

United Nations Association of the United States of America
2008 Candidate Questionnaire – Responses of Rep. Mark Udall

U.S. Participation in the UN

Working cooperatively with the international community and engaging with international organizations can be an important and cost-effective means for furthering U.S. national security interests. The UN provides a forum for the U.S. to build support for global action on enduring foreign policy interests, such as international stability, prosperity, and the promotion of fundamental freedoms. Through burden sharing, the UN allows us to advance our goals without paying all the bills or taking all the risks. Unfortunately, the United States began 2008 with \$1.5 billion in debt to the United Nations and continues to fall behind in paying its UN dues. This debt has accumulated despite the fact that the U.S. is asking the UN to undertake a wide variety of new tasks and missions, including complex missions in places like Iraq, Lebanon, and Darfur. (For further information, visit www.un.int/usa.)

1. Does the United States advance national interests and security by working through the United Nations?

Yes No

2. Do you support paying off U.S. debt to the UN? Will you work to ensure that the U.S. honors its treaty commitments to the United Nations by paying our UN dues on time, in full and without conditions?

Yes No

The UN and Iraq

The situation in Iraq has implications that extend far beyond the region, and it is in the interest of the United States to engage the United Nations in stabilizing Iraq. In August 2007, the UN Security Council renewed the UN Mission in Iraq and expanded its mandate in three key areas: (1) promoting national reconciliation; (2) facilitating regional dialogue on issues such as border security, energy, and refugee matters; and (3) providing humanitarian assistance to and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced Iraqis. These efforts build on the United Nations' prior assistance with national elections; the drafting, approval and review of the 2005 Constitution; and the coordination of reconstruction, development, and humanitarian assistance. (For further information, visit <http://www.uniraq.org/>.)

3. Do you support an increased role for the United Nations to help strengthen the U.S.-led effort to stabilize Iraq?

Yes No

In the months preceding the invasion of Iraq, I argued that barring new threats to our national security, we should only go to war against Iraq as part of a broad international coalition authorized by the United Nations. I believed the chances of winning a subsequent peace in the region would be much greater with broad support. I continue to support greater UN involvement. We need an integrated approach to foreign policy – which includes a strong diplomatic front.

4. Do you support providing the necessary U.S. resources for an enhanced UN presence?

Yes No

There is definitely a stepped-up role for the UN to play in fostering dialogue on issues like border security and refugees, promoting discussion on national reconciliation, and coordinating reconstruction assistance, among other areas. We need to provide U.S. resources for these efforts, especially as UN and international efforts complement and increasingly supplant our own.

The Fight against Global Terrorism

International terrorism is a shared challenge that can be confronted most effectively through coordinated global action. In 2006, UN member states adopted a common Global Counterterrorism Strategy that denounces all forms of terrorism and includes a detailed plan of action with practical steps for fighting terrorism at the national, regional and international levels. The UN and its member governments must now find a way to successfully implement this new comprehensive strategy. (For further information, visit www.un.org/terrorism.)

5. Do you support collective action through the United Nations to address international terrorism?

Yes No

I firmly believe that the United States has the responsibility to lead the world in a strategy against terrorism. Though the geopolitical landscape has changed, we are still the world's only remaining superpower and we have responsibilities that go along with that role. However, we need to recognize that effective international leadership is not exclusively a matter of military force. The best results will come if our strength is multiplied by the cooperation and support of allies.

Climate Change

Climate change is the most far-reaching environmental challenge facing the international community, requiring diplomatic, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The UN can provide the most effective platform for much of this cooperation. Under the framework of the United Nations, the international community has begun the process of drafting a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol on climate change, which expires in 2012. The goal of these negotiations is the establishment by the end of 2009 of a widely-accepted comprehensive international agreement for preventing catastrophic climate change. (For further information, visit www.un.org/climatechange.)

6. Do you support the development of a new international agreement for addressing climate change under the auspices of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?

Yes No

An effective response to global climate change is going to require an international commitment, and the United States must lead international efforts to negotiate a comprehensive new treaty for stabilizing and then reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. I do not believe we can effectively lead a global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions without making our own commitment to do so. Although I don't think the United Nations is the only option, I agree that the UN Convention on Climate Change presents an important opportunity. However, any agreement must be realistic and fair to all parties, including the United States.

Strengthening the United Nations

There is broad support within the international community for renewing and enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations. Proposals for UN reform generally focus on the organization's three major structures: the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the Secretariat. The United States has promoted numerous reforms of the General Assembly and the Secretariat, but has been less eager to engage on Security Council reform. Many other nations place a priority on Security Council reform due to concern that the permanent membership of the Council has remained unchanged since the UN was created at the end of World War II. Some argue that the unrepresentative nature of the Security Council has damaged the legitimacy of its decisions and will need to be addressed before further UN reforms can be agreed upon.

7. Do you support Security Council reform?

Yes No

I do not currently have a position on Security Council reform. I am open to receiving more information and an ongoing discussion with the Better World Campaign on this issue.

UN Peacekeeping

UN peacekeeping is perhaps the world's best example of cooperating for international security—an effective means of ensuring that no nation has to pay all the bills or take all the risks associated with maintaining international peace and stability. Over the last several years, the UN Security Council has authorized an increasing number of new and expanded peacekeeping missions in places such as Darfur, Lebanon, Haiti, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Once the hybrid United Nations African Union mission to Darfur is fully deployed, there will be more than 130,000 personnel serving in 18 different UN-led peace operations around the world. (For further information, visit www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko.)

Despite its continued support for new and expanded missions, the U.S. has been negligent in paying its fair share for UN peacekeeping, resulting in more than \$1.2 billion in debt at the UN for

peacekeeping operations alone. (For further information, visit <http://www.betterworldcampaign.org/issues/funding/growing-us-debt-to-the-un.html>.)

8. Do you support UN peacekeeping operations as 'force multipliers' that can complement U.S. efforts to stabilize conflict zones around the world?

Yes No

I support UN peacekeeping operations to stabilize conflict zones in appropriate cases and when a new or expanded mission is in the U.S. national interest.

9. Do you support full U.S. funding for UN peacekeeping operations?

Yes No

Yes. I believe that the United States has a responsibility to contribute to international peace operations throughout the world.

International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court is the world's only permanent international court with jurisdiction to try individuals accused of genocide, crimes against humanity, and serious war crimes when national courts are unwilling or unable to act. More than 100 countries have joined the Court, which only has jurisdiction over crimes committed on the territory or by a citizen of a country that has joined the Court or granted it special consent, or that have been referred to it by the UN Security Council. The International Criminal Court is currently investigating cases in Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and the Central African Republic. (For further information, visit <http://www.icc-cpi.int/>.)

10. Should the United States support and join the International Criminal Court?

Yes No

I support U.S. cooperation with the International Criminal Court and the ICC's prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes as long as there are effective protections in place to protect U.S. troops from being prosecuted under the jurisdiction of the court for actions taken in compliance with the lawful orders of their commanders.

Global Poverty

The scale and scope of global poverty render it a scourge that demands broad international cooperation: one third of the world's population--more than 2 billion people--live in abject poverty. At the urging of the United Nations and the international donor community, world leaders agreed in 2000 to a specific, prioritized development agenda to strengthen international

focus on and commitment to anti-poverty efforts. Reaffirmed by world leaders in 2005, the UN Millennium Development Goals (or MDGs) include eight concrete objectives for achievement by 2015: cutting extreme poverty in half; achieving universal primary education; empowering women; reducing child and maternal mortality; reversing the spread of AIDS and other deadly diseases; protecting the environment; and cooperating internationally on these aims. The MDGs have been endorsed by Presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush. (For further information, visit www.un.org/millenniumgoals.)

11. Do you support U.S. efforts to help meet the Millennium Development Goals?

Yes No

I support UN efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, particularly efforts to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS, make primary education universal, and cut extreme poverty in half.