

17,000 military troops and 3,000 police, and would have a primarily African character;

Whereas the Agreement stated that the peacekeeping operation must be logistically and financially sustainable, with support coming from the United Nations;

Whereas the Agreement stated that command and control structures for the United Nations–African Union force would be provided by the United Nations;

Whereas the Government of Sudan's Foreign Minister agreed to the conclusions of the High Level Consultation on the Situation in Darfur, though the Foreign Minister indicated that he would need to consult with his government on the size of the peacekeeping mission;

Whereas, at an international press conference on November 27, 2006, Sudanese President Omar Hassan Al-Bashir rejected the Addis Ababa Agreement and reiterated his objections to any substantive United Nations involvement in Darfur, saying, "Troops in Darfur should be part of the [African Union] AU and under command of the AU";

Whereas it is imperative that a peacekeeping force in Darfur have the sufficient strength and mandate to provide adequate security to the people of Darfur; and

Whereas Presidential Special Envoy Andrew Natsios set December 31, 2006 as the deadline for the Government of Sudan to comply with the demands of the international community or face serious consequences: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports, given the rapidly deteriorating situation on the ground in Darfur, the principles of the Addis Ababa Agreement in order to increase security and stability for the people of Darfur;

(2) declares that the deployment of a United Nations–African Union peacekeeping force under the command and control of the United Nations, as laid out in the Addis Ababa Agreement, is the minimum acceptable effort on the part of the international community to protect the people of Darfur;

(3) further supports the strengthening of the African Union peacekeeping mission in Sudan so that it may improve its performance with regards to civilian protection as the African Union peacekeeping mission begins to transfer responsibility for protecting the people of Darfur to the United Nations–African Union peacekeeping force under the command and control of the United Nations, as laid out in the Addis Ababa Agreement;

(4) calls upon the Government of Sudan to immediately—

(A) allow the implementation of the United Nations light and heavy support packages as provided for in the Addis Ababa Agreement; and

(B) work with the United Nations and the international community to deploy United Nations peacekeepers to Darfur in keeping with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 (2006);

(5) calls upon all parties to the conflict to immediately—

(A) adhere to the 2004 N'Djamena ceasefire; and

(B) respect the impartiality and neutrality of humanitarian agencies so that relief workers can have unfettered access to their beneficiary populations and deliver desperately needed assistance;

(6) urges the President to—

(A) continue to work with other members of the international community, including the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the African Union, the European Union, the Arab League, Sudan's trading partners, and the Government of Sudan to facilitate the urgently needed deployment of the peacekeeping force called

for by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706;

(B) ensure the ability of any peacekeeping force deployed to Darfur to carry out its mandate by providing adequate funding and working with our international partners to provide technical assistance, logistical support, intelligence gathering capabilities, and military assets;

(C) work with members of the United Nations Security Council and the international community to develop and impose a set of meaningful economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Government of Sudan should the Government of Sudan continue to refuse to cooperate with the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 and the principles contained in the Addis Ababa Agreement; and

(D) work with members of the United Nations Security Council and the international community to address escalating insecurity in Chad and the Central African Republic; and

(7) strongly supports United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 and the principles embedded therein.

URGING THE UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION TO WORK TOGETHER TO STRENGTHEN THE TRANSATLANTIC MARKET

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 632, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 632) urging the United States and the European Union to work together to strengthen the transatlantic market.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 632) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 632

Whereas a robust and cooperative transatlantic economic relationship is in the mutual interest of the United States and the European Union;

Whereas the strength of the transatlantic economic relationship underpins global economic stability and resiliency;

Whereas the United States–European Union economic relationship is the largest bilateral trade and investment relationship in the world, generating roughly \$3,000,000,000,000 in total commercial sales annually and providing employment for up to 14,000,000 people in the United States and the European Union;

Whereas, at the 2004 United States–European Union Summit, President George W. Bush and the leadership of the European Union jointly pledged to strengthen the transatlantic economic relationship by improving regulatory cooperation through the Roadmap for United States–European Union Regulatory Cooperation and Transparency;

Whereas, at the 2005 United States–European Union Summit, the United States and the European Union agreed upon numerous measures to expand economic ties, including the establishment of an official dialogue on regulatory cooperation between the Office of Management and Budget of the United States and the European Commission;

Whereas, at the 2006 United States–European Union Summit, President George W. Bush, European Union Council President Wolfgang Schuessel, and European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso declared in a joint statement, "We will redouble our efforts to promote economic growth and innovation and reduce the barriers to transatlantic trade and investment by implementing all aspects of the Transatlantic Economic Initiative . . .";

Whereas, on November 9, 2006, the United States and the European Union held the second economic ministerial meeting to further the implementation of the agreements of the 2005 and 2006 United States–European Union Summits, focusing on regulatory cooperation, intellectual property rights, energy security, and innovation; and

Whereas non-tariff trade barriers such as regulatory divergence continue to pose the most significant obstacles to transatlantic trade, including in areas such as pharmaceuticals, automobile safety, information and communications technology standards, cosmetics, consumer product safety, consumer protection enforcement cooperation, unfair commercial practices, nutritional labeling, food safety, maritime equipment, eco-design, chemicals, energy efficiency, telecommunications and radiocommunications equipment, and medical devices: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports efforts by the United States and the European Union to fulfill commitments made in recent United States–European Union Summits to implement all aspects of the United States–European Union Initiative to Enhance Transatlantic Economic Integration and Growth;

(2) calls upon the leadership of the United States and the European Union to identify and eliminate unnecessary regulatory compliance costs and non-tariff barriers to trade and investment at an accelerated pace; and

(3) urges the leadership of the United States and the European Union at the 2007 United States–European Union Summit to agree to—

(A) a target date of 2015 for completing the transatlantic market; and

(B) a jointly funded, cooperatively led study of existing obstacles to creating a transatlantic market, including sector-by-sector estimates of the costs of existing barriers to trade and investment, the costs and benefits of removing the barriers identified, and a timetable for removing those barriers.

CONDEMNING CONFERENCE DENYING THE HOLOCAUST OCCURRED

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 633, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 633) condemning the conference denying that the Holocaust occurred to be held by the Government of Iran and its President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.