

Sent: Fri, 05 Sep 2003 17:00:04 -0400
From: "Besanceney, Brian R." </O=EOP/OU=FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE
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Subject: TALKING POINTS: PROPOSED UN RESOLUTION ON IRAQ
[UN Resolution Talkpoints 9-03.pdf](#)

TALKING POINTS: PROPOSED UN RESOLUTION ON IRAQ

September 5, 2003

- President Bush is leading an international coalition in fighting the global War on Terror. Iraq is a vital front in the War on Terror, and President Bush has worked to ensure that the international community is addressing the challenges in Iraq.
- Last September at the UN General Assembly, the President brought before the international community the danger Saddam Hussein's regime posed to the Iraqi people, the Middle East, and to the world. Through UN Security Council Resolution 1441, the Iraqi regime was given one last chance to comply with previous resolutions. Dozens of nations joined the coalition to remove the Saddam Hussein regime from power.
- After the conflict, the United States led the effort to work with the international community through UN Security Council Resolution 1483, which encouraged nations to contribute to the peacekeeping and stability efforts; and through Resolution 1500 that welcomed the creation of the Iraqi Governing Council. 40 countries have responded and are helping the Iraqi people build security and sovereignty in their nation.
- Consistent with these previous efforts, the Bush Administration has begun a diplomatic initiative to generate additional international support for the rebuilding of Iraq. At the direction of the President, Secretary Powell has begun consultations with UN Security Council members on a new resolution that:
 - Invites the Iraqi Governing Council to submit a written plan and timetable for writing a Constitution, conducting free elections, and assuming sovereignty over Iraq.
 - Authorizes a multinational force under a unified command led by U.S. Central

Command, which would encourage other nations to join those that are already participating in stabilizing Iraq. The UN endorsement of this multinational force would be helpful for some countries who want to join the effort.

- Endorses an expanded role for the UN in aiding with reconstruction efforts, generating more funds for reconstruction, and assisting in the creation of an electoral system. The UN has a number of agencies that bring great skill and experience to this task, and this resolution will give a greater sense of purpose and direction to the UN efforts. The resolution also encourages international financial institutions to do everything they can to help with the reconstruction effort and encourages all nations of the world to give to this effort and accelerate pledges made already.
- The U.S. would head the unified command structure of a United Nations-authorized multinational force. The resolution also calls upon the United States, as the leader of the military coalition, to report on a regular basis to the United Nations. Because of the extensive resources on the ground, the United States will continue to play a dominant role through Ambassador Bremer and the Coalition Provisional Authority, as well as the U.S. military force presence.
- The Administration expects a candid dialogue and discussion process with Security Council members, and the Administration will listen to and work with them constructively toward the shared goal of building a free, stable, and democratic Iraq.

Prepared by White House Office of Communications (202) 456-2777

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