

Decided to renew the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1521 (2003) and modified by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1683 (2006) and by paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1731 (2006) and to renew the measures on travel imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of 12 months; that Member States should notify the Committee established by paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) upon delivery of all arms and related materiel supplied in accordance with paragraph 2 (e) or 2 (f) of resolution 1521 (2003), paragraph 2 of resolution 1683 (2006), or paragraph 1 (b)

of resolution 1731; to review any of the above measures at the request of the Government of Liberia, once the Government reported to the Council that the conditions set out in resolution 1521 (2003) for terminating the measures had been met, and provided the Council with information to justify its assessment;

Decided to extend the mandate of the current Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1760 (2007) for a further period, until 20 June 2008;

Requested the Secretary-General to reappoint the current members of the Panel of Experts and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel.

3. The situation in Somalia

Decision of 25 February 2004 (4915th meeting): statement by the President

At its 4915th meeting, on 25 February 2004, the Security Council included in its agenda the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia dated 12 February 2004.¹ In his report, the Secretary-General noted that the agreement reached at the Somali Leaders' Consultation in Nairobi had marked a breakthrough that promised to allow further progress at the Somali National Reconciliation Conference, which had stalled for some time. The next and final phase of the reconciliation process would involve the selection of members of the transitional national parliament, who in turn would elect the president for the transitional period. He stressed that progress in the political arena had to be accompanied by improvements in the security situation on the ground, which would, in turn, accord the necessary credibility to the political agreement. The Secretary-General further emphasized the necessity for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) frontline States to narrow differences among themselves with regard to the Somali reconciliation process and to speak with one voice. He observed that the mission to the region in November 2003 of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to

resolution 751 (1992) and the adoption of resolution 1519 (2003) had demonstrated the Council's determination to give full effect to the implementation of the arms embargo on Somalia. In accordance with the Council's request in resolution 1519 (2003), the Secretary-General announced that he had established a Monitoring Group composed of four experts, for a period of six months, based in Nairobi, with a mandate, *inter alia*, to investigate violations of the arms embargo and to provide a list of arms embargo violators for possible future action by the Council. He also reported that insecurity and violence in many parts of the country and recent tensions over control of the Sool and Sanaag regions underlined the fact that a comprehensive peace was both urgent and necessary in Somalia. Somali leaders and their militias had to be aware that they would be held accountable for continued violations of human rights.

The representative of Somalia was invited to participate in the discussion. The President (China) made a statement on behalf of the Council,² by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Reiterated its firm support for the Somali National Reconciliation process;

Called upon the Somali parties to conclude the Somali National Reconciliation Conference by establishing a viable

¹ S/2004/115 and Corr.1, submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30).

² S/PRST/2004/3.

transitional government and working towards a comprehensive security arrangement;

Condemned those who obstructed the peace process and called on neighbouring countries to continue to participate fully in the peace process;

Called on the international community to continue its efforts to support IGAD and called on the donor countries to contribute to the Somali National Reconciliation Conference, the Trust Fund for Peacebuilding in Somalia and the inter-agency appeal for Somalia;

Expressed serious concern regarding the humanitarian situation in Somalia and called on the Somali leaders to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and to assure the safety of all international and national aid workers;

Reiterated its readiness to assist the Somali parties and support IGAD.

**Decision of 14 July 2004 (5003rd meeting):
statement by the President**

At its 5003rd meeting, on 14 July 2004, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 June 2004.³ In his report, the Secretary-General observed that the outcome of the two recent meetings of the IGAD Ministerial Facilitation Committee held in Nairobi demonstrated a renewed cohesiveness among the IGAD Foreign Ministers on the issue of national reconciliation in Somalia. A coherent regional approach was essential if the Facilitation Committee was to provide political leadership during the proceedings of phase III of the peace process and the finalization of the Somali National Reconciliation Conference. Moreover, the two-month time frame, given by the IGAD Ministers to conclude the Conference, placed extraordinary pressure on the Somali parties in the region. Somali leaders had until the end of July to reach agreement on several contentious issues and form an inclusive transitional federal government for Somalia. He further urged IGAD, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the European Union and the Security Council to consider what additional measures could be taken in support of peace and reconciliation in Somalia. The active engagement of the Security Council and the putting in place of the Monitoring Group could provide much-needed impetus in that regard. The international community would also need to encourage the recent signs of harmonization of the divergent positions in the

³ S/2004/469, submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30).

subregion vis-à-vis Somalia if the peace process were to enjoy the maximum chances of success. While violence and armed conflict continued to exacerbate vulnerabilities in Somalia and despite access constraints, aid agencies had been responding to various humanitarian crises in fluid security environments.

The representative of Somalia was invited to participate in the discussion. The President (Romania) made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁴ by which the Council, inter alia:

Reiterated its firm support for the Somali national reconciliation process and the ongoing Somali National Reconciliation Conference in Kenya;

Welcomed the launching of phase III of the Somali National Reconciliation Conference, and encouraged all parties to continue in their ongoing efforts to move the process forward and agree on a durable and inclusive solution to the conflict in Somalia and the establishment of a transitional federal government for Somalia;

Reiterated that the Somali parties should abide by and implement expeditiously the Eldoret Declaration of 27 October 2002 on the cessation of hostilities,⁵ and called on the Somali parties to continue working towards a comprehensive security arrangement for Somalia; condemned those who obstructed the peace process and reiterated that those who persisted on the path of confrontation and conflict would be held accountable;

Welcomed the decision by the African Union to dispatch a reconnaissance mission to prepare the ground for the deployment of military monitors to Somalia;

Reiterated serious concern regarding the humanitarian situation in Somalia, and called on Somali leaders to facilitate the delivery of much-needed humanitarian assistance and to assure the safety of all international and national aid workers.

**Decision of 17 August 2004 (5022nd meeting):
resolution 1558 (2004)**

At its 5022nd meeting, on 17 August 2004, the Council included in its agenda a letter dated 11 August 2004 from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to the President of the Council, transmitting the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia, by which the Group made recommendations concerning the arms embargo.⁶

⁴ S/PRST/2004/24.

⁵ S/2002/1359, annex.

⁶ S/2004/604; the report was submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1519 (2003).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution;⁷ it was adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1558 (2004), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *inter alia*:

Requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, to re-establish, within 30 days and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group as referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1519 (2003), with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 2 (a) to (d) of resolution 1519 (2003);

(b) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those who continued to violate the arms embargo inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deemed appropriate;

(c) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolutions 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002 and 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, and on the first report of the Monitoring Group;

(d) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(e) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm report and a final report covering all the tasks set out above.

**Decision of 26 October 2004 (5064th meeting):
statement by the President**

At its 5064th meeting, on 26 October 2004, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Secretary-General dated 8 October 2004.⁸ While commending the progress witnessed in recent weeks at the Somali National Reconciliation Conference, the Secretary-General urged Somali leaders to seize the opportunity to complete the process by electing a transitional president and support in good faith the new transitional federal government that was to be formed. He also welcomed the readiness of the African Union to deploy monitors to Somalia and encouraged the international community to support the mission of the African Union, including its disarmament, demobilization and reintegration aspect. He further

welcomed the planning efforts that were under way in Nairobi, involving the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), the United Nations country team, the Somalia Aid Coordination Body, the European Commission, the League of Arab States and others, to come up with a peacebuilding framework, as envisaged in the presidential statements of 31 October 2001 and 25 February 2004.⁹ Those efforts were expected to lead to the formulation of a “rapid assistance package”. He further noted that at that stage of progress in the Somali peace process, there would likely be a call for an expanded peacebuilding role and presence for the United Nations, to assist the Somali parties in implementing their agreement. At the same time, he believed that any enhanced role for the United Nations in Somalia had to be incremental and should be based on the outcome of discussions with the new government. He reiterated that political progress had to be accompanied by efforts on the part of Somali leaders to bring about tangible improvement in the security situation on the ground.

The representative of Somalia was invited to participate in the discussion. The President (United Kingdom) made a statement on behalf of the Council,¹⁰ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Reaffirmed its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Somalia;

Reiterated its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of situation in Somalia;

Commended the recent progress made at the Somali National Reconciliation Conference in Nairobi;

Looked forward to the formation in the near future of a Transitional Federal Government;

Encouraged the Transitional Federal Parliament and the President to make further steps to select a Prime Minister and efficient and effective Cabinet and to develop a preliminary programme of action and timetable for the transitional period;

Commended countries and international organizations for supporting and assisting the Somali national reconciliation process;

Shared the Secretary-General’s view that there would be a call for an expanded peacebuilding role and presence for the United Nations in Somalia;

Urged Somali leaders to create a favourable environment for the future Transitional Federal Government.

⁷ S/2004/648.

⁸ S/2004/804, submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30).

⁹ S/PRST/2001/30 and S/PRST/2004/3, respectively.

¹⁰ S/PRST/2004/38.

**Decision of 19 November 2004 (5083rd meeting):
statement by the President**

At the 5083rd meeting, held in Nairobi, on 19 November 2004,¹¹ statements were made by all Council members and the representatives of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Somalia,¹² as well as by the IGAD facilitator.

Speakers commended the progress made in the Somali national reconciliation process and welcomed the election of the President of the Transitional Federal Government, the formation of the Somali parliament and the appointment of a Prime Minister. Speakers also expressed support for the decision of the African Union to deploy an observer mission in Somalia.

The representative of Kenya pointed out that, despite those achievements, the peace process faced the very critical and delicate situation of stabilizing the security situation inside Somalia before the Federal Government could relocate.¹³ Referring to the challenge posed by the need to restore peace and security throughout Somalia, the representative of Somalia noted that the new Government possessed no trained army, no organized police or any other security personnel. Therefore, he requested the Council to take the necessary steps to phase in a peacebuilding mission, including the deployment of a stabilization force in Somalia, in the most immediate future. Furthermore, he stated that a formal request to the African Union for a stabilization force, composed of 15,000 to 20,000 troops, had already been made.¹⁴ Several speakers appealed to the Council to endorse a peacekeeping mission in Somalia to improve the security situation,¹⁵ while other speakers called for an expanded peacebuilding role and presence of the United Nations in Somalia.¹⁶

The representative of the United Kingdom stressed that the precondition to the deployment of a large force was the restoration of a degree of stability in Somalia. Until that objective was achieved, he expressed support for providing maximum help for the African Union observer mission.¹⁷

The President (United States) made a statement on behalf of the Council,¹⁸ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Reaffirmed its previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia;

Reiterated its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia;

Commended the recent progress made in the Somali national reconciliation process, especially the establishment of the Transitional Federal Parliament;

Commended member States of IGAD in particular and other countries and international organizations for supporting and assisting the Somali reconciliation process;

Reaffirmed its support for the commitment of the African Union to assist in the transitional process, in particular the planning for a mission in Somalia;

Encouraged donor countries and organizations to provide support to the efforts of the future Somali government and institutions to ensure their ability to function inside Somalia and to assist in the reconstruction of Somalia.

**Decision of 7 March 2005 (5135th meeting):
statement by the President**

In his report dated 18 February 2005,¹⁹ the Secretary-General observed that the IGAD peace process had produced a power-sharing arrangement for a transitional period in Somalia, which stretched over a period of five years. While that had clearly been the most inclusive peace process ever, involving all clans and most major faction leaders, it could not be said that either peace or reconciliation had been achieved or that the fighting inside Somalia had ceased. Recalling the request made by the President of the Transitional Federal Government after his election for a large number of peacekeepers from the African Union to help the Transitional Federal Government to relocate to Somalia, a consensus had emerged that the most

(Algeria).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

¹⁸ S/PRST/2004/43.

¹⁹ S/2005/89, submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30).

¹¹ See chap. I for more information on meetings held away from the seat of the United Nations.

¹² Djibouti was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Parliamentary Relations; Ethiopia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; Kenya was represented by its Minister for East African Regional Cooperation; and Somalia was represented by the President and the Prime Minister of the Somali Transitional Federal Government.

¹³ S/PV.5083, p. 5.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4 (Djibouti); and p. 5 (Kenya).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 9 (Nigeria); p. 11 (Angola); and pp. 15-16

feasible option might be a protection force fielded by the African Union. In consultation with the African Union, the United Nations was prepared to support the planning of such a protection force. He further noted that, as the Transitional Federal Government began to address its relocation to Somalia, the Parliament, as a matter of priority should seek an agreement from all factions and militia leaders to cease hostilities and enter into immediate negotiations for a comprehensive ceasefire agreement. If requested, the United Nations would be ready to provide advice during the negotiation of such an agreement. The Secretary-General insisted that greater efforts should be made to enforce the arms embargo on Somalia. He stressed that improved monitoring capacity and the establishment of enforcement measures would considerably enhance overall security. He added that, as previously encouraged by the Council, the Coordination and Monitoring Committee had been established as a mechanism through which donor countries and regional and subregional organizations were providing support to the efforts of the Transitional Federal Government. He further detailed areas where an expanded United Nations role would be required in the immediate future, which would require an expansion of UNPOS.

At its 5135th meeting, on 7 March 2005, in which the representative of Somalia was invited to participate, the Council included in its agenda the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General. The President (Brazil) made a statement on behalf of the Council,²⁰ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Reaffirmed all its previous decisions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular the statement by its President of 19 November 2004;

Reaffirmed its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia;

Welcomed the progress made in the Somali national reconciliation process, in particular the ongoing relocation efforts of the Transitional Federal Government;

Commended efforts of the African Union and IGAD in support of the Transitional Federal Government;

Reiterated its support for the efforts of the African Union in assisting the process of transition in Somalia;

Urged all Somali factions and militia leaders to cease hostilities and encouraged them and the Transitional Federal Government to enter into immediate negotiations for a

comprehensive and verifiable ceasefire agreement leading to final disarmament;

Expressed its gratitude to all donors who had supported the peace process in Somalia and encouraged donor countries to contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia;

Welcomed the establishment of the Coordination and Monitoring Committee chaired jointly by the Transitional Federal Government and the United Nations;

Welcomed the efforts of the United Nations Political Office in Somalia and its leading role in coordinating support for the Transitional Federal Government to implement the agreements reached at the Somali National Reconciliation Conference;

Reaffirmed its full support of the peace process in Somalia and the commitment of the United Nations to assist in that regard.

**Decision of 15 March 2005 (5142nd meeting):
resolution 1587 (2005)**

At its 5142nd meeting, on 15 March 2005, the Council included in its agenda a letter dated 8 March 2005 from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to the President of the Council, transmitting the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia.²¹

The representative of Somalia was invited to participate in the discussion. The President (Brazil) drew attention to a draft resolution;²² it was adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1587 (2005), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*:

Requested the Secretary-General to re-establish within 30 days, and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004);

Further requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the Monitoring Group;

Requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the arms embargo, including ways to develop the capacity of States in the region to implement the arms embargo, in response to continuing violations;

Further requested the Committee to consider, when appropriate, a visit to Somalia and/or the region by its Chairman and those he might designate, as approved by the Committee, to

²¹ S/2005/153; the report was submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 (e) of resolution 1558 (2004).

²² S/2005/160.

²⁰ S/PRST/2005/11.

demonstrate the Security Council's determination to give full effect to the arms embargo.

Decision of 14 July 2005 (5227th meeting): statement by the President

At its 5227th meeting, on 14 July 2005, the Council again included in its agenda the letter dated 8 March 2005 from the Chairman of the Committee,²³ as well as the report of the Secretary-General dated 16 June 2005.²⁴

In his report, the Secretary-General observed that it was of utmost importance that the Transitional Federal Government and the transitional federal institutions relocated to Somalia so as to ensure continued credibility with the people of Somalia and the international community. However, the Government's relocation plan had become fraught with controversy and opposition, which could assume further divisions along clan and regional lines. He further noted that there was an urgent need for Somali leaders to enter into a serious dialogue in the search for a consensus on the important issues regarding relocation. The Secretary-General reiterated his appeal to the Transitional Federal Government and Parliament to seek an agreement from all faction and militia leaders to cease hostilities and enter into immediate negotiations for a comprehensive ceasefire agreement. The United Nations was ready to support negotiations for such an agreement, in collaboration with other partners. He further noted that while the Coordination and Monitoring Committee could be a useful mechanism to oversee and guide assistance to Somalia, there was a need to complete the process of making it structurally stronger in order to allow for quick responses to problems. Planning was under way for a peace support mission for Somalia by IGAD and the African Union, but deployment of any foreign military force in Somalia would require an exemption from the Security Council arms embargo. The recent report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia made it clear that violations continued to occur and weapons and explosives continued to flow into the country. The enforcement of the arms embargo, with improved monitoring capacity and the establishment of enforcement measures, would considerably enhance security in Somalia.

²³ S/2005/153.

²⁴ S/2005/392, submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30).

The President (Greece) made a statement on behalf of the Council,²⁵ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Expressed its concern at the recent disagreements and increased tensions among Somali leaders, which threatened the viability of the transitional federal institutions;

Called on all leaders in Somalia to exercise maximum restraint and take immediate effective steps to reduce tension;

Urged the transitional federal institutions to conclude without delay a national security and stabilization plan;

Stressed that improving the humanitarian situation was an essential component of support for the peace and reconciliation process;

Reiterated that ensuring humanitarian access to all Somalis in need and providing guarantees for the safety and security of aid workers was an immediate priority and obligation of the transitional federal institutions;

Deplored the recent hijacking of a vessel off the coast of Somalia that had been chartered by the World Food Programme and was carrying food aid for tsunami victims;

Reaffirmed its full support for the peace process in Somalia and the commitment of the United Nations to assist the regional and subregional efforts in that regard.

Decision of 14 October 2005 (5280th meeting): resolution 1630 (2005)

At its 5280th meeting, on 14 October 2005, the Council included in its agenda a letter dated 5 October 2005 from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to the President of the Council, transmitting the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia.²⁶

The President (Romania) drew attention to a draft resolution;²⁷ it was adopted unanimously without debate as resolution 1630 (2005), by which the Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*:

Decided to request the Secretary-General to re-establish within 30 days, and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

²⁵ S/PRST/2005/32.

²⁶ S/2005/625; the report was submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 1587 (2005).

²⁷ S/2005/646.

(b) To continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generated revenues used to commit arms embargo violations;

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violated the measures implemented by Member States inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts;

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region could be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment;

(i) To submit, for the Council's consideration, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate.

**Decision of 9 November 2005 (5302nd meeting):
statement by the President**

At its 5302nd meeting, on 9 November 2005, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Secretary-General dated 11 October 2005.²⁸ In his report, the Secretary-General observed that some progress had been made in the peace process in Somalia, particularly regarding the formation and return of the transitional federal institutions back to the country. However, the peace process remained fragile. He stressed the importance and urgency of the effective functioning of the transitional federal institutions. The Secretary-General expressed concern that the political tensions between the leaders of the transitional federal institutions had given rise to military preparations on their part. He further noted persistent reports of increased violations of the arms embargo and called on the Somali leaders and countries in the region not to be part of an exacerbation in political and military tensions. Observing that the threat of violence had to be averted by all concerned, he urged once again the

²⁸ S/2005/642, submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30).

Somali leaders to enter into a comprehensive ceasefire agreement. He further drew attention to the events that had forced the relocation of international United Nations staff from Jawhar early in September and stressed that tangible improvement in the security situation on the ground was an essential responsibility of the Somali leaders.

The President (Russian Federation) made a statement on behalf of the Council,²⁹ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Expressed its concern over recent reported military activities and hostile rhetoric, and emphasized that any resort to military force as a means for dealing with the current difference within the transitional federal institutions was unacceptable;

Underlined its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his efforts at facilitating the peace process in Somalia, supporting ongoing Somali-owned internal initiatives;

Affirmed its continuing support to the transitional federal institutions and reiterated the need for a national security and stabilization plan to be agreed;

Condemned the increased inflow of weapons into Somalia and the continuous violations of the United Nations arms embargo;

Expressed serious concern over the increasing incidents of piracy off the coast of Somalia;

Strongly urged the transitional federal institutions to ensure humanitarian access and provide guarantees for the safety and security of aid workers;

Condemned in the strongest terms the killing of a United Nations national security officer on 3 October in Kismayo;

Reaffirmed its full support for the peace process in Somalia and the commitment of the United Nations to assist in that regard.

²⁹ S/PRST/2005/54.

**Decision of 15 March 2006 (5387th meeting):
statement by the President**

In his report dated 21 February 2006,³⁰ the Secretary-General observed that the signing of the Aden Declaration on 5 January 2006 had created encouraging prospects for reconciliation among the leaders of the Somali transitional federal institutions, and welcomed the announcement that the first session of the Transitional Federal Parliament inside Somalia would be held in Baidoa on 26 February. He noted, however, that the peace process remained fragile. The immediate priorities for the transitional federal institutions would include the development of a national security and stabilization plan, the promotion of reconciliation, and the urgent need to improve the humanitarian situation and quality of life of the Somali people. The deteriorating food security situation presented serious humanitarian challenges, which were also likely to have significant consequences. Believing that reconciliation efforts would foster improved security and humanitarian access, he encouraged the international community to continue to support political reconciliation efforts, especially with regard to the preparation and convening of the Transitional Federal Parliament. He welcomed the renewed engagement of IGAD and the African Union in the Somali peace process and called on them, in accordance with the provisions outlined in the presidential statement of the Security Council of 14 July 2005 “to work out a detailed mission plan in close coordination with the broad consensus of the transitional federal institutions and consistent with a national security and stabilization plan”,³¹ which would also be necessary for the reform of the security sector in Somalia.

At its 5387th meeting, on 15 March 2006, in which the representative of Somalia was invited to participate, the Council included in its agenda the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General.

The President (Argentina) made a statement on behalf of the Council,³² by which the Council, inter alia:

³⁰ S/2006/122, submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30).

³¹ S/PRST/2005/32.

³² S/PRST/2006/11.

Reaffirmed all its previous statements and resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular the statements by its President of 14 July 2005 and 9 November 2005;

Encouraged all leaders and members of the transitional federal institutions to continue their efforts towards inclusive dialogue and consensus-building within the framework of the transitional federal institutions and in accordance with the Transitional Federal Charter of the Somali Republic adopted in February 2004;

Called on the Transitional Federal Parliament to promote peace and reconciliation in its work towards implementing the Transitional Federal Charter;

Urged the members of the transitional federal institutions to continue to organize their work in accordance with the Transitional Federal Charter, such as the formation of independent commissions and parliamentary committees, which would provide a framework for addressing the complex and divisive issues of the transitional period;

Reiterated the urgent need for a rapid finalization of an agreed national security and stabilization plan, to include a comprehensive and verifiable ceasefire agreement, as well as plans for the restoration of public safety and security institutions and the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration;

Condemned the increased inflow of weapons into Somalia and the continuous violations of the United Nations arms embargo and further reminded all States of their obligations to comply fully with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and urged them to take all necessary steps to hold violators accountable;

Reaffirmed its full support to the peace process in Somalia and welcomed the commitment of the United Nations to assist in that regard.

**Decision of 10 May 2006 (5435th meeting):
resolution 1676 (2006)**

At its 5435th meeting, on 10 May 2006, the Council included in its agenda a letter dated 4 May 2006 from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to the President of the Council, transmitting the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia.³³

The President (Congo) drew attention to a draft resolution;³⁴ it was adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1676 (2006), by which the Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia:

³³ S/2006/229; the report was submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 1630 (2005).

³⁴ S/2006/287.

Requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992), to re-establish within 30 days, and for a period of six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) To continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generated revenues used to commit arms embargo violations;

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violated the measures implemented by Member States in accordance with resolution 733 (1992), inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deemed appropriate;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group;

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region could be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment;

(i) To submit, for the Council's consideration, through the Committee, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate.

**Decision of 13 July 2006 (5486th meeting):
statement by the President**

At the 5486th meeting, on 13 July 2006, in which the representative of Somalia was invited to participate, the President (France) made a statement on behalf of the Council,³⁵ by which the Council, inter alia:

Welcomed the agreement reached in Khartoum on 22 June between the Transitional Federal Government and the Islamic Courts;

³⁵ S/PRST/2006/31.

Urged all parties involved in the dialogue to engage constructively at the next round of talks;

Expressed its grave concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia;

Welcomed the fact that the Transitional Federal Government and the Transitional Federal Parliament had been able to agree on 14 June 2006 to adopt the National Security and Stabilization Plan for Somalia;

Expressed its readiness to consider a limited modification of the arms embargo to enable the transitional federal institutions, on the basis of a sustainable peace process, to develop Somalia's security sector and national institutions capable of responding to security issues.

**Decision of 29 November 2006 (5575th
meeting): resolution 1724 (2006)**

At its 5575th meeting,³⁶ on 29 November 2006, in which the representative of Somalia was invited to participate, the Council included in its agenda a letter dated 21 November 2006 from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to the President of the Council, transmitting the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia.³⁷

The President (Peru) drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Qatar;³⁸ it was adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1724 (2006), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia:

Requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992), to re-establish within 30 days, and for six months, the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) To continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generated revenues used to commit arms embargo violations;

³⁶ At the 5535th meeting, held in private on 25 September 2006, members of the Council had an exchange of views with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Somalia and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of IGAD.

³⁷ S/2006/913; the report was submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 1676 (2006).

³⁸ S/2006/921.

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violated the measures implemented by Member States and to present such information to the Committee;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group;

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region could be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment;

(i) To submit, for the Council's consideration, through the Committee, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate.

Decision of 6 December 2006 (5579th meeting): resolution 1725 (2006)

At the 5579th meeting, on 6 December 2006, at which statements were made by the representatives of the Congo, Qatar, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States,³⁹ the President (Qatar) drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by the Congo, Ghana, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States;⁴⁰ it was adopted unanimously as resolution 1725 (2006), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*:

Decided to authorize IGAD and member States of the African Union to establish a protection and training mission in Somalia, to be reviewed after an initial period of six months by the Security Council with a briefing by IGAD;

Endorsed the specification in the deployment plan for the peacekeeping mission of IGAD that those States that bordered Somalia would not deploy troops to Somalia;

Decided that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) should not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment and technical training and assistance intended solely for the support of or use by the force;

³⁹ The representative of Somalia was invited to participate in the meeting but did not make a statement.

⁴⁰ S/2006/940.

and encouraged Member States to provide financial resources for the IGAD peacekeeping mission.

After the vote, speakers encouraged all Somali parties to reach a peaceful political settlement through comprehensive dialogue and stressed the need for international support of the new IGAD mission.

The representative of the United States viewed the deployment of a regional force to Somalia as a key element in preventing conflict. He noted that while both the transitional federal institutions and the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) had violated the terms of the Khartoum Declaration, UIC had done so through concrete military expansion. UIC had sought to destabilize the Horn of Africa region through irredentist claims on the Somali-populated regions of neighbouring States and support for insurgent groups in Ethiopia. He further stated that the primary objective of the IGAD mission was to help stabilize Somalia by providing security in Baidoa, and protection and training for the transitional federal institutions, but not to engage in offensive actions against UIC. He added that a security protocol, including a verifiable ceasefire and military disengagement, was the next step towards a longer-term solution.⁴¹

The representative of Qatar cautioned that the resolution just adopted should not have a negative impact and should not be construed as being directed at one party at the expense of another.⁴² The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania opined that it was "not a perfect resolution" but was a step in the right direction.⁴³

Decision of 22 December 2006 (5611th meeting): statement by the President

At the 5611th meeting, on 22 December 2006, in which the representative of Somalia was invited to participate, the President (Qatar) made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁴⁴ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Expressed its deep concern over the continued violence inside Somalia, in particular the recent intensified fighting between the Union of Islamic Courts and the transitional federal institutions;

⁴¹ S/PV.5579, pp. 2-3.

⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

⁴⁴ S/PRST/2006/59.

Called upon all parties to draw back from conflict, recommit to dialogue, immediately implement resolution 1725 (2006) and refrain from any actions that could provoke or perpetuate violence and violations of human rights;

Reaffirmed its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia through the Transitional Federal Charter;

Reiterated that the Transitional Federal Charter and institutions offered the only route to achieving peace and stability in Somalia, and emphasized the need for continued credible dialogue between the transitional federal institutions and the Union of Islamic Courts.

**Decision of 20 February 2007 (5633rd meeting):
resolution 1744 (2007)**

At its 5614th meeting, on 26 December 2006, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNPOS. The Special Representative reported that the crisis in Somalia had escalated dangerously as the hostilities between the Transitional Federal Government and the Union of Islamic Courts had expanded across a 400-km-wide front. The fighting had compounded an already serious humanitarian crisis, resulting in additional displacement of populations. While the Council had authorized the creation of the IGAD peacekeeping mission by resolution 1725 (2006), neither IGAD nor the African Union had identified potential troop contributors or possible sources of funding for the mission. The Special Representative stated that the conflict involved foreign forces and the use of heavy weapons and aircraft. There had been consistent reports of the presence of troops from Ethiopia inside Somalia deployed in support of the Transitional Federal Government, while Eritrean troops were reported on the side of UIC. While Eritrea had consistently denied the presence of its troops inside Somalia, Ethiopia had declared that it had taken "self-defensive measures" inside Somalia. UIC had rejected Council resolution 1725 (2006), maintaining that the deployment of foreign forces in Somalia was tantamount to an invasion of the country. Civilians had been caught up in the fighting and the outbreak of fighting had severely undermined the provision of relief assistance to 2 million conflict- and flood-affected people in south-central Somalia. Moreover, reports from Mogadishu indicated that children were being forcibly recruited into fighting forces. He concluded by urging the Council to call on the two sides to halt the fighting immediately, to abide by

resolution 1725 (2006) and urgently return to dialogue, without preconditions. Failure to reach a political settlement through negotiations could have serious consequences for the entire region.⁴⁵

At the 5633rd meeting, on 20 February 2007, the President (Slovakia) drew attention to a letter dated 22 January 2007 from the representative of the Congo.⁴⁶ Statements were made by the representatives of France, Italy, South Africa and the United Kingdom.⁴⁷

The President (Slovakia) also drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by the Congo, Ghana, Panama, Slovakia, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States;⁴⁸ it was adopted unanimously as resolution 1744 (2007), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*:

Requested the Secretary-General to assist the transitional federal institutions with the national reconciliation congress;

Decided to authorize member States of the African Union to establish for a period of six months a mission in Somalia;

Decided that States providing specified supplies or technical assistance should notify the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) in advance and on a case-by-case basis;

Requested the Secretary-General to send a technical assessment mission to the African Union headquarters and Somalia;

Decided that, having regard to the establishment of the African Union Mission in Somalia, the measures contained in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 1725 (2006) should no longer apply.

After the vote, speakers welcomed the authorization of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), but stressed that only a fully inclusive political process, owned and conducted by the Somalis, could solve the Somali crisis. The representative of Italy believed that, in order to be successful, it was essential for AMISOM to be unequivocally perceived by the Somali population as instrumental in supporting dialogue and reconciliation.⁴⁹ The representative of

⁴⁵ S/PV.5614, pp. 2-4.

⁴⁶ S/2007/34 transmitting a communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council adopted on 19 January 2007.

⁴⁷ The representative of Somalia was invited to participate in the meeting but did not make a statement.

⁴⁸ S/2007/96.

⁴⁹ S/PV.5633, p. 3.

South Africa hoped that the deployment of AMISOM would signal that the international community, through the Security Council, would in the coming months also be able to deploy to help the Somali people rebuild their country.⁵⁰

Decision of 30 April 2007 (5671st meeting): statement by the President

In his report dated 20 April 2007,⁵¹ the Secretary-General observed that the situation in Somalia provided an opportunity to re-establish solid institutions of governance and to finally turn the page on 16 years of instability. Stressing that the primary responsibility for achieving peace and stability lay with the Somali leaders and people, he believed that the planned National Reconciliation Congress would be an important step in that direction. The Congress, which was not to be viewed as an end in itself but part of an ongoing reconciliation and State-building process, necessitated the support of the international community. He further urged the international community to urgently support AMISOM with all the means at its disposal, so that the mission could complete deployment and carry out its mandate effectively, thereby facilitating the withdrawal of the remaining Ethiopian forces and contributing to a more stable and secure environment in Somalia. It would be imperative to secure an immediate end to the fighting, through a cessation of hostilities and a commitment to peace by all stakeholders. There was also a need to dissuade some regional actors from contributing to instability and the proliferation of arms in Somalia, while encouraging positive contributions from others. He recommended that the Council review the situation in Somalia again by mid-June 2007, with a view to determining whether conditions were in place for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, subject to progress in the reconciliation process and developments on the ground. Notwithstanding that deployment, he noted that the Council might wish to consider authorizing the Secretariat to begin appropriate contingency planning for a possible operation in order to reduce the lead time required. With regard to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, he recommended that the United Nations should start

immediately with preparatory activities in anticipation of the establishment and implementation of a national programme in that area.

At its 5671st meeting, on 30 April 2007, in which the representative of Somalia was invited to participate, the Council included in its agenda the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General. The President (United Kingdom) made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁵² by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Expressed its grave concern at the renewed fighting in Somalia, and deeply deplored the loss of civilian life;

Demanded that all parties in Somalia comply fully with international humanitarian law, protect the civilian population, and guarantee complete, unhindered and secure access for humanitarian assistance;

Urged Somalia's transitional federal institutions to show leadership and commitment to reach out to all components of Somali society, and in particular to intensify their dialogue with the clans in Mogadishu;

Called on all parties in Somalia, the region and the wider international community to reject violence, to deny safe haven to extremist elements, to pursue any differences they might have with the transitional federal institutions through dialogue, and to summon the political will to take the necessary steps to allow the transitional federal institutions to deliver a sustainable, all-inclusive political process.

Decision of 14 June 2007 (5695th meeting): statement by the President

At the 5695th meeting, on 14 June 2007, in which the representative of Somalia was invited to participate, the President (Belgium) made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁵³ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Reiterated its support for the National Reconciliation Congress as a mechanism for much-needed political dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia;

Expressed its grave concern regarding the recent pattern of attacks by extremist elements in Somalia;

Condemned the attack on the Prime Minister on 3 June 2007 and the attack on the forces of AMISOM in Mogadishu on 16 May 2007;

Underlined its appreciation for the efforts of the Ugandan forces currently deployed in Mogadishu under AMISOM and

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

⁵¹ S/2007/204, submitted pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 9 of resolution 1744 (2007).

⁵² S/PRST/2007/13.

⁵³ S/PRST/2007/19.

Uganda's invaluable contribution to peace and stability in Somalia;

Emphasized the urgent need for appropriate contingency planning for a possible United Nations mission to be deployed in Somalia if the Security Council decided to authorize such a mission;

Emphasized again the need for strengthened efforts to provide humanitarian relief assistance to Somalia.

**Decision of 23 July 2007 (5720th meeting):
resolution 1766 (2007)**

At its 5720th meeting,⁵⁴ on 23 July 2007, the Council included in its agenda a letter dated 17 July 2007 from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) to the President of the Council, transmitting the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia.⁵⁵

The President (China) drew attention to the report of the Secretary-General dated 25 June 2007.⁵⁶ In his report, the Secretary-General observed that concerns remained regarding the security of the venue of the National Reconciliation Congress, its independence and inclusiveness and its expected outcome. Stressing that a genuine and all-inclusive dialogue and political process was the only way to achieve sustainable peace in Somalia, he encouraged the National Governance and Reconciliation Committee to make the Congress as inclusive and transparent as possible and to engage with all the key stakeholders. The outcome of the Congress should address critical political and security issues, including a comprehensive ceasefire and an agreed framework for disarming. The Secretary-General also condemned all acts of violence in Somalia, including the killing of AMISOM soldiers, and called on all parties to cease hostilities and engage in peace efforts. There was an urgent need to strengthen AMISOM capabilities on the ground, including the expedited completion of its full deployment, to help create conditions conducive for dialogue and reconciliation and to facilitate the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops. He reiterated his

satisfaction over the expressed intention of Ethiopia to withdraw its forces and called on all States in the region to respect Somalia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. He further noted that a United Nations operation would succeed only if it was deployed in support of a political process, not as a substitution for one. In the absence of the necessary conditions, not only would a peacekeeping operation be more likely to fail in its objectives and possibly be exposed to a number of security threats, but the Organization would likely find it very difficult to generate the number of troops and other personnel required for an operation of the size envisaged for Somalia. If conditions for peacekeeping were not in place, the Security Council and the wider international community might wish to consider alternative options. He further suggested that a joint mission of independent mandate holders could be a possible option to gather facts about alleged human rights and humanitarian abuses. He concluded by pointing out that recent developments in Somalia demonstrated the degree to which national and regional security conditions were intertwined in the Horn of Africa. Long-term security for Somalia would not be possible without addressing the regional aspects of the crisis. He reiterated the need to explore measures to deal with the regional dimension of the Somali crisis and to find ways to address the security concerns of Somalia and its neighbours, including the reinforcement of the existing regional security architecture.

The President (China) drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom;⁵⁷ it was adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1766 (2007), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*:

Decided to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004) and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to re-establish the Monitoring Group for a further period of six months, with the following mandate:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) To continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generated revenues used to commit arms embargo violations;

⁵⁴ At the 5707th meeting, held in private on 28 June 2007, members of the Council and the Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia had an exchange of views.

⁵⁵ S/2006/436; the report was submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 1724 (2006).

⁵⁶ S/2007/381 submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30).

⁵⁷ S/2007/446.

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violated the measures implemented by Member States and to present such information to the Committee;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group;

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region could be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment;

(i) To submit, for the Council's consideration, through the Committee, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate.

**Decision of 20 August 2007 (5732nd meeting):
resolution 1772 (2007)**

At its 5732nd meeting, on 20 August 2007, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Secretary-General dated 25 June 2007.⁵⁸ The representative of Somalia was invited to participate in the discussion. The President (Congo) drew attention to a letter dated 18 July 2007 from the representative of Ghana⁵⁹ and a letter dated 13 August 2007 from the Secretary-General.⁶⁰

The President also drew attention to a draft resolution;⁶¹ it was adopted unanimously and without debate as resolution 1772 (2007), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia:

Decided to authorize member States of the African Union to maintain a mission in Somalia for a further period of six

⁵⁸ S/2007/381.

⁵⁹ S/2007/444, transmitting a communiqué issued by the African Union Peace and Security Council on 18 July 2007.

⁶⁰ S/2007/499, transmitting a letter from the President of the African Union Commission on the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia and United Nations support for AMISOM.

⁶¹ S/2007/501.

months, which should be authorized to take all necessary measures as appropriate to carry out the following mandate:

(a) To support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia by assisting with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the process referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 of the resolution;

(b) To provide, as appropriate, protection to the transitional federal institutions to help them carry out their functions of government, and security for key infrastructure;

(c) To assist, within its capabilities, and in coordination with other parties, with implementation of the National Security and Stabilization Plan, in particular the effective re-establishment and training of all-inclusive Somali security forces;

(d) To contribute, as may be requested and within capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(e) To protect its personnel, facilities, installations, equipment and mission, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel; urged member States of the African Union to contribute to the mission in order to help create the conditions for the withdrawal of all other foreign forces from Somalia; decided that States providing supplies or technical assistance in accordance with paragraph 11 (b) of the resolution should notify the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) in advance and on a case-by-case basis.

**Decision of 19 December 2007 (5812th meeting):
statement by the President**

At its 5805th meeting, on 17 December 2007, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia. Statements were made by all Council members and the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the European Union),⁶² Norway and Somalia.

The Special Representative informed the Council that the conflict in Somalia continued to be a threat to peace and security which required a definitive, lasting solution. He offered three possible options for international involvement in Somalia, which included: maintaining the status quo; withdrawing completely from Somalia, thereby accepting the international community's inability to protect the population and bring about a lasting peace; or taking immediate and effective action on the political and security fronts. With regard to the first option, the Special Representative stressed that the "wait and see" attitude

⁶² Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey aligned themselves with the statement.

adopted by the international community would not provide meaningful progress towards lasting peace and would likely mean a spillover of the violence into neighbouring regions. While the second option of withdrawal would be an easy alternative, he stressed that the decision to intervene in some conflict situations while ignoring others would have far-reaching effects in terms of public opinion. With regard to the third option, he stated that the Somalia crisis was an international problem which required the United Nations to mobilize a consensus to stabilize the country. As such, action on the political front required the establishment of a government of national unity and the inclusion of the opposition as part of the political process. He advocated that discussions between the Transitional Federal Government and the opposition, as well as with members of the business community and the Somalia diaspora, should be held in a location close to Somalia. He further stressed that action on the political and security fronts had to be carried out concurrently and, in that regard, he called for the strengthening of AMISOM. He believed that Saudi Arabia, and one or two members of NATO, could assist with a new initiative to reinforce AMISOM with extra capacity. With the Secretary-General's support, he intended to pursue that roadmap to peace and called on the Council to support those two actions. In concluding, the Special Representative emphasized that if the current violence and neglect continued, the consequences would be catastrophic for the region, for the credibility of the United Nations and, above all, for Somalis themselves.⁶³

The representative of Somalia wholeheartedly endorsed the third option presented by the Secretary-General and suggested that the Council should take the following three actions: implement already decided-upon measures, such as the deployment of AMISOM; find an acceptable formula to move Somalia forward in both the political and security spheres; and emphasize the need for humanitarian assistance.⁶⁴

The representatives of South Africa and France emphasized that neither the status quo nor withdrawal were viable options and hoped that the Council would seriously examine the third option laid out by the Special Representative.⁶⁵ The representative of Panama held that a lack of action would jeopardize the

Council's credibility.⁶⁶ The representative of Italy believed that a multi-track approach encompassing the political, security and humanitarian spheres was the only way forward.⁶⁷ A number of speakers called for the strengthening of UNPOS.⁶⁸

Several representatives expressed appreciation for the role of AMISOM and urged the international community to increase its financial and logistical support to that force. Many speakers also urged African troop-contributing countries to deploy their promised troops without delay. The representatives of China, South Africa and the Russian Federation believed that the United Nations should eventually replace AMISOM.⁶⁹ A number of speakers underlined the need for contingency planning for a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia.⁷⁰ While believing that the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation remained the paramount goal, the representative of Italy expressed support for the strengthening of AMISOM.⁷¹ Several speakers supported the proposal for a technical assessment mission to Somalia.⁷²

The representative of Belgium, however, did not believe that a United Nations peacekeeping force was possible under the current circumstances.⁷³ The representatives of Panama and the Congo agreed and said that the Council should consider either a multinational force or a peacekeeping operation.⁷⁴

A majority of speakers expressed concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation and urged all parties to cooperate with humanitarian relief agencies and facilitate their access. Referring to continued violations of the arms embargo, several representatives

⁶³ S/PV.5805, pp. 2-4.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 7 (South Africa); and p. 11 (France).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 5 (China); p. 10 (Belgium); p. 16 (Qatar, Congo); and pp. 17-18 (Italy).

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 5 (China); p. 7 (South Africa); and p. 13 (Russian Federation).

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 5 (China); p. 7 (South Africa); p. 8 (Indonesia); p. 10 (Ghana); p. 14 (United States); p. 17 (Italy); and p. 19 (Portugal, on behalf of the European Union).

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 6 (United Kingdom); p. 11 (France); p. 12 (Panama); p. 14 (United States); and p. 17 (Italy).

⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 12 (Panama); and p. 16 (Congo).

called on all States, especially those in the region, to comply with the arms embargo.⁷⁵

Several speakers expressed concern at the continued piracy in Somali waters and praised the French initiative against piracy. The representative of France stated that his country was continuing to provide military protection against piracy and hoped to extend that support beyond 16 January 2008.⁷⁶ The representative of the United States meanwhile expressed support for a resolution to address the issue of piracy.⁷⁷

At the 5812th meeting, on 19 December 2007, in which the representative of Somalia was invited to participate, the President (Italy) made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁷⁸ by which the Council, inter alia:

⁷⁵ Ibid., pp. 8-9 (Slovakia); p. 10 (Ghana); p. 12 (Russian Federation); and p. 16 (Congo).

⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 11.

⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 14.

⁷⁸ S/PRST/2007/49.

Welcomed the briefing it had received on 17 December 2007 from the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia;

Reaffirmed its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia;

Welcomed the appointment of the new Prime Minister of Somalia;

Expressed its deep concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation, aggravated by the prevailing security conditions in Somalia, and emphasized again the need for strengthened efforts to provide humanitarian relief assistance to Somalia;

Demanded that all parties in Somalia ensured unfettered access for all humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations;

Reiterated its strong support for AMISOM, called on all Somali parties to cooperate fully with it, urged again the international community to provide financial resources, personnel, equipment and services for the full deployment of AMISOM, and repeated its request that the Secretary-General consult with the African Union Commission on what further support might be provided to AMISOM;

Reiterated its request that the Secretary-General develop the existing contingency plans for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to succeed AMISOM.

4. The situation concerning Rwanda

Decision of 20 March 2007 (5650th meeting): resolution 1749 (2007)

At the 5650th meeting of the Security Council, on 20 March 2007, the representative of Rwanda was invited to participate and a statement was made by the representative of Indonesia. The President (South Africa) then drew the attention of the Council to a draft resolution;¹ it was put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 1749 (2007), by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, inter alia, decided to terminate with immediate effect the measures imposed by paragraph 11 of resolution 1011 (1995) and decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Indonesia, as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, welcomed the measure, which was a follow-up to the recommendation of the Committee on the need to terminate the measures imposed by paragraph 11 of resolution 1011 (1995), which required that States that export arms or related material destined for use by the Government of Rwanda notify the Committee of such shipments. He also noted that the resolution reflected positive developments in Rwanda and the Great Lakes region.²

¹ S/2007/175.

² S/PV.5650, p. 2.