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Department of Political Affairs - Security Council Affairs Division
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3. The situation in Somalia

Overview

During the period under review, the Council held twenty-two meetings, adopted eleven resolutions and issued two presidential statements in connection with the situation in Somalia. The Council welcomed the strategic reviews undertaken by both the United Nations and the African Union on their presence and engagement in Somalia, and the development of a new national security strategy by the Federal Government of Somalia. The Council continued to express its concern at the threat posed by piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, while stressing the need for a comprehensive strategy to tackle piracy and its underlying causes in accordance with international law, including international human rights law.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the Council replaced the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) by an expanded United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), with a mandate of good offices function in support of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process and to provide strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State building.¹ Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council extended four times its authorisation for the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM),² including requesting the African Union to increase the force strength of the Mission.³ The Council twice extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group supporting the Committee

¹ For more information on UNPOS and UNSOM, see part X, sect. II with regard to political and peacebuilding missions.

² Resolutions [2072 \(2012\)](#); [2073 \(2012\)](#); [2093 \(2013\)](#); and [2124 \(2013\)](#).

³ Resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#).

established pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#).⁴ In addition, the Council twice extended the authorization for counter-piracy operations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.⁵

Briefings on the situation in Somalia

From January 2012 to December 2013, the Council received several briefings from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General⁶ as well as the Secretariat,⁷ on the basis of the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General, which provided an assessment on the major developments in Somalia mainly in the areas of political, security, human rights and humanitarian recovery and development.

On 11 January 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs updated the Council on recent developments in Somalia, including the joint undertaking of the African Union and the United Nations to develop the strategic concept of AMISOM operations. He informed the Council on the outstanding issues that needed to be addressed and outlined the Somalia strategy that had been proposed by the Secretary-General regarding the United Nations “three-pronged” integrated approach, aimed at aligning the political, security and humanitarian tracks. He finally stressed the importance of the international community, notably the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the League of Arab States, continuing to work in a concerted manner, to address all outstanding challenges and build on the recent gains made in the peace process.⁸

⁴ Resolutions [2060 \(2012\)](#) and [2111 \(2013\)](#). For more information on the Monitoring Group, see Part IX, sect. I, with regard to the Committee established pursuant to [resolution 751 \(1992\)](#).

⁵ Resolutions [2077 \(2012\)](#) and [2125 \(2013\)](#).

⁶ [S/PV.6729](#), [S/PV.6729 \(Resumption 1\)](#), [S/PV.6770](#) and [S/PV.6848](#).

⁷ [S/PV.6701](#), [S/PV.6921](#) and [S/PV.7054](#).

⁸ [S/PV.6701](#), pp. 3-6.

The Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union reported on the strategic concept for the future of AMISOM operations endorsed by the African Union Peace and Security Council, including achievements and initiatives of AMISOM. Nonetheless, he expressed concern that AMISOM was “under-resourced and under-equipped” and urged the Security Council to authorize the required support for the implementation of the strategic concept for future AMISOM operations.⁹

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya, in his capacity as the Chair of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, highlighted regional efforts in addressing the Somali crisis, especially the threat posed by Al-Shabaab. In that regard, he reiterated the request of the African Union regarding provision of capabilities that could cut out Al-Shabaab activities, as well as support the capacity of Somali institutions.¹⁰

During the discussion, speakers expressed their support for the strengthening of the mandate of AMISOM and welcomed the strategic concept of its operations. Noting the liberation of Mogadishu from Al-Shabab control, they called upon the Transitional Federal Government to utilize the window of opportunity to bring the transition to a close.

On 5 March 2012, the Secretary-General briefed the Council on the situation in Somalia. He highlighted three major developments that had provided a momentous impetus to the Somalia peace process, notably the second Somali National Garowe Consultative Constitutional Conference, the adoption of resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#) on an expanded and well-resourced AMISOM and the London conference on Somalia. He encouraged all participants and the international community to support the implementation of the London communiqué and further updated on the relocation of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) to Mogadishu.¹¹

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNPOS provided further details on the latest developments in Somalia, including remaining

⁹ Ibid., pp. 6-9.

¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 9-11.

¹¹ [S/PV.6729](#), pp. 2-3.

challenges that needed to be addressed. He reported on the activities of UNPOS since its relocation and stressed the importance for the international community to deploy to Mogadishu in order to expedite the implementation of the road map.¹²

At the end of the briefings, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it welcomed the international London conference on Somalia, including the consensus to end the mandate of the Transitional Federal Institutions in August 2012 and fully supported the conference communiqué. While welcoming the financial support provided by the African Union's partners to AMISOM, the Council emphasized the need for the international community to provide a coordinated, timely and sustained humanitarian assistance to the Somali people. Furthermore, the Council welcomed the fact that effective countermeasures had led to a substantial reduction in the number of successful piracy-related attacks and the commitments made at the London Conference on new efforts to repress piracy, as well as efforts by bilateral donors and regional organisations to strengthen the capacity of Somalia and relevant states in the region to prosecute those responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia. In addition, it welcomed the intention of the Government of Turkey to hold a Conference on Somalia in Istanbul.¹³

Following adoption of the presidential statement, most speakers stressed the importance of a more representative and inclusive new Somali Government to succeed the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). They welcomed the adoption of resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#) and the outcome of the London conference, while stressing the need for continuous provision of the necessary financial and humanitarian assistance to Somalia.

At the meeting on 15 May 2012, the President of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia detailed the progress made by his Government in the implementation of the policies set down in the road map. While expressing appreciation

¹² Ibid., pp. 3-5.

¹³ [S/PRST/2012/4](#).

for international efforts in supporting Somalia, he hoped that the outstanding aid and assistance would be forthcoming.¹⁴ In his briefing, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General assessed the progress made in the implementation of the road map for ending the political transition. Noting the challenges to complete implementation of the road map, including the tight timelines, he urged for timely logistical and financial support with strengthened international cooperation and coordination in addressing all outstanding issues.¹⁵

Council members welcomed the progress made towards the implementation of the road map, commended the role of AMISOM and emphasized the need for the international community to continue to support such efforts.

On 14 February 2013, the Council heard a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political development in Somalia, as well as the options and recommendations of the Secretary-General for the future of United Nations presence in Somalia. He reported that on the basis of an integrated strategic assessment conducted in 2012, in which the Secretariat had consulted the African Union, Somali authorities, civil society organizations and international partners, the Secretary-General had recommended the liquidation of UNPOS and the establishment of a broader peacebuilding mission which would be based in Mogadishu. Detailed plans for the future Mission would be developed on the basis of the findings of a technical design mission that the Secretary-General intended to deploy.¹⁶

In his statement, the representative of Somalia outlined several initiatives based on a “six-pillar” policy framework adopted by his Government. Underscoring the importance of security for consolidation of peace, he requested for the arms embargo to be lifted and expressed concern regarding some aspects of the mandate of AMISOM,

¹⁴ [S/PV.6770](#), pp. 2-5.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.

¹⁶ [S/PV.6921](#), pp. 2-4.

including a maritime component for AMISOM, while reiterating his Government's support for an integrated United Nations mission.¹⁷

On 30 October 2013, the Council was briefed by the Deputy-Secretary General following his visit to Mogadishu. He noted “the beginning of a new Somalia”, adding that the Government had reiterated its commitment to federalism and power-sharing. In that context, he congratulated the Government on the conclusion of the “new deal” for Somalia framework, and pledged United Nations efforts to support those goals. He presented the benchmarks set by the Secretary-General for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation and noted that it could mark an exit strategy for the current operations and a milestone in the work of the United Nations for peace in Somalia. In addition, he briefed on the report of the Secretary-General¹⁸ on piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia.¹⁹

Decision welcoming the election of a new President of Somalia

On 18 September 2012, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2067 \(2012\)](#), in which it welcomed the progress made in Somalia over the past twelve months, including the selection of a new President and a Speaker of the newly established Federal Parliament of Somalia. While encouraging the new President to appoint an inclusive, accountable Government, the Council expressed its determination to work closely with the new institutions and offices of the Somali authorities. Acknowledging the support to AMISOM by the African Union's partners, especially through the European Union's African Peace Facility, the Council further welcomed the signing of the National Security and Stabilisation Plan; the signing on 11 May 2012 of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Somali authorities and the United Nations on human rights; and the 6 August

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 4-6.

¹⁸ [S/2013/623](#).

¹⁹ [S/PV.7054](#), pp. 2-5.

2012 signing of an action plan by the Somali authorities and the United Nations to eliminate the killing and maiming of children.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Somalia stated that the resolution was a landmark for the future of Somalia and would enable the new President to forge ahead towards peace and security, including assisting in the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia. He hoped that the Security Council, the international community and the United Nations would continue with their efforts to sustain the progress made so far.²⁰

Strengthening of AMISOM

On 22 February 2012, by resolution [2036 \(2012\)](#), the Council, while welcoming the relocation of the Secretary-General's Special Representative to Somalia and an office of UNPOS to Mogadishu, inter alia, decided that in addition to its previous tasks, the mandate of AMISOM should include establishing a presence in the four sectors as set out in the AMISOM Strategic Concept of 5 January 2012 and that the Mission should be authorized to take all necessary measures, as appropriate, while complying with applicable international humanitarian and human rights in performance of its mandate. In addition, the Council requested the African Union to increase AMISOM's force strength from 12,000 to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel, comprised of troops and personnel of formed police units and decided to expand the logistical support package for AMISOM. The Council also reiterated its request to the United Nations and African Union to develop a guard force within the mandated AMISOM troop levels.

Following the adoption of the resolution, some Council members made statements in support of the resolution and noted that it had strengthened AMISOM.²¹ The

²⁰ [S/PV.6837](#), p. 2.

²¹ [S/PV.6718](#), p.2 (United Kingdom), p. 3 (United States), p. 3 (Portugal), p.4 (India), p.4 (South Africa), p.5 (Germany) and p.5 (France).

representatives of the United States, India and South Africa, however, expressed regret that the resolution did not include support for maritime assets of AMISOM.²²

On 16 October 2012, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General via video teleconference from Mogadishu. He reported on the latest developments in the Somalia peace process, notably the selection of a new Parliament, and a newly elected Speaker and President. He also updated on the activities of UNPOS. While referring to the fourth report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on the implementation of the mandate of AMISOM, he called for an expeditious deployment of AMISOM to its full strength with the necessary logistical support.²³

During the debate, Council members supported AMISOM and acknowledged the significant progress made in combating Al-Shabaab insurgents. They further expressed concern that Al-Shabaab remained a threat to the peace and stability of Somalia.

On 31 October 2012, the Council adopted resolution [2072 \(2012\)](#), in which it decided to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 7 November 2012.

On 7 November 2012, by resolution [2073 \(2012\)](#), the Council decided to authorize the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 7 March 2013. It further decided on an exceptional basis, and owing to the unique character of the Mission, to extend the United Nations logistical support package for AMISOM civilian personnel for a further 50 civilian personnel, on a temporary basis which was to be reviewed in light of the African Union and United Nations strategic reviews.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the resolution had provided the necessary support and stability to an

²² Ibid., pp. 3-4.

²³ [S/PV.6848](#), pp. 2-4.

important Mission that the Council highly valued and would enable the Council to respond promptly once the United Nations and African Union reviews had made recommendations on important issues that have an impact on AMISOM.²⁴ A number of Council members, while welcoming the resolution, expressed regret that it had not addressed all the critical requests made by the African Union, such as those concerning the AMISOM maritime component.²⁵

On 6 March 2013, by resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#), the Council welcomed the strategic reviews of both the United Nations and the African Union on their presence and engagement in Somalia and authorized the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 28 February 2014. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide logistical support package for AMISOM. The Council also endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal for UNPOS to be replaced by a new expanded special political mission. The Council also decided that the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) should be integrated within the framework of the new United Nations Mission. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to conduct a technical assessment mission on the implementation of the new United Nations mission. In addition, the Council decided that for a period of twelve months, the measures imposed in paragraph 5 of resolution [733 \(1992\)](#), and further elaborated by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution [1425 \(2002\)](#), would not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and to provide security for the Somali people.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of Guatemala and Argentina commented on the partial lifting of the arms embargo and hoped that it would not subsequently jeopardize the stabilization efforts in Somalia.²⁶

²⁴ [S/PV.6854](#), p. 2.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3 (South Africa), p. 4 (Germany), p. 4 (Guatemala) and p. 5 (India).

²⁶ [S/PV.6959](#), p. 2 (Guatemala) and p. 3 (Argentina).

On 2 May 2013, by resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#), the Council, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his letter of 19 April 2013,²⁷ decided to establish UNSOM by 3 June 2013, under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for an initial period of twelve months with a mandate to provide United Nations “good offices” functions and support to the Federal Government of Somalia and AMISOM as appropriate. In addition, the Council decided that UNSOM shall be based in Mogadishu and deployed further across Somalia and that its mandate would be reviewed no later than 30 April 2014.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Somalia, while endorsing the resolution, expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General’s efforts and his confidence that the Security Council, the international community and all other partners in the development of Somalia’s future would abide by the resolution.²⁸

On 12 November 2013, by resolution [2124 \(2013\)](#), the Council, authorized the States members of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 31 October 2014 and took note of the benchmarks for the potential deployment of a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation. It requested the African Union to increase AMISOM’s force strength from 17,731 to a maximum of 22,126 uniformed personnel and decided to expand the logistical support package for AMISOM until 31 October 2014. The Council further requested UNSOM to work closely with the African Union in assisting the Federal Government of Somalia, while taking note of the Secretary-General’s intention to deploy an appropriate United Nations Static Guard unit to strengthen security at UNSOM compounds.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Russian Federation raised concerns regarding the wording of paragraph 21 of the resolution and underscored that it should not be a precedent.²⁹ In his statement, the representative of Somalia expressed hope that the Somali army contingent fighting together with

²⁷ [S/2013/239](#).

²⁸ [S/PV.6959](#), pp. 2-3.

²⁹ [S/PV.7056](#), p. 2.

AMISOM to defeat the Al-Shabaab strongholds would also be supported by United Nations funds in a more consistent and timely manner.³⁰

Consideration of the establishment of UNSOM

On 25 April 2013, the Under-Secretary-General briefed the Council on the political developments in Somalia, including the findings and observations of the technical assessment mission of the Secretary-General to Somalia, pursuant to the request of the Council in resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#). He outlined the vision of the Secretary-General for the new United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), noting that the Mission's core role would be to act as an enabler, helping to create the political and strategic environment for the stabilization and peacebuilding to proceed, including by leveraging other parts of the United Nations system and international partners.³¹

In his statement, the representative of Somalia expressed appreciation to the assessment team and hoped that the contents of the report would be realized through the full support of the Security Council.³² The representative of Ethiopia brought attention to some misperception concerning the role of the Ethiopian National Defence Forces and provided an explanation in that regard.³³

On 6 June 2013, the Council was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia, including the launch of UNSOM in Mogadishu and its collaboration with AMISOM in ensuring security and the freedom of movement in Somalia. He further brought attention to the concern of the Secretary-General regarding the fact that AMISOM was reaching its operational limit in terms of holding and expanding areas under its control. He finally appealed to the Council to support UNSOM in fulfilling its mandate, including by providing the necessary resources to the Mission itself, as well as

³⁰ Ibid., p. 3.

³¹ [S/PV.6955](#), pp. 2-4.

³² Ibid., p. 4.

³³ Ibid., p. 6.

to Somalia.³⁴ Many speakers commented on the humanitarian situation and welcomed the establishment of UNSOM and the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Towards the close of the meeting, the Council issued a presidential statement, in which it welcomed the pledges of assistance made at the Somalia Conference held in London on 7 May 2013 and the launch of UNSOM on 3 June 2013. It underlined the importance of UNSOM to establish a significant presence in Mogadishu and beyond, and reiterated its expectation for UNSOM to be an integrated mission by 1 January 2014. The Council also took note of the closure of UNPOS and thanked the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff for their service to Somalia. In addition, the Council welcomed the intention of the Secretariat to conduct a joint review of AMISOM with the African Union and the signing of a Joint Communiqué between the Government of Somalia and the United Nations on the prevention of sexual violence in Somalia. While expressing its deep concern at reports of continued violations and abuses of human rights in Somalia, the Council emphasized the need for the international community to provide a coordinated, timely and sustained humanitarian assistance.³⁵

On 12 September 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM presented the report of the Secretary-General on the political and security developments, including an update on the activities of UNSOM in supporting the Government of Somalia. He stated that the people, Government and international partners were on the brink of achieving great things, but cautioned that the Somalia crisis was not over. In that regard, he emphasized the need to boost efforts in supporting the Somali National Security Forces, enhancing capabilities for AMISOM and ensuring a well-resourced and coherent United Nations role in the exit strategy for AMISOM, which included support to UNSOM.³⁶

The Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia reported on the activities of AMISOM. While noting the positive political

³⁴ [S/PV.6975](#), pp. 2-4.

³⁵ [S/PRST/2013/7](#).

³⁶ [S/PV.7030](#), pp. 2-5.

development in Somalia, he detailed the remaining challenges which included security issues, streamlining the federal structure as stipulated in the provisional Constitution and the insufficient capacity of the Government.³⁷

On 10 December 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia presented the quarterly report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandate of UNSOM via videoconference from Mogadishu.³⁸ He provided an assessment of the political and security implications of the wider United Nations deployments across Somalia, while recognizing the role of the African Union. Furthermore, he updated the members of the Council on the political challenges, including the humanitarian and human rights situation, notwithstanding the progress made by the Somali Government.³⁹

Modification of sanctions measures and extension of the mandate of the Monitoring Group

On 25 July 2012, by resolution [2060 \(2012\)](#), the Council welcomed the recommendation of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group to set up a joint financial management board and decided to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Group until 25 August 2013. The Council expressed its intention to review the mandate, as well as to take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 25 July 2013. It requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to re-establish the Monitoring Group for a period of thirteen months drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to previous resolutions.

By the same resolution, the Council decided that measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution [733 \(1992\)](#) and further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution [1425 \(2002\)](#) should not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment,

³⁷ Ibid., pp. 5-7.

³⁸ [S/2013/709](#).

³⁹ [S/PV.7078](#), pp. 2-4.

or the provision of assistance, solely for the support of or use by UNPOS; that the Eritrea arms embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution [1907 \(2009\)](#) should not apply to protective clothing including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Eritrea by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers, as well as supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use. In addition, the Council decided that for a period of twelve months from the date of the resolution, the obligations imposed on Member States in paragraph 3 of resolution [1844 \(2008\)](#) should not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia.⁴⁰

On 24 July 2013, by resolution [2111 \(2013\)](#), while welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand and improve the roster of experts for the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch, the Council decided, inter alia, to extend the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group until 25 November 2014. The Council also decided that until 6 March 2014 the arms embargo on Somalia should not apply to deliveries of weapons or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia; and that supplies of items in the annex of the resolution to the Federal Government of Somalia by Member States or international, regional, and subregional organizations required an advance approval by the committee on a case by-case basis. Furthermore, the Council decided that the arms embargo should not apply to supplies of weapons or military equipment intended solely for the support of or use by UNSOM and AMISOM. In addition, the Council decided that the Monitoring Group should no longer be obliged to submit monthly reports to the Committee in the same months in which it provided its mid-term brief and submitted its final reports.

⁴⁰ For more information on the sanctions measures concerning Somalia, see part VII, sect. III with regard to measures in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter.

Consideration of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia

On 22 February 2012, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel of the United Nations briefed the Council and presented the Secretary-General's report on specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region. She noted that pursuant to the request of the Council in resolution [2015 \(2011\)](#), the report had been prepared in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and received inputs from other United Nations entities. She acknowledged five States in the region, notably, Somalia, Seychelles, Kenya, Mauritius and Tanzania, that had been prosecuting piracy suspects with the assistance of the United Nations. She indicated that those States had taken on a heavy responsibility that entailed a commitment of national resources, as well as security risks and thereby advocated for strong international support and assistance for those States. Turning to the substance of the report, she stated that through detailed consultations with the relevant police, prosecution, judicial and prison authorities of the five regional States willing to establish specialized anti-piracy courts, their reactions to various proposals and the kind of international assistance they required to make such courts operational had been addressed. She also drew attention to the willingness of the Government of Seychelles to host a regional prosecution centre and commended them for such initiative. In that regard, she further drew attention to the newly established Working Group 5 of the Contact Group, chaired by Italy, mandated to focus on the illicit financial flows associated with piracy, as well as the detailed implementation proposals for specialized anti-piracy courts as set out in the report. In that context, she underlined that further research and analysis should be carried out to consider the actual demand for prosecutions in those States before implementing the measures.⁴¹

The Executive Director of UNODC updated the Council on the activities of UNODC in addressing the challenges and crime of piracy, including providing support to regional countries dealing with piracy suspects. He informed that the threat of piracy had

⁴¹ [S/PV.6719](#), pp. 2-5.

continued to grow with evidence of collaboration between Al-Shabaab, Al-Qaida and the pirates. He further noted that UNODC's counter-piracy programme had contributed to the criminal justice systems in the region, while emphasizing that the issue of piracy required a strong inter-agency approach.⁴²

During the discussions, most Council members welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and stressed the need for the establishment of anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region, while remaining concerned at the continued threat posed by piracy off the coast of Somalia. They commended efforts of the Secretary-General, together with that of UNODC and UNDP, in assisting Somalia and regional States in conducting piracy prosecutions and urged the international community to continue to support such efforts. Some members of the Council emphasized the importance of finding a comprehensive approach to addressing the root causes of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.⁴³ Regarding the establishment of an extraterritorial Somali court, a number of speakers stressed that it should be done in consultation with the interested regional States and concerned United Nations agencies, and in agreement with the Somali authorities.⁴⁴

On 21 November 2012, by resolution [2077 \(2012\)](#), the Council extended its authorizations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia for 12 months and encouraged Member States to continue to cooperate with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea. The Council affirmed that the authorizations renewed in the resolution would apply only with respect to the situation in Somalia and should not affect the rights or obligations or responsibilities of Member States under international law. In addition, the Council welcomed the

⁴² Ibid., pp. 5-6.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 9 (Morocco), p. 10 (United States), p. 12 (Colombia), p. 14 (Portugal), p. 18 (Azerbaijan) and p. 20 (United Kingdom).

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 9 (India), p. 10 (Morocco), p. 12 (Colombia), and p. 18 (Azerbaijan).

recommendations and guidance of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery against ships.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of South Africa and Togo raised concerns regarding allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping of toxic waste off the coast of Somalia and urged the Council to investigate those issues.⁴⁵

On 18 November 2013, by resolution [2125 \(2013\)](#) the Council, inter alia, extended its authorizations granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia for a further period of 12 months and decided that the arms embargo on Somalia imposed in resolutions [733 \(1992\)](#), [1425 \(2002\)](#), [2093 \(2013\)](#) did not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment or the provision of assistance destined for the sole use of Member States, international, regional and sub-regional organizations. It further welcomed the UNODC Counter-Piracy Programme's work with authorities in Somalia and in neighbouring States in ensuring that individuals suspected of piracy were prosecuted and those convicted were imprisoned in a manner consistent with international law and international human rights law.

⁴⁵[S/PV.6867](#), pp. 2-3 (South Africa) and pp. 3-4 (Togo).

Meetings: the situation in Somalia

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6701 11 January 2012	Letter dated 9 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/19)	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2011/759)	Burundi, Kenya (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Somalia and Uganda (Minister of Defence)	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union	All Council Members ^a , Burundi, Kenya (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Uganda (Minister of Defence), and all rule 39 invitees	
S/PV.6718 22 February 2012	Special report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/74)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2012/104)			France, Germany, India, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States	Resolution 2036 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6719 22 February 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region (S/2012/50)		Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel of the United Nations, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	All Council Members and all rule 39 invitees.	
S/PV.6729 and S/PV.6729 (Resumption 1) 05 March 2012	Special report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/74)		17 Member States ^b	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	The Secretary-General, all Council Members and all invitees	S/PRST/2012/4
S/PV.6770 15 May 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/283)		Somalia (President of the Republic)	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia	All Council Members and all invitees	

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6814 25 July 2012	Letter dated 11 July 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/544)	Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom (S/2012/575)	Somalia			Resolution 2060 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
	Letter dated 11 July 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/545)					
S/PV.6837 18 September 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/643)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, South Africa and United Kingdom (S/2012/708)	Somalia		Somalia	Resolution 2067 (2012) 15-0-0
S/PV.6848 16 October 2012	Letter dated 12 October 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/764)		Ethiopia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Somalia, Spain, Turkey	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations	All Council Members and all invitees	

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6853 31 October 2012		Draft resolution submitted by United Kingdom of Great Britain (S/2012/792)				Resolution 2072 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6854 07 November 2012	Letter dated 12 October 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/764)	Draft resolution submitted by France and United Kingdom (S/2012/812)	Somalia		Germany, Guatemala, India, Somalia, South Africa, United Kingdom	Resolution 2073 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6867 21 November 2012	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2020 (2011) (S/2012/783)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Spain, Ukraine, United States (S/2012/861)	Greece, Italy, Somalia, Spain, Ukraine		South Africa, Togo	Resolution 2077 (2012) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.6921 14 February 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)		Somalia (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)	Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All invitees	
S/PV.6929 06 March 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)	Draft resolution submitted by France, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/132)	Somalia		Argentina, Guatemala	Resolution 2093 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.6955 25 April 2013	Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)		Ethiopia (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Somalia	Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs	All invitees	
S/PV.6959 02 May 2013	Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/259)	Somalia		Somalia	Resolution 2102 (2013) 15-0-0
S/PV.6975 06 June 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/326)		Ethiopia, Somalia (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs)		The Deputy Secretary-General, all Council Members and all invitees	S/PRST/2013/7
S/PV.7009 24 July 2013		Draft resolution submitted by France, Republic of Korea (the), United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/438)				Resolution 2111 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7030 12 September 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/521)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia	All rule 39 invitees	

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
S/PV.7054 30 October 2013	Letter dated 14 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/606) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2077 (2012) (S/2013/623)		Somalia (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)		The Deputy-Secretary General, Somalia	
S/PV.7056 12 November 2013	Letter dated 14 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/606)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/653)	Somalia		Russian Federation, Somalia	Resolution 2124 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7061 18 November 2013	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2077 (2012) (S/2013/623)	Draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Spain, Togo, United Kingdom, United States (S/2013/673)	Somalia, Spain			Resolution 2125 (2013) 15-0-0 (adopted under Chapter VII)
S/PV.7078 10 December 2013	Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/709)		Somalia	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM	Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM	

^a Two Council Members were represented at the ministerial level: South Africa (Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa and President of the Security Council) and Azerbaijan (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

^b Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Norway, Somalia, Sweden, Turkey and Uganda.