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Emne: ammail 264 af d.d. - Senatet takker medlemmerne af koalitionen

Ambassaden Washington, ammail nr. 264 af 27. marts 2003

Desk by 28.03.03 kl. 9.00 for N.USA

Senatet takker medlemmerne af koalitionen  
Amb.j.nr. 5.USA.Irak

Senatet vedtog i dag enstemmigt en resolution, der anerkender og takker de allierede lande i koalitionen i krigen i Irak. Danmark er nævnt tre gange i resolutionen, dels som medunderskriver af erklæringen fra de 8 af 30. januar 2003 og dels som et af de fire lande, der eksplicit takkes for at bidrage med militære styrker. Også i den relativt korte og ukontroversielle debat, der ledte op til vedtagelsen af resolutionen, blev Danmark nævnt flere gange, bl.a. af Majoritetslederen i Senatet Bill Frist.



Teksten til Senatets resolution vedlægges.

PAV/EB  
Karen Eva Abrahamsen  
nr. 264

<<SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30.doc>>

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30--EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF  
CONGRESS TO COMMEND AND EXPRESS THE GRATITUDE OF THE UNITED  
STATES TO THE NATIONS PARTICIPATING WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE  
COALITION TO DISARM IRAQ

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution;  
which was ordered held at the desk:

S. Con. Res. 30

Whereas on September 12, 2002, the President of the United States, appearing at the  
United Nations, called on that institution and its member states to meet their responsibility  
to disarm Iraq;

Whereas on November 8, 2002, the United Nations Security Council approved Security  
Council Resolution 1441 under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by a vote of 15-0,  
giving Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations;

Whereas on January 30, 2003, the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Poland,  
Portugal, and the United Kingdom, and the Presidents of the Czech Republic and the  
Spanish Government, issued a declaration regarding Security Council Resolution 1441,

wherein they stated that "[t]he transatlantic relationship must not become a casualty of the  
current Iraqi regime's persistent attempts to threaten world security . . . The Iraqi regime  
and its weapons of mass destruction represent a clear threat to world security. This danger  
has been explicitly recognized by the United Nations. All of us are bound by Security  
Council Resolution 1441, which was adopted unanimously.";

Whereas the January 30, 2003, declaration continued to state that "Resolution 1441 is  
Saddam Hussein's last chance to disarm using peaceful means. The opportunity to avoid  
greater confrontation rests with him . . . Our governments have a common responsibility to  
face this threat . . . [T]he Security Council must maintain its credibility by ensuring full

compliance with its resolutions. We cannot allow a dictator to systematically violate those resolutions. If they are not complied with, the Security Council will lose its credibility and world peace will suffer as a result.";

Whereas on February 5, 2003, the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia issued a declaration regarding Security Council Resolution 1441, stating that ``the United States [has] presented compelling evidence to the United Nations Security Council detailing Iraq's weapons of mass destruction programs, its active efforts to deceive United Nations inspectors, and its links to international terrorism . . . The transatlantic community, of which we are a part, must stand together to face the threat posed by the nexus of terrorism and dictators with weapons of mass destruction.";

Whereas the February 5, 2003, declaration continued to state that ``it has now become clear that Iraq is in material breach of United Nations Security Council resolutions, including United Nations Resolution 1441 . . . The clear and present danger posed by Saddam Hussein's regime requires a united response from the community of democracies. We call upon the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary and appropriate action in response to Iraq's continuing threat to international peace and security.";

Whereas many of the supporters of the January 30, 2003, and February 5, 2003, declarations have provided important support to the United States in addition to their political declarations; and

Whereas in addition to the supporters of the January 30, 2003, and February 5, 2003, declarations, important diplomatic and strategic support to the United States-led Coalition to Disarm Iraq have been provided by such nations as Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Kuwait, Macedonia, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, the Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, South Korea, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress--*

(1) commends and expresses the gratitude of the United States to the nations participating in and contributing to the Coalition to Disarm Iraq, including--

(A) the supporters of the January 30, 2003, declaration issued by the Prime Ministers of Denmark , Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom, and the Presidents of the Czech Republic and the Spanish Government;

(B) the supporters of the February 5, 2003, declaration issued by the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia; and

(C) other allies of the United States who are participating in or contributing to the Coalition;

(2) expresses sincere gratitude to Australia, Denmark , Poland, and the United Kingdom, whose military forces have joined United States Armed Forces to disarm and liberate Iraq;

(3) expresses sincere gratitude to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Tony Blair, the Prime Minister of Australia, John Howard, and the President of the Spanish Government, Jose Maria Aznar, for their courageous support and strong commitment to the Coalition to Disarm Iraq;

(4) expresses sincere gratitude to other allied nations, including nations in the Persian Gulf region, for their military support, logistical support, and other assistance in the current campaign against the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq;

(5) welcomes and encourages the active involvement and participation of these countries, other nations, and key international organizations in the reconstruction and administration of Iraq after the current conflict in Iraq; and

(6) commends and expresses the gratitude of the United States to the military personnel