it has been reported that Iran has provided weapons and training for Iraqi militia organizations, and that Syria is the major gateway to Iraq for terrorists⁷¹.

For the stability of the nation, the Iraqi Government has, on its own initiative, implemented political efforts promoting national unity, in addition to security measures. In 2008, the Iraqi National Assembly adopted a number of significant laws: the Accountability and Justice Law, which enables former Ba’ath Party members who were purged from public offices from 2003 onwards to reassume public positions; the Amnesty law; and the Provincial Powers Law. In July 2008, the Iraqi Accord Front (Tawafuq), which had broken away from the government in August 2007, rejoined the government. The year 2009 saw Iraq’s first provincial elections since the establishment of the Iraqi constitution, and in March 2010 the second Council of Representatives Election was held. This all represents a certain degree of progress along the political process of realizing national unity in Iraq.

On the other hand, there still are a number of problems. For example, the issue of the status of disputed areas including Kirkuk remains unsolved, and the hydrocarbon draft laws have yet to be adopted.

Regarding the multinational forces stationed in Iraq, many of the contributing countries recalled their forces by the end of 2008, which was the period mandated by Security Council Resolution 1790. Since the beginning of 2009 certain countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia have been allowed to keep forces there based on agreements with Iraq. Contributing countries other than the United States, however, had withdrawn the forces they had contributed to the multinational forces by the end of July 2009 on the basis of these agreements⁷². The United States had also withdrawn its combat forces from urban areas by the end of June 2009 based on its agreement with Iraq⁷³. President Obama has stated that the United States will end its combat mission by the end of August 2010 and will withdraw all forces by the end of 2011 pursuant to its agreement.

3. Situation in the Middle East

Between Israel and Palestine, the Oslo Agreement concluded in 1993 marked the beginning of a peace process through comprehensive negotiations; however, the Israelis and the Palestinians subsequently suspended negotiations due to the second intifada that started in 2000 and resulted in reciprocal violence between the two parties. In 2003, the Israelis and the Palestinians agreed on a “Road Map” that laid out a course leading to the establishment of a Middle East peace initiative based on the principle of the peaceful coexistence between the two nations. However, the Road Map has yet to be implemented. On the Palestinian side, the Islamic fundamentalist organization Hamas, which does not recognize Israel and which advocates a continuation of armed conflict against Israel, established a Hamas-led administration in March 2006. The rivalry between Fatah, the largest faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and Hamas has intensified, and in June 2007, Hamas seized the Gaza Strip. In response to this, President Mahmoud Abbas declared a state of emergency for the entire autonomous region and established an emergency cabinet comprising non-Hamas ministers. Nevertheless, the de facto control by Hamas over Gaza continues, and political turmoil carries on. The United States hosted the Annapolis Conference in November 2007, where agreement was reached between Israel and Palestine to endeavor to conclude a peace treaty by the end of 2008. However, between December 2008 and January 2009, Israel carried out military air raids and ground assaults on Gaza, in response to the rockets fired at Israel from Gaza, resulting in the stall of negotiations. In May 2010, proximity talks between Israelis and Palestinians began through the good offices of the United States, but a peace treaty has yet to be concluded.

Israel has yet to sign peace treaties with Syria and Lebanon. Israel and Syria disagree on the return of the Golan Heights which Israel has occupied since the 1967 Arab–Israel War. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) is deployed in the Golan Heights region to observe the implementation of ceasefire and military disengagement between the two parties⁷⁴.

Concerning Israel and Lebanon, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) increased its presence following the 2006 clash between Israel and Hezbollah, a Shiite Muslim organization⁷⁵. Although there have not been any prominent conflicts since, there are reports that Hezbollah is enhancing its military strength again.

4. Situation in Sudan

In Sudan, a 20-year north-south civil war broke out in 1983 between the Sudanese Government, which is predominantly composed of Muslim Arabs from northern Sudan, and anti-government forces comprising African Christians from southern Sudan. In response to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that was concluded between the north and the south in 2005, the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), established by UN Security Council Resolution 1590, has been deployed and is conducting truce monitoring activities to assist the implementation of the CPA. In July 2009 the Permanent Court of Arbitration announced its final decision on the boundary line for the Abyei area⁷⁶ in the center of Sudan, which was premised on the settlement of the north-south boundary line. A referendum bill on the independence of the south and attribution of the Abyei area was enacted at the end of December 2009. On the other hand, a general election was held in April 2010 based on the CPA. Despite the fact that there were technical problems, boycotts by some opposition parties, and other problems, no major problems with public order occurred during the election period, widespread participation from the electorate was secured, and the voting was largely carried out peacefully. It was announced that as a result of the election, the incumbent President Bashir was elected President of the National Unity Government, while the incumbent President Salva Kiir of the Southern Government was elected President of the Government of Southern Sudan⁷⁷.

In the Darfur region of western Sudan, conflict intensified between the Arab government and the African anti-government forces in 2003. The conflict in Darfur has produced a large number of internally displaced persons, which the international community, including the United Nations, regards as a serious humanitarian crisis. After the government and a fraction of the major anti-government forces concluded the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in May 2006, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1769 in July 2007, which stipulated the creation of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). In February 2010 of the Sudanese government and leaders of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), which is the major anti-government force in Darfur, signed the Framework Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in Darfur. While these and other efforts for peace are being undertaken⁷⁸, fighting continues to break out between the Sudanese government army and anti-government forces⁷⁹.

Furthermore, in March 2009, the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for President Bashir on charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Darfur, and again in July 2010, on the charge of genocide. Attention has been drawn to aspects such as the response of the Government of Sudan and impact on peace process, and peacekeeping forces.

5. Situation in Somalia

Somalia had been in a state of anarchy since 1991, but in 2005, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was inaugurated. However, battle raged between the TFG and the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC), an Islamic fundamentalist organization, and other groups opposed to the TFG. Ethiopian forces intervened in response to the request from the TFG and eliminated the UIC in December 2006. In January 2007, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) was established, and in August 2008 in Djibouti a peace agreement was concluded between the TFG and Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS), which was formed by the UIC and other groups. In January 2009, ARS leader Sheikh Sharif was elected as new President of the TFG. However, since the area controlled by the TFG is limited to parts of the capital of Mogadishu and the TFG does not yet have control of all the country, there is no prospect of restoring order. Since May 2009, fighting has intensified between anti-government Islamist militia groups such as Al-Shabab and TFG, with encounters occurring between anti-government forces themselves. Amidst such a situation, the establishment of a U.N. peacekeeping operation has been sought to replace AMISOM, but since the prerequisites, such as the restoration of public order in Somalia, have not been fulfilled, this has not been realized. In the waters surrounding Somalia, the number of incidents

of piracy and armed robbery increased rapidly in 2008⁸⁰. The Security Council has adopted five resolutions⁸¹ since the summer of 2008, calling on member states to dispatch ships as anti-piracy measures. Against this background, a number of countries have dispatched their ships to the coastal areas surrounding Somalia to undertake anti-piracy missions.

6. Situation in Haiti

The situation in Haiti deteriorated with the 2000 elections, and mobs, organized crime groups, and others opposed to (then) President Jean-Bertrand Aristide caused political and social chaos within the country. In June 2004 the U.N. Security Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)⁸², which was mandated to ensure a secure and stable environment. Security situation in Haiti was on a track toward recovery. However, the U.N. Security Council decided to increase MINUSTAH's staff by approximately 3,500 people in order to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the wake of the large earthquake in January 2010⁸³. Various countries are currently carrying out efforts such as rescue operations through the use of landing ships and aircraft carriers, humanitarian assistance activities carried out by medical units and engineering units and reconstruction activities on roads, harbors and communication facilities.

7. Situation in Nepal

In Nepal, armed conflict with the Maoist faction of the Nepal Communist Party has resulted in a significant number of casualties since 1996. As a result of the pro-democracy movement, a new government was formed in April 2006, and a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in November between the Nepalese Government and the Maoists. In response to this agreement, the United Nations Political Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) has been deployed in accordance with the U.N. Security Council Resolution 1740, and among its duties are to monitor the status of weapons and soldiers.

In April 2008, the Constituent Assembly election was held and the country transitioned from being a monarchy to being a federal democratic republic. In this election, the Maoists won the majority of seats and formed a coalition government led by the Maoist faction in August; however, the confrontation between the political parties continued over the peacemaking process. As a result of opposition to the dismissal of the Chief of the Army Staff in May 2009, the Maoists become the opposition and a coalition government led by the Communist Party of Nepal UML (Unified Marxist-Leninist) was created. As for the peacemaking process, in January 2010 a framework for consultations was established by the leadership of the major political parties, including the Maoists, but there are still many issues to resolve in the process.

Notes:

- 1) The United States, the former Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and China. France and China signed the NPT in 1992.
- 2) Article 6 of the NPT sets out the obligation of signatory countries to negotiate nuclear disarmament in good faith.
- 3) As of June 2010.
- 4) South Africa, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus.
- 5) After North Korea announced it would withdraw from the NPT in 1993, it promised to remain a member; however it once more declared it would withdraw from the NPT in January 2003. In the Joint Statement adopted after the six-party talks in September 2005, North Korea promised to return to the NPT soon, but after that it announced its two nuclear tests. North Korea's nuclear tests constitute a major challenge to the NPT.
- 6) President Obama said in that speech that the goal of the abolition of nuclear weapons would not likely be achieved in his lifetime.
- 7) Because of its expiry on December 5, 2009, negotiation for a follow-up treaty began in April that year.
- 8) Adopted in 1996, this treaty bans nuclear test explosions in all places. Of the 44 nations that are required to ratify it for the treaty to enter into force, 9 nations have not done so yet (United States, China, India, Pakistan, Iran, Israel, Egypt, North Korea, and Indonesia). The United States participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in September 2009 for the first time in 10 years.
- 9) This treaty would, by banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons (highly enriched uranium and plutonium, etc., for nuclear weapons), prevent the emergence of new nuclear-armed nations and limit the production of nuclear weapons by nuclear-armed nations.
- 10) Warheads mounted on deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) (the number of warheads which are actually placed on them is counted) as well as nuclear warheads loaded on deployed heavy bombers (one nuclear warhead is counted for each heavy bomber).
- 11) Major achievements in the Conference this time are as follows; 1) the agreement on realistic measures regarding the implementation of the Resolution on the Middle East (e.g., to support convening an international conference in 2012); 2) the reconfirmation of clear commitment to nuclear disarmament; and 3) it was agreed that the nuclear-weapon states will be called upon to report to the Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Conference in 2014 on progress with regard to concrete nuclear disarmament measures.
- 12) A means of attacking the counterpart's most vulnerable points other than by conventional weapons of war. (e.g., weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missiles, terrorist attacks, and cyber attacks)
- 13) Former Defense Agency, "Basic Concept for Dealing with Biological Weapons" (January 2002).
- 14) Mustard gas is a slow-acting erosion agent. Tabun and sarin are fast-acting nerve agents.
- 15) It was reported that a Kurdish village was attacked with chemical weapons in 1988, killing several thousand people.
- 16) It is a weapon whose two types of relatively harmless chemical materials, materials for a chemical agent, are separately filled in it. It is devised so that these materials are mixed by the impact of firing in the warhead, causing a chemical reaction and synthesizing the chemical agent. The handling and storage of this weapon is easier compared to one that is filled with a chemical agent beforehand.
- 17) Iraq joined the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in February 2009.
- 18) In the July 2006 conflict between Israel and Lebanon, it is believed that Hezbollah used a cruise missile to attack an Israeli naval vessel.
- 19) U.S. Department of Defense, "Proliferation: Threat and Response" (January 2001)
- 20) Dirty bombs are intended to cause radioactive contamination by spreading radioactive substances.

- 21) Based on these concerns, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1540 in April 2004, declaring that all states should refrain from providing any form of support to non-state actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and adopt and enforce appropriate and effective laws to prohibit these acts. The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism also entered into force in July 2007.
- 22) The then U.S. President Bush said in a speech in February 2004: “Khan and his associates provided Iran and Libya and North Korea with designs for Pakistan's older centrifuges, as well as designs for more advanced and efficient models. The network also provided these countries with components of centrifuges and, in some cases, with complete centrifuges.”
- 23) Statement at a press conference with Japanese reporters (September 29, 2004).
- 24) Including the June 2009 announcement by the Foreign Ministry of North Korea, the letter from the Permanent Representative of North Korea to the UN to the President of the UN Security Council, and reports from the Korean Central Broadcasting Station. In addition, the United States announced in February 2010, “The Intelligence Community continues to assess with high confidence that North Korea has pursued a uranium enrichment capability in the past, which we assess was for weapons.” (Annual Threat Assessment, Director of National Intelligence (DNI)).
- 25) The United States (DNI Annual Threat Assessment, February 2010) says, “North Korea’s assistance to Syria in the construction of a nuclear reactor, exposed in 2007, illustrates the reach of North’s proliferation activities.”
- 26) Extensive behind-the-scenes negotiations began in March 2003 between Libya and the United States and the United Kingdom, and in December 2003, Libya agreed to dismantle all of its weapons of mass destruction and to allow an international organization to carry out inspections. Later, in August 2006, Libya ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol.
- 27) Testimony of then Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency George J. Tenet before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (February 24, 2004).
- 28) Accusation made by the Deputy Chairman of Ukraine’s Parliamentary Committee on Combating Organized Crime and Corruption (February 2, 2005).
- 29) This urged Iran to suspend its enrichment-related and reprocessing activities in exchange for assistance in a civilian-use nuclear power program that would guarantee fuel supply for a light-water reactor, assistance in the export of civil aircraft to Iran, and support for Iran’s accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), etc.
- 30) U.N. Security Council Resolution 1737 adopted in December 2006 (obliging prevention of the supply, sale, or transfer to Iran of materials and technology that could contribute to Iran’s enrichment, reprocessing, or heavy water-related activities or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and obliging a freeze of financial assets of persons or entities supporting Iran’s proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems), U.N. Security Council Resolution 1747 adopted in March 2007 (in addition to the above measures, identifies additional persons or entities as targets for having their financial assets frozen, obliges a ban on the procurement of weapons and related items from Iran, and calls upon all States to exercise vigilance and restraint in the supply, sale or transfer of battle tanks, combat aircraft, missiles, and other such arms or related materiel to Iran), and U.N. Security Council Resolution 1803 adopted in March 2008 (in addition to the above measures, identifies additional persons or entities as targets for having their financial assets frozen, and obliges a ban on the entry of designated individuals into U.N. member states for their involvement in Iran’s proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities). Furthermore, U.N. Security Council Resolution 1835, calling for compliance with aforementioned Resolutions, was adopted in September 2008.

- 31) The United States published its assessment as follows: “Iranian military entities were working under government direction to develop nuclear weapons. In fall 2003, Tehran halted its nuclear weapons program. Tehran at a minimum is keeping open the option to develop nuclear weapons.” (National Intelligence Estimate, National Intelligence Council, December 2007; Annual Threat Assessment, DNI, February 2009)
- 32) The United States pointed out that Iran had initially began the facility with the intent that it be secret, but the secrecy of the facility was compromised, leading them to believe the value of the facility as a secret facility was no longer valid, so they disclosed the facility. (Background briefing by senior Administration officials on the Iranian nuclear facility. (September 2009))
- 33) Statements by President Obama, French President Sarkozy, and British Prime Minister Brown on the Iranian Nuclear Facility in addition to the above (September 2009)
- 34) According to an IAEA report in February 2010, Iran informed the IAEA that it would start the “production of less than 20% enriched uranium,” and provided the IAEA with results which indicate that it had enriched Uranium-235 to 19.8% at its Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant between February 9 and 11. Uranium-235 enriched to 20% or higher is considered highly enriched uranium, and is usually used for research purposes. For use in weapons, the same material is generally enriched to 90% or higher.
- 35) In addition to measures taken under the resolutions in footnote 30 above, this resolution includes preventing the supply, sale, and transfer of items such as battle tanks, combat aircraft, and missile systems to Iran, designating additional individuals and entities including those connected with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as targets subject to being prevented entry into a State and of asset freeze, prohibiting any activity related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons (including launches using ballistic missile technology), calling upon all States to inspect vessels and aircraft on the high seas with the consent of the flag State, if there is information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the vessel is carrying items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited, and prohibiting the opening of new branches of Iranian banks if States have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that these activities could contribute to Iran’s proliferation-sensitive activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.
- 36) The United Kingdom’s Strategy for Countering International Terrorism compiled by the U.K. Government in March 2009 points out that the leaders of Al-Qaeda are located in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of the Pakistan border region. Meanwhile U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates said that they did not know where Osama bin Laden was, and that it had been years since they have had some good intelligence on where he was.. (Statement made on U.S. ABC TV, December 5, 2009)
- 37) U.S. Director of National Intelligence (DNI), Annual Threat Assessment (February 2010)
- 38) Al-Qaeda in Yemen and Somalia, Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate (January 21, 2010)
- 39) Country Reports on Terrorism 2008, United States (April 2009)
In January 2009 Al-Qaeda in Yemen (AQY) and Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) merged to become Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and announced it on their website.
- 40) The United Kingdom’s Strategy for Countering International Terrorism, United Kingdom (March 2009).
- 41) Al-Qaeda in Yemen and Somalia, A Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate (January 21, 2010)
- 42) The verdict of the first trial against the Madrid train terrorist attack (October 31, 2007)

- 43) While there is no clear definition, “home-grown terrorists” are often defined as terrorists who are generally 2nd or 3rd generation descendents of immigrants to European countries and the United States from Islamic regions, or natives who have converted to Islam. They are inspired by extreme Islamic ideology as touted by Al-Qaeda.
- 44) DNI, Annual Threat Assessment (February 2010)
- 45) Testimony by Commander of U.S. Central Command General David H. Petraeus before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee (April 2009)
- 46) Statement by Deputy National Security Adviser John Brennan on ABC TV (January 3, 2010)
- 47) Country Reports on Terrorism 2008, United States (April 2009).
- 48) An Islamic extremist organization established in Algeria in 1998 as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC). It then changed the name to the current one when it officially joined Al-Qaeda in September 2006.
- 49) Activities of the anti-government extremist Islamic groups that were active in Algeria in the 1990s are converging.
- 50) Country Reports on Terrorism 2008, United States (April 2009)
- 51) In 2008, successive bomb attacks took place in Jaipur (North) in May, in Bangalore and Ahmadabad in July, in New Delhi in September, Assam in October, and bomb attacks and shootings in Mumbai in November.
- 52) For instance, in October 2002, terrorist bomb attacks in two nightclubs on the island of Bali killed 202 people. In October 2005, terrorist bomb attacks against restaurants and other places on the island of Bali killed 23 people.
- 53) U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Annual Threat Assessment (March 2009). Furthermore, the Annual Report (November 2009) by the U.S.–China Economic and Security Review Commission (USCC), a non-partisan advisory committee to Congress, stated that the People’s Liberation Army was stressing attacks against enemy’s information systems to win local wars under informationized conditions.
- 54) In the Annual Report to Congress by the USCC (November 2009), it was mentioned that in 2008 a total of 54,640 cases of malicious cyber activity against the U.S. Department of Defense occurred, with this number rising rapidly in recent years.
- 55) U.S. Director of National Intelligence (DNI), Annual Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community (February 2009). This report also assessed that numerous countries, such as Russia and China, have the capability to throw the U.S. information infrastructure into disorder through cyber attacks.
- 56) Speeches by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mike Mullen (July 8, 2009) and Deputy Secretary of Defense William Lynn (October 1, 2009).
- 57) In April 2007, a panel discussion on the impact of climate change on security was held at the Security Council, in which 55 member and non-member states participated. This shows that the awareness that climate change may have an impact on the security environment is becoming increasingly pervasive. Furthermore, the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) released by the U.S. Department of Defense in February 2010 regards climate change as a key factor that will shape the future security environment. It claims that climate change may accelerate instability and conflict by causing water and food scarcity, the spread of disease, and so on.
- 58) This includes a proposal submitted in October 2007 calling for the enhancement of the U.N. Department of Political Affairs, which is in charge of conflict prevention and such. In addition, the Peacebuilding Commission, which gives advice on consolidation strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding, began full scale operations in 2006, and Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau and Central African Republic are currently on the agenda.

- 59) The scale of participants in these operations has also seen a remarkable increase. The number of personnel dispatched was temporarily reduced to 12,000 after 1993, while large-scale PKO missions were sent to the Balkan Peninsula and Somalia. However, from around 2000, the number of personnel began to rise again following an increase in large-scale missions mainly in Africa and the Middle East. As of the end of April 2010, 15 peacekeeping operations were being conducted in 115 countries, with about 102,000 participants from around the world.
- 60) In the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, a truce agreement was reached in 2000. In response, the U.N. Security Council set up and operated the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE). However, the mission was wrought with difficulties because of persistent sabotage by Eritrea. The mandate of the UNMEE concluded at the end of July 2008.
- 61) For example, some PKO missions established in recent years are authorized to take all necessary measures to protect civilians, to guard U.N. facilities, and to maintain security.
- 62) In July 2009 the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Department of Field Support assessed the major political and strategic dilemmas that the U.N. peacekeeping operations were facing and created “A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping” to discuss solutions between all those involved. It listed factors such as helicopters and other forms of mobility, logistics and transportation units, information gathering abilities, specialized police, and female personnel as components which U.N. peacekeeping operations crucially lack.
- 63) Under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1386 (December 20, 2001), the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was established with the principal mission of maintaining security in Kabul and the surrounding areas. Based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 1510 (October 13, 2003), the ISAF has gradually expanded its area of deployment since December 2003. Since October 2006 the ISAF has been deployed throughout the entire territory of Afghanistan. The ISAF has set up six Regional Commands under the General Headquarters in Kabul, and provides support to the Afghan Government for the maintenance of security. An additional regional command Southwest was established in June 2010 that will become fully operational later in 2010. As of August 2010, approximately 120,000 troops from 47 countries have been dispatched to the ISAF.
- 64) The Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) are designed to extend the authority of the Afghan Central Government across the country, and work to improve the security environment and implement reconstruction and development activities. The PRTs are comprised of military personnel and civilian reconstruction assistance personnel. As of August 2010 there are 28 teams active in various parts.
- 65) As of May 2010, the Afghan National Army has approximately 120,000 members, while the Afghan National Police has approximately 105,000 members. Furthermore, as of July 2010, the goal is to expand these to approximately 172,000 and 134,000 members respectively, by October 2011.
- 66) FATA as well as Quetta and the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan have been pointed out as critical safe havens for Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and others. U.S. Director of National Intelligence (DNI), Annual Threat Assessment (February 2010).
- 67) In congressional testimony in December 2009, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates testified that a thorough review of the strategy will be carried out in December 2010 to evaluate whether or not the strategy is working.
- 68) Effective counter-terror operations by multinational forces and Iraqi security forces, the augmentation of Iraqi security forces, and the rejection of violence and extremism by the people of Iraq could be listed among the factors contributing to this improvement in security. (U.S. Department of Defense Report to Congress, “Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq” (March 2010))

- 69) In January 2010, the U.S. Forces in Iraq announced that December 2010 was the first month in the history of Operation Iraqi Freedom without any U.S. military being killed in combat.
- 70) Ibid., Annual Threat Assessment (February 2010).
- 71) DNI, Annual Threat Assessment (February 2010).
- 72) In January 2010 the multinational forces stationed in Iraq were reorganized under the U.S. forces in Iraq.
- 73) In line with this, authority for public security was transferred to Iraqi authorities in the five remaining governorates (Baghdad, Kirkuk, Ninawa, Salah ad Din, and Diyala) in which said authority had not yet been transferred.
- 74) Military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) are also active within this region.
- 75) Ibid.
- 76) The Abyei area was a site of fierce fighting during the north-south conflict. Both the north and the south assert dominion over the area due to the abundance of oil resources located underground there. It has been decided that questions over its attribution will be settled via the referendum in January 2011 (scheduled).
- 77) In October 2009 the United States announced a new direction concerning the United States' Sudan policy, and stated that incentives and pressure will be determined according to the state of progress of peace.
- 78) The Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW), which is a major anti-government force on par with the JEM, refuses to take part in the peace process.
- 79) Militia groups from both Sudan and Chad engaged in encounters near the border between the two countries last year. In February 2010 President Bashir and President Deby of Chad held a summit meeting in an attempt to improve relations between the two countries.
- 80) According to the International Maritime Bureau (IMB), there were 217 cases of damage by Somali pirates in 2009 (116 in the Gulf of Aden, 80 along the Somali coast, 15 in the Red Sea, 4 on the Omani coast, and 1 each in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea).
- 81) Resolution 1816 (adopted in June 2008), 1838 (adopted in October 2008), 1846 and 1851 (both adopted in December 2008), and 1897 (adopted in November 2009).
- 82) Resolution 1542 (adopted in April 2004).
- 83) Resolution 1908 (adopted in January 2010).